## CNS LAB 5 – LOCAL DNS

NAME: NAVYA PERAM

SRN: PES1UG21CS924

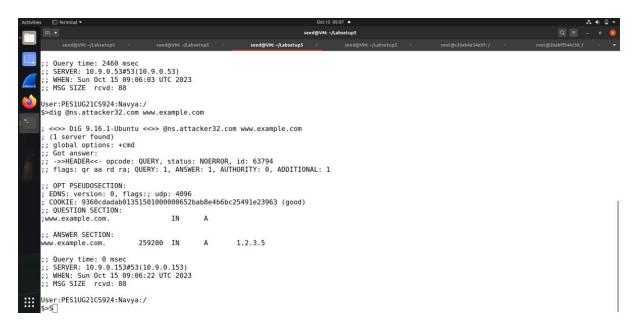
#### Checks

```
Oct 15 05:07 •
 10/15/23|seed@VM:~/Labsetup5$ docksh 5b
 | 10/15/25|seedin->/Lausetup-3 docksn 50
| rootd5bb00e8d81ab:/# export PS1="User:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:\w\n\$>"
| Iser:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/
| isodig ns.attacker32.com
   <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> ns.attacker32.com
 ; global options: +cmd
; Got answer:
; ->>HEADER<-- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 24370
; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
  : OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
 | DINS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
| COOKIE: c89648dab56f511001000000652bab60aa6bb194460d9ef6 (good)
| QUESTION SECTION:
 ns.attacker32.com.
;; ANSWER SECTION:
ns.attacker32.com.
                                        259200 IN
                                                                                    10.9.0.153
;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Sun Oct 15 09:05:36 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 90
User:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/
$>dig www.example.com
 <>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>> www.example.com
; <<>> DIG 9.16.1-ODUNTU <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 30584
```

The ip address is obtained from the zone file on the attacker nameserver. Since the attacker nameserver has an ip address of 10.9.0.153, we observe that the server was setup in the correct manner.

```
Query time: 4 msec
SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
     WHEN: Sun Oct 15 09:05:36 UTC 2023
MSG SIZE rcvd: 90
 User:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/
  >dig www.example.com
 ; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<-- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 30584
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
  ; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
COOKIE: d79abbaecfb79a3601000000652bab7bb8104eb1707c3845 (good)
  : OUESTION SECTION:
   www.example.com
                                                 IN
  ; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                           Α
   ww.example.com.
  ; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
; WHEN: Sun Oct 15 09:06:03 UTC 2023
; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
User:PES1UG21CS924:Navva:/
 >dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
```

Here, the query goes to the local DNS server and it returns the ip address of example.com, which we know is always constant and of the value 93.184.216.34

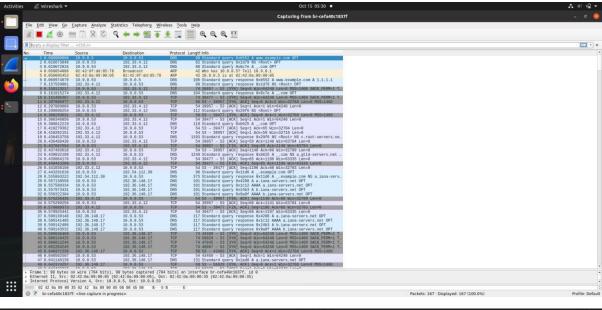


Here, the DNS query for example.com goes to the attacker's nameserver which then returns it's ip address as 1.2.3.5. On contrasting with the above two methods, we can imply that this ip has been spoofed.

