

GTS 34

13 de Dezembro de 2019 - São Paulo / SP

~~Sequestros de DNS existem! Como eles são feitos?
Como identificá-los?~~

Sequestros de DNS **em ISPs** existem! Como eles são feitos?
Como identificá-los?

Douglas Fernando Fischer

- Engenheiro de Controle e Automação
- Atua na área de redes de telecomunicações desde 1999
- Trabalhou como engenheiro de pré-vendas e implantação em integradores de tecnologia
- Consultor na área de redes e servidores no segmento corporativo e provedores de Internet
- BPF – <http://brasilpeeringforum.org/>
- Tretista com fins produtivos nas horas vagas

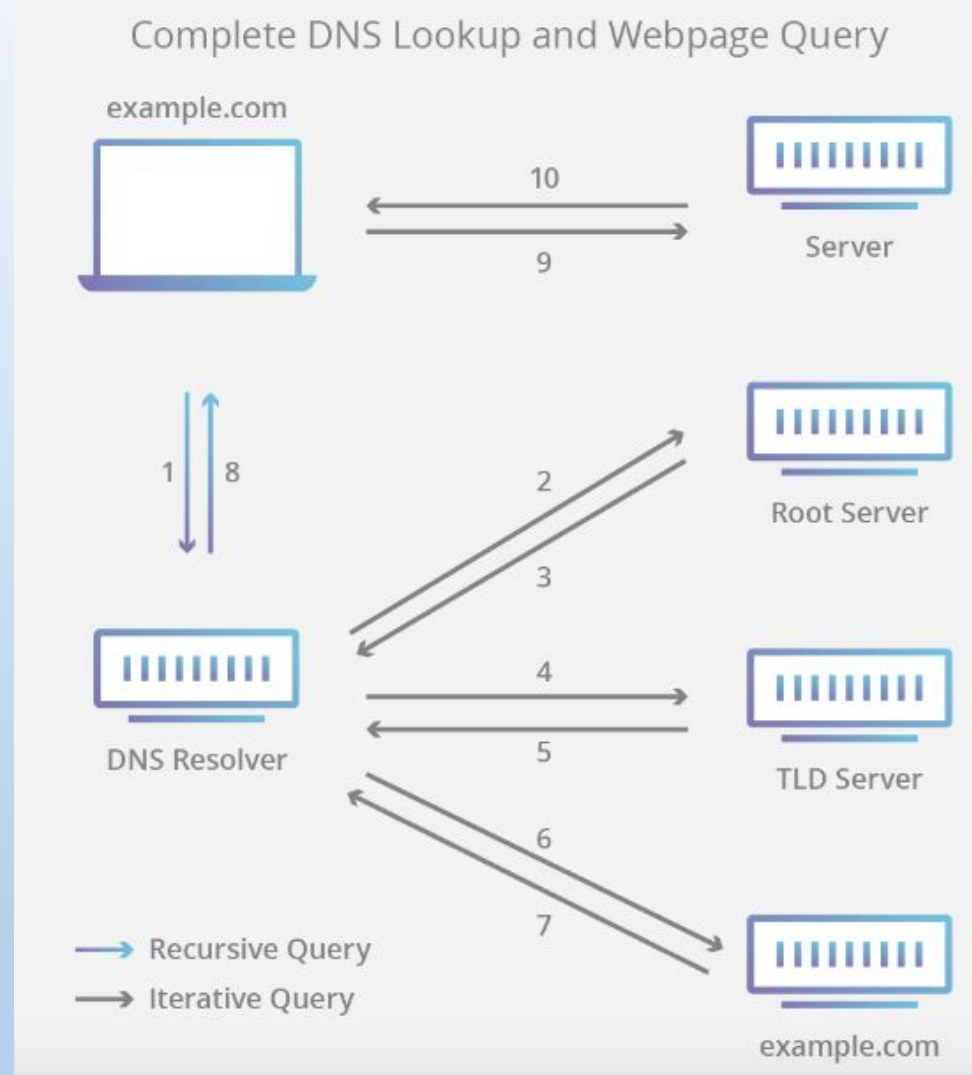


Intenções dessa apresentação?

Fazer uma apresentação formal sobre o problema de sequestro de tráfego DNS no Brasil e no Mundo.

