## **Computer Security**

# Project 1: DNS Reflection and Amplification Attacks

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#### Goal

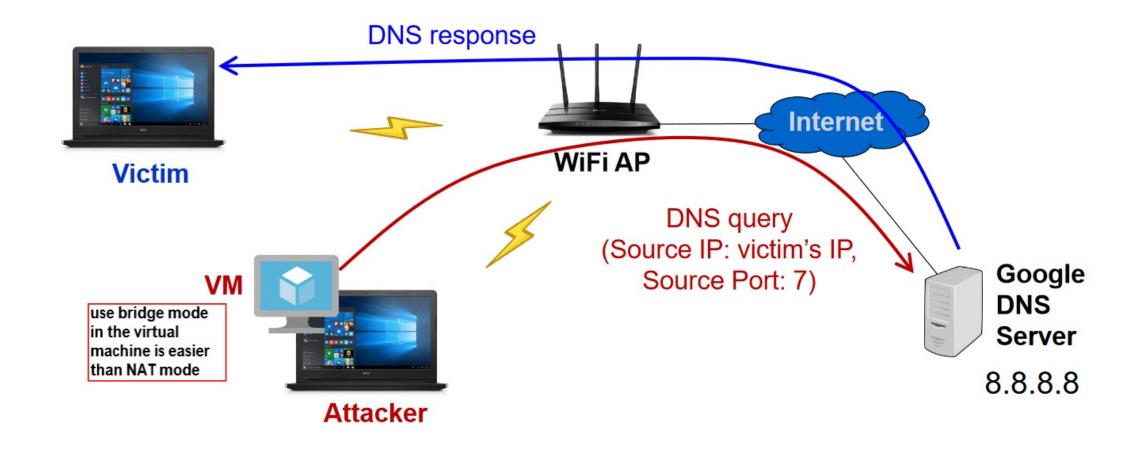
 Understand how to launch DNS reflection and amplification attacks and then defend against them

- You will learn about
  - □ Program with raw sockets
  - ☐ Generate IP packets with spoofed IP addresses
  - ☐ Trace packets using Wireshark
  - ☐ Fabricate DNS query message
  - Launch DNS reflection and amplification attacks

#### Requirements

- You need to develop/run your program in a given virtual machine
  - □ VM image: Please download it from here
    - Username: nems
    - Password: nems
    - Code: ~/dns
- The language you use must be C/C++
- You are allowed to team up. Each team has at most 2 students
  - ☐ Teams: discussions are allowed, but no collaboration
- Please submit your source code to New E3

#### Your DNS Reflection Attack

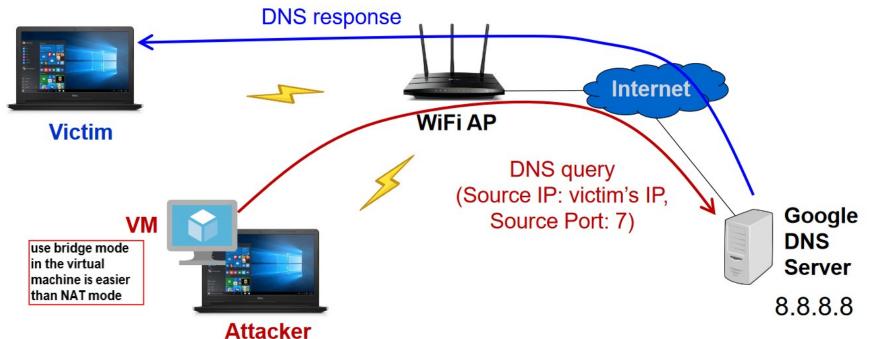


#### Two Tasks

- Task I: DNS reflection attack (70 %)
- Task II: DNS amplification attack (30 %)
  - $\square$  Amplification ratio: R = Sr/Sq
    - $\blacksquare$  Sq: the packet size of the DNS query
    - *Sr*: the packet size of the DNS response
  - $\square$  3 ≤ *R* < 6: 10 %, 6 ≤ *R* < 10: 20 %, 10 ≤ *R*: 30 %

#### Task I: DNS Reflection Attack

- (Given a DNS server's IP and the victim's IP)
- (Attacker) Fabricate a DNS query message in a UDP packet
- (Victim) Use Wireshark to check whether a corresponding DNS response is received

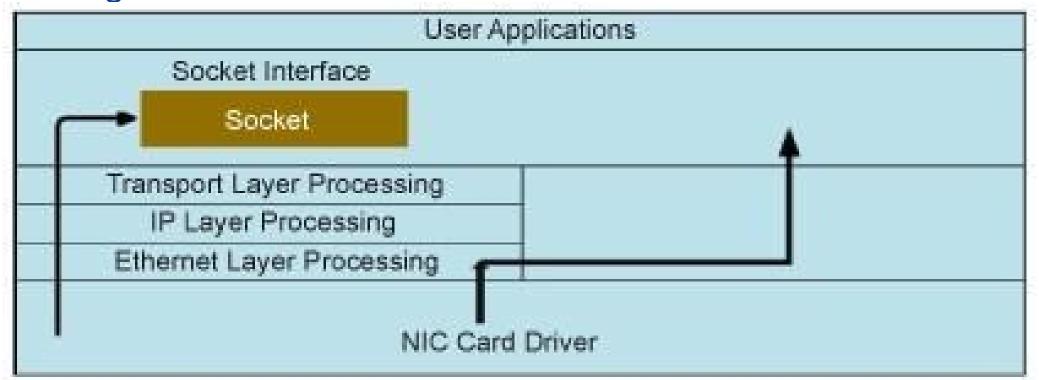


#### Task II: DNS Amplification Attack

- (Given a DNS server's IP and the victim's IP)
- (Attacker) Fabricate a DNS query message that can trigger a large DNS response
  - □ Check the size of the UDP packet: *Sq*
- ullet (Victim) Check the size of the corresponding DNS response: Sr
  - $\Box$  Obtain the amplification ratio: R = Sr/S