#### Task 1

## **Before**

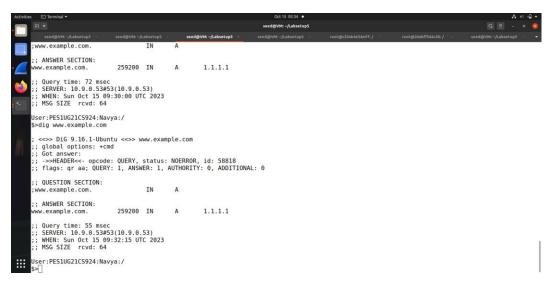
```
Activities Terminal * Cott 5 0534 * Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Toot@233b4654697;/ Toot@26ab1f54430c/ Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Toot@233b4654697;/ Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Toot@23b4654697;/ Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Toot@23ab4654697;/ Seed@VM-/Labsetup5 Toot@23ab4654697
```



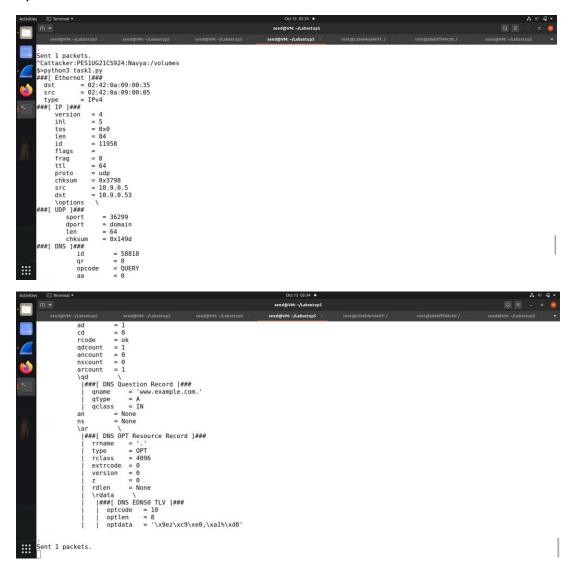


Here, the router queries the other DNS servers to find the ip address of example.com. This process is iterative as the router is querying other servers and is able to receive the replies from them. After it receives the ip address of example.com it sends it to the user.

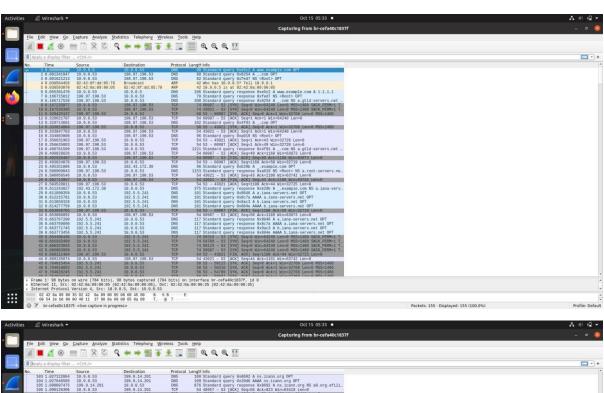
After

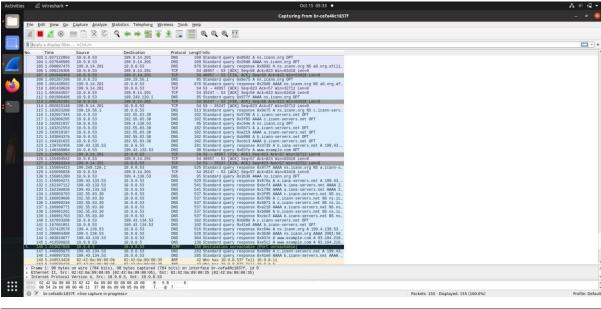


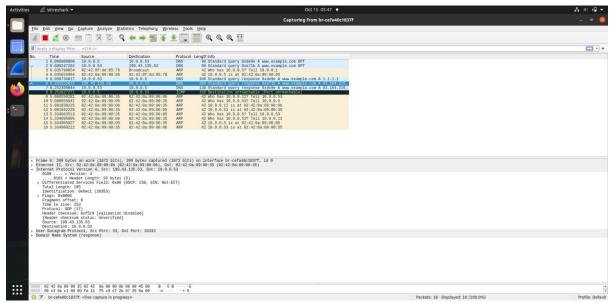
We observe that the response to the DNS query sent by the user of example.com is spoofed by the attacker to be 1.1.1.1