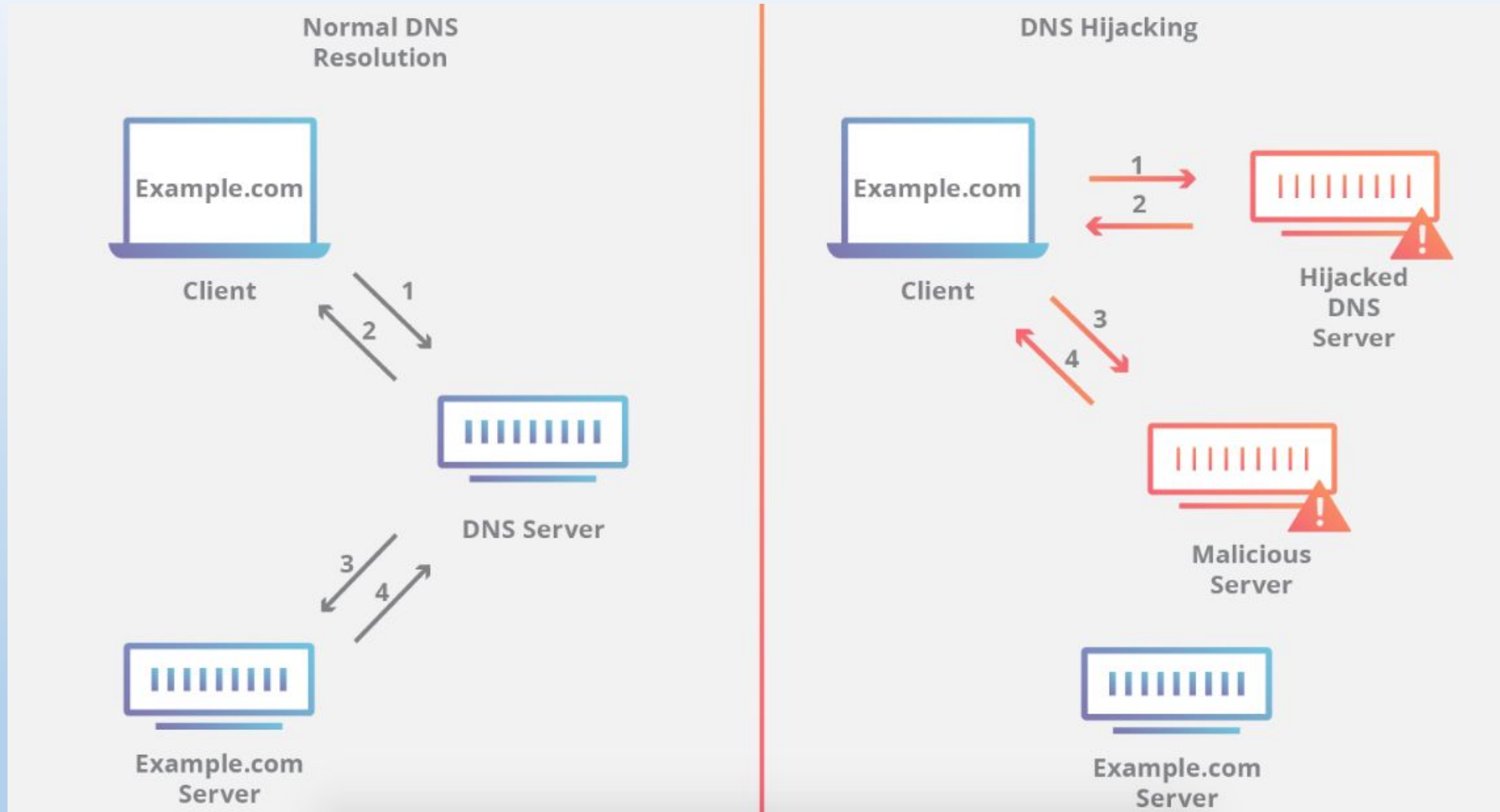


Como o DNS deveria funcionar?



<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/what-is-dns/>

O que é o sequestro de DNS?



<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-security/>

Porque alguns ISPs sequestram tráfego DNS?

