

DNS 가

2001. 2

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1. DNS 가

DNS

가
 Firewall
 DNS
 DNS
 가

가 DNS
 가
<http://www.isc.org> BIND 8.x
 가
 DNS 가 ISC(Internet Software Consortium,
 DNS

BIND 가 (4, 8) , 8

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2. DNS

가. Zone Transfer

DNS 가
 DNS Zone Transfer Zone
 Primary Name Server Zone Zone Transfer ,
 Primary Name Server가 Secondary Name Server가
 Secondary Name Server , 가
 Zone Zone
 Transfer Authority DNS , nslookup DNS
 , ls Zone Transfer Primary
 Name Server Secondary Name Server Zone
 Second Name Server Zone Transfer .
 가 Zone Transfer DNS 가
 Zone
 가 Zone Transfer nslookup DNS
 Zone

```
[bash]$ nslookup
Default Server : xxx.co.kr
Address : 10.10.20.2
>> set type=any
>> ls -d xxx.co.kr >> /tmp/zone_out
[bash]$ more zone_out
xxx.co.kr. SOA db.xxx.or.kr administrator.xxx.co.kr.
(85 3600 600 86400 3600)
xxx.co.kr. NS www.xxx.co.kr
xxx.co.kr. NS db.xxx.co.kr
xxx.co.kr. MX 21 mail.xxx.co.kr
db A 10.10.20.1
intra CNAME oa.xxx.co.kr
mail A 10.10.20.5
mail MX 22 mail.xxx.co.kr
monitor A 10.10.20.4
ns A 10.10.20.1
...
xxx.co.kr. SOA db.xxx.co.kr administrator.xxx.co.kr.
(85 3600 600 86400 3600)
```

(1) Zone Transfer

(1) xxx.co.kr Zone Transfer
 (nslookup ls dig axfr Zone

Transfer) . db 가
, intra .

DNS Zone 가
() IP
Zone Transfer . , Zone
IP Zone 가

. Dynamic Updates

BIND-8 Dynamic Update 가
Zone Zone
-IP 가 , DHCP
. Dynamic Update
allow-update 가 . Dynamic Updates
Updater Zone 가

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. DNS

DNS Firewall
가 DNS 가
DNS
TSIG BIND 8.2/8.2.1 NXT Record BIND 8.2.3

BIND : <http://www.isc.org/products/BIND/bind-security-19991108.html>

BIND 8.2/8.2.1 NXT Record (2)~(4)
(2) DNS , (3) nmap
DNS adm-nxt (DNS 53
) . Adm-nxt NXT Record (가
가) DNS DNS
NXT Record
가 가 BIND . (4)
DNS 가
DNS 가 53 adm-nxt

```
[tsunaru]# dig@10.1.1.100 version.bind chaos txt
; <<>> Dig 8.1 <<>> @10.1.1.100 version.bind chaos txt
;(1 server found)
;; res options : init recurs defnam dnsrch
;; got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id:10
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1 ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0
;; QUERY SECTION:
;;      version.bind, type = TXT, class = CHAOS
;; ANSWER SECTION
VERSION.BIND.    QS_CHAOS TXT "8.2.1"
```

(2) BIND

```
[tsunaru]# adm-nxt
Usage: ./adm-nxt architecture [command]
Available architectures:
  1: Linux Redhat 6.x    - named 8.2/8.2.1 (from rpm)
  2: Linux SolarDiz's non-exec stack patch - named 8.2/8.2.1
  3: Solaris 7 (0xff)   - named 8.2.1
  ...
[tsunaru]# adm-nxt 1
VERSION.BIND.    OS CHAOS TXT "8.2.1"
```

