Introduction to Computer Security

Project 1: DNS Reflection and Amplification Attacks

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Goals

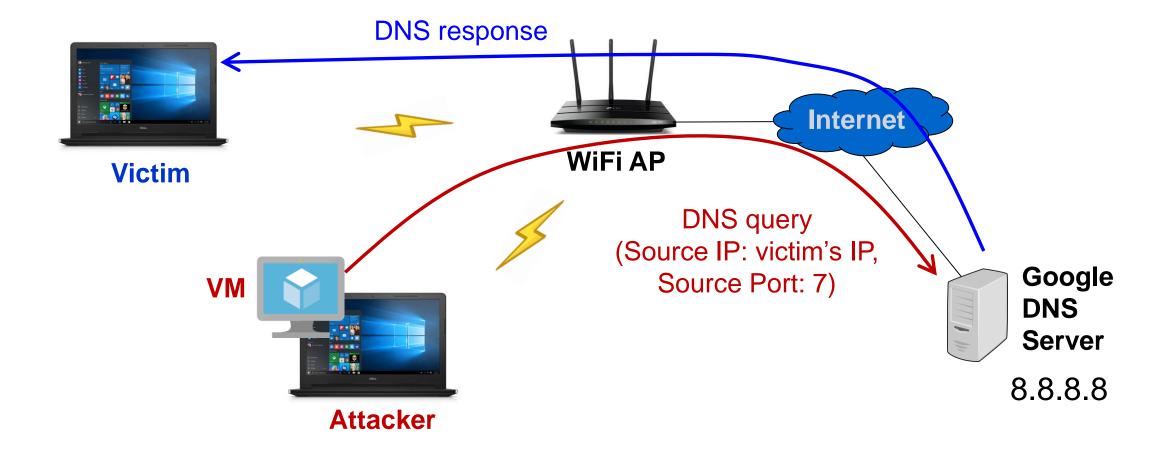
 Understand how to launch DNS reflection and amplification attacks and then defend against them

- You will learn how to
 - □ program with raw sockets
 - □ generate IP packets with spoofed IP addresses
 - □ trace packets using Wireshark
 - □ fabricate DNS query messages
 - □ launch DNS reflection and amplification attacks

Requirements

- You need to develop/run your program in a given virtual machine
 - □ VMware Workstation Player: Please download it from <u>VMware</u>
 - □ VM image: Please download it from <u>Link</u>
 - Username/password: cs2020/cs2020
- The language you use must be C/C++
- You are allowed to team up. Each team has at most 2 students
 - ☐ Teams: discussions are allowed, but no collaboration
- Please submit your source codes and report to New E3

Your DNS Reflection Attack



Three Tasks

- Task I: DNS reflection attack (35%)
- Task II: DNS amplification attack (35%)
 - \square Amplification ratio: $R = S_r/S_q$
 - \blacksquare S_q : the packet size of the DNS query
 - \blacksquare S_r : the packet size of the DNS response
 - $\square 3 \le R < 6$: 20%, $6 \le R < 10$: 25%, $10 \le R$: 35%
- Task III: Report (30%)

Task I: DNS Reflection Attack

(Given a DNS server's IP and the victim's IP)

Victim

DNS query
(Source IP: victim's IP,
Source Port: 7)

Google
DNS
Server
8.8.8.8

DNS response

 (Attacker) Fabricate a DNS query message in a UDP packet

(Victim) Use Wireshark to
 Attacker

 check whether a corresponding DNS response is received

Task II: DNS Amplification Attack

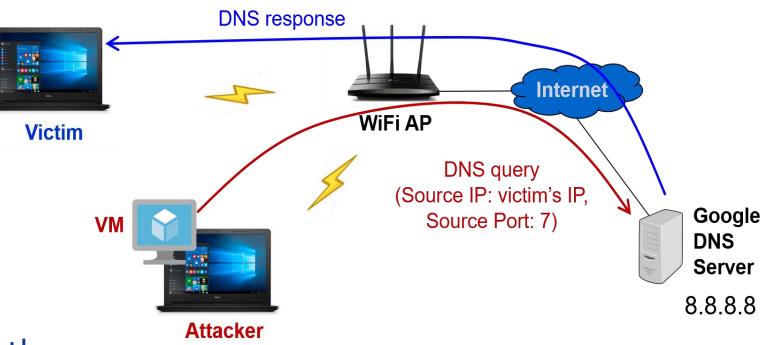
(Given a DNS server's IP and the victim's IP)

(Attacker) Fabricate a
 DNS query message
 that can trigger a large
 DNS response

 \Box Check the size of the UDP packet: S_a

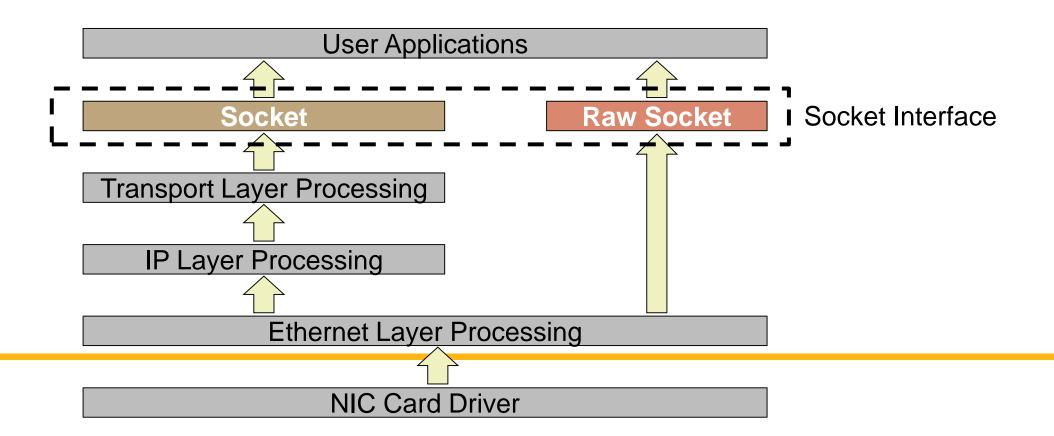
• (Victim) Check the size of the corresponding DNS response: S_r

 \Box Obtain the amplification ratio: $R = S_r/S_q$



Hint I: How to Create IP Spoofing Packets?

