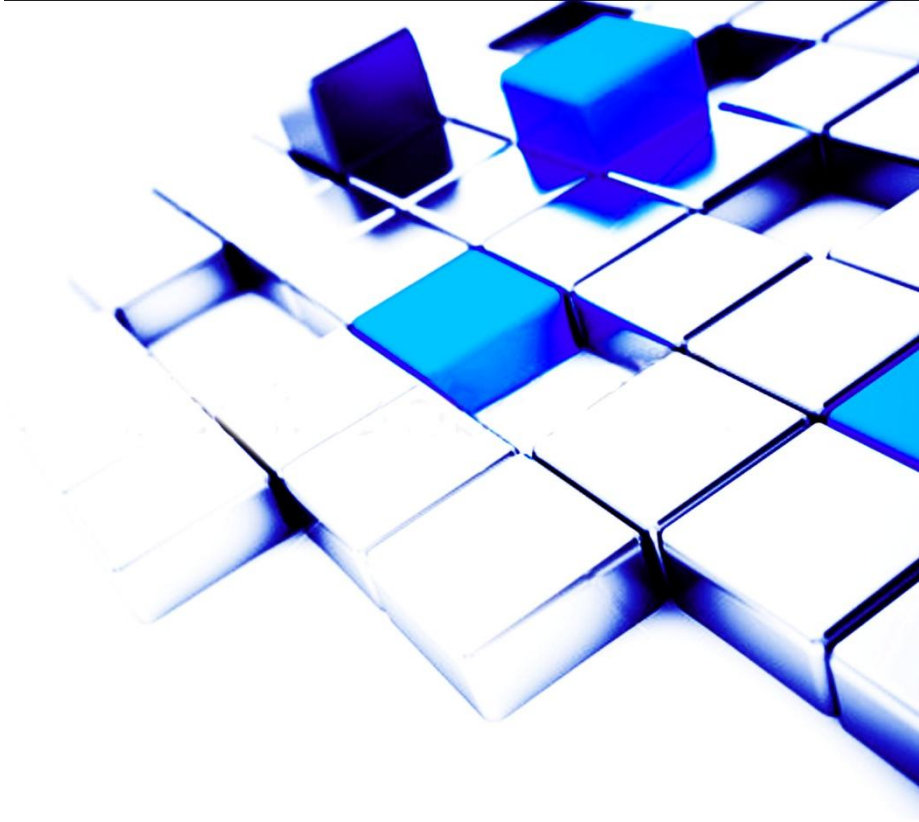
Protecting External DNS servers against attacks



efficient iP™
the global IPAM company

Agenda

- Introduction & Reminders to DNS
- DNS Attacks and Vulnerabilities
- Prevention & Best Practices
- State-of-the-art Stealth DNS SMART Architecture
- DNSSEC

