

Mirror - Mirror

The dangers of DNS reflection attacks



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About me



DNS

Windows

DHCP

DNSSEC

Men & Mice, Iceland

IPv6

Unix

DNS

www.strotmann.de



2001:470:1f08:f1d::2

Trust-System

Service locator

Reputation-System

Problem, in DNS?

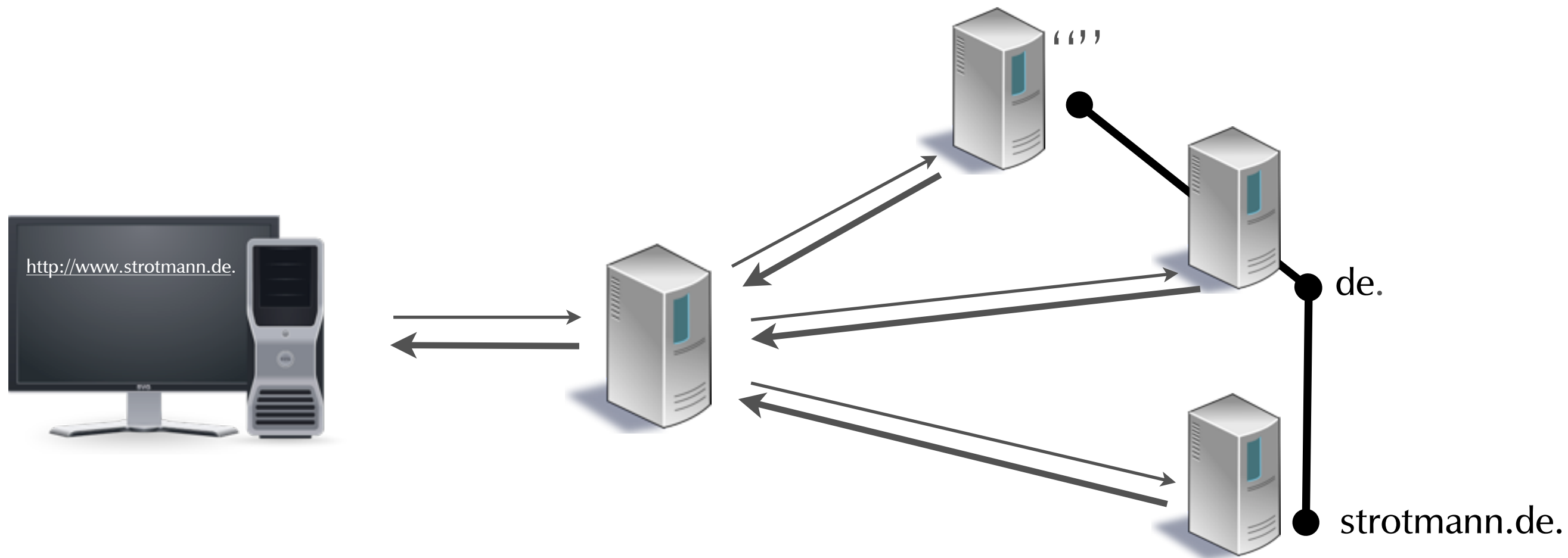
DNS has a problem

A small problem growing

not new (since 1983)

but getting popular with troublemakers

DNS operation



Observation: DNS answers are larger than queries

DNS response sizes

Query:
45 Byte

```
17:23:19.306630 IP 192.168.1.27.49252 > 192.168.1.2.domain: 7395+ [1au] AAAA? www.strotmann.de. (45)
17:23:19.308328 IP 192.168.1.2.domain > 192.168.1.27.49252: 7395 1/2/1 AAAA 2001:470:1f08:f1d::2 (159)
```

Answer is 3.5 times bigger

Answer:
159 Byte

DNS response sizes

```
; <<>> DiG 9.9.2-vjs287.12 <<>> www.strotmann.de aaaa +qr @192.168.1.2
;; global options: +cmd
;; Sending:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 60154
;; flags: rd ad; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
```

