

DNS Abuse and Misuse

OF48 Open Forum on DNS abuse and misuse
IGF 2019

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DNS Abuse and Misuse

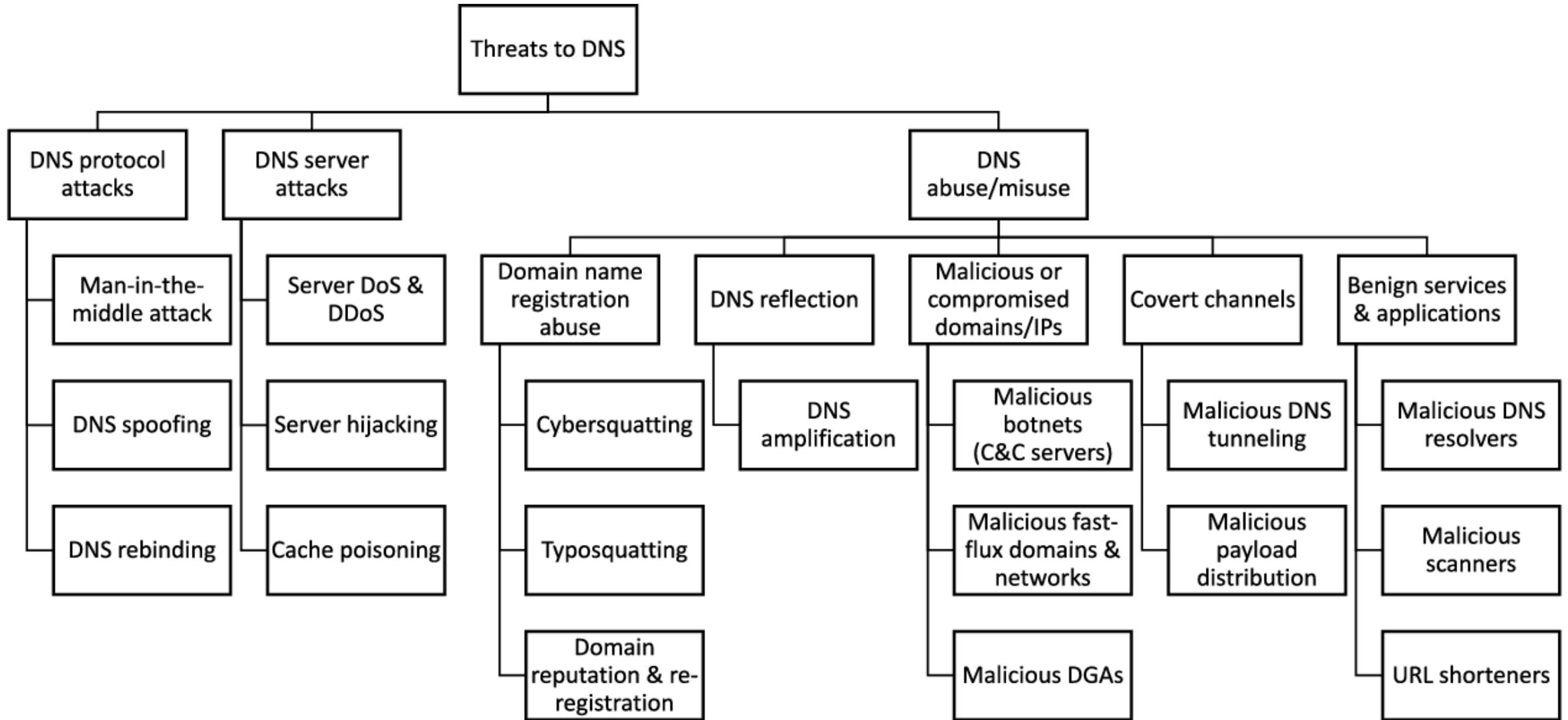
What are we talking about?

- DNS is both
 - a distributed database of domain names
 - a protocol
- attack vs abuse vs misuse

Who can do something about it?

- DNS operators
- CERTs
- Hosting providers
- ISPs
- ???

There are some attempts to map the problem – but is it enough?



Source: Detecting Internet Abuse by Analyzing Passive DNS Traffic: A Survey of Implemented Systems; DOI: 10.1109/COMST.2018.2849614

DNS Hijacking is on the Media Lately: But to describe two very different types of attacks



