# Improving Passive DNS collection with D4 Project

Team CIRCL https://www.d4-project.org/

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#### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

- CIRCL (and other CSIRTs) have their own passive DNS¹
   collection mechanisms
- Current collection models are affected with DoH<sup>2</sup> and centralised DNS services
- DNS answers collection is a tedious process
- Sharing Passive DNS stream between organisation is challenging due to privacy

https://www.circl.lu/services/passive-dns/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>DNS over HTTPS

#### POTENTIAL STRATEGY

- Improve Passive DNS collection diversity by being closer to the source and limit impact of DoH (e.g. at the OS resolver level)
- Increasing diversity and mixing models before sharing/storing Passive DNS records
- Simplify process and tools to install for Passive DNS collection by relying on D4 sensors instead of custom mechanisms
- Provide a distributed infrastructure for mixing streams and filtering out the sharing to the validated partners

#### FIRST RELEASE

- analyzer-d4-passivedns<sup>3</sup> is an analyzer for a D4 network sensor. The analyser can process data produced by D4 sensors (in passivedns CSV format<sup>4</sup>
- Ingest these into a Passive DNS server which can be queried later to search for the Passive DNS records
- The lookup server is a Passive DNS ReST server compliant to the Common Output Format<sup>5</sup>

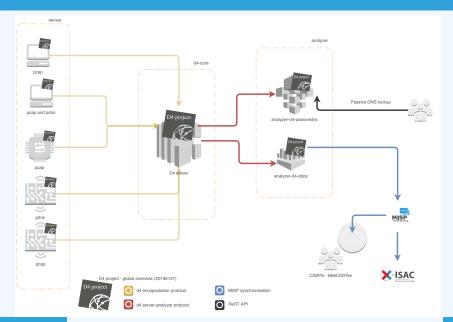
https://github.com/D4-project/analyzer-d4-passivedns

<sup>4</sup>https://github.com/gamelinux/passivedns

<sup>5</sup>https://tools.ietf.org/html/

draft-dulaunoy-dnsop-passive-dns-cof-04

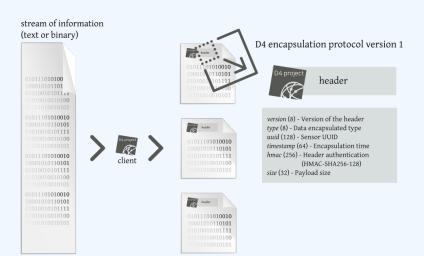
# **D4 OVERVIEW**



# ROADMAP (NEXT 2 MONTHS)

- Passive DNS analyzer (alpha version released)
- Passive SSL collector and analyzer
- Backscatter DDoS traffic analyzer
- Default server (blackhole monitoring or Passive DNS collector) at CIRCL for organisations willing to contribute without running their own D4 server

#### **D4 ENCAPSULATION PROTOCOL**





# D4 HEADER

Name	bit size	Description
version	uint 8	Version of the header
type	uint 8	Data encapsulated type
uuid	uint 128	Sensor UUID
timestamp	uint 64	Encapsulation time
hmac	uint 256	Authentication header (HMAC-SHA-256-128)
size	uint 32	Payload size

# **D4 HEADER**

Туре	Description
0	Reserved
1	pcap (libpcap 2.4)
2	meta header (JSON)
3	generic log line
4	dnscap output
5	pcapng (diagnostic)
6	generic NDJSON or JSON Lines
7	generic YAF (Yet Another Flowmeter)
8	passivedns CSV stream
254	type defined by meta header (type 2)

#### D4 META HEADER

D4 header includes an easy way to **extend the protocol** (via type 2) without altering the format. Within a D4 session, the initial D4 packet(s) type 2 defines the custom headers and then the following packets with type 254 is the custom data encapsulated.

```
"type": "ja3-jl",
  "encoding": "utf-8",
  "tags": [
     "tlp:white"
],
  "misp:org": "5b642239-4db4-4580-adf4-4ebd950d210f"
}
```

#### D4-CORE SERVER

- D4 core server<sup>6</sup> is a complete server to handle clients (sensors) including the decapsulation of the D4 protocol, control of sensor registrations, management of decoding protocols and dispatching to adequate decoders/analysers.
- D4 server is written in Python 3.6 and runs on standard GNU/Linux distribution.