- DNSs Infectados - CPE Hackeadas
- Workaround em momentos de falha de serviços de DNS recursivo próprio ou de terceiros.
- Evitar que end-users enfrentem latência no DNS por escolhas "TOLAS"
 - "Meu sobrinho entende de Internet"
 - "Os caras do game disseram que trocar o DNS diminui a latência"
- Enganar os end-users "bobinhos" na hora de medir a latência
- Manipular respostas de DNS para "tentar influenciar" o consumo de tráfego de Caches CDN.

Pausa -> CPE(roteador no cliente) hackeado:

Dois tipos básicos sequestro de DNS em CPEs Hackeados

- Simples: Alteração do DNS Forwarder do CPE
- Avançados: DST-Nat no CPE

Como resolver? -> Opinião do Douglas

Solução errada

- Fazer DST-NAT de UDP/53 e TCP/53

Solução correta

- Liberar seus próprios DNS-Servers Recursivos
- Liberar apenas Well-Know Open Resolvers(Google, Quad9, Cloudflare)
- Liberar Root-Servers
- Bloquear todo o tráfego sainte para UDP/53 e TCP/53 restante

BCOP - Requisitos mínimos de segurança para aquisição de CPEs

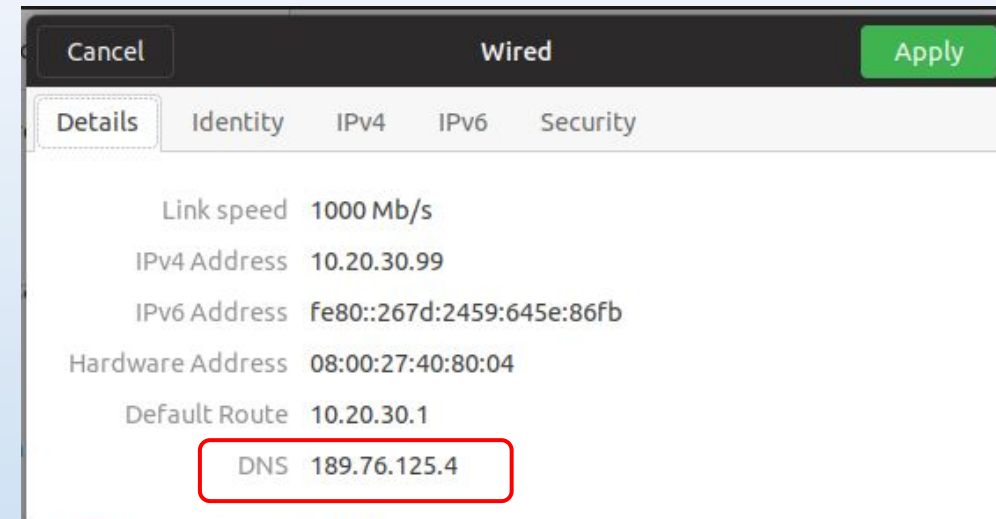
<https://www.lacnog.net/docs/lac-bcop-1>

Tá Douglas, e como é esse tal de sequestro de DNS nos ISPs?

Existem basicamente dois modos

- Sequestro de prefixos dos DNS Open-Resolver na rede Interna do ISP
 - IPs desejados na loopback do NS-Resolver
 - Roteamento estático
 - Protocolos de roteamento(OSPF, BGP)
- NAT de Destino de tudo com destino a UDP/53 e TCP/53
 - Modo "Força-Bruta"
 - Sequestra "TUDO" que for DNS, inclusive autoritativos e Roots

Antes: Como ficam as coisas quando não há sequestro de tráfego DNS?

