DNS Abuse: how Kaspersky can help to counteract it

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Agenda

What DNS Abuse consists of

Malwares abused DNS

Takedown service

DNS Tunneling

Botnets abused DNS

The Botfarm Project

Three main groups of attacks on DNS

Q&A Session

DNS Abuse

According to DNS Abuse Framework [1], "DNS Abuse is composed of five broad categories of harmful activity insofar as they intersect with the DNS":



 $[1] \ https://dnsabuseframework.org/media/files/2020-05-29_DNSAbuseFramework.pdf$

Malware

is malicious software, installed on a device without the user's consent, which disrupts the device's operations, gathers sensitive information, and/ or gains access to private computer systems [1].

URL Reputation, IDS, WEB-AV, Snort/Suricata



Malicious domains / malicious URLs (resources where the malicious software is hosted)

273,033,368 unique malicious URLs were blocked in Q2 2022



Drive-by attacks (web-exploits)

Almost disappeared now



DNS as a covert channel (DNS Tunneling)

DNS backdoors (dnscat2)

Takedown Service



Malicious Domains

Takedown Service



Challenge

Cybercriminals create malicious and phishing domains which are used to attack companies and brands. The inability to quickly mitigate these threats, once identified, can lead to the loss of revenue, brand damage, loss of customer trust, data leaks, and more.

Solution

Our many years of experience in analyzing malicious and phishing domains mean we know how to collect all the necessary evidence to prove that they are malicious. We'll take care of a takedown management and enable swift action to minimize digital risks.

But managing takedowns of these domains is a complex process that requires expertise and time.

Malicious Domains

Takedown Service



How it works

Our clients can submit their requests via our corporate customer support portal. We will prepare all the necessary documentation and will send the request for takedown to the relevant local/ regional authority (CERT, registrar, etc.) that has the necessary legal rights to shut down the domain. They will receive notifications at every step of the way until the requested resource is successfully taken down

DNS Tunneling



Backdoor Win32 Denis	11
	Wireshark · Follow UDP Stream (udp.stream eq 5) · 1a4d58e281103fea2a4ccbfab93f74d2 — 🗆 🗙 🗰
🚄 1a4d58e281103fea2a4ccbfab93f74d2.e452643a2454ee4f35d24d85461f403d.pcap 🛛 🗖	00000000 04 2c 01 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 41 41 41 AAA
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help	00000010 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41
	00000020 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 48 4e 4c 01 /a 0/ AAAAAAAA AAHNL.z.
	00000040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
i uopstream eq 5	00000050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Wireless controls are not supported in this version of Wireshark.	
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12 1.3133 10.14 8.8 DNS 322 Standard query 0x042c NULL AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	00000090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
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Anternet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10:14.0.2, DSt: 0.0.0.0	00000198 57 49 67 30 65 41 74 77 46 57 269 61 76 61 03 WToke 7 teriava
Viser Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 495/9 (495/9), Dit Port: 53 (53)	99909148 63 65 66 90 90 9a 90 91 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 com.
0000 e2 4e ce 30 b5 ec 00 07 e9 e4 ce 4d 08 00 45 00 .N.OME.	
0010 01 34 00 b8 00 00 80 11 1e e2 0a 0e 00 02 08 08 .4	18 client pkt(s), 18 server pkt(s), 35 turn(s).
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00040 41 41 41 41 41 45 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 AAAAAEAA AAAAAAAA	Find: Find Next
AUDA <1 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	
	Hide this stream Print Save as Close Help