#### Hint I: How to Create IP Spoofing Packets?

Using Raw Socket

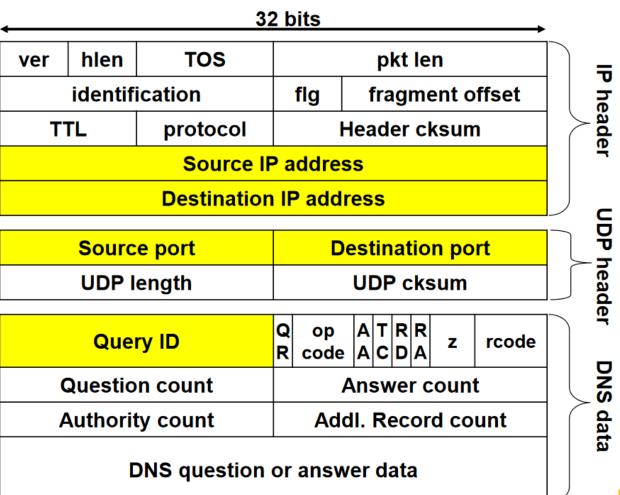


### Hint I: How to Create IP Spoofing Packets? (Cont.)

- Implementation based on raw socket
  - ☐ Create a raw socket with the UDP protocol
  - □ Fabricate the IP header
  - ☐ Fabricate the UDP header
  - □ Calculate the checksum over IP and UDP headers
  - ☐ Create DNS query in the UDP payload
- Tutorial

## Hint I: How to Create IP Spoofing Packets? (Cont.)

DNS/UDP/IP packet format



#### Hint II: How to Create a DNS Query Message?

 Generate a DNS query (e.g., using ping) and then capture it using Wireshark

dns 🗙 🗀 🔻							Expression
No.		Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
→	2374	11.583686	10.0.0.9	10.0.0.1	DNS	74	Standard query 0xf1a2 A www.google.com
	2380	11.592465	10.0.0.9	10.0.0.1	DNS	75	Standard query 0x87f6 A play.google.com
<u> </u>	2381	11.592894	10.0.0.1	10.0.0.9	DNS	90	Standard query response 0xf1a2 A www.google.com A 172.217.24.4
	2389	11.607652	10.0.0.1	10.0.0.9	DNS	91	Standard query response 0x87f6 A play.google.com A 216.58.200.238

## Hint II: How to Create a DNS Query Message? (Cont.)

 Fill in the content of the query based on the observation from Wireshark

```
2374 11.583686
                     10.0.0.9
                                          10.0.0.1
                                                              DNS
   2380 11.592465
                     10.0.0.9
                                          10.0.0.1
                                                              DNS
   2381 11.592894
                     10.0.0.1
                                          10.0.0.9
                                                              DNS
   2389 11.607652
                      10.0.0.1
                                          10.0.0.9
                                                              DNS
> Frame 2374: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on
 Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_96:0a:8c (fc:77:74:96:0a:8c), Dst: Netgear_a4:
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.9, Dst: 10.0.0.1
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61039, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0xf1a2
  Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
  Queries
    Name: www.google.com
         [Name Length: 14]
         [Label Count: 3]
         Type: A (Host Address) (1)
         Class: IN (0x0001)
      dc ef 09 a4 33 f0 fc 77 74 96 0a 8c 08 00 45 00
      00 3c f0 3c 00 00 80 11 36 6b 0a 00 00 09 0a 00
      00 01 ee 6f 00 35 00 28 7c a5 f1 a2 01 00 00 01
      00 00 00 00 00 00 03 77 77 77 06 67 6f 6f 67 6c
                                                       ····w ww-googl
      65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01
                                                       e · com · · · ·
```

#### Important: How to Prepare Your Attack Program?

- Must provide a Makefile which compiles your source codes into one executable file, named dns\_attack (Missing: -20%)
- Test requirements for the program (Missing: -10% each)
  - Must be run in the given VM without any additional tools or libraries
  - Must work for the test command: ./dns\_attack <Victim IP> <Victim Port> <DNS Server IP>
    - E.g., ./dns\_attack 10.0.0.2 7 8.8.8.8
  - □ After being executed, the program shall send DNS query and then terminate
  - ☐ Use the last 16 bits of your student ID in the Query ID of the DNS queries
    - Use the ID of only one member in your team
    - E.g., Student ID: 0756842 → Query ID in hex: 0x8C6A

#### **Project Submission**

- Due date: 11/1 23:59
- Demo: 11/2 and 11/3 evening
- Submission rules
  - □ Put all your files into a directory and name it using your student ID(s)
    - If your team has two members, please concatenate your IDs separated by "-"
    - Please put the student ID used for the Query ID at the beginning of the name
  - □ Zip the directory and upload the zip file to New E3
  - ☐ A sample of the zip file: 01212112-02121221.zip
    - makefile
    - main.cpp
    - dns\_attack.cpp
    - dns\_attack.h
    - **-** ...

## Questions?