<sup>6</sup>https://github.com/D4-project/d4-core

#### D4 SERVER HANDLING

D4 server reconstructs the encapsulated stream from the D4 sensor and saves it in a Redis stream.

- Support TLS connection
- Unpack D4 header
- Verify client secret key (HMAC)
- check blocklist
- Filter by types (Only accept one connection by type-UUID except: type 254)
- Discard incorrect data
- Save data in a Redis Stream (unique for each session)

#### D4 SERVER - WORKER HANDLER

After the stream is processed depending of the type using dedicated worker.

- Worker Manager (one by type)
  - Check if a new session is created and valid data are saved in a Redis stream
  - Launch a new Worker for each session
- Worker
  - Get data from a stream
  - Reconstruct data
  - Save data on disk (with file rotation)
  - Save data in Redis. Create a queue for D4 Analyzer(s)

#### D4 SERVER - TYPE 254 WORKER HANDLER

#### Worker 2

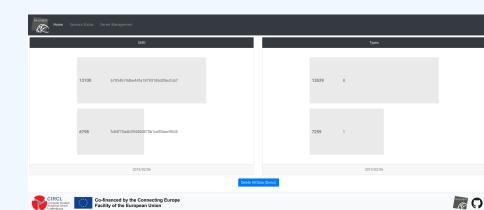
- Get type 2 data from a stream
- Reconstruct Json
- Extract extended type name
- Use default type or special extended handler
- Save Json on disk
- Get type 254 data from a stream
- Reconstruct type 254
- Save data in Redis. Create a queue for D4 Analyzer(s)

#### **D4 SERVER - MANAGEMENT INTERFACE**

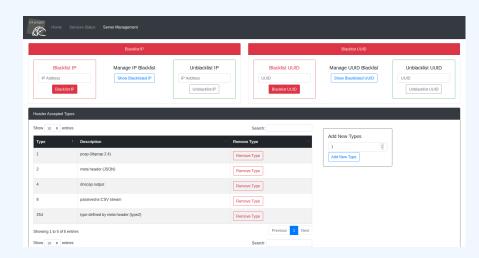
The D4 server provides a web interface to manage D4 sensors, sessions and analyzer.

- Get Sensors status, errors and statistics
- Get all connected sensors
- Manage Sensors (stream size limit, secret key, ...)
- Manage Accepted types
- UUID/IP blocklist
- Create Analyzer Queues

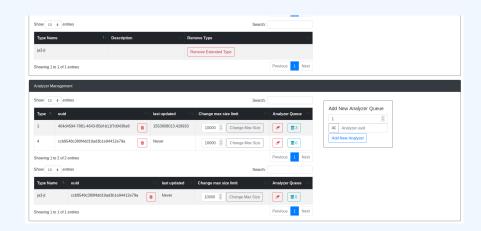
# D4 SERVER - MAIN INTERFACE



#### **D4 SERVER - SERVER MANAGEMENT**



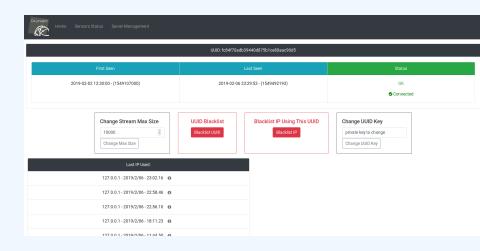
#### **D4 SERVER - SERVER MANAGEMENT**

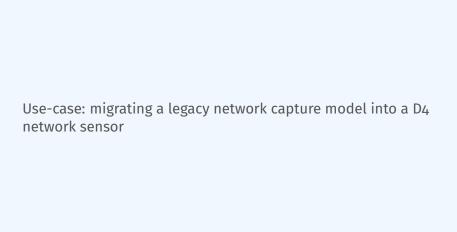


#### **D4 SERVER - SENSOR OVERVIEW**



#### **D4 SERVER - SENSOR MANAGEMENT**





#### REMOTE NETWORK CAPTURE

CIRCL operated honeybot for multiple years using a simple model of remote network capture.