Introduction & Reminders to DNS

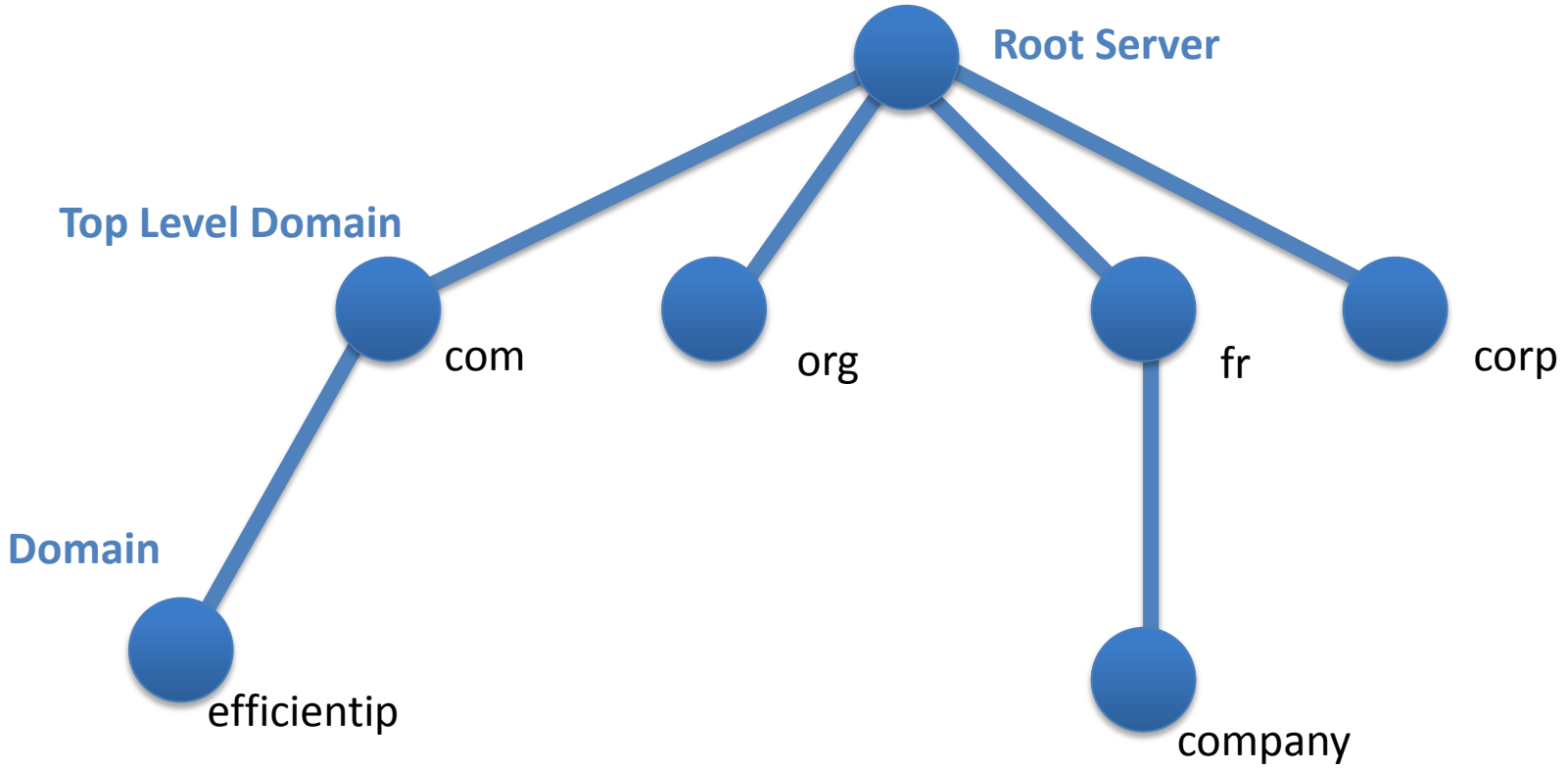
Why is DNS is so critical ?

DNS is a nice target for hackers

- All Internet applications rely on DNS
- DNS is invisible to end users
- DNS is considered as reliable and highly available
- DNS is concentrated on one or two servers, and can be cached on almost every Internet DNS servers.

Internet DNS Architecture

The Domain Name System is a hierarchical and distributed database



Internet DNS Architecture

- Components
  - Stub Resolver (client)