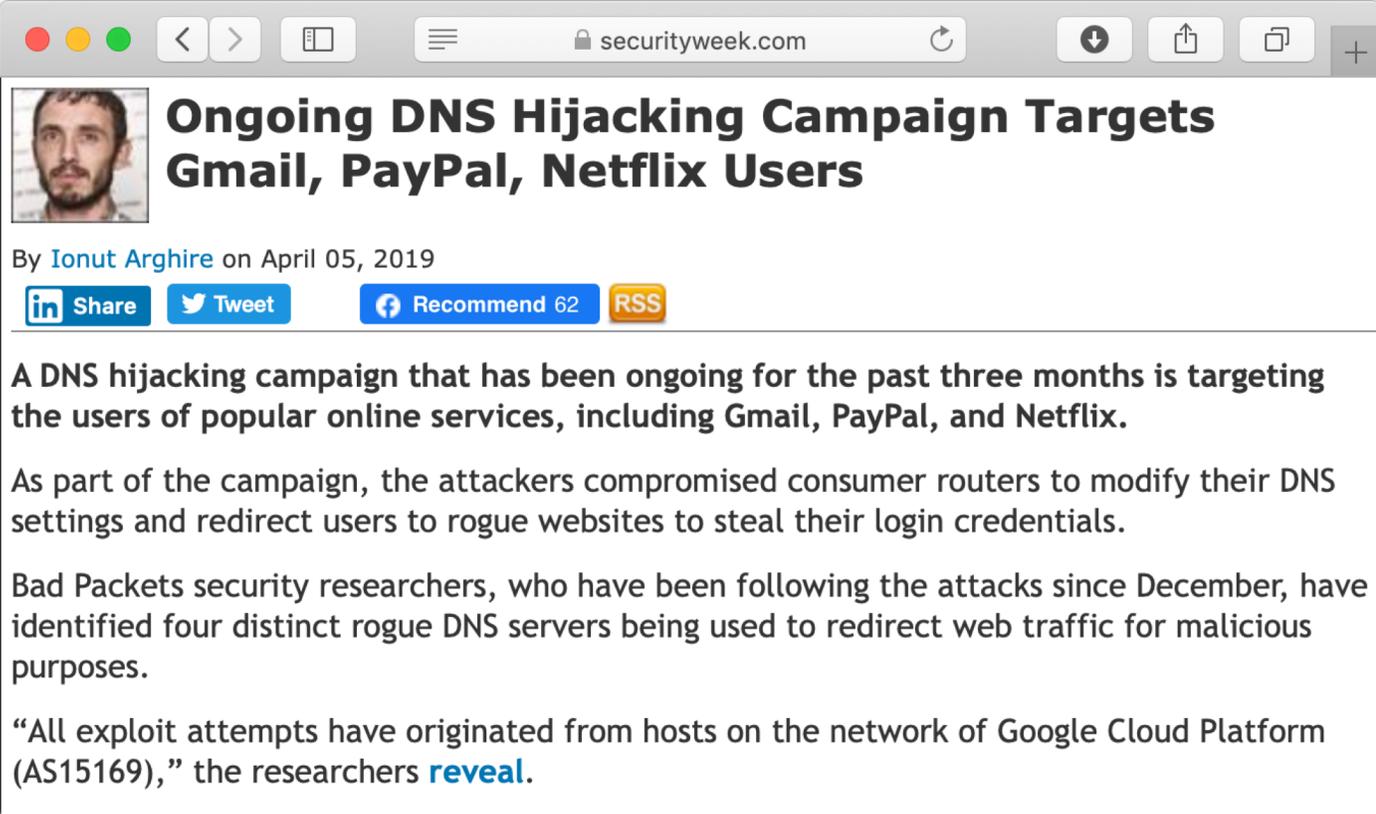
CISA
CYBER-INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

DNS Infrastructure Hijacking Campaign

Original release date: January 10, 2019 | Last revised: January 11, 2019

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The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), part of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), is aware of a global Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure hijacking campaign. Using compromised credentials, an attacker can modify the location to which an organization's domain name resources resolve. This enables the attacker to redirect user traffic to attacker-controlled infrastructure and obtain valid encryption certificates for an organization's domain names, enabling man-in-the-middle attacks.



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Ongoing DNS Hijacking Campaign Targets Gmail, PayPal, Netflix Users

By [Ionut Arghire](#) on April 05, 2019

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A DNS hijacking campaign that has been ongoing for the past three months is targeting the users of popular online services, including Gmail, PayPal, and Netflix.

As part of the campaign, the attackers compromised consumer routers to modify their DNS settings and redirect users to rogue websites to steal their login credentials.

Bad Packets security researchers, who have been following the attacks since December, have identified four distinct rogue DNS servers being used to redirect web traffic for malicious purposes.

“All exploit attempts have originated from hosts on the network of Google Cloud Platform (AS15169),” the researchers [reveal](#).

DNS Hijacking 1/2: Credential Compromise at the Registry/Registrar/Reseller



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "us-cert.gov". The page header features the CISA logo (Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency) and the title "DNS Infrastructure Hijacking Campaign". Below the title, it states "Original release date: January 10, 2019 | Last revised: January 11, 2019". There are social media sharing buttons for Print, Tweet, Send, and Share. The main text of the press release reads: "The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), part of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), is aware of a global Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure hijacking campaign. Using compromised credentials, an attacker can modify the location to which an organization's domain name resources resolve. This enables the attacker to redirect user traffic to attacker-controlled infrastructure and obtain valid encryption certificates for an organization's domain names, enabling man-in-the-middle attacks."