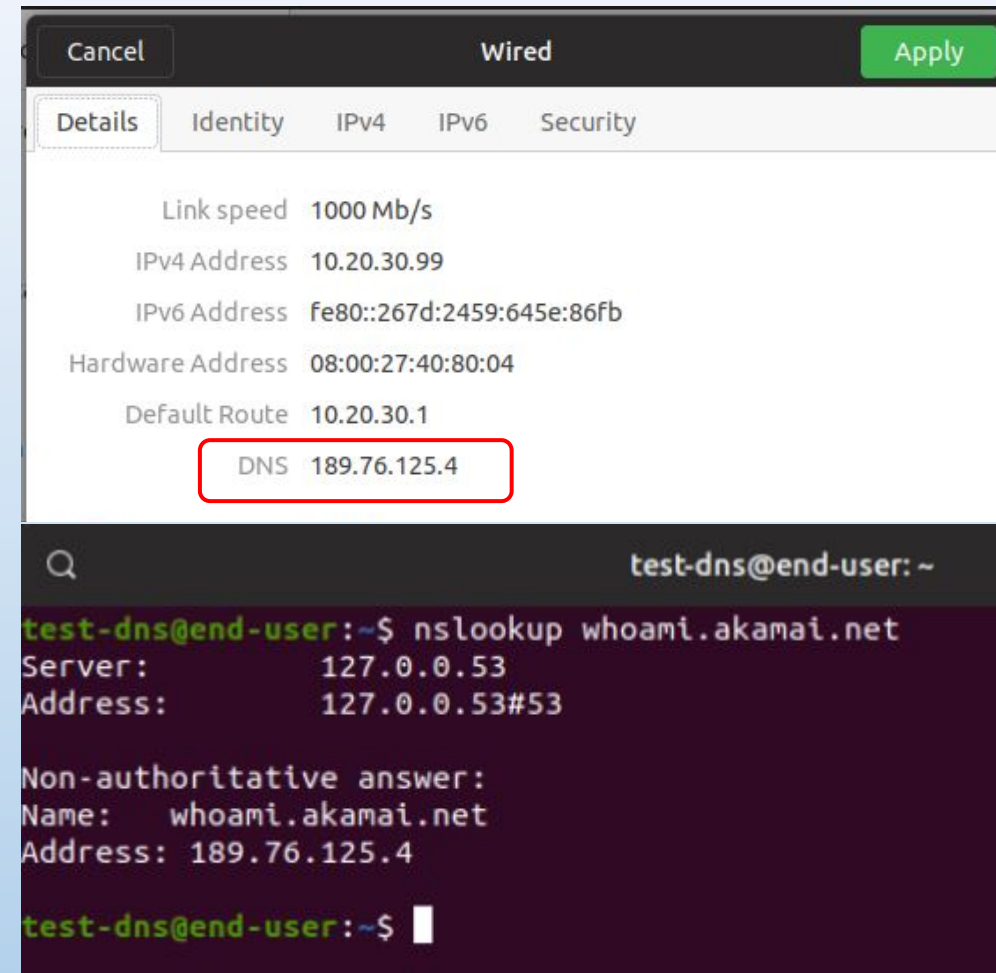


```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
My traceroute [v0.92]  
end-user (10.20.30.99) 2019-12-13T12:32:03-0200  
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of  
fields quit Packets Pings  
Host Loss% Snt Last Avg Best Wrst StDev  
1. _gateway 0.0% 31 0.6 1.4 0.6 13.4 2.5  
2. 192.0.0.1 0.0% 31 1.1 1.6 0.7 7.4 1.6  
3. gw.evento. 0.0% 31 3.6 5.1 1.9 35.4 6.1  
4. ge-1-3-0-7 10.0% 30 6.6 8.6 2.1 25.5 6.2  
5. ae0-0.core 0.0% 30 2.9 8.4 2.5 30.7 6.0  
6. xe-5-0-0-6 0.0% 30 5.7 7.8 3.0 23.3 4.5  
7. as15169.sa 0.0% 30 6.8 7.8 2.4 19.0 4.2  
8. 108.170.24 3.3% 30 7.9 9.3 2.8 21.6 5.1  
9. 172.253.66 6.7% 30 7.0 9.2 3.4 21.1 4.7  
10. dns.google 6.7% 30 8.9 12.1 3.3 68.9 13.1
```

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
test-dns@end-user:~$ ping 9.9.9.9 -c 5  
PING 9.9.9.9 (9.9.9.9) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=53 time=68.4 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=53 time=37.6 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=3 ttl=53 time=48.1 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=4 ttl=53 time=60.6 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=5 ttl=53 time=51.0 ms  
  