DNS client

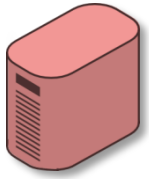
  - DNS Recursive Resolver

Recursive Resolver

  - Caching Name Server

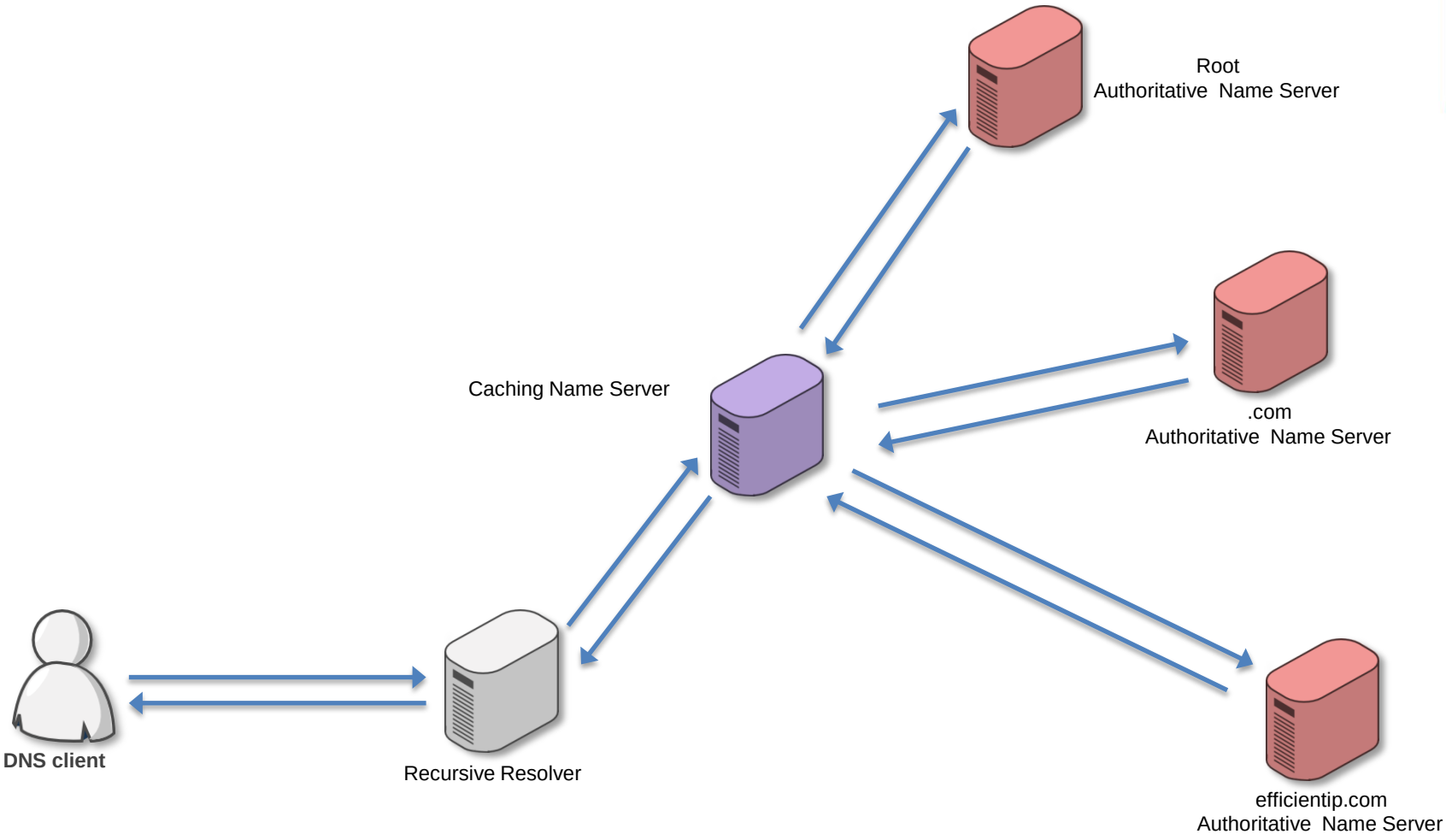
Caching Name Server

  - Authoritative Name Server



Authoritative Name Server

Internet DNS Architecture



DNS Attacks and Vulnerabilities

Two ways DNS hacking

- By using the protocol attacks
  - DNS protocol failure and limitation.
- By using the attacks based on the DNS implementation
  - Attacks based on bugs or flaws of the programs (including the DNS engine).
  - Attack based on the OS hosting the DNS server.
  - Attack based on the architecture including the network and the OS.

DNS Attacks & Vulnerabilities

- Denial of Service
  - Harm and block DNS traffic
- Data Modification
  - Query/Request Redirection
  - DNS cache poisoning
  - DNS ID hacking
- Zone Enumeration
- Tunnels

Denial of Service (DoS)

- DNS is an effective DOS attack vector for a few reasons:
  - DNS usually uses the UDP as its transport.
  - Most of autonomous systems allow source-spoofed packets to enter their network.
  - There is a lot of Open DNS Resolvers on the Internet.
- Type of Attacks to block DNS from responding
- Overload the system by using:
  - DNS reflectors, amplification, botnet
  - DDOS, recursive malformed requests, impersonation

Data Modification

- Query/Request Redirection
  - Using Man-In-the-Middle position
  - Break of the chain of trust
- DNS Spoofing
  - forge a fake answer
- DNS ID Hacking
  - succeed in impersonating a DNS server
- DNS Cache Poisoning
  - Sending user to malicious site
  - Famously known with the Kaminsky bug

Zone Enumeration

- Not really considered as an attack
- Most considered as a threat as it allows attackers to gather information
- Precedes an attempt at an attack

Tunnels

- Uses DNS TCP transport mechanism
- DNS TCP is used for
  - Failover transport: switch from UDP to TCP
  - Secondary zone transfer
  - DNSSEC and IPv6 traffic
  - EDNS is often badly supported by customer network
- Attacks use TCP channel to tunnel other protocol and run malicious software

Prevention & Best Practices

Prevention

- Use Best Practices configurations
  - Run software in secure environment
  - Identify data flow
  - ACLs
  - Stealth Architecture
- Enable DNSSEC
- Monitor DNS Traffic
  - Short term analysis (peak detection)
  - Long term analysis (abnormal behavior)

Server Secure Environment

- Running up-to-date software version
- Check that the Operating System is also having all security fixes!
- EfficientIP comes into an appliance format with a single upgrade process that updates:
  - Operating System
  - Services
  - Software