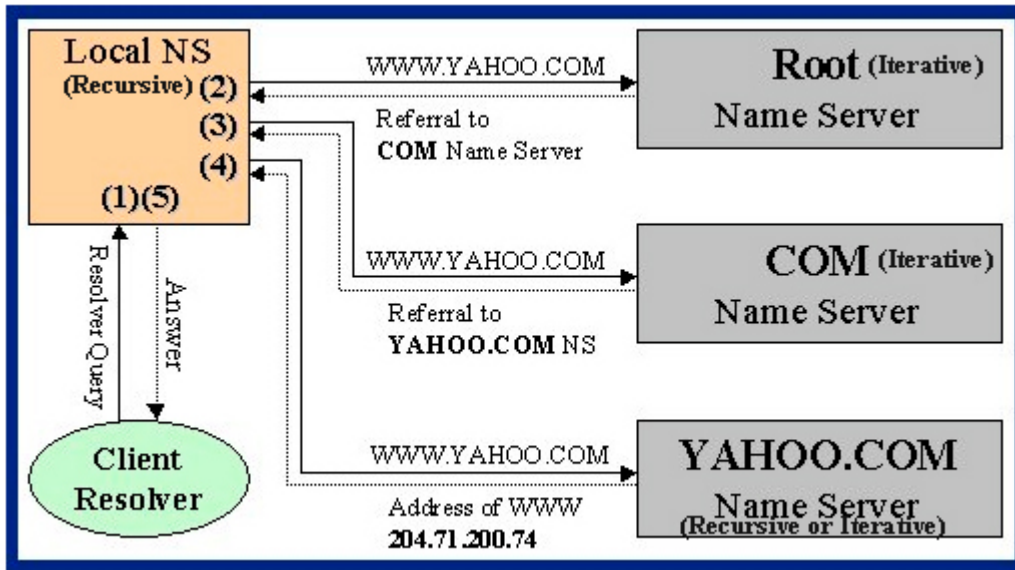
(3) adm-nxt BIND 8.2/8.2.1 NXT Record

```
[quake]# nslookup
Default Server: localhost.attackers.org
Address: 127.0.0.1
> server 10.1.1.100
Default Server: dns.victim.net
Address: 10.1.1.100
> hash.attackers.org
server: dns.victim.net
address: 10.1.1.100
```

(4) dns.victim.net attackers.org

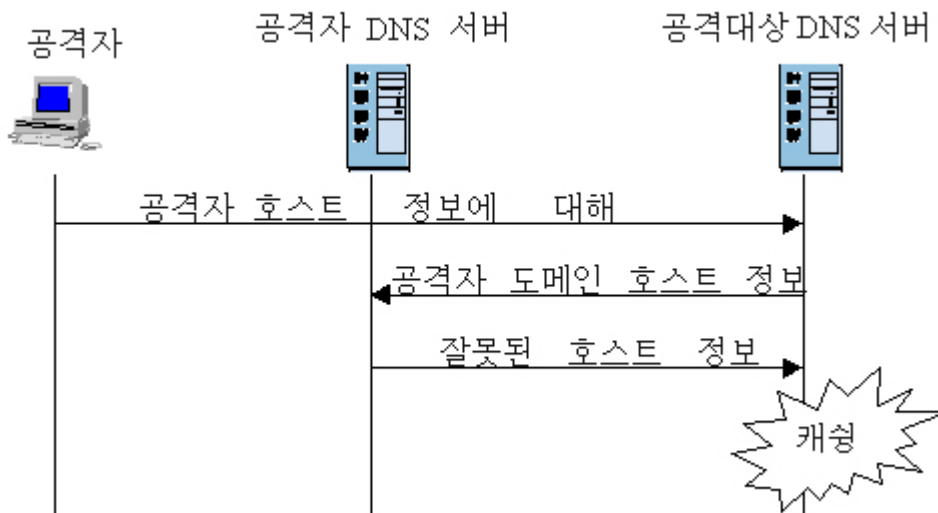
. Address Spoofing

DNS Recursive , (5) Iterative (Resolver) . DNS 가 Recursive Namespace)
 Iterative 가 DNS (Iterative , Iterative DNS Recursive DNS (DNS Iterative 가) , DNS (:resolv.conf, Iterative DNS) 가 .



(5) Recursive Iterative

Address Spoofing 가 . (6) Recursive DNS nslookup DNS Recursive DNS DNS Recursive DNS



(6) Recursive DNS

가

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3. DNS

DNS

DNS

가. Zone Transfer

BIND-8
Zone
Transfer

"named.conf"

allow-transfer
111, 112

Zone

```
options {
    allow-transfer { 10.10.10.111; 10.10.10.112; };
};

* 특정 도메인의 Zone 에 대해서 제한할 경우에는
다음과 같이 설정할 수도 있음

zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type master;
    file "db.xxx.co.kr";
    allow-transfer { 10.10.10.111; 10.10.10.112; };
};
```

