

# ***APTLD75 Dubai***

## **Internet Routing Security**

### **DNS Threat Landscape**

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# Why DNS is so important?



Connects the whole world together... considered as a critical component in IT infrastructure connectivity



Inherited flaws by design allowing abuse in many ways



Used and abused across the entire cyber kill chain... by everyone

# DNS Threat Landscape

Throughout most of the intrusion kill chain



## Reconnaissance

- Zone transfers
- Service queries



## Exploitation

- DNS hijacking / poisoning
- DNS spoofing
- Domain admin panel hijacking
- Registrar panel hijacking

```
sn = 000  
re = 2010-11-  
160.188.116 pi  
24 m = 537 ms  
nection Clos  
450.11.2P
```

## Weaponization

- Protocol stack exploits
- Web exploits against panels



## Actions on Objectives

- DNS tunneling for data exfil
- DNS FastFlux
- Reflective DDoS
- Traffic interception

## FOCUS: KC-EXPLOITATION

- What's common in DNS **spoofing** and **hijacking / poisoning** attacks?
- Both are exploited due to **protocol weaknesses**... No authentication on who does what. It just trust everyone
- What's common in **domain admin panel hijacking** and **registrar panel hijacking** attacks?
- Both are exploited due to **weak credentials** or authentication framework weaknesses
- Exploited by cyber criminals and the APTs alike



## FOCUS: KC-ACTIONS ON OBJECTIVES

- DNS does not validate the source / destination... hence the **Reflective DDoS attack** (a.k.a. DNS amplification) – common with most UDP protocols like SNMP, NTP, etc... **mostly used with Hacktivists**
- What if a threat actor was able to alter a target domain's A record to a host he control? Or able to modify the NS records of the target? **Traffic interception for the mass!** Used recently by an APT to capture user credentials at a wide scale



## Defensive Countermeasures

- Techy people can be socially-engineered too... make sure the admins are **aware of the risks** being phished, vish'ed, or smish'ed 😊
- Threat actors keep abusing weak credentials... or weak implementations to access admin panels and change DNS records... **2FA FTW!!**
- Servers **hardening guidelines** are made to make it hard for adversaries to exploit systems or abuse the protocol
- **DNSSEC** helped countering recent attacks
- **Patching** DNS services comes at no surprise to protect against protocol stack exploits
- There's a saying... prevention is ideal, but detection is a must! **Monitor DNS logs** for abnormal records, behavior and changes

# LET'S TALK?

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