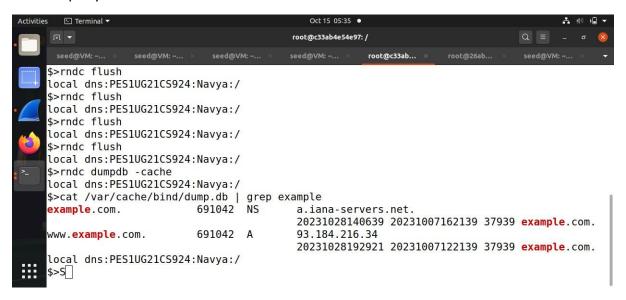
We observe that the packet is sent by the attacker. The packet has the DNS reply for the user's query.







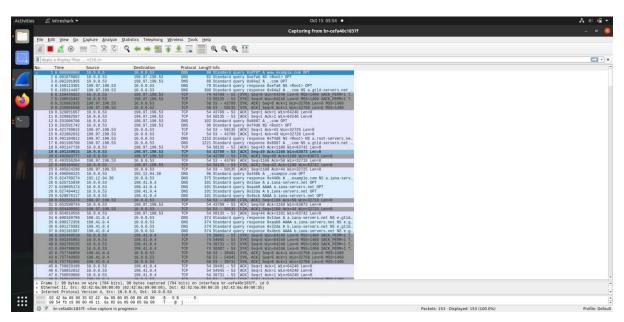
We can observe that the spoofed packet arrives much before the actual packet. The spoofed packet is sent from 10.9.0.5 and is considered by the user/victim to be the actual ip address of their query.

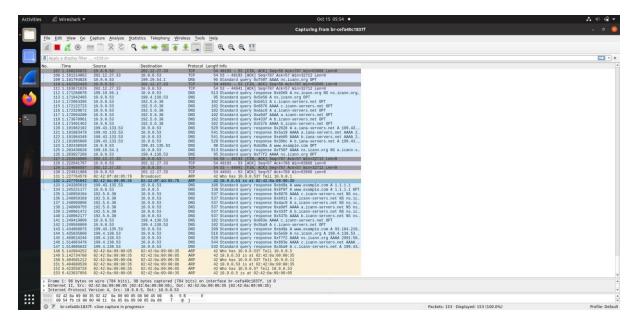


We use rndc flush to clear the cache.

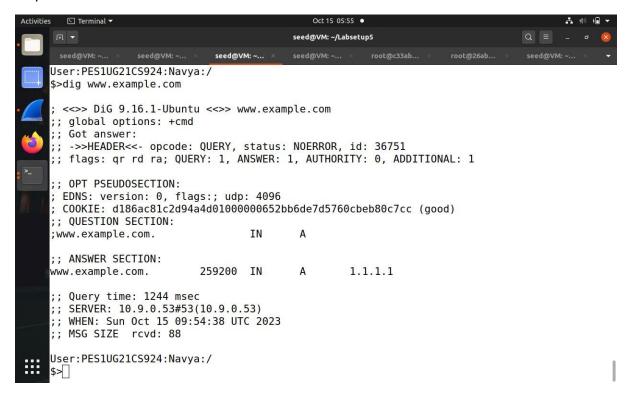
Here, we can view the cache of the DNS server and find no change, as the spoofed packet was sent to the user by the attacker. There is no change in the ip address here.