--- 9.9.9.9 ping statistics ---  
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 9m  
s  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 37.560/53.121/68.363/10.583 ms  
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
My traceroute [v0.92]  
end-user (10.20.30.99) 2019-12-13T12:32:37-0200  
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of  
fields quit Packets Pings  
Host Loss% Snt Last Avg Best Wrst StDev  
1. _gateway 0.0% 16 1.9 1.1 0.6 2.7 0.6  
2. 192.0.0.1 0.0% 16 0.9 1.4 0.8 2.6 0.6  
3. gw.evento. 0.0% 16 2.7 3.5 1.9 6.9 1.4  
4. ge-1-3-0-7 6.2% 16 8.3 6.8 2.9 15.5 3.6  
5. ae0-0.core 6.2% 16 3.4 8.4 3.2 26.4 6.2  
6. xe-4-0-0-6 0.0% 15 7.2 9.0 3.2 17.8 4.4  
7. as13335.sa 0.0% 15 4.6 7.5 2.7 14.6 3.3  
8. one.one.on 0.0% 15 4.6 9.2 3.7 15.5 4.5
```

Antes: Como ficam as coisas quando não há sequestro de tráfego DNS?

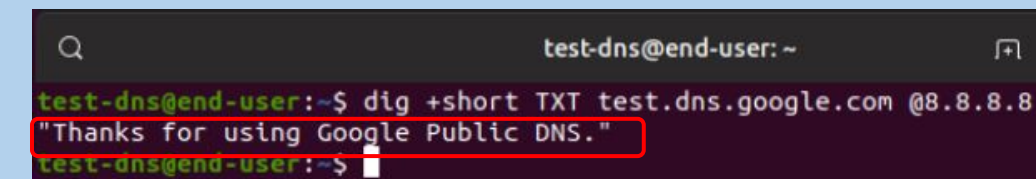


```
Cancel Wired Apply
Details Identity IPv4 IPv6 Security
Link speed 1000 Mb/s
IPv4 Address 10.20.30.99
IPv6 Address fe80::267d:2459:645e:86fb
Hardware Address 08:00:27:40:80:04
Default Route 10.20.30.1
DNS 189.76.125.4

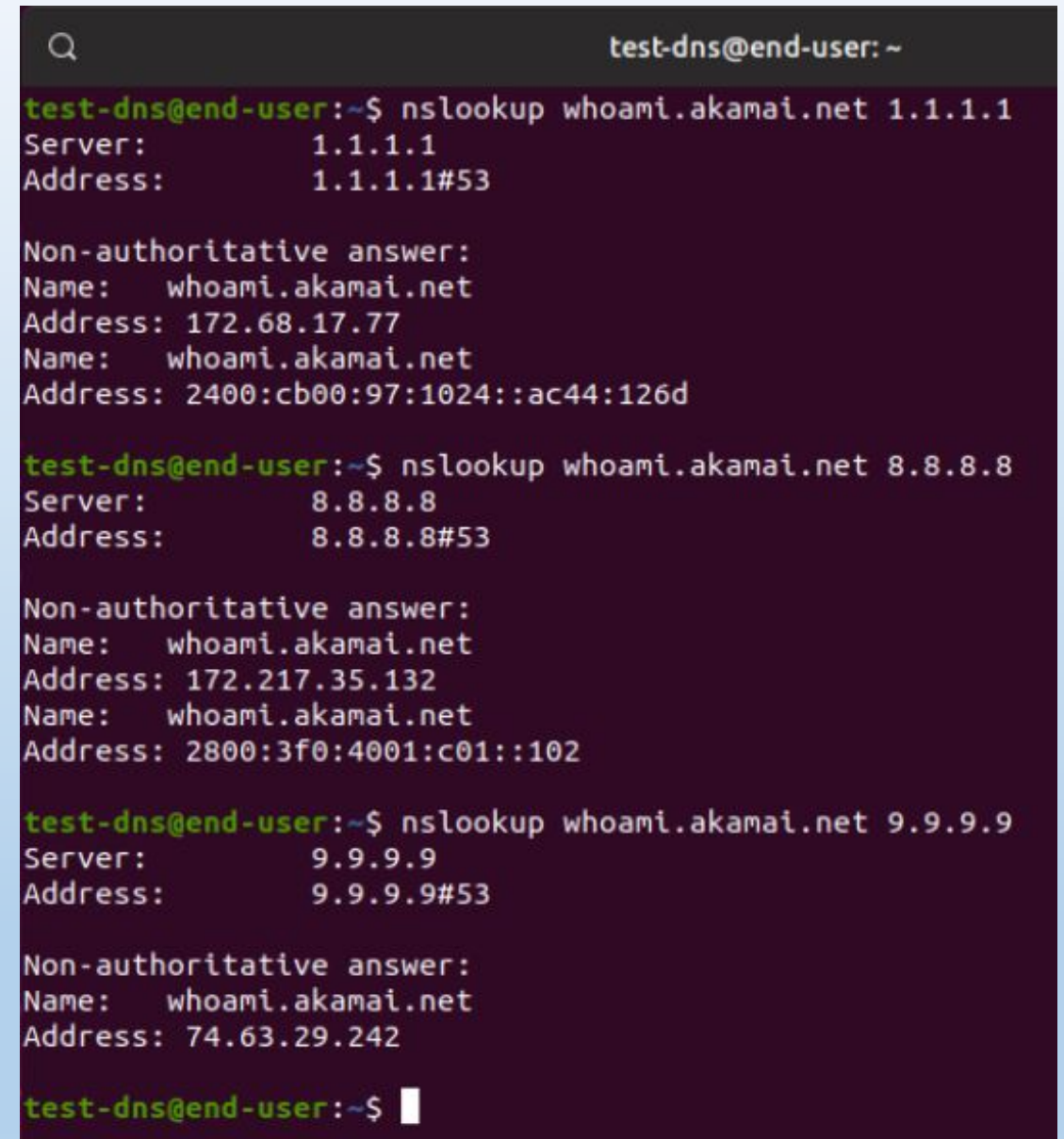
test-dns@end-user: ~
test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net
Server:      127.0.0.53
Address:     127.0.0.53#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   whoami.akamai.net
Address: 189.76.125.4