Response from C&C

00000160:	-00	00	00	00-00	00	00	00-00	00	D2	51-D2	-58	18	98	тQтХ с Ӱ	
00000170:	ØA	00	A5	00-00	00	A5	00-00	00	00	07-E9	E4	CE	4D	ΞΑΝ Ν •ΘΣ∰Μ	
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00000190:	38	11	A3	61-08	08	08	08-0A	ØE	00	02-00	35	F5	0E	8∢úa <mark>••••</mark> ⊴∄ ⊜ 5 ∄	FFFFI
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000001B0:	20	41	41	41-41	41	41	41-41	41	41	41-41	41	41	41		FFFFI
000001C0:	41	41	41	41-41	41	41	41-41	41	41	41-41	41	48	4D	ΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑ	FFFFI
000001D0:	38	01	7A	07-74	65	72	69-61	76	61	03-63	6F	6D	00	8©z•teriava♥com	FFFFI
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00000210:	60	60	D8	B3-57	74	17	03-14	00	00	18-9B	02	4D	D2	`` + Wt 1♥ ¶ ↑¢⊕M <mark></mark>	FFFF

case <mark>CHO SET CEG</mark> :	
v26 = (int *)Src;	
if ((unsignedint8)set_config(Src))	
dword_B6BE7C = *v26;	
v13 = collectPCInfo(&lpAddress);	
*(_DWORD *)a2 = 4;	
goto clean;	
case CMD_REG:	
v13 = collectPCInfo(&lpAddress);	
*(_DWORD *)a2 = 3;	
goto clean;	

FFFFFFFF	; enum CMDS, map	pedto_64
FFFFFFF	CMD_API_RUN	= 1
FFFFFFF	CMD_FREE_LIB	= 2
FFFFFFFF	CMD_PROC_START	= 3
FFFFFFF	CMD_READ_FILE	= 4
FFFFFFF	CMD_SHELL_RES	= 5
FFFFFFF	CMD_NONE	= 6
FFFFFFF	CMD_WRITE	= 7
FFFFFFF	CMD_ENUM_WINDOWS	= ØAh
FFFFFFF	CMD_GET_COM_INFO	= ØBh
FFFFFFF	CMD_REG	= OCh
FFFFFFF	CMD_FIND	= ØFh
FFFFFFF	CMDS_MOVE	= 10h
FFFFFFF	CMD_DELETE	= 11h
FFFFFFF	CMD_DRUS_INF	= 12h
FFFFFFFF	CMD_CREATE_DIR	= 13h
FFFFFFFF	CMD_REMOVE	= 14h
FFFFFFFF		

Command accomplished

ktCrkgQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAboP>AAAAADwAAAAOAAAAeJwL8nd3DdINcGYAAj7Hh0H56alFDHBurWzMtbwJ8x2vRw.mF5iZGNkZGBkYGKAAwDWIg0e==





ROGER-PC \$AcRoger PC \$Ac}+_ПnРЯА<mark></mark>₽Z\$UmaYБYYQYP

Response from c&C

- DNS request's length
 - alert udp any any -> any 53 (msg:"Large DNS Query, possible cover channel"; content:"|01 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |"; depth:10; offset:2; dsize:>40; sid:192830182903; rev:1;)
 - alert udp \$HOME_NET any -> any 53 (msg:"Long dns sub-level domains";content:"|01 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00]"; depth:10; offset:2; pcre:"/[\x30-\xFF]{1}[\dA-Za-z\/+=]{48,}(?:[\x02-\xFF]\S{2,})+\x00/";sid:3843858;)

• Typical view of the DNS requests

• alert udp \$HOME_NET any -> any 53 (msg:"Not many numbers"; content:"|01 00 00
01 00 00 00 00 00 00 |"; depth:10; offset:2; pcre:"/\x00[\x30-\xFF]{1}(?:\S+[^\\d]\d){5,}(?:[\x02-\xFF]\S{2,})+\x00/"; sid:3858858;)

Real World Example

Dnscat2

Introduction

Welcome to dnscat2, a DNS tunnel that WON'T make you sick and kill you!

This tool is designed to create an encrypted command-and-control (C&C) channel over the DNS protocol, which is an effective tunnel out of almost every network.

This README file should contain everything you need to get up and running! If you're interested in digging deeper into the protocol, how the code is structured, future plans, or other esoteric stuff, check out the doc/ folder.



Botnets

are collections of Internetconnected computers that have been infected with malware and commanded to perform activities under the control of a remote administrator [1].