(7) allow-transfer Zone Transfer

Zone Transfer Secondary
allow-transfer {none;} Zone

BIND-8.2 Zone Transaction Signature
(TSIG) Zone Transfer

TSIG Primary master name server slave name server
DNS 가

(8) Primary master name server가 10.10.10.178 가 DNS
Zone Transfer huskymo-tornado 가
10.10.10.178 가
Zone transfer

```
key huskymo-tornado. {
    algorithm hmac-md5;
    secret "mZiMNOUYQPMNwsDzrX2Enw==";
};
server 10.10.10.178 {
    transfer-format many-answers;
    keys { huskymo-tornado. ; };
};
zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type master;
    file "db.xxx.co.kr";
    allow-transfer { 10.10.10.178; };
};
```

(8) Primary master name server TSIG

```

key huskymo-tornado. {
    algorithm hmac-md5;
    secret "mZiMNOUYQPMNwsDzrX2Enw==";
};

server 10.10.10.250 {
    transfer-format many-answers;
    keys { huskymo-tornado. ; };
};

zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type slave;
    file "bak.xxx.co.kr";
    allow-transfer { none; };
};

```

(9) Slave name server TSIG

MS Windows 2000 DNS Server Microsoft Management Console Services and
Application \ DNS \ [server_name] \ Forward Lookup Zones \ [zone_name] | Properties
(10) . MS Windows 2000 DNS Server Zone
Transfer Zone Transfer

DNS
DNS
()

DNS DNS

1) DNS

2) BIND

- <http://www.isc.org>

3) named (root)

BIND 가 named
53 user_id
group_id named 가

```
[dns]# named -u user_id -g group_id
```

(12) named

4) Chroot (Change Root Directory) named

```
[dns]# named -u user_id -g group_id -t /chroot/named
```

(13) named chroot

chroot named , named /chroot/named
/chroot/named
named chroot (Jail, (14)~(17) BIND-8.2.3
[3])

1. Creating a User (BIND 의 실행 계정)

```
/etc/passwd 파일 설정 추가 named:x:200:200:Name Server:/chroot/named:/bin/false
/etc/group 파일 설정 추가 named:x:200
```

2. Directory Structure (BIND 실행에 필요한 디렉토리 구조 생성)

```
/chroot
+---named
  +---bin
  +---dev
  +---etc
    +---namedb
  +---lib
  +---var
    +---run
```

3. Placing the BIND Data (기존의 BIND 데이터 이동)

```
# cp -p /etc/named.conf /chroot/named/etc/
# cp -a /var/named/* /chroot/named/etc/namedb/
# chown -R named:named /chroot/named/etc/namedb
# chown named:named /chroot/named/var/run
```

4. System Support Files (시스템 파일 복사)

```
# cd /chroot/named/lib
# cp -p /lib/libc-2.*.so .
# ln -s libc-2.*.so libc.so.6
# cp -p /lib/ld-2.*.so .
# ln -s ld-2.*.so ld-linux.so.2
# cp /sbin/ldconfig /chroot/named/bin/
# chroot /chroot/named /bin/ldconfig -v
# mknod /chroot/named/dev/null c 1 3
# cp /etc/localtime /chroot/named/etc/
# echo `named:x:200:` > /chroot/named/etc/group
```

5. Logging (로그 디렉토리 설정)

```
daemon syslogd -m 0
->daemon syslogd -m 0 -a /chroot/named/dev/log
# /etc/rc.d/init.d/syslog stop
# /etc/rc.d/init.d/syslog start
```

(14) Preparing the Jail

1. Modifying Paths(BIND 소스 파일 수정)

```
src/port/linux/Makefile.set 파일에서
DESTRUN=/var/run 을 DESTRUN=/chroot/named/var/run 으로 수정
Src/bin/named/named.h 파일에서
#include "pathnames.h" 아래에 #define _PATH_NDCSOCK "/var/run/ndc" 추가
```