test-dns@end-user:~$
```



```
test-dns@end-user: ~
test-dns@end-user:~$ dig +short TXT test.dns.google.com @8.8.8.8
"Thanks for using Google Public DNS."
test-dns@end-user:~$
```



```
test-dns@end-user: ~
test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net 1.1.1.1
Server:      1.1.1.1
Address:     1.1.1.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   whoami.akamai.net
Address: 172.68.17.77
Name:   whoami.akamai.net
Address: 2400:cb00:97:1024::ac44:126d

test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net 8.8.8.8
Server:      8.8.8.8
Address:     8.8.8.8#53

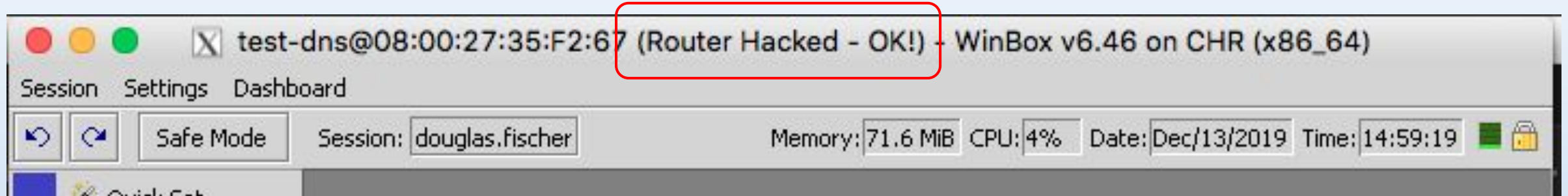
Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   whoami.akamai.net
Address: 172.217.35.132
Name:   whoami.akamai.net
Address: 2800:3f0:4001:c01::102

test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net 9.9.9.9
Server:      9.9.9.9
Address:     9.9.9.9#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   whoami.akamai.net
Address: 74.63.29.242