Query:
45 Byte

```
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.strotmann.de.          IN      AAAA
```

```
; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 60154
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 1
```

```
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.strotmann.de.          IN      AAAA
```

```
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.strotmann.de.          71645 IN      AAAA 2001:470:1f08:f1d::2
```

Answer:
159 Byte

```
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
strotmann.de.             56293 IN      NS    ns.norplex-communications.com.
strotmann.de.             56293 IN      NS    ns.norplex-communications.net.
```

```
;; Query time: 2 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.1.2#53(192.168.1.2)
;; WHEN: Thu Jan 17 17:35:24 2013
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 159
```

DNS response sizes

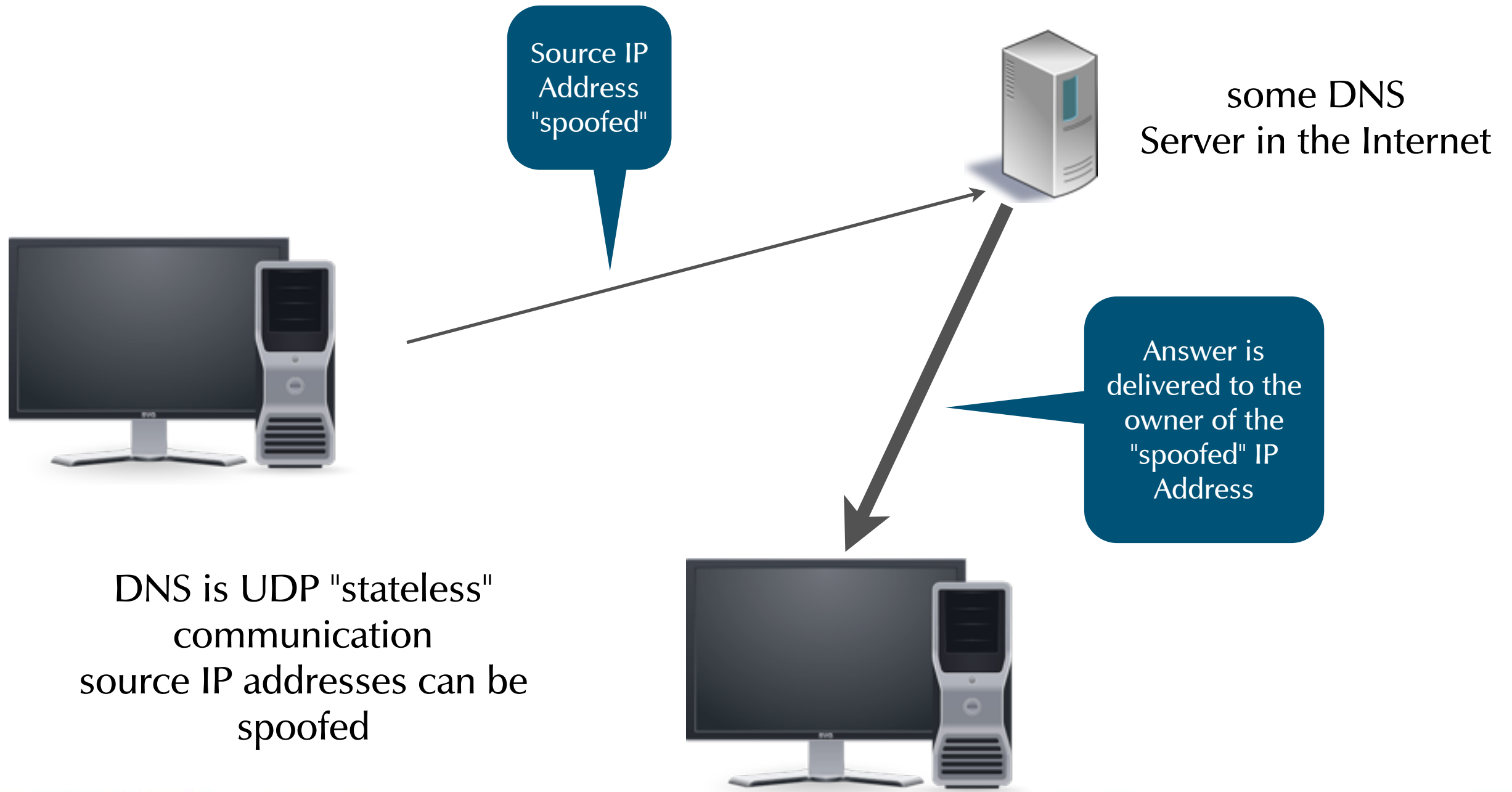
```
17:28:15.035136 IP 192.168.1.27.65533 > 192.168.1.2.domain: 42995+ [1au] ANY? isc.org. (36)
17:28:15.036408 IP 192.168.1.2.domain > 192.168.1.27.65533: 42995$ 27/0/6 SOA,
RRSIG,
NS sfba.sns-pb.isc.org.,
NS ord.sns-pb.isc.org.,
NS ns.isc.afiliias-nst.info.,
NS ams.sns-pb.isc.org.,
RRSIG,
A 149.20.64.42,
RRSIG,
MX mx.ams1.isc.org. 10,
MX mx.pao1.isc.org. 10,
RRSIG,
TXT "v=spf1 a mx ip4:204.152.184.0/21 ip4:149.20.0.0/16 ip6:2001:04F8::0/32
ip6:2001:500:60::65/128 ~all",
TXT "$Id: isc.org,v 1.1760 2013-01-17 01:51:59 jdaniels Exp $",
RRSIG,
AAAA 2001:4f8:0:2::d,
RRSIG,
NAPTR[|domain] (3169)
```

