## Introduction to Computer Security

# Project 1: DNS Reflection and Amplification Attacks

Chi-Yu Li (2020 Spring)
Computer Science Department
National Chiao Tung University

#### Goals

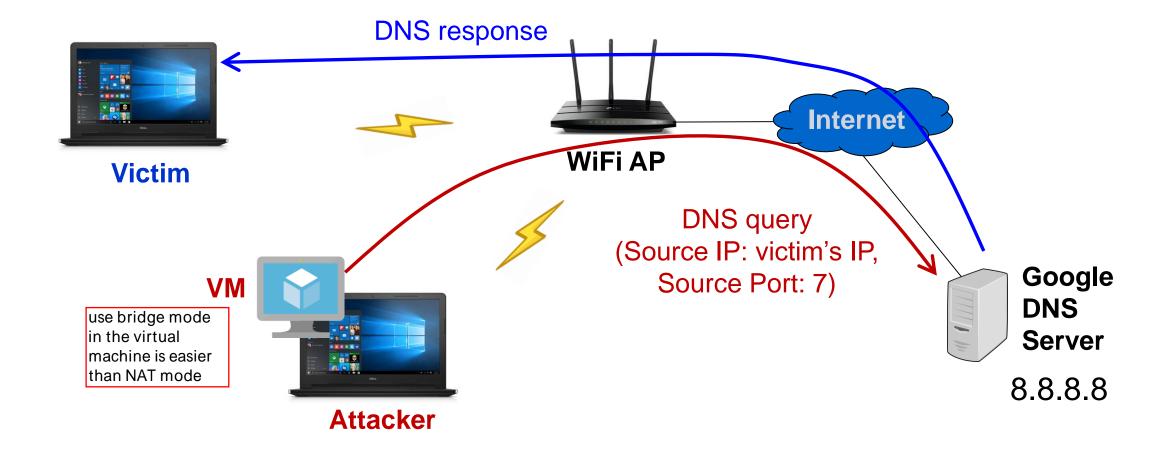
 Understand how to launch DNS reflection and amplification attacks and then defend against them

- 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

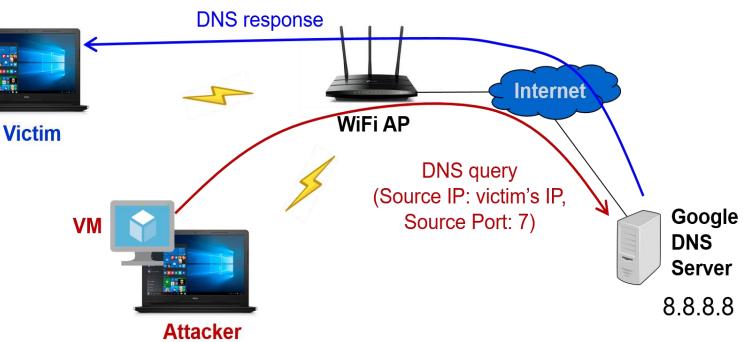
(Given a DNS server's IP and the victim's IP)

可以先用ICMP試試看victim能不能接收到攻擊 再去做DNS封包

 (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

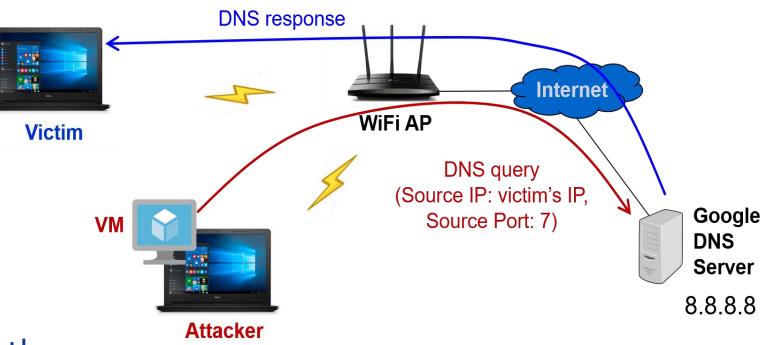
(Given a DNS server's IP and the victim's IP)

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

 $\Box$  Check the size of the UDP packet:  $S_a$ 

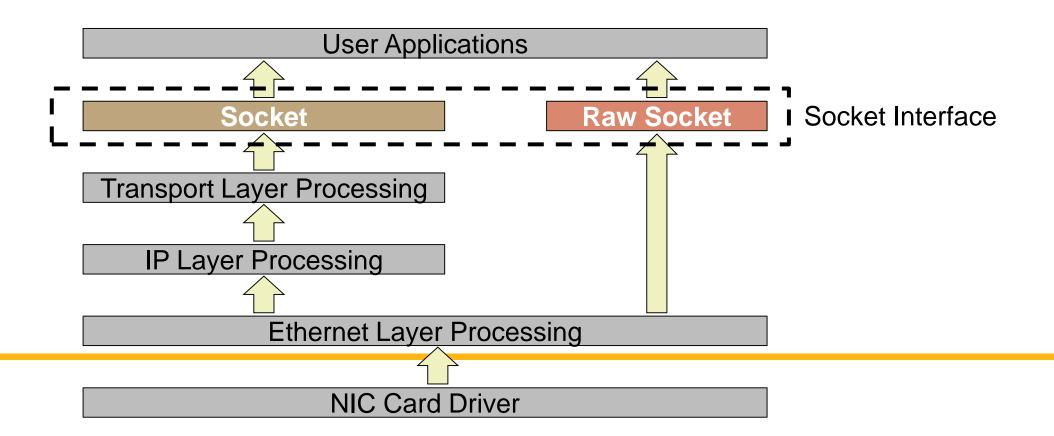
• (Victim) Check the size of the corresponding DNS response:  $S_r$ 

 $\Box$  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 a raw socket with the UDP protocol
```

□ Fabricate the IP header

fill in all the values in IP header byte by byte or field by field

☐ Fabricate the UDP header

```
sd = socket(PF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_UDP)
struct ipheader *ip = (struct ipheader *) buffer;
ip->iph_ihl = 5;
....
ip->iph_souceip = inet_addr(arhv[1]);
....
struct udpheader *udp = ...
udp->udph_srcport = htons(atoi(argv[2]));
....
```

- □ Calculate the checksum over IP and UDP headers 這裡可以直接拿網路上的code
- Create DNS query in the UDP payload
- Reference: <u>Tutorial</u>

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

DNS/UDP/IP packet format

 ver
 hlen
 TOS
 pkt len

 identification
 flg
 fragment offset

 TTL
 protocol
 Header cksum

 Source IP address

 Destination IP address

 Source port
 Destination port

**UDP** cksum

32 bits

 Query ID
 Q code R code
 A T R R C D A
 Z rcode

 Question count
 Answer count

 Authority count
 Addl. Record count

**UDP** length

DNS question or answer data

這邊是做DNS query的重點

#### 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

    mentioned in the course(check the slides)
- 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?