Task 2

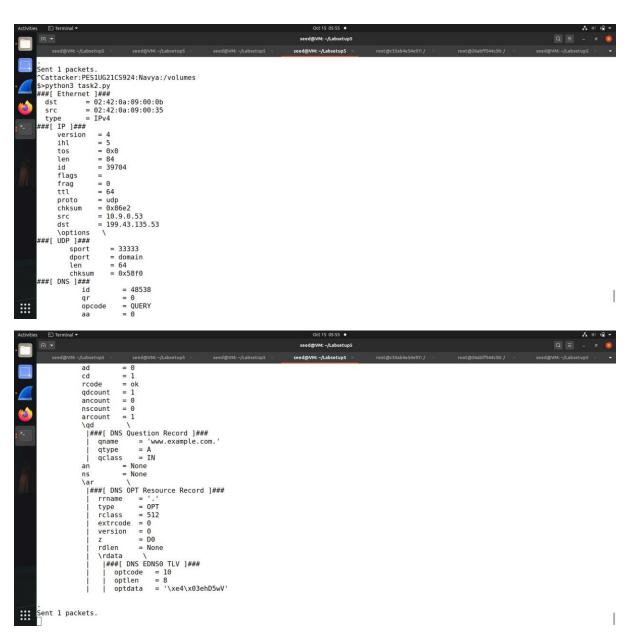




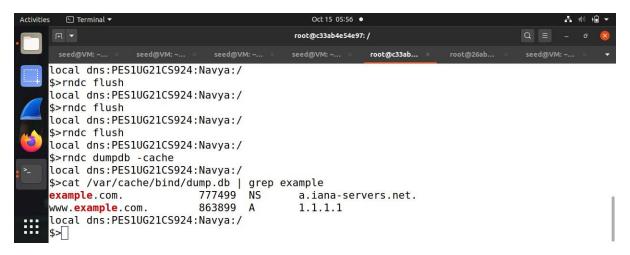
We can observe that the spoofed packet has reached the user much before the actual response.



We find out the response to the DNS query has been spoofed by the attacker to be 1.1.1.1



This shows the spoofed packet sent by the attacker. One packet is sent here.



We observe that the cache of the local DNS server is updated to the ip address of the spoofed reply, from which we can infer that the attack was successful.

# Task 3

```
Sent 1 packets.

Cattacker:PESIUG21CS924:Navya:/volumes
S>python3 task3.py
###[ Ethernet ] ###
dst = 02:42:0a:09:00:0b
src = 02:42:0a:09:00:35
type = IPv4
                                                  type = IPv4

###[ IP ]###

version = 4

ind = 5

tos = 6

len = 5

flags = 
frag = 6

ttl = 6

proto = 6

src = 1

\options \
###[ UDP ]###

sport

den chksum
###[ DNS ]###

id

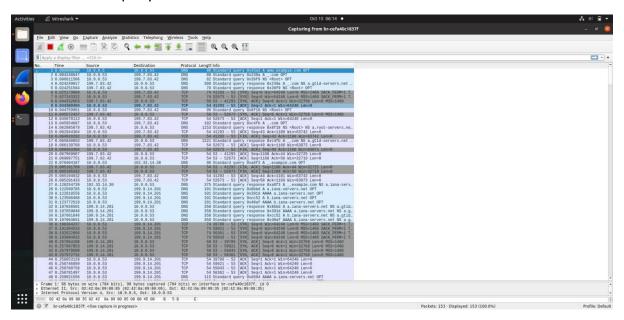
qr

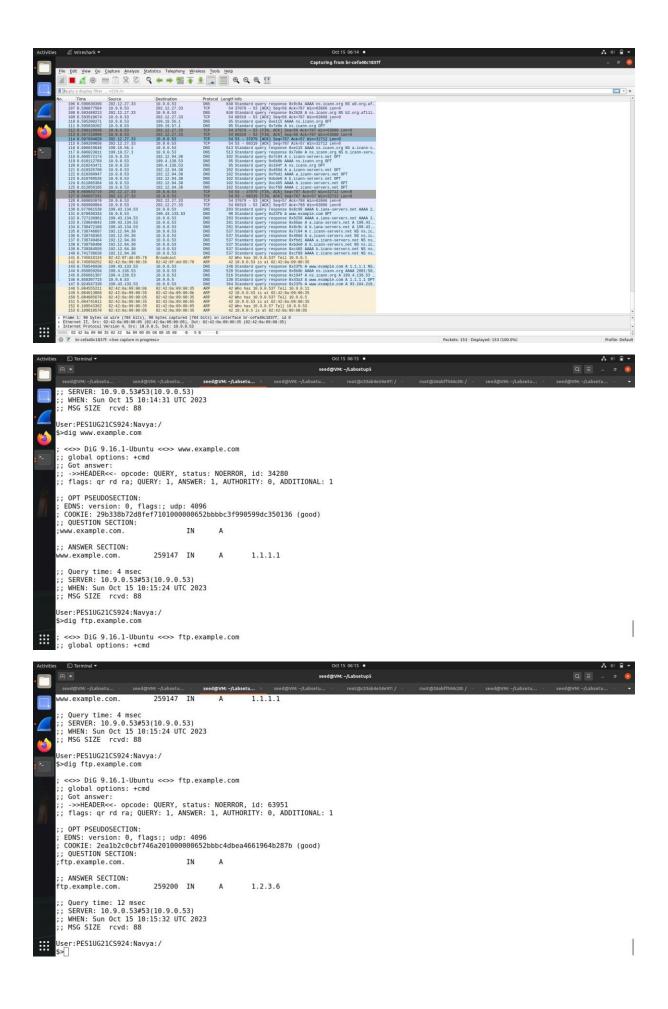
opcode
aa
tc
                                                                                                                                                                                    = 4
= 5
= 0×0
= 84
= 56283
                                                                                                                                                                    = 0
= 64
= udp
= 0x481f
= 10.9.0.53
= 199.43.133.53
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  = 33333
= domain
= 64
= 0x56f0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         = 9211
= 0
= QUERY
= 0
= 0
                                                                                                                                                    cd
rcode
qdcount
ancount
nscount
arcount
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                = 1
= ok
= 1
= 0
= 0
= 1
                                                                                                                                                  arcount - 1
\( \)\( q \)
\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \) \\( \)
```