Query:
36 Byte

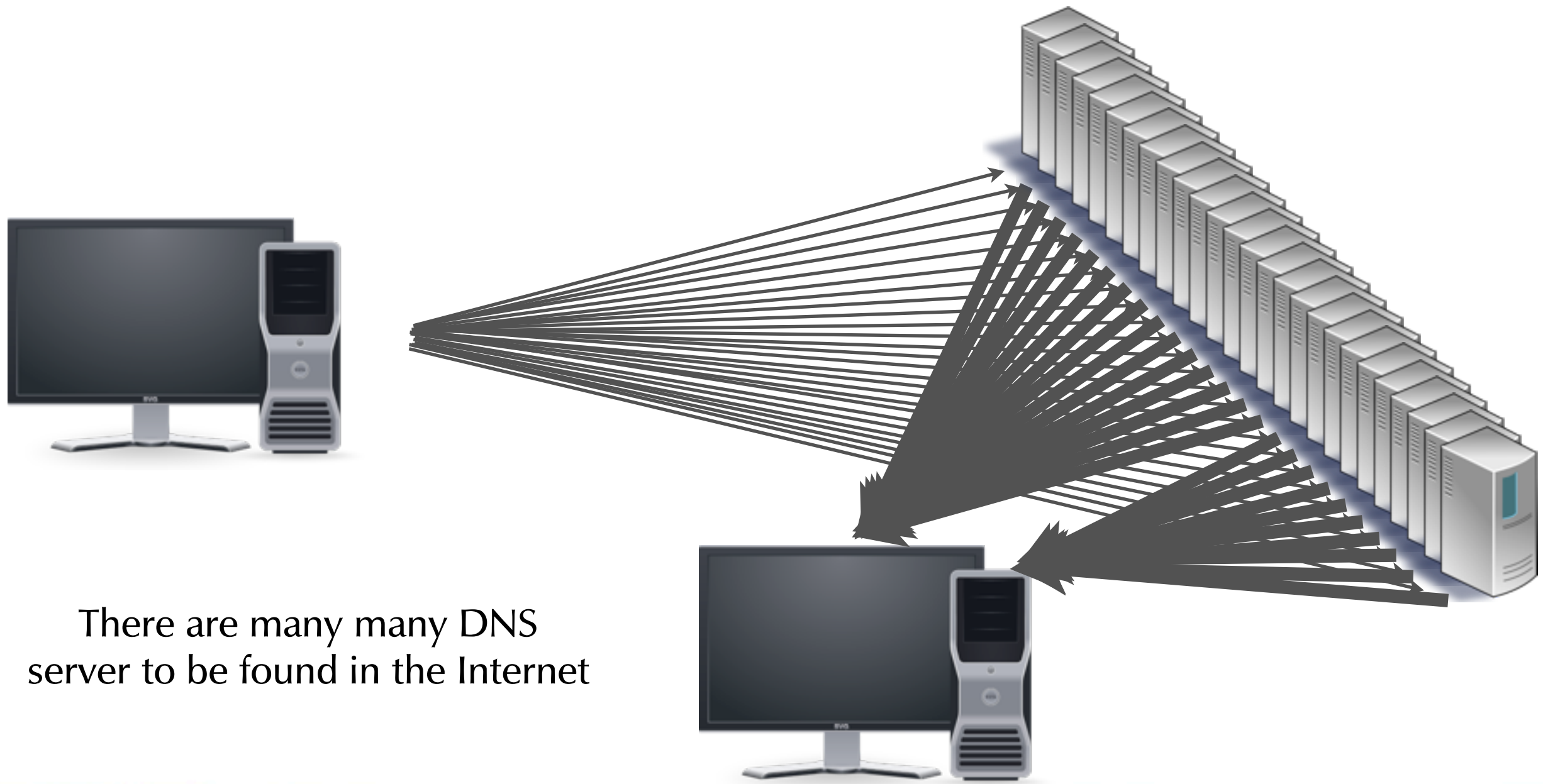
Answer:
3169 Byte

88 times bigger!

Where is the problem?