2. Doing the Build (BIND 컴파일)

```
# make clean
# make depend
# make
```

(15) Compiling BIND

```
1. Installing the Tools Outside the Jail(BIND 인스톨)
# make install
```

```
2. Installing the Binaries in the Jail(Chroot 된 디렉토리에 실행 파일 복사)
# cp src/bin/named/named /chroot/named/bin
# cp src/bin/named-xfer/named-xfer /chroot/named/bin
```

```
3. Setting up the Init Script (init 스크립트 설정, Redhat 6.0 의 경우)
.....
[-f /chroot/named/bin/named] || exit 0
[-f /chroot/named/etc/named.conf] || exit 0
# See how we were called.
case "$1" in
    start)
        # Start daemons.
        echo -n "Starting named: "
        daemon /chroot/named/bin/named -u named -g named -t /chroot/named
        echo
        touch /var/lock/subsys/named
    .....
```

```
4. Configuration Changes (named.conf options 섹션에 디렉티브 추가 설정)
directory "/etc/namedb";
pid-file "/var/run/named.pid";
named-xfer "bin/named-xfer";
```

(16) Installing Your Shiny New BIND

```
1. Launching BIND(BIND 실행)
# /etc/rc.d/init.d/named start
```

(17) Launching BIND

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. Address Spoofing

DNS Recursive spoofing
DNS , .

. recursion
. named가 query
. named가 recursive query

1) recursion

BIND 8.x (18) recursion DNS가
DNS , DNS , forwarder

```
options {
    recursion no;
};
```

(18) Iterative

Microsoft DNS Server (regedit.exe) (19)
Iterative .

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\DNS\Parameters
레지스트리 패스에서 NoRecursive 항목을 1로 설정한다.
```

(19) MS Windows DNS Iterative

DNS () , Recursive
 , DNS 가
 , Zone
 , DNS 가 Zone
 , DNS 가 Zone (20)
 "allow - query"

```
acl internal { 10.10.10.176/24; };
options {
    directory "/var/named";
    allow-query { internal; };
};
zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type master;
    file "db.xxx.co.kr";
    allow-query { any; };
};
```

(20) DNS

(resolver) DNS , DNS 가 BIND
 "xxx.co.kr" Zone
 8 가
 , BIND-8.2.1 Iterative IP
 Recursive "allow - recursion"

```

acl internal { 10.10.10.176/24; };
options {
    directory "/var/named";
    allow-recursion { 10.10.10.176/24; };
};
zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type master;
    file "db.xxx.co.kr";
};

```

(21) Recursive

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4. DNS

DNS 가 가

DNS
2 DNS

DNS Iterative Recursive DNS

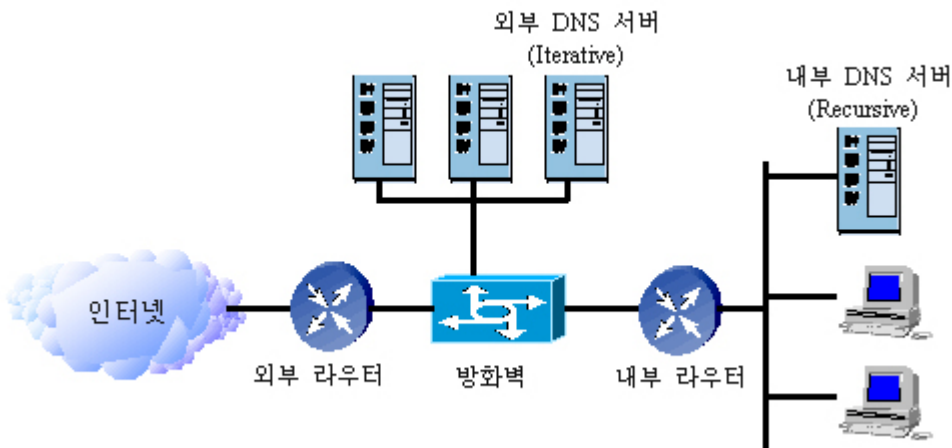
Zone
Zone 가 DNS

Firewall DNS 가 DNS

DNS 가 DNS

2 DNS firewall

"Building Internet Firewall()"



(22) 2 DNS

```

acl slaves { 10.10.10.3; 10.10.10.1 };
options {
    directory "/var/named";
    recursion no;
    fetch-glue no;
    allow-query { any; };
};
zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type master;
    file "db.xxx.co.kr";
    allow-transfer { slaves; };
};

```

(23) DNS