We observe that the spoofed reply is sent by the attacker.

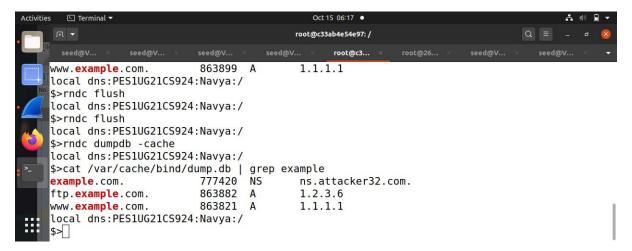


We observe that the response is spoofed by the attacker to be 1.1.1.1. This response is then sent to the DNS query.





We observe that various fake ip addresses are given to the example domains, from which we can infer that the ns record has been spoofed.

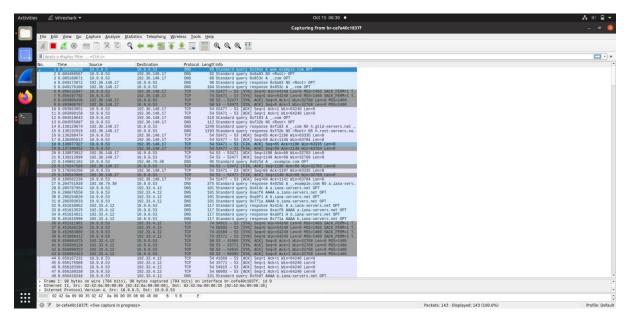


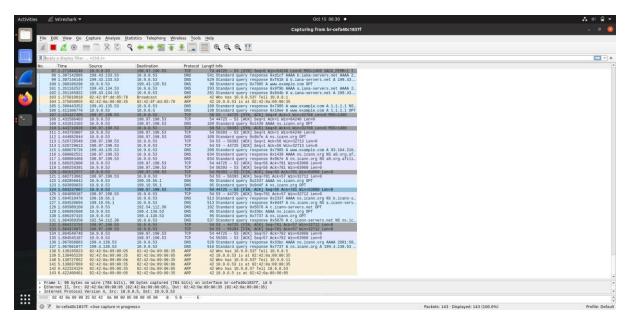
We can observe the updated fake ip addresses of example.com in the cache of the local dns server. Proving that it has been spoofed.