### Definition (Principle)

- KISS (Keep it simple stupid) Unix-like
- Linux & OpenBSD operating systems

#### Sensor

```
tcpdump -l -s 65535 -n -i vro -w - '( not port
    $PORT and not host $HOST )' | socat - OPENSSL
    -CONNECT:$COLLECTOR:$PORT,cert=/etc/openssl/
    client.pem,cafile=/etc/openssl/ca.crt,verify=1
```

#### REMOTE NETWORK CAPTURE

#### Limitations

- $\blacksquare$  Scalability  $\rightarrow$  one port per client
- Identification and registration of the client
- Integrity of the data

## Encapsulating streams in D4

- Inspired by the unix command tee
- Read from standard input
- Add the d4 header
- Write it on standard output

#### USING D4 NATIVE CLIENT

```
tcpdump -n -so -w - | ./d4 -c ./conf | socat -
    OPENSSL-CONNECT:$D4-SERVER-IP-ADDRESS:$PORT,
    verify=1
```

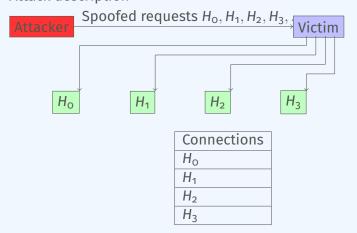
#### Configuration directory

Parameter	Explanation
type	see D4 Header slide
source	standard input
key	HMAC key
uuid	Identifier of the sensor
version	version of the sensor
destination	standard output
snaplen	length of data being read & written

Use-case: D4 analyzer to detect DDoS attacks in backscatter traffic

# OBSERVING SYN FLOODS ATTACKS IN BACKSCATTER TRAFFIC

#### Attack description



#### WHAT CAN BE DERIVED FROM BACKSCATTER TRAFFIC?

- External point of view on ongoing denial of service attacks
- Confirm if there is a DDoS attack
- Recover time line of attacked targets
- Confirm which services are a target (DNS, webserver, . . . )
- Infrastructure changes or updates
- Assess the state of an infrastructure under denial of service attack
  - Detect failure/addition of intermediate network equipments, firewalls, proxy servers etc
  - Detect DDoS mitigation devices or services
- Create probabilistic models of denial of service attacks

### CONFIRM IF THERE IS/WAS A DDOS ATTACK

#### **Problem**

- Distinguish between compromised infrastructure and backscatter
- lacktriangle Look at TCP flags o filter out single SYN flags
- Focus on ACK, SYN/ACK, ...
- Do not limit to SYN/ACK or ACK  $\rightarrow$  ECE (ECN Echo)<sup>7</sup>

```
tshark -n -r capture-20170916110006.cap.gz -T fields -e frame.time_epoch -e ip.src -e tcp. flags
```

1505552542.807286000 X.45.177.71 0X00000010 1505552547.514922000 X.45.177.71 0X00000010

<sup>7</sup>https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3168

# PASSIVE IDENTIFICATION OF BACKSCATTER (WIP)

```
./pibs -b -r pcap file.cap
```

Early version is available of PIBS<sup>8</sup> with a focus on TCP traffic.

Options	Explanations
-r	read pcap file
-b	display IPs under DDoS on standard output
	•

#### Dependencies

libwiretap-dev libhiredis-dev

libwsutil-dev

<sup>8</sup>https://github.com/D4-project/analyzer-d4-pibs

# GET IN TOUCH IF YOU WANT TO JOIN THE PROJECT, HOST A SENSOR OR CONTRIBUTE

- Collaboration can include research partnership, sharing of collected streams or improving the software.
- Contact: info@circl.lu
- https://github.com/D4-Projecthttps://twitter.com/d4\_project