- Using Raw Socket
 - □ Normal network sockets vs. Raw sockets



Hint I: How to Create IP Spoofing Packets? (Cont.)

Implementation based on raw socket

☐ Create DNS query in the UDP payload

```
☐ Create a raw socket with
                                      sd = socket(PF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_UDP)
  the UDP protocol
                                      struct ipheader *ip = (struct ipheader *) buffer;
                                      ip->iph_ihl = 5;
□ Fabricate the IP header
                                      ip->iph_souceip = inet_addr(arhv[1]);
                                      struct udpheader *udp = ...
□ Fabricate the UDP header
                                      udp->udph_srcport = htons(atoi(argv[2]));
□ Calculate the checksum over IP and UDP headers
```

Reference: <u>Tutorial</u>

32 bits pkt len TOS flg fragment offset identification protocol Header cksum Source IP address **Destination IP address**

Source port	Destination port
UDP length	UDP cksum

hlen

ver

TTL

Query ID	Q op A T R R z rcode		
Question count	Answer count		
Authority count	Addl. Record count		

DNS question or answer data

Hint I: How to **Create IP Spoofing** Packets? (Cont.)

DNS/UDP/IP packet format

header

header

data

Hint 2: How to Create a DNS Query Message?

 Generate a DNS query (e.g., using ping) and then capture it using Wireshark

	dns						Expression
No.		Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
→	2374	11.583686	10.0.0.9	10.0.0.1	DNS	74	Standard query 0xf1a2 A www.google.com
	2380	11.592465	10.0.0.9	10.0.0.1	DNS	75	Standard query 0x87f6 A play.google.com
4	2381	11.592894	10.0.0.1	10.0.0.9	DNS	90	Standard query response 0xf1a2 A www.google.com A 172.217.24.4
	2389	11.607652	10.0.0.1	10.0.0.9	DNS	91	Standard query response 0x87f6 A play.google.com A 216.58.200.238

Hint 2: How to Create a DNS Query Message? (Cont.)

 Fill in the content of the query based on the observation from Wireshark

```
10.0.0.9
   2374 11.583686
                                          10.0.0.1
                                                              DNS
   2380 11.592465
                     10.0.0.9
                                          10.0.0.1
                                                              DNS
   2381 11.592894
                     10.0.0.1
                                          10.0.0.9
                                                              DNS
                                          10.0.0.9
    2389 11.607652
                      10.0.0.1
                                                              DNS
  Frame 2374: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on
  Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_96:0a:8c (fc:77:74:96:0a:8c), Dst: Netgear_a4:
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.9, Dst: 10.0.0.1
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61039, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0xf1a2
  > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0

▼ Queries

    Name: www.google.com
         [Name Length: 14]
         [Label Count: 3]
         Type: A (Host Address) (1)
         Class: IN (0x0001)
     dc ef 09 a4 33 f0 fc 77 74 96 0a 8c 08 00 45 00
     00 3c f0 3c 00 00 80 11 36 6b 0a 00 00 09 0a 00
      00 01 ee 6f 00 35 00 28 7c a5 f1 a2 01 00 00 01
                                                       ---0-5-( |-----
      00 00 00 00 00 00 03 77 77 77 06 67 6f 6f 67 6c
                                                       ····w ww.googl
      65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01
                                                       e-com---
```

Important: How to Prepare Your Attack Program?

- Must provide a Makefile which compiles your source codes into one executable file, named dns_attack (Missing: -20%)
- Test requirements for the program (Missing: -10% each)
 - Must be run in the given VM without any additional tools or libraries
 - Must work for the test command: ./dns_attack <Victim IP> <UDP Source Port> <DNS Server IP>
 - E.g., ./dns_attack 10.0.0.2 7 8.8.8.8
 - □ After being executed, the program shall send 3 DNS queries and then terminate
 - ☐ Use the last 16 bits of your student ID in the Query ID of the DNS queries
 - Use the ID of only one member in your team
 - E.g., Student ID: 0756842 → Query ID in hex: 0x8C6A

Task III: Report

- Item 1 (10%): please give evidence that you have finished Tasks I and II
 Illustrate your results based on some snapshots
- Item 2 (10%): please explain how you amplify the DNS response
 No more than 200 English words
- Item 3 (10%): please propose a solution that can defend against the DoS attack based on the DNS reflection
 - □ No more than 200 English words
- Note: the report must be written in English with font size 11 or 12 in Times New Roman. It must be submitted in one PDF file with a name "report.pdf."

Project Submission

- Due date: 4/9 11:55pm
- Submission rules
 - □ Put all your files into a directory and name it using your student ID(s)
 - If your team has two members, please concatenate your IDs separated by "-"
 - Please put the student ID used for the Query ID at the beginning of the name
 - □ Zip the directory and upload the zip file to New E3
 - ☐ A sample of the zip file: 01212112-02121221.zip
 - Makefile
 - dns_attack.cpp
 - report.pdf
 - dns_attack.h

Questions?