Malicious domains / malicious URLs (command and control servers and other auxiliary resources)

118 active botnet families are monitored by our botfarm system (more than 229k bots)



DDoS-attacks (at DNS servers)

Sometimes they happen even suddenly

Spoof.dns attacks (Not a classic DNS spoofing attack, but sort of)

^[1] https://niccs.cisa.gov/cybersecurity-career-resources/glossary#B

DNS DDoS Story (fun fact)

- several years ago a huge number of requests to non-existed domains 2-nd and 3-d levels were registered; it created enormous load at DNS-severs RU zone;
- there was a new version of well-known spam-bot Lethic behind that attack;
- we researched that version of trojan and discovered that the trojan, while was working in a multithread mode, created a lot of DNS-requests to non-existed subdomains;
- that trojan tried to hide the original CnC-communication that way;
- despite this story is interesting because it led to events that the developer, probably, had not expected, DDoS-attacks on DNS servers are not something new or highly-sophisticated, we are faced with such attacks on DNS-servers of our clients a lot of times.

The Botfarm project

- Bot tracking system
- Bot communication emulation
- Bot commands logging
- It can be used to: to extract malicious domains from samples; to predict newly registered malicious domains;

The Botfarm project

2022-09-28T18:40:10.	346003+03:00 spoof.dns on				
fake	209.85.229.104				
2022-09-28T18:40:10.	565766+03:00 <u>spoof.dns on www.a</u> <u>s.ru</u>				
fake	209.85.229.104				
2022-09-28T18:40:10.	777209+03:00 spoof.dns on forum				
fake	209.85.229.104				
2022-09-28T18:40:10.	988942+03:00 spoof.dns on www.ant t.com				
fake	209.85.229.104				
2022-09-28T18:40:11.	201511+03:00 spoof.dns on wwwcom.au				
fake	209.85.229.104	<u>2022.09.28 18:42:16</u>	attack.start	spoof.dns on :.de	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_json(text) config_raw(text)</pre>
		2022.09.28 18:42:16	attack.start	spoof.dns on ant: .com	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_json(text) config_raw(text)</pre>
		<u>2022.09.28 18:42:16</u>	attack.start	spoof.dns on ru., com	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_json(text) config_raw(text)</pre>
		2022.09.28 18:42:16	attack.start	spoof.dns on www.persona .com	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_json(text) config_raw(text)</pre>
		2022.09.28 18:42:15	attack.start	spoof.dns on pct .com	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_json(text) config_raw(text)</pre>
		2022.09.28 18:42:15	attack.start	spoof.dns on guide.com	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_json(text) config_raw(text)</pre>
		2022.09.28 18:42:15	attack.start	spoof.dns on bs.com	<pre>config_decrypted(text) config_ison(text) config_raw(text)</pre>

Summarize

- Attacks on DNS
- Attacks, performed by using DNS
- Attacks on DNS clients

Attacks on DNS and mitigation measures

- Attacks on DNS infrastructure (not DNS -specific):
 - To scale DNS infrastructure
 - To use a special anti-DDoS solution or service, like Kaspersky DDoS Prevention
- DNS request flood
 - To scale DNS infrastructure
 - Fine tuning of service
 - To use a special anti-DDoS solution or service, like Kaspersky DDoS Prevention
- NSXDOMAIN flood (a subset of DNS request flood attack)
 - Mitigation measures are the same as for DNS request flood attack



Kaspersky DDoS Prevention Attacks, performed by using DNS, and mitigation measures

• DNS amplification DDoS:

• To tune your DNS-server correctly (if it is vulnerable to this attack, most likely it does not tune correctly)

DNS tunneling

• To use the complex of measures and settings and a special product or service, like, for example, Kaspersky Anti Targeted Attack Platform



Kaspersky Anti Targeted Attack Platform Attacks on DNS clients

• DNS cache poisoning:

- To set TTL as lower as possible (our Kaspersky DDOS Prevention Service team recommends to our clients to set TLL=300).
- To use DNSSEC protocol (it was especially developed to prevent this attack).

Thank you!

Q&A session

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