What is compromised:

- credentials at the registry/registrar level

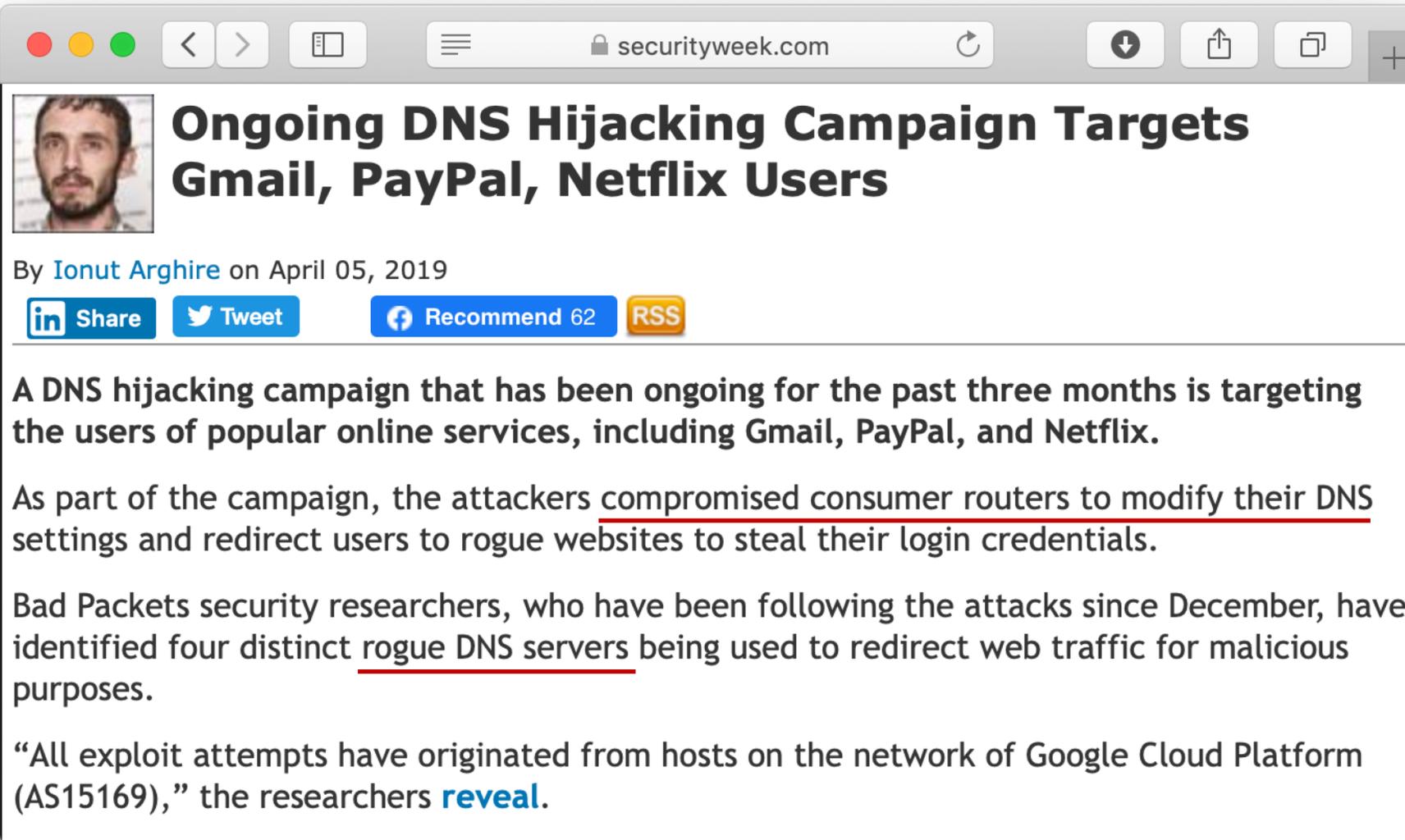
What is “hijacked”:

- The domain itself

Who needs to act:

- The registry/registrar
 - re-instate the domain
- The domain owner
 - detection
 - adoption of best practices

DNS Hijacking 2/2: Malicious DNS Resolver + Consumer Router Compromise



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What is compromised:

- the user home router

What is “hijacked”:

- The resolution path

Who needs to act:

- The hosting provider where the Malicious DNS Resolver is hosted
- The ISP
 - to disinfect the home router

Final Thoughts on How to Handle DNS Abuse/Misuse

What are we talking about?

- It is more than domain takedown
- There are multiple ways to [mis]use DNS
 - but not necessarily involving malicious domains
- It is hard for the user to detect if
 - the resolution path is being manipulated
 - the domain is malicious

Who can do something about it?

- DNS operators
 - provide 2FA/MFA
 - encourage adoption of best practices
- CERTs
 - analysis and coordination
- Hosting providers
 - update their policies
- ISPs and everyone else
 - best practices & cyber hygiene

Thank You

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