```

acl internals { 10.10.10.168/24; };
options {
    directory "/var/named";
    recursion yes;
    allow-query { internals; };
};
zone "." {
    type hint;
    file "db.cache";
};
zone "xxx.co.kr" {
    type slave;
    masters { 10.10.10.2; };
    file "bak.xxx.co.kr";
    allow-transfer { internals; };
};

```

(24) DNS

5. DNS

DNS	DNSSEC(DNS Security)	DNS
.		가
DNSSEC	2	KEY SIG 가 . KEY

DNS 가 Zone 가 SIG Zone
 (25) 가 Zone (26)

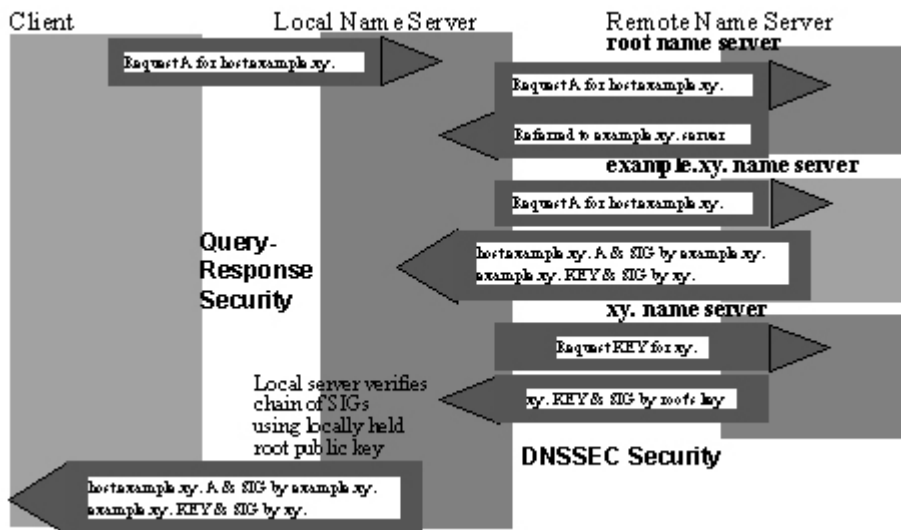
DNSSEC IETF RFC Draft BIND-9
 BIND-8 DNSSEC

```
@ 14400 IN SOA test.netsec.tislabs.com. lewis.tislabs.com. 2000020701 1D 1H 1W 4H
14400 IN SIG SOA 3 3 14400 20000306184745 20000207184745 48320 tise.cairn.net.(
AIRf9Hb/Bzo23xir1K81xLzprIEVBFZLEB6Sqy8HLaU5r3ux
VfEbcTA= )
14400 IN KEY 0x4100 3 3 (
ALb/q2Q/oVHyotusbBWI1N+OYvaLv5Rmc7XOb0wYE/tY02qF
Uf+9czS0B7pU2jYppF7RvL8b/OcWG3iAzaztZq6S0ZcQIh8J
M5LumnzJiNl3agpd8cUZH6pvmPNuiMbGL++2tUks+MAalIpUz
4tEJPeBF+Zj8boYwWhQDaV6ncdY6kIrgRghvAm0ZHqtgzFT6
SdR07usEZEzZlCKS6PIg6JcN7mNhuA0qk0SNTDcrH6NCh++G
56dtKNbck4qm3ESreg/S2BRGWQ2/TX0PjMyBkDefvdlsw )
14400 IN SIG KEY 3 3 14400 20000225145656 20000128145656 48320 tise.cairn.net.(
AKM6fdJmcV3Wec7sYKR5ktX2C3kWTLTcITD4iBP2rJVSFlKx
nsi3bRI= )

active 14400 IN CNAME active.netsec.tislabs.com.
14400 IN SIG CNAME 3 4 14400 20000225145656 20000128145656 48320 tise.cairn.net.(
ACqtgIY8TkWtw83rQmt3f0POx+TmpeCtCzl+EsfmYybcSYO1hp2Nht4= )

.....
```

(25) DNSSEC KEY SIG



(26) DNSSEC

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[]

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3. Scott Wunsch, "Chroot-BIND HOWTO" <http://www.losurs.org/docs/howto/Chroot-BIND.html>
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<http://www.pgp.com/research/nailabs/network-security/an-introduction.asp>

6. Matt Larson, Cricket Liu, "Using BIND: Don't get spoofed again"

<http://www.sun.com/sunworldonline/swol-11-1997/swol-11-bind.html>

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