



# **DNS and Flow**

## **Bulk DNS Analysis**

**Ed Stoner**



# DNS and Flow

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# Summary

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There is a wealth of information in DNS traffic that can add another dimension to flow analysis. We will explore different techniques to analyze DNS traffic and combine that analysis with flow analysis.

# DNS packet format

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## Message Format

Header
Question
Answer
Authority
Additional

### Header

ID
QR OPCODE AA  TC RD RA Z RCODE
QDCOUNT
ANCOUNT
NSCOUNT
ARCOUNT

### Question

QNAME
QTYPE
QCLASS

### Answer, Authority, and Additional

NAME
TYPE
CLASS
TTL
RDLENGTH
RDATA

# Passive DNS

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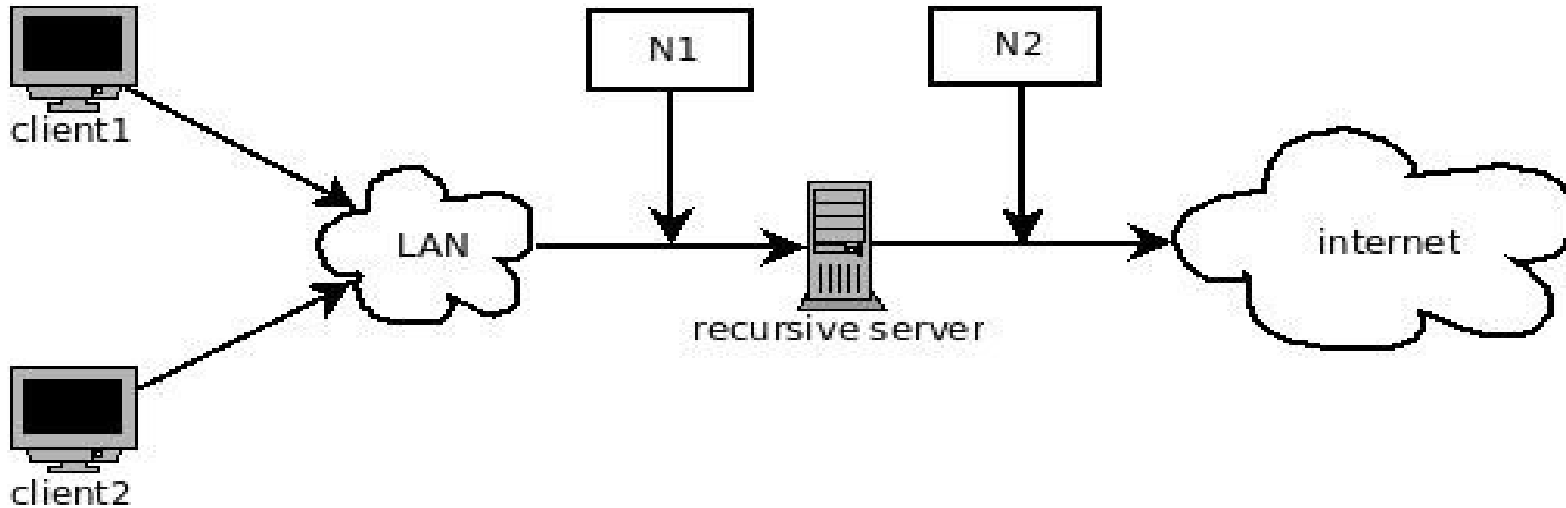
Why we want to:

- No additional queries for someone to see
- You see more than you otherwise would
- Can detect things you otherwise couldn't
- You see what machines actually used ...

# Passive DNS

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Why we need to:



Client1: [www.goodsite.com](http://www.goodsite.com), 10.1.2.3

Client 2: [www.badsite.com](http://www.badsite.com), 10.1.2.3

N1: one to one mapping

N2: one to one, one to many, no mapping

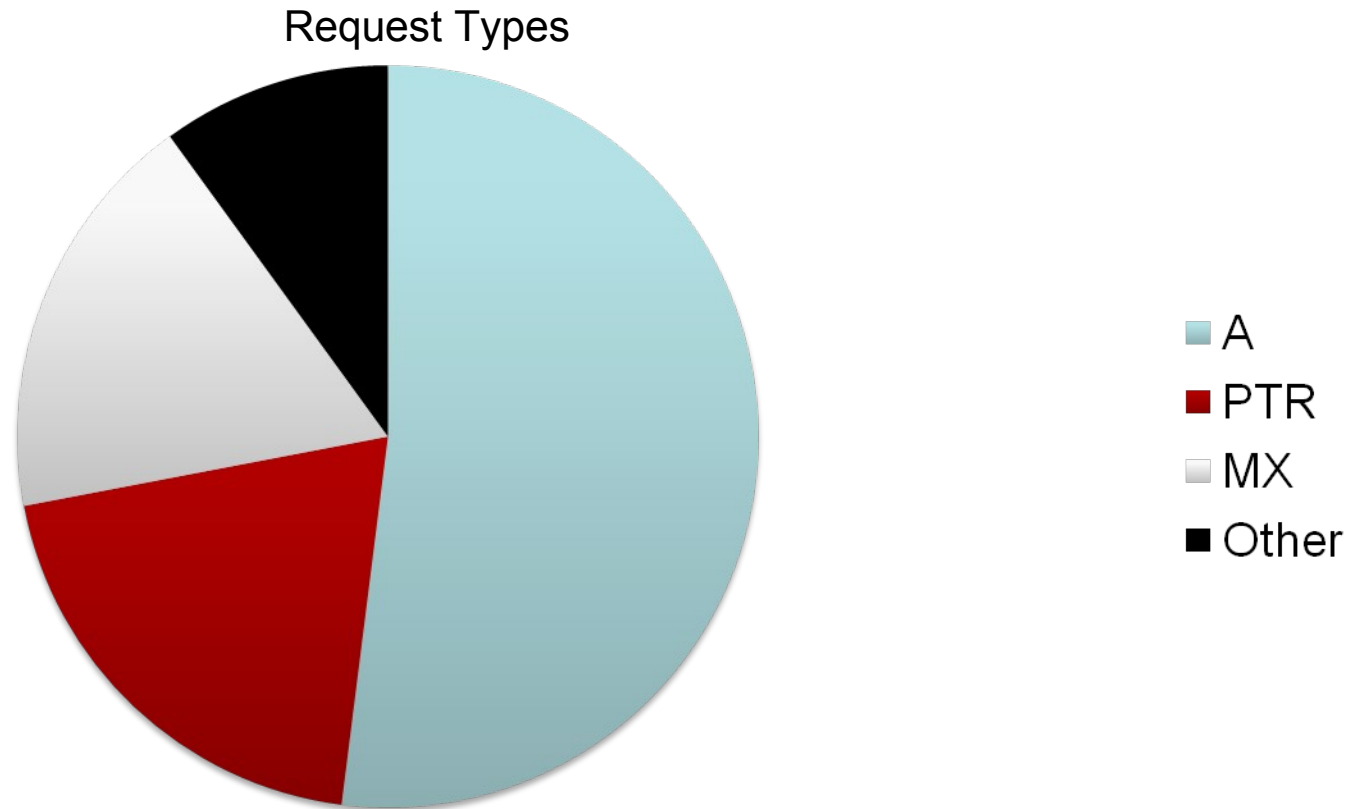
# Our Setup

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- SIE channel 5
  - ~ 260 million packets/day (3100 packets/sec)
  - Represents ~ 370 million packets (de-dup over 4 hours)
  - ~ 200 Bytes/packet
  - ~ 56 GB day raw / ~ 17 GB day with gzip
  - 200,000 msgs per file, ~ 1200 files per day
  - Typical query time between 30 min and 2 hours

# Traffic Summary

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RBLs account for many millions of A record request per day

For certain networks, up to 80% of lookups are to RBLs

common RBLs seen: [ciphertrust.net](http://ciphertrust.net), [vcxde.com](http://vcxde.com), [borderware.com](http://borderware.com), [sonicwall.com](http://sonicwall.com), [fzrbl.org](http://fzrbl.org)



# Fast Flux

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- Lots of IP addresses per one domain name
- Provides better uptime for bad sites
  - Load distribution
  - Hard to trace
  - Hard to takedown
- How to find
  - Iterate over message with
    - Low ttl (less than 2000 seconds)
    - Lots of A records per message (10 or more)
  - Iterate by qname of possible messages
    - Total number of uniq A records/IP addresses (25 or more)
    - Total number of ASNS (20 or more)

# Fast Flux found (10/20/2009,10/23/2009)

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brewers-ca.com.til1tlli.net.  
brewers-ca.com.tll1tlii.com.  
brewers-ca.com.tll1tlli.net.  
cadtrans.net.til1tlli.com.  
cpan.cpanel.net.  
csajn.com.  
dessaxzaa.co.uk.  
diff.cpanel.net.  
doubleclickr.ru.  
ffffefvl.co.uk.  
heiiikuv.eu.  
httpupdate.cpanel.net.  
layer1.cpanel.net.  
layer2.cpanel.net.  
mgpra.com.  
okkkikla.eu.  
okkkikll.eu.  
rdate.cpanel.net.  
rdate.darkorb.net.  
rref1aaz.eu.  
sclrz.com.  
til1tlli.com.  
til1tlli.net.  
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update.microsoft.com.heiikuy.eu.  
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update.microsoft.com.okkkikkl.eu.  
update.microsoft.com.okkkikla.eu.  
update.microsoft.com.okkkiklf.eu.  
update.microsoft.com.okkkikll.eu.  
update.microsoft.com.okkkiklo.eu.

# Malicious Domains

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- Registered by bad actor – not compromised
- How to find
  - Cheat by starting with list
    - APWG
    - Maybe won't have to
  - Name has large amount of unique characters (over 20)
  - Name has tld in middle (www.yourbank.com.imbad.com)

# Other

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- DNS exfiltration/tunneling
  - Over 40 uniq chars in qname
- DNS amplification
  - For DDOS participation
- Outbound connections with no previous resolution
- DNS rebinding
  - [www.attacker.com](http://www.attacker.com) -> some.public.ip, ttl = 2
  - [www.attacker.com](http://www.attacker.com) -> 10.1.mydatabase.ip
- Just plain out of the ordinary
  - ns1.ziyouforever.com (zi you men – “door to freedom”)
    - 784bc3c09961b67b5f3f6f6783a54881b59f5e53680937d7ce281407.6.bnhyj.com
    - 08f0b06a25a5cf1f9df501bc39306fbc6ff7875646817b4845c17da0.6.ewsz.com

# On with the flow

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- How to use results with flow
- Pysilk

```
import ncap
import sdnslib
import silk
ips = silk.IPSet()
f = ncap.ncapfile('/path/to/my/file')
for msg in f:
    dnsmsg = sdnslib.message(msg.payload)
    for rr in dnsmsg.answers:
        ips.add(rr['address'])
ips.save('/path/to/my/ip.set')
```

# IPs to names

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```
import ncap
import sdnslib
import silk
lookup = {}
for msg in ncap.ncapfile('/path/to/my/file.ncap')
    dnsmsg = sdnslib.message(msg.payload)
    for rr in dnsmsg.answers:
        lookup[rr['name']] = rr['address']
for rec in silk.SilkFile('/path/to/my/file.rw')
    print lookup[rec.dip]
```