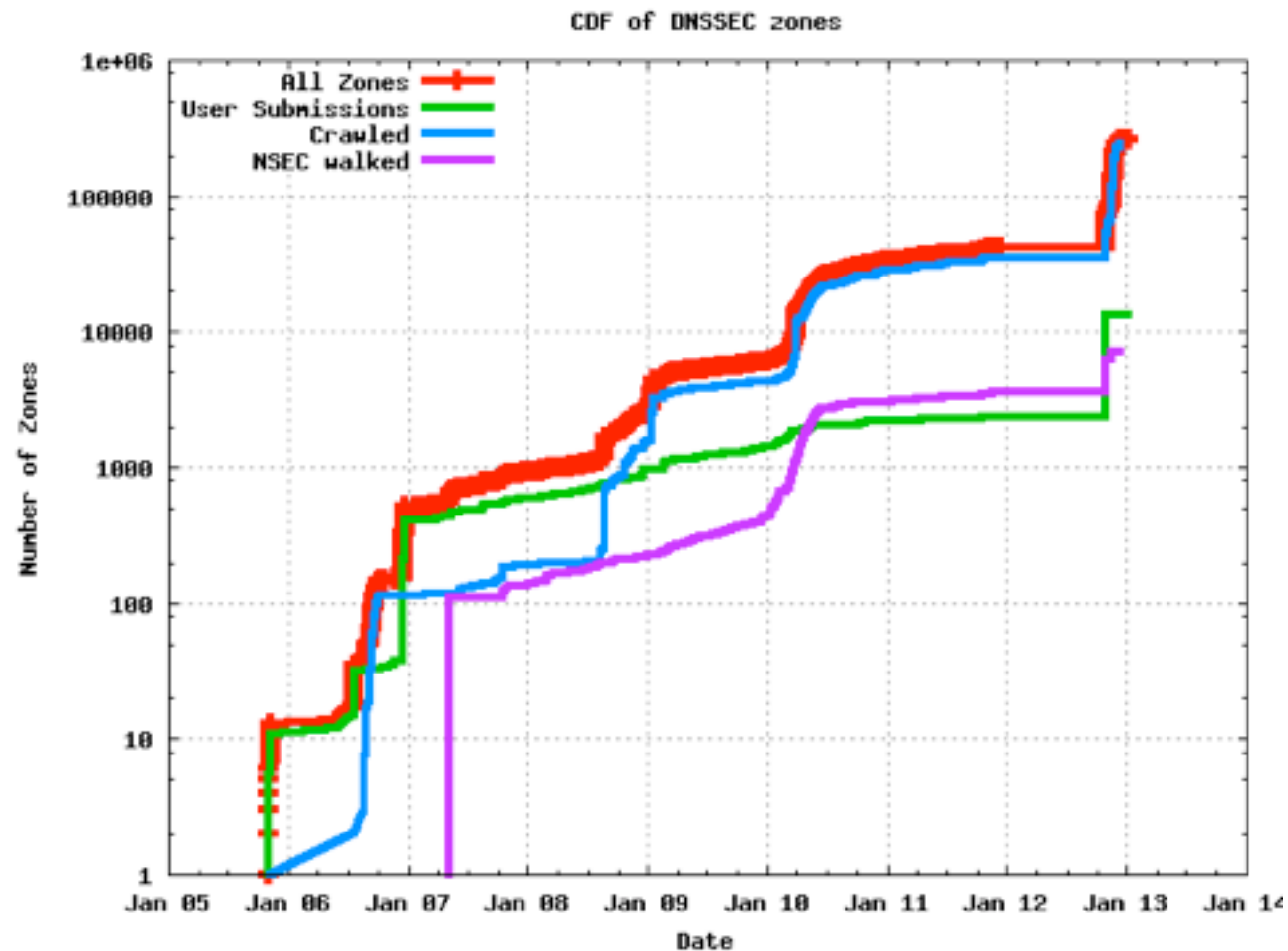


Where is the problem?



There are many many DNS server to be found in the Internet

Is it a DNSSEC problem?



DNSSEC deployment brought this issue into the light

but the problem existed before DNSSEC, and it was exploited before

DNSSEC is not the problem! but it doesn't help either

Dramatis personae

There are 3 parties:

- 1) the sender (attacker)
- 2) the mirror DNS server (the weapon)
- 3) the recipient (victim)

if you operate a DNS server, you might provide the weapon for this attack

What can we do?

-  easy slope
-  advanced track
-  expert level

DNS monitoring advanced track

Do you know who is
using your DNS?

What questions are
asked?

What answers are
given?

DNS Monitoring can
reveal interesting facts
about networks

DNS monitoring advanced track

open source and
commercial tools are
available