### Task 4

```
259200 IN
         ww.example.com.
                                                                                     1.1.1.1
           Query time: 95 msec
SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
WHEN: Sun Oct 15 10:28:03 UTC 2023
MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
         Jser:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/
           <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
         ; global options: +cmd;
; Got answer:
; ->>HEADER<-- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, 1d: 4334
; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
           OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
          EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
COOKIE: fab40e7b95c6849701000000652bbf1e146b9a3e77723c75 (good)
           QUESTION SECTION:
         www.example.com.
        ;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                            259200 IN
                                                                                   1.1.1.1
          ww.example.com.
         ; Query time: 1411 msec
; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
; WHEN: Sun Oct 15 10:29:50 UTC 2023
; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
User:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/
```

We observe that the spoofed packet is sent by the attacker.



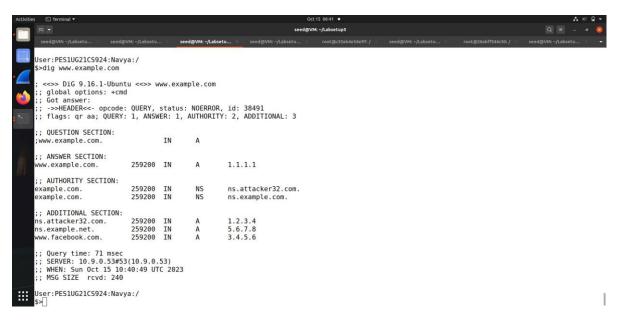


The packets which modify the authority section are captured and can be viewed in the above wireshark screenshot.



We observe that the spoofed ip for example.com gets stored in the cache. However, the spoofed ip for google.com isn't stored which may occur due to dnssec validation. This usually occurs when dnssec is enabled for a website but the spoofed response doesn't have the correct dnssec signature leading the packet to be rejected by the server.

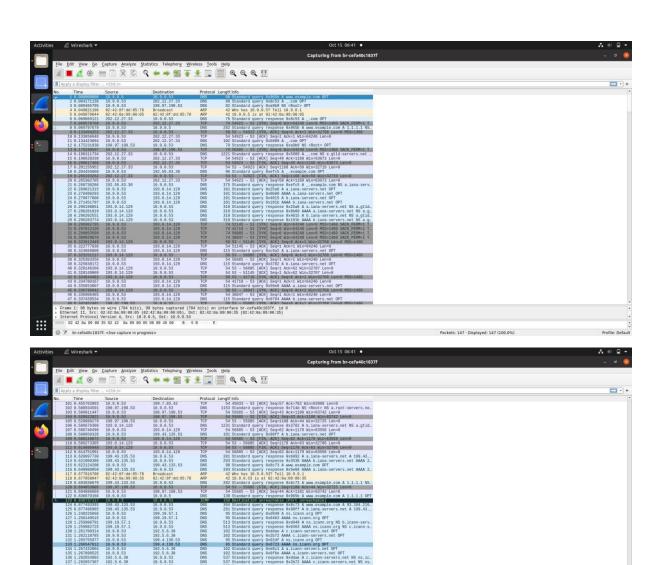
### Task 5



We observe that the spoofed packet is received in the additional section of the DNS reply along with the spoofed records.



We observe that two packets have been sent by the attacker since there are two ns fields in the written code.



From these screenshots we can observe both the first and second spoofed packet.



We observe that the DNS records of the additional section are not cached. This occurs as they are not given a high priority compared to that of the authoritative section. This might be due to increasing the security and making only specific sections high priority.