test-dns@end-user:~$
```

Agradecimentos...



Não seja um trouxa como eu...
Não deixe seu equipamento
com usuário e senha padrão.

Sequestrando DNS - Loopback

The screenshot displays two windows from Mikrotik WinBox. The 'Address List' window shows a table of IP addresses and their associated interfaces. The 'Interface <LoopbackDNS>' window shows the configuration for a bridge interface named 'LoopbackDNS'.

| Address | Network | Interface |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 10.20.30.1/24 | 10.20.30.0 | ether2 |
| 192.0.0.4/24 | 192.0.0.0 | ether1 |
| 9.9.9.9 | 9.9.9.9 | LoopbackDNS |
| 8.8.8.8 | 8.8.8.8 | LoopbackDNS |
| 1.1.1.1 | 1.1.1.1 | LoopbackDNS |

Interface <LoopbackDNS> Configuration:

- Name: LoopbackDNS
- Type: Bridge
- MTU: (empty)
- Actual MTU: 1500
- L2 MTU: 65535
- MAC Address: AA:21:3C:4F:AC:FC
- ARP: enabled
- ARP Timeout: (empty)
- Admin. MAC Address: (empty)
- Ageing Time: 00:05:00
- IGMP Snooping:
- DHCP Snooping:
- Fast Forward:

Sequestrando DNS - Loopback

Cancel Wired Apply

Details Identity IPv4 IPv6 Security

IPv4 Method Automatic (DHCP) Link-Local Only
 Manual Disable

DNS Automatic

Separate IP addresses with commas

```
test-dns@end-user:~$ ping 8.8.8.8 -c 2
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.516 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.625 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 2ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.516/0.570/0.625/0.059 ms
test-dns@end-user:~$ ping 9.9.9.9 -c 2
PING 9.9.9.9 (9.9.9.9) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.658 ms
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.489 ms

--- 9.9.9.9 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 2ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.489/0.573/0.658/0.087 ms
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

```
test-dns@end-user:~$ traceroute 1.1.1.1
traceroute to 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1), 64 hops max
 1  1.1.1.1  0,274ms  0,323ms  0,437ms
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

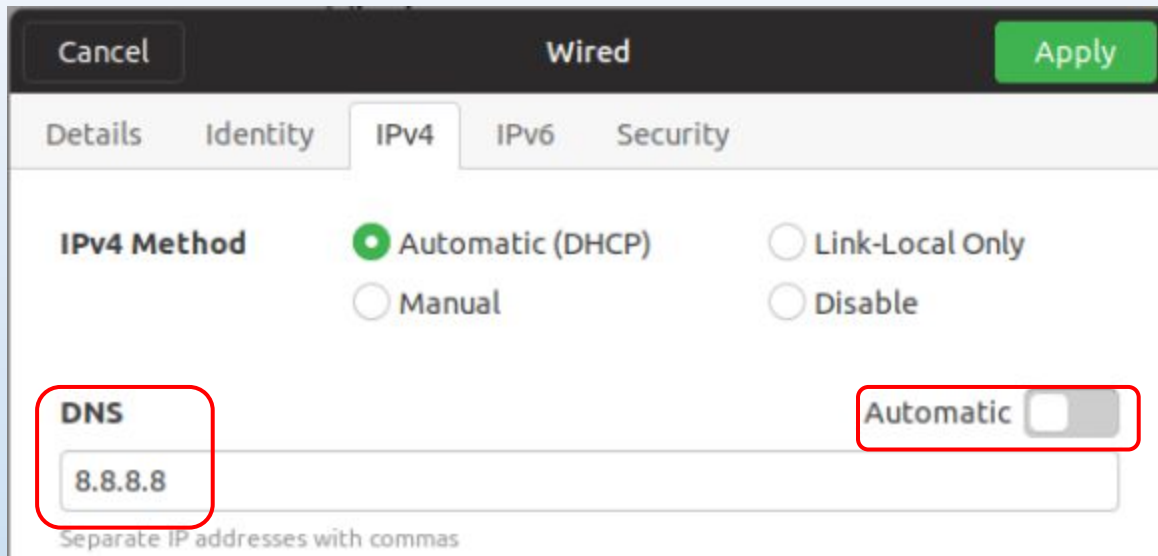
```
test-dns@end-user:~$ traceroute 8.8.8.8
traceroute to 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8), 64 hops max
 1  8.8.8.8  0,020ms  1,302ms  0,256ms
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

```
test-dns@end-user:~$ traceroute 9.9.9.9
traceroute to 9.9.9.9 (9.9.9.9), 64 hops max
 1  9.9.9.9  0,359ms  0,265ms  0,257ms
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

A latência do nosso provedor é a melhor de todos...



Sequestrando DNS - Loopback