DNS witness

DNS Statistics
Collector (dsc)

DNSTOP

PacketQ

Firewall?

● expert level

First instinct!

lets block the
source
address!

But wait!

It ain't that
easy!

Firewall?



Manual blocking is too
much work

Automatic blocking could harm
the victim!

Remember: the source IP we
see is the victims address!

You don't want to block IP's
like 8.8.8.8

Firewall?



Fighting the reflection
attack on the firewall
level is not impossible

but don't forget your
helmet and avalanche
gear!

interview the daredevils
that have taken this track
before you

links provided in the notes

Open resolvers



BIND 9.4 and older and all
Windows DNS are open
resolvers by default

open resolver = a DNS
server that does DNS
recursive lookups for
ALL IP addresses

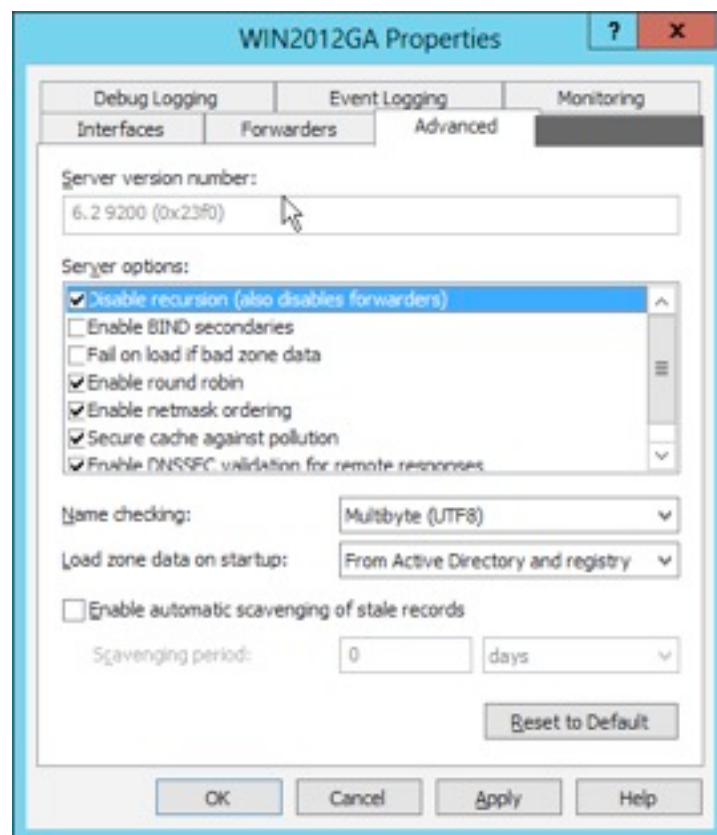
An easy target for
attackers to launch a
reflection attack

Open resolvers



For BIND 9, use
"allow-recursion"
to limit recursion to your client
networks

```
options {  
    allow-recursion { localnets; };  
};
```

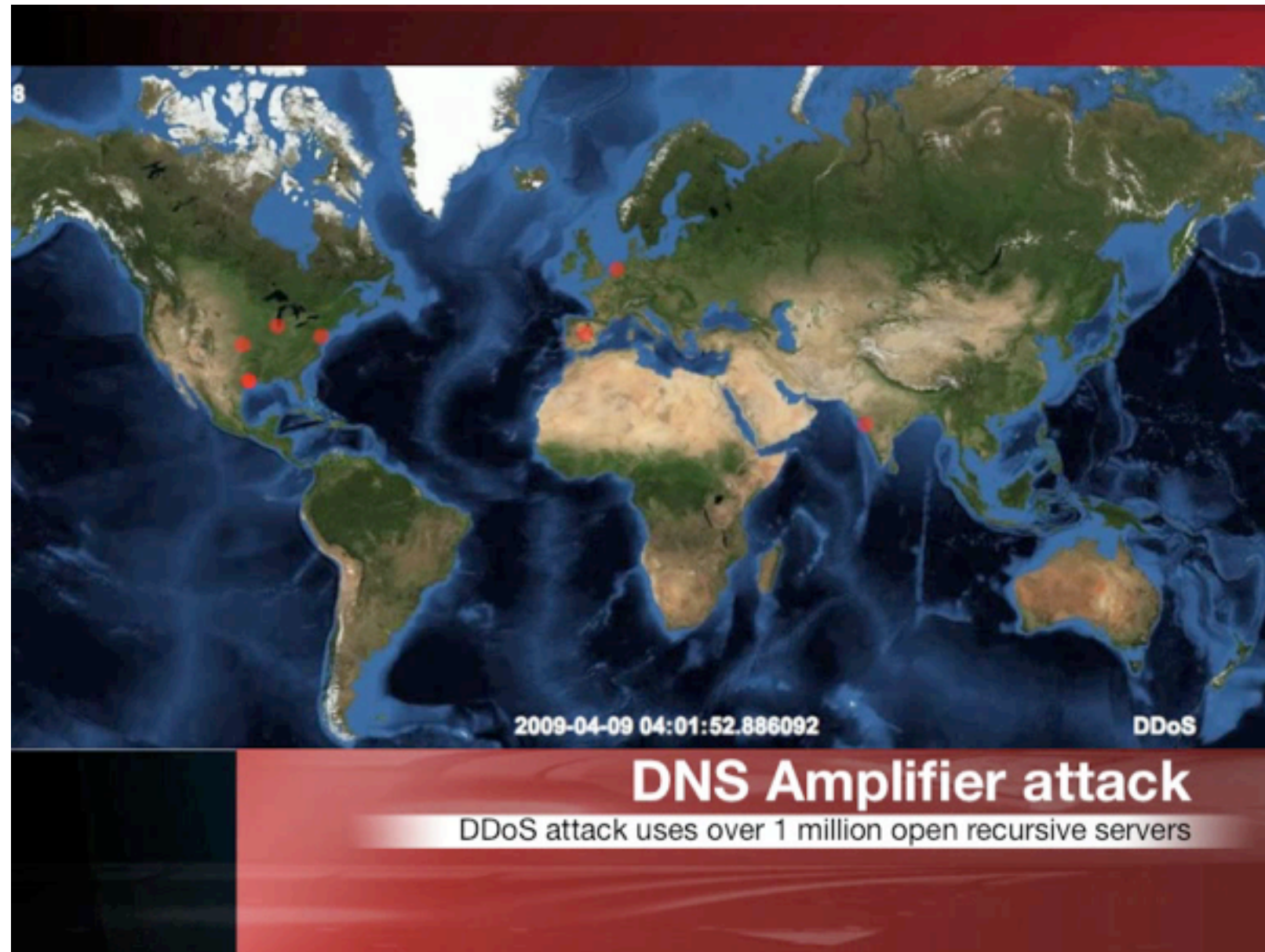


For authoritative Windows
DNS, disable recursion

Don't operate a caching
server open in the Internet

Open resolvers

● easy slope



<http://www.team-cymru.org/Services/Resolvers/>

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Open resolvers



RFC 5358 (BCP 140)

Preventing Use of Recursive
Nameservers in Reflector
Attacks

Minimal responses easy slope

```
% dig @ns2.xb.nl. mx ncsc.nl

; <<>> DiG 9.9.2-vjs287.12 <<>> @ns2.xb.nl. mx ncsc.nl
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 60070
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 6, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 10
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;ncsc.nl.                IN      MX

;; ANSWER SECTION:
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      MX      20 min3.govcert.nl.
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      MX      20 min4.govcert.nl.
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      MX      30 min5.govcert.nl.
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      MX      40 smtp.espritxb.nl.
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      MX      10 min1.govcert.nl.
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      MX      10 min2.govcert.nl.

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      NS      ns1.xb.nl.
ncsc.nl. 60      IN      NS      ns2.xb.nl.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
min1.govcert.nl. 60      IN      A      193.172.9.50
min2.govcert.nl. 60      IN      A      193.172.9.51
min3.govcert.nl. 60      IN      A      31.161.17.13
min4.govcert.nl. 60      IN      A      31.161.17.14
min5.govcert.nl. 60      IN      A      217.169.231.54
smtp.espritxb.nl. 60      IN      A      80.248.34.142
smtp.espritxb.nl. 60      IN      A      80.248.34.141
ns1.xb.nl. 300     IN      A      80.248.34.15
ns2.xb.nl. 300     IN      A      212.67.179.100

;; Query time: 39 msec
;; SERVER: 212.67.179.100#53(212.67.179.100)
;; WHEN: Fri Jan 18 13:02:08 2013
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 362
```

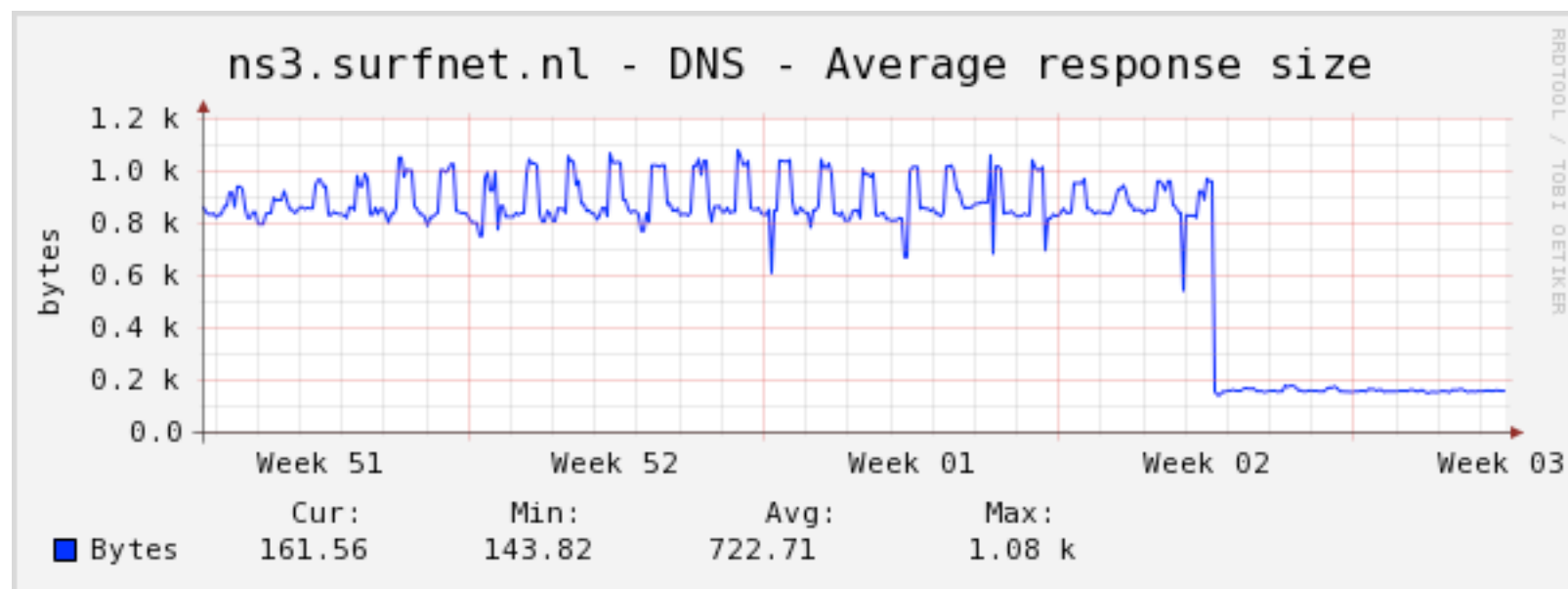
DNS server are very helpful my nature

they deliver data not explicitly asked for

they try to be nice and help other DNS servers out there

Minimal responses ● easy slope

using the "minimal-responses" you can configure a BIND 9 to be less helpful (to strangers)



this reduces the "ammo"
available to attackers

Response Rate Limiting



three rules of good DNS

1

Clients never send queries to
authoritative DNS Server

2

authoritative DNS Server answer
to caching servers

3

caching DNS server cache responses

Response Rate Limiting



all good DNS answers are
cacheable

1

good positive
(NOERROR+DATA) answers

2

domain does not exist
(NXDOMAIN) answers

3

record-type does not exist
(NOERROR+NODATA) answer

Response Rate Limiting



as all DNS queries should go through a caching server ...

... identical queries should not be seen from the same source inside the TTL (Time to Live) ...

... if we see recurring queries, it is likely an attack ...

... or crappy software :(

Response Rate Limiting



response rate limiting counts the number of identical responses send to a given network

will throttle outgoing responses if too much identical responses are send

allows legit clients in the victims network to still resolve DNS data

Response Rate Limiting



in case an attack is detected,
(almost) empty answers are send
with "TC" flag set

"TC" flag = answer truncated, retry
over TCP

real caching DNS server will repeat
the query over TCP
(slow, but harder to spoof)

Response Rate Limiting



Response Rate Limiting is available
in some Unix DNS servers

BIND 9 patch by Vernon Schryver
and Paul Vixie
(will be in the official BIND 9 soon)

NSD 3 and NSD 4 from NLnetLabs

DNS dampening



Lutz Donnerhacke is working on a different idea called "DNS dampening"

BIND 9 patch is available

BCP 38

● expert level

Network Ingress Filtering:
"Defeating Denial of Service
Attacks which employ IP Source
Address Spoofing"

RFC 2827 - May 2000

would be the real fix:
stop IP spoofing

BCP 38

● expert level

network operators find many
many reasons **not** to implement
BCP 38

time, knowledge, money,
"not my department", ...

BCP 38

● expert level

if you operate a network:
implement it

if you are a customer:
ask your ISP to
implement it

Summary



Checklist

make sure not to run an open DNS
resolver ✓

consider "minimal-responses" ✓

implement Response Rate Limiting ✓

turn on ingress filtering ✓

know your DNS traffic ✓

Questions!





Thank you

Slides and links on <http://dnsworkshop.org>

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