Secure Environment

- Data Flow Identification
- The server that you will be running is:
  - Caching server?
  - Resolver?
  - Authoritative?
- Separate the functions as possible.
- Disabling unwanted features will help into preventing attacks! *A public authoritative server should never be recursive.*

Access Control List

- ACLs are used to control what information will be published
- With Data Flow Identification, you can choose who will be able to:
  - Allow query (server and zone level)
  - Allow query cache (server level)
  - Allow transfer (server and zone level)
  - Allow update (zone level)
  - Blackhole (server level)
  - Negative Cache (zone level)

State-of-the-art Stealth DNS SMART Architecture

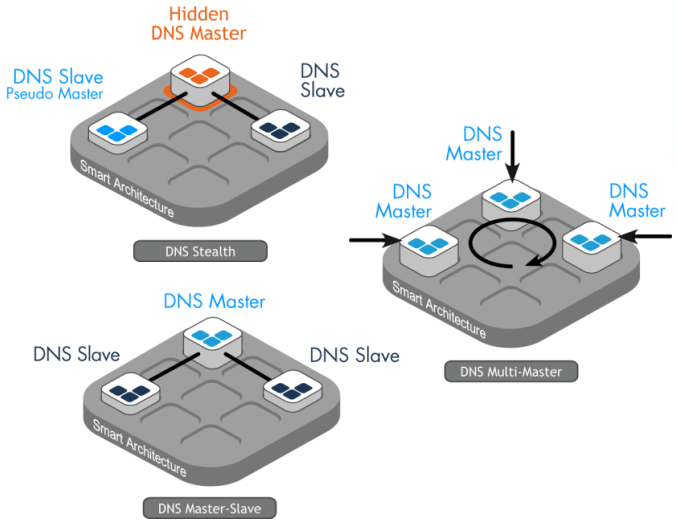
Protecting External DNS Architecture

- Good way to do so is to:
  - Hide information from the Internet: private DNSSEC keys, DNS architecture, flows.
  - Protect Master DNS server against attacks

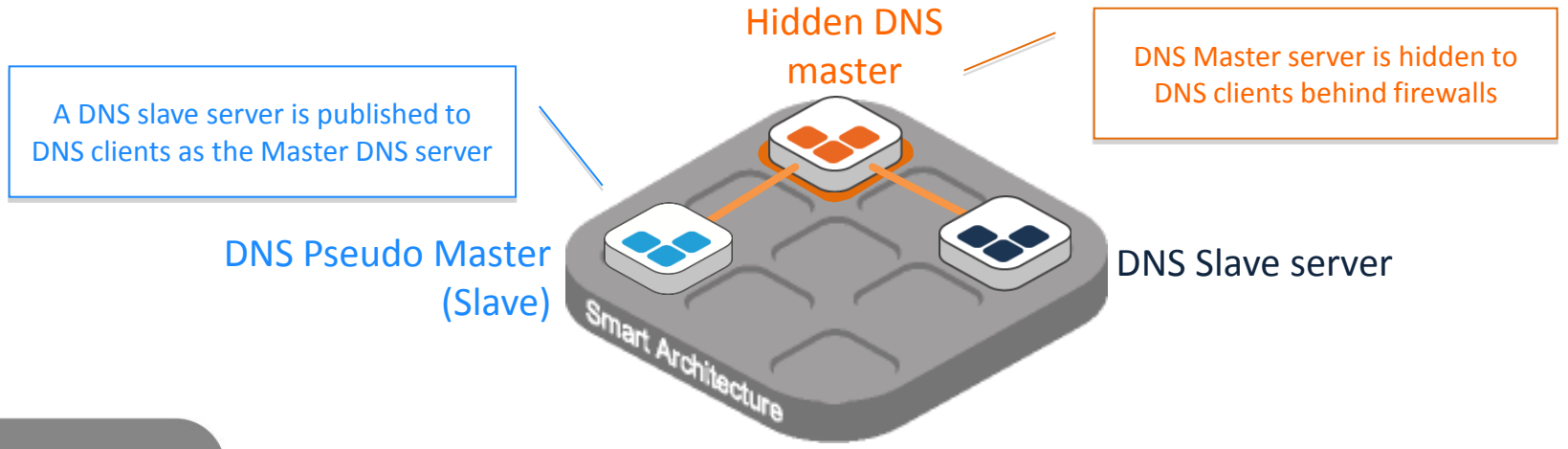
- Answer is: Stealth DNS Architecture

Ease of Deployment

- **Automate DNS architecture deployment**
  - Library of SmartArchitecture DNS templates
  - Automated configuration of all DNS servers according to selected SmartArchitecture
  - Best practices enforcement



- **DNS Stealth: State of the Art Internet DNS architecture**
  - Most secure Internet DNS architecture

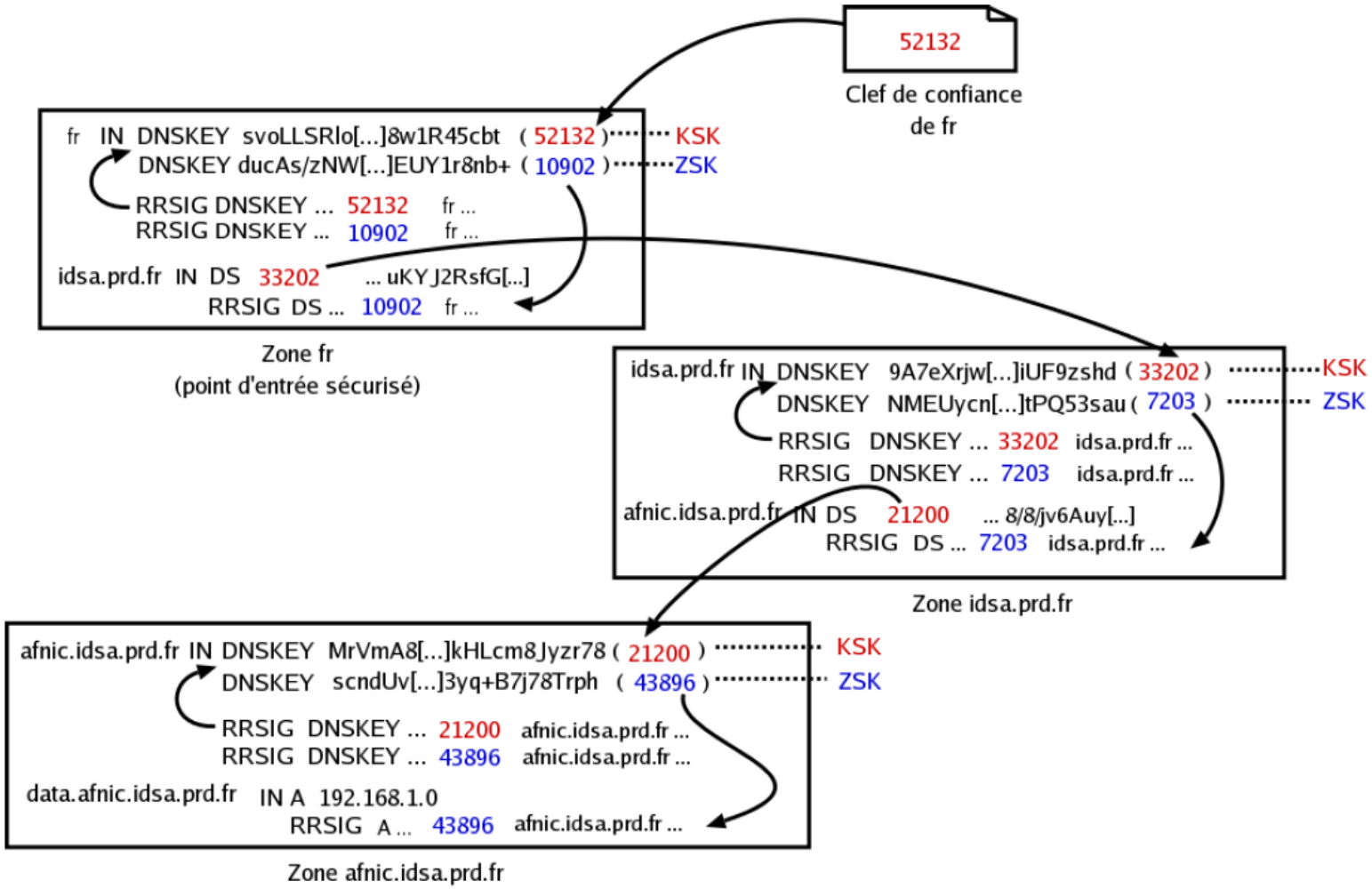


DNSSEC

DNSSEC

- DNSSEC is used to protect against query/request redirection
- DNSSEC creates a chain of trust between the client and the authoritative server
- Based on key exchange inside specific signed resource records

DNSSEC



DNSSEC

Keep it **Simple**,
Keep it SOLIDserver.

- Automatic signature of zones
- KSK and ZSK key creation
- Automatic NSEC3 resource records creation
- Rollover management of keys
- Global DNSSEC validation checking

EfficientIP solutions

Please feel free to contact us for more information or a presentation of EfficientIP solutions:

By email: info@efficientip.com

Or via our website: www.efficientip.com