

Track 4: AI/ML

DNS Guard Al

Al-Powered DNS Threat Detection System





What is DNS Guard AI?



detect various types of DNS anomalies that could indicate malicious activity such as command and control (C2) communication, data exfiltration, or reconnaissance.

The system uses Splunk's powerful search capabilities combined with machine learning techniques to identify patterns that deviate from normal DNS behavior.



Key Features

The system offers a comprehensive defense mechanism that goes beyond traditional signature-based detection by analyzing behavior, timing patterns, and statistical anomalies in DNS queries across the organization.

Real-time Detection

Continuous monitoring of DNS traffic for immediate threat identification

Comprehensive Analysis

Multiple detection methods working in concert to identify various types of threats

Splunk MLTK Integration

Advanced algorithms for pattern recognition and anomaly detection



Enterprise-Ready

Scalable solution designed for large network environments

CIM Compliance

Fully compatible with Splunk's Common Information Model

Dashboard System

Specialized dashboards for each detection method and an overview dashboard for high-level threat monitoring.



Detection Methods

DNSGuard AI incorporates the following detection methods, each targeting a specific type of DNS-based attack vector.

Density Function Algorithm

Beaconing

Detects regular, periodic DNS queries at consistent intervals—a hallmark of malware communicating with command and control servers. Analyzes consistency of time gaps between queries to the same domain.

Anomaly Detection Algorithm

Record Type Anomalies

Detects abnormal usage of specific DNS record types often associated with reconnaissance or data exfiltration. Identifies outliers in the usage of TXT (data exfiltration), ANY (broad queries), HINFO (host info leakage), and AXFR (zone transfer attempts) records by host.

Anomaly Detection Algorithm

C2 Tunneling Detection

Identifies hosts making an unusually high number of DNS queries, which could indicate command and control communication or data exfiltration through DNS tunneling.

K Means Algorithm

Behavioral Clustering

Groups hosts with similar abnormal DNS behavior, which can reveal coordinated attacks or infected host groups across the enterprise. Uses KMeans clustering on multiple DNS behavior features.

Anomaly Detection Algorithm

Query Length Anomalies

Detects unusually long DNS queries that may represent data exfiltration channels where sensitive information is encoded in the query itself. Identifies anomalies in query string length by host.

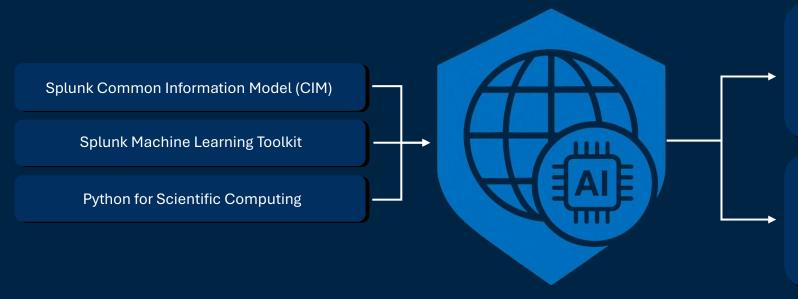
Anomaly Detection Algorithm

Domain Shadowing

Identifies patterns where many unique subdomains are requested for a legitimate domain, which may indicate an attacker using compromised DNS accounts to create malicious subdomains. Measures distinct subdomain count by parent domain and identifies anomalies.



Prerequisites & Integrations



Splunk Enterprise Security

Provides advanced security monitoring capabilities and includes pre-built risk factors configuration and alerts

DGA App for Splunk

Specialized in Domain Generation
Algorithm detection and analysis and
complements DNSGuard-Al's
detection capabilities

DNS Guard Al

Real-time Detection Con

Comprehensive Analysis

Splunk MLTK Integration

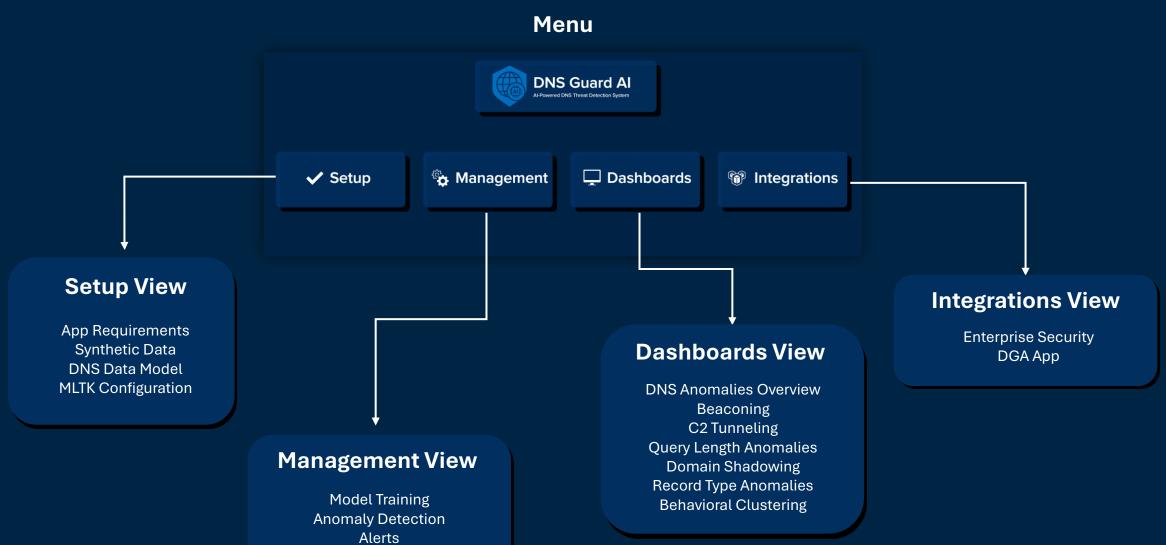
Enterprise-Ready

CIM Compliance

Dashboard System



Dashboard System



Lookup



Synthetic Data Testing

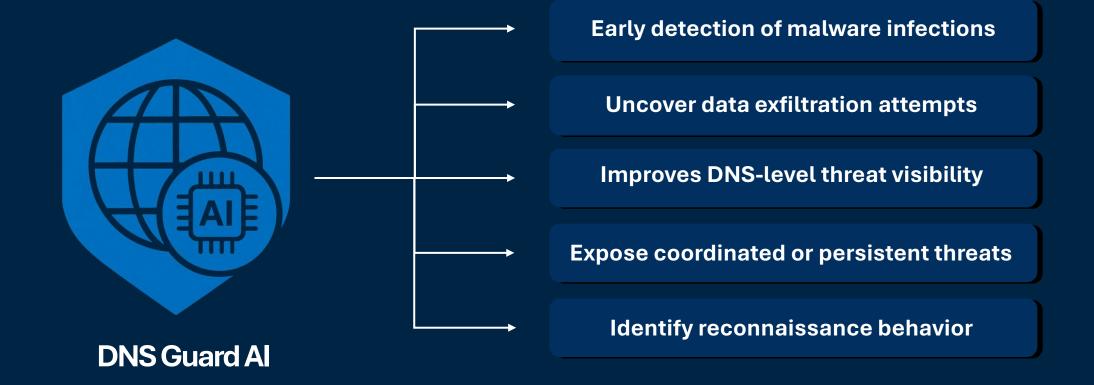


For testing and demonstration purposes, the application includes a custom Python script that generates synthetic DNS data specifically for the app's proof of concept.

Information Model (CIM), particularly the Network Resolution data model, ensuring compatibility with Splunk's detection and enrichment features. The synthetic dataset simulates a wide range of DNS anomalies



Practical Applications





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