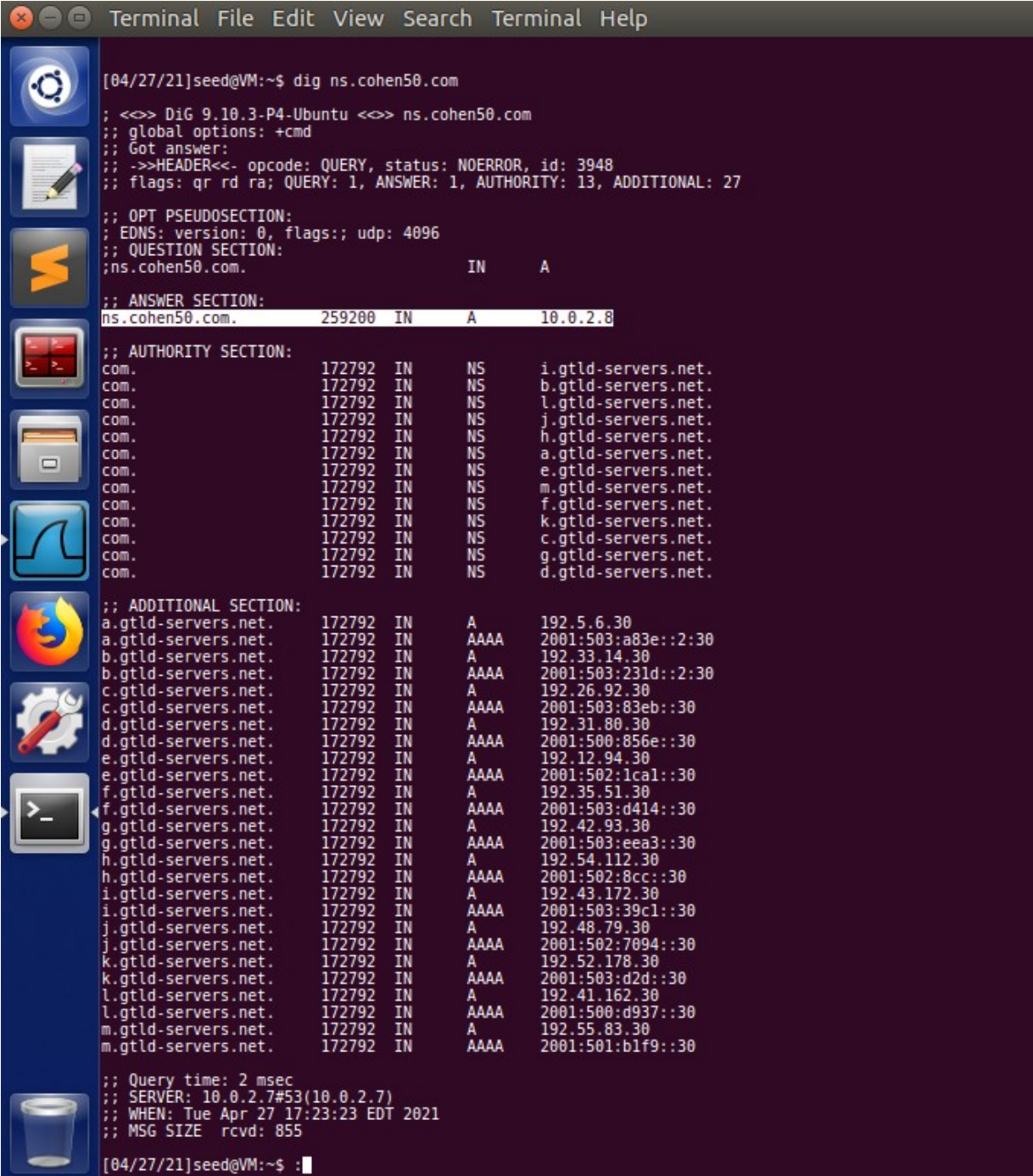


SETUP TASK 4 (10 points)

1. Output of 'dig ns.cohen50.com' – proof that our local dns server forwards this request to the attacker VM. As you can see, the answer section gives us the IP of 10.0.2.8, which is the IP of the attacker VM.



```
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig ns.cohen50.com

; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> ns.cohen50.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 3948
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 13, ADDITIONAL: 27

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;ns.cohen50.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
ns.cohen50.com.                259200  IN      A      10.0.2.8

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
com.                172792  IN      NS      i.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      b.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      l.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      j.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      h.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      a.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      e.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      m.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      f.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      k.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      c.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      g.gtld-servers.net.
com.                172792  IN      NS      d.gtld-servers.net.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
a.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.5.6.30
a.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:a83e::2:30
b.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.33.14.30
b.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:231d::2:30
c.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.26.92.30
c.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:83eb::30
d.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.31.80.30
d.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:500:856e::30
e.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.12.94.30
e.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:502:1cal::30
f.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.35.51.30
f.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:d414::30
g.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.42.93.30
g.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:eea3::30
h.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.54.112.30
h.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:502:8cc::30
i.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.43.172.30
i.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:39c1::30
j.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.48.79.30
j.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:502:7094::30
k.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.52.178.30
k.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:503:d2d::30
l.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.41.162.30
l.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:500:d937::30
m.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      A      192.55.83.30
m.gtld-servers.net. 172792  IN      AAAA   2001:501:b1f9::30

;; Query time: 2 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.7#53(10.0.2.7)
;; WHEN: Tue Apr 27 17:23:23 EDT 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 855

[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ :
```

2. The output of 'dig www.example.com' vs 'dig @ns.cohen50.com www.example.com'. When we don't use our local nameserver (ns.cohen50.com), the request is successful, and gives us the expected IP of 93.184.216.34 in the answer section. If we use our nameserver, though, the dig request returns the falsified IP of 1.2.3.5 in the answer section.



```
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig www.example.com

;<<<> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<<> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 57069
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 5

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

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.                86198   IN      A      93.184.216.34

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                    86198   IN      NS      a.iana-servers.net.
example.com.                    86198   IN      NS      b.iana-servers.net.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
a.iana-servers.net.            1598    IN      A      199.43.135.53
a.iana-servers.net.            1598    IN      AAAA   2001:500:8f::53
b.iana-servers.net.            1598    IN      A      199.43.133.53
b.iana-servers.net.            1598    IN      AAAA   2001:500:8d::53

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.7#53(10.0.2.7)
;; WHEN: Tue Apr 27 17:26:38 EDT 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 196

[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig @ns.cohen50.com www.example.com

;<<<> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<<> @ns.cohen50.com www.example.com
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 35057
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2

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

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

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                    259200  IN      NS      ns.cohen50.com.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.cohen50.com.                 259200  IN      A      10.0.2.8

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.8#53(10.0.2.8)
;; WHEN: Tue Apr 27 17:26:39 EDT 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 101

[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$
```

ATTACK TASK 4 (15 points)

1. Proof that I've made a program to construct a DNS request. As you can see, after running my attacktask4.py program, a DNS request is sent from 10.0.2.8 (attacker VM) to 10.0.2.7 (local DNS server). The DNS server then responds immediately afterwards. We know that the request packet is correctly formed because Wireshark labels it as "standard query", and also that the local DNS server gives us a valid response.

The screenshot displays a terminal window on the left and a Wireshark packet capture window on the right. The terminal shows the execution of a script that sends a DNS request and receives a response. The Wireshark window shows the captured packets, including the DNS request and response.

Terminal Output:

```
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ sudo ./attacktask4.py
Begin emission:
Finished sending 1 packets.

kets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets

###[ IP ]###
version = 4
ihl = 5
tos = 0x0
len = 213
id = 20011
flags =
frag = 0
ttl = 64
proto = udp
chksum = 0x13df
src = 10.0.2.7
dst = 10.0.2.8
\options \
###[ UDP ]###
sport = domain
dport = 33333
len = 193
chksum = 0xd3d1
###[ DNS ]###
id = 43690
qr = 1
opcode = QUERY
aa = 0
tc = 0
rd = 1
ra = 1
z = 0
ad = 0
cd = 0
rcode = ok
qdcount = 1
ancount = 1
nscount = 2
arcount = 4
\qd \
###[ DNS Question Record ]###
qname = 'www.example.com.'
qtype = A
qclass = IN
\an \
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
rrname = 'www.example.com.'
type = A
rclass = IN
ttl = 85866
rdlen = None
rdata = 93.184.216.34
\ns \
###[ DNS Resource Record ]###
rrname = 'example.com.'
```

Wireshark Packet Capture:

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
sCompu_83:87:9b	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.0.2.7? Tell 10.0.2.8
sCompu_5a:62:ef	PcsCompu_83:87:9b	ARP	60	10.0.2.7 is at 08:00:27:5a:62:ef
10.0.2.8	10.0.2.7	DNS	75	Standard query 0xaaaa A www.example.com
10.0.2.7	10.0.2.8	DNS	227	Standard query response 0xaaaa A www.example.com
sCompu_5a:62:ef	PcsCompu_83:87:9b	ARP	60	Who has 10.0.2.8? Tell 10.0.2.7
sCompu_83:87:9b	PcsCompu_5a:62:ef	ARP	42	10.0.2.8 is at 08:00:27:83:87:9b

Frame 4 Details:

- Frame 4: 227 bytes on wire (1816 bits), 227 bytes captured (1816 bits) on interface 0
- Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_5a:62:ef (08:00:27:5a:62:ef), Dst: PcsCompu_83:87:9b (08:00:27:83:87:9b)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.7, Dst: 10.0.2.8
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 33333
- Domain Name System (response)

Packet Bytes:

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0000	08 00 27 83 87 9b 08 00 27 5a 62 ef 08 00 45 00	..'. 'Zb...E.
0010	00 d5 4e 2b 00 00 40 11 13 df 0a 00 02 07 0a 00	..N+..@.
0020	02 08 00 35 82 35 00 c1 d3 d1 aa aa 81 80 00 01	...5.5.
0030	00 01 00 02 00 04 03 77 77 77 07 65 78 61 6d 70w ww.examp
0040	6c 65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 c0 0c 00 01 00	le.com.
0050	01 00 01 4f 6a 00 04 5d b8 d8 22 c0 10 00 02 00	..0j...] ..".
0060	01 00 01 4f 6a 00 14 01 62 0c 69 61 6e 61 2d 73	..0j... b.iana-s

ATTACK TASK 5 (20 points)

1. Proof that I've made a program to forge DNS replies. As you can see, when I ran my `attacktask5.py` program, it forged a reply to make it look like one of the IPs of the nameservers for www.example.com (199.43.133.53) responded to a DNS query with our falsified nameserver. In my code, I had to fill in some values to make this work. The 'name' field had to be the domain name that the user queried (in this hypothetical case, it was www.example.com). The 'domain' field must be the root domain of the website (in our case, just `example.com`). The 'ns' field had to be our falsified nameserver, pointing to the attacker VM rather than the real nameserver. In our case it is `ns.cohen50.com`. Then, for the IP layer, I had to make the destination IP that of the local DNS server so that, in the future, the local DNS server hopefully caches that reply. The source IP had to be that of the known official nameserver, as I mentioned earlier. Lastly, for UDP, the source port had to be 53, which is the typical DNS port. The destination port is hardcoded to 33333, which we made static during our setup process.

```
Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ sudo ./attacktask5.py
.
Sent 1 packets.
None
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a network traffic. The packet list pane shows four packets. Packet 4 is a DNS response from 199.43.133.53 to 10.0.2.7. The packet details pane shows the structure of the DNS response, including the domain name system (response) and the answer section. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet, including the domain name and the answer section.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2021-04-27 17:40:17.3381614...	::1	::1	UDP	64	36339 → 33765 Len=0
2	2021-04-27 17:40:17.4669952...	PcsCompu_83:87:9b		ARP	62	Who has 10.0.2.7? Tell 10.0.2.8
3	2021-04-27 17:40:17.4670156...	PcsCompu_5a:62:ef		ARP	44	10.0.2.7 is at 08:00:27:5a:62:ef
4	2021-04-27 17:40:17.4942269...	199.43.133.53	10.0.2.7	DNS	147	Standard query response 0xaaaa A www.example.com...

Frame 4: 147 bytes on wire (1176 bits), 147 bytes captured (1176 bits) on interface 0
Linux cooked capture
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 199.43.133.53, Dst: 10.0.2.7
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 33333
Domain Name System (response)

0000 00 00 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 83 87 9b 00 00 08 00
0010 45 00 00 83 00 01 00 00 40 11 00 00 c7 2b 85 35 E.....@...+.5
0020 0a 00 02 07 00 35 82 35 00 6f 00 00 aa aa 85 005.5.o.....
0030 00 01 00 01 00 01 00 00 03 77 77 77 07 65 78 61www.exa
0040 6d 70 6c 65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 03 77 77 mple.com.....ww
0050 77 07 65 78 61 6d 70 6c 65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 w.examp e.com...
0060 00 01 00 03 f4 80 00 04 01 02 03 05 07 65 78 61exa
0070 6d 70 6c 65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 02 00 01 00 03 f4 mple.com.....
0080 80 00 10 02 6e 73 07 63 6f 68 65 6e 35 30 03 63ns.cohen50.c
0090 6f 6d 00 om.

ATTACK TASK 6 & 7 (40 points)

1. Proof that the attack poisons the local DNS cache (our falsified nameserver is stored in local DNS server's cache).

[illegible][illegible]

2. Proof that our User VM always uses the malicious nameserver ns.cohen50.com.

```
Terminal
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 14370
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;; www.example.com.                IN      A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.                259200  IN      A      1.2.3.5
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                    172578  IN      NS      ns.cohen50.com.
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.cohen50.com.                 259004  IN      A      10.0.2.8
;; Query time: 2 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.7#53(10.0.2.7)
;; WHEN: Tue Apr 27 17:51:46 EDT 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 101

[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig @ns.cohen50.com www.example.com
;; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> @ns.cohen50.com www.example.com
;; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 33182
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;; www.example.com.                IN      A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.                259200  IN      A      1.2.3.5
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                    259200  IN      NS      ns.cohen50.com.
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.cohen50.com.                 259200  IN      A      10.0.2.8
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.8#53(10.0.2.8)
;; WHEN: Tue Apr 27 17:52:01 EDT 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 101
```


3. Explanation of attack.c code and why this attack works:

First, I send a DNS request for a random subdomain that has likely never been queried before, so the local DNS server must reach out to the authoritative nameserver to find the IP. Using bless, I found specific offsets that I needed to modify the subdomain in my request template. To modify the subdomain in the question field, I just needed to memcpy the new subdomain to an offset of 41. The same method is used to modify the transaction ID field (offset of 28). Then, the request is sent.

For every DNS request sent by the attacker VM, 500 attempts are made to spoof the reply. I sent a fake reply with source IPs from both known authoritative nameservers (199.43.135.53 and 199.43.133.53). Then, in similar fashion to the request packet, I modify fields. I modify the source IP address of the fake response packet by inserting it into an offset of 12. I modify the subdomain in the question and answer fields with offsets of 41 and 64, respectively. Lastly, I modify the transaction ID (our guess) with an offset of 28. Then, the packet is sent to our local DNS server. If our guessed transaction ID matches a request that is waiting for a response, the DNS cache is poisoned.

When we guess the transaction ID correctly, the local DNS server caches our falsified entry. It changes the nameserver for example.com to ns.cohen50.com, and since we've set up forwarding for that nameserver to our attacker VM, all requests are routed to the attacker VM.

Below is a screenshot that verifies our result. In the terminal to the left, I ran 'dig www.example.com'. I highlighted the response from our local DNS server (10.0.2.7), which gives us the IP 1.2.3.5, authoritative nameserver of ns.cohen50.com (and corresponding IP 10.0.2.8!). Clearly, the cache has been poisoned.

The screenshot displays a terminal window on the left and a Wireshark packet capture on the right. The terminal shows the output of two DNS queries. The first query is for 'www.example.com' and the second is for 'example.com'. The Wireshark packet capture shows a DNS query from 10.0.2.6 to 10.0.2.7 and a spoofed response from 10.0.2.7 to 10.0.2.6.

Terminal Output:

```
[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;;->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 38855
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags: udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;; www.example.com.                IN      A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.                258486  IN      A
1.2.3.5
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.                    171864  IN      NS
ns.cohen50.com.
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.cohen50.com.                258290  IN      A
10.0.2.8
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.7#53(10.0.2.7)
;; WHEN: Tue Apr 27 18:03:40 EDT 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 101

[04/27/21]seed@VM:~$ dig example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;;->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 24942
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags: udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;; example.com.                    IN      A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
example.com.                    259200  IN      A
1.2.3.4
```

Wireshark Packet Capture:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2021-04-27 18:03:54.7994401...	:::1	:::1	UDP	65	43604 → 43604 L
2	2021-04-27 18:03:54.7994913...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	DNS	88	Standard query
3	2021-04-27 18:03:54.8002979...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	DNS	145	Standard query

Wireshark Details:

```
[Time: 0.000806654 seconds]
Transaction ID: 0x463c
Flags: 0x8100 Standard query response, No error
Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 1
Authority RRs: 1
Additional RRs: 2
Queries
Answers
  www.example.com: type A, class IN, addr 1.2.3.5
Authoritative nameservers
  example.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns.cohen50.com
Additional records
  ns.cohen50.com: type A, class IN, addr 10.0.2.8
  <Root>: type OPT
```

Wireshark Hex Dump:

```
0000 00 00 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 5a 62 ef 00 00 08 00 ..... 'Zb....
0010 45 00 00 81 bd 0c 00 00 40 11 a5 53 0a 00 02 07 E..... @..S....
0020 0a 00 02 06 00 35 d3 d9 00 6d a8 8a 46 3c 81 80 .....5... .m..F<..
0030 00 01 00 01 00 01 00 02 03 77 77 77 07 65 78 61 ..... www.exa
0040 6d 70 6c 65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 c0 0c 00 mple.com .....
0050 01 00 01 00 03 f1 a8 00 04 01 02 03 05 c0 10 00 .....
0060 02 00 01 00 02 9f 4a 00 0d 02 6e 73 07 63 6f 68 .....J... ns.coh
0070 65 6e 35 30 c0 18 c0 3d 00 01 00 01 00 03 f0 e4 en50...= .....
0080 00 04 0a 00 02 08 00 00 29 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0090 00
```

