

# DNS Bitsquatting

---

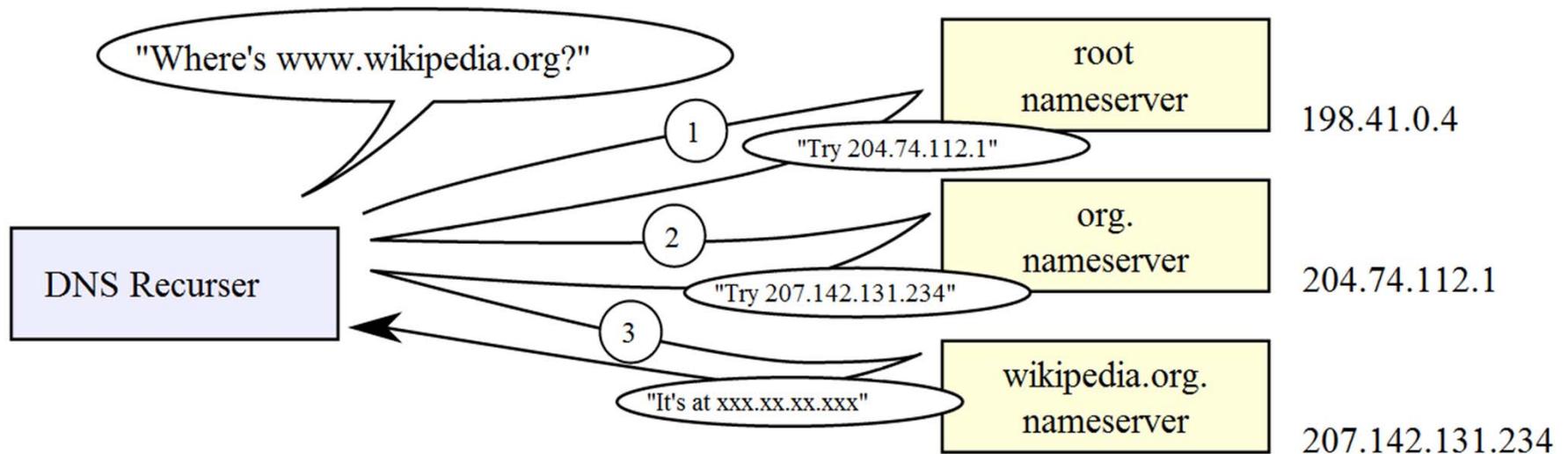
Danny Cooper

# What is DNS?

---

- Say we want to reach `www.abc.com`
    - Need to translate the URL into an IP address to actually fetch content
      - Make a DNS Query to a DNS Server
      - Receive a DNS response, containing the correct IP for the URL we requested.
    - How does the DNS Server resolve a URL?
-

# Naïve DNS Resolution Example:



□ Usually, however, we just use a cached answer

■ Image credit [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/An\\_example\\_of\\_theoretical\\_DNS\\_recursion.svg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/An_example_of_theoretical_DNS_recursion.svg)

# The Attack:

---

- ❑ Say we want to reach [www.abc.com](http://www.abc.com)
  - ❑ We do a DNS lookup
    - ~1500 DNS lookups made per user, per day (estimate from OpenDNS data)
  - ❑ We character encode abc as:
    - ❑ A = 61 = 0110 0001
    - ❑ B = 62 = 0110 0010
    - ❑ C = 63 = 0110 0011
  - ❑ What if a bit gets randomly flipped?
    - Known as a bit error, more on this later
-

# Random Bit Flip Example:

---

0110 0001 0110 0010 0110 0011



0110 0001, 0110 0010, 0110 **1011**

a

b

k



# The Attack (contd.):

---

- So, now we are asking for abk.com instead.
  - What if a malicious third party registers abk.com?
    - Phishing
    - Code injection
    - Arbitrary Malicious Content
-

# How it works:

---

- ❑ We query for abc.com, but get abk.com's IP.
    - A bit error occurred *somewhere* in the DNS chain, probably locally.
  - ❑ If abk.com's owner is malicious:
    - abk.com answers the http request, sending a response "from" both abc.com and abk.com
      - ❑ Needs to identify itself as being abc.com for request to go through.
    - We can now freely send content to the user, who thinks we are abc.com
-

# Why This is Bad:

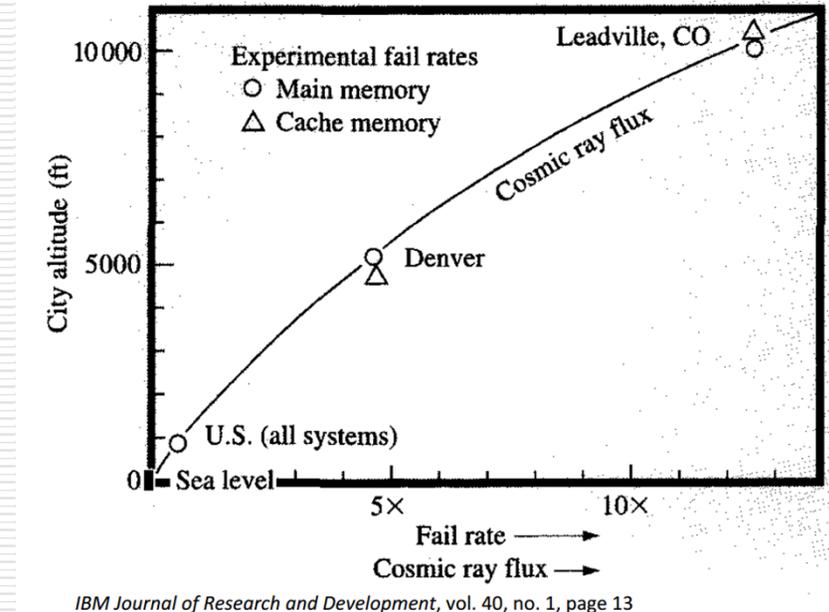
---

- Recall, ~1500 daily DNS lookups
    - Its even worse: ~1497 are not made directly by the user. (visualeconomics)
    - Requests for ads, content (CDNs), scripts, etc...
    - Your facebook session might be loading scripts from many different domains, each requiring resolution!
  - Hardware vulnerability, not software
-

# Why Bit Errors Happen:

---

- Cosmic Rays
- Extreme Temperature
- Poor manufacturing
- Power grid instability



# How we can prevent bit errors:

---

- ECC Memory
  - Preregistering squattable domains
  - Designing site code to be aware of the possibility of squatting
-

# Extensions and Implications:

---

- ❑ What if a bit error occurs at the DNS level and is cached?
  - ❑ What if a bit error occurs in a webserver, causing it to serve html containing an erroneous URL?
    - This happened in a test case– Farmville was erroneously referring to squatted CDN domain, caused huge spikes.
-

# Bibliography

---

- ❑ Dinaburg, Artem. "Bitsquatting DNS Hijacking without Exploitation." . Raytheon Company, July, 2011.  
<<http://goo.gl/qoBfa>>.
  - ❑ Dinaburg, Artem. "Bitsquatting DNS Hijacking without Exploitation." . DEFCON, August, 2011.  
<<http://goo.gl/4yyW7>>.
  - ❑ IBM Journal of Research and Development, vol 40,  
no. 1, page 13  
<http://goo.gl/UAFuo>
  - ❑ "DNS Protocol". Microsoft Technet  
<<http://goo.gl/2YttV>>
  - ❑ Image credit: LionKimbrow <<http://goo.gl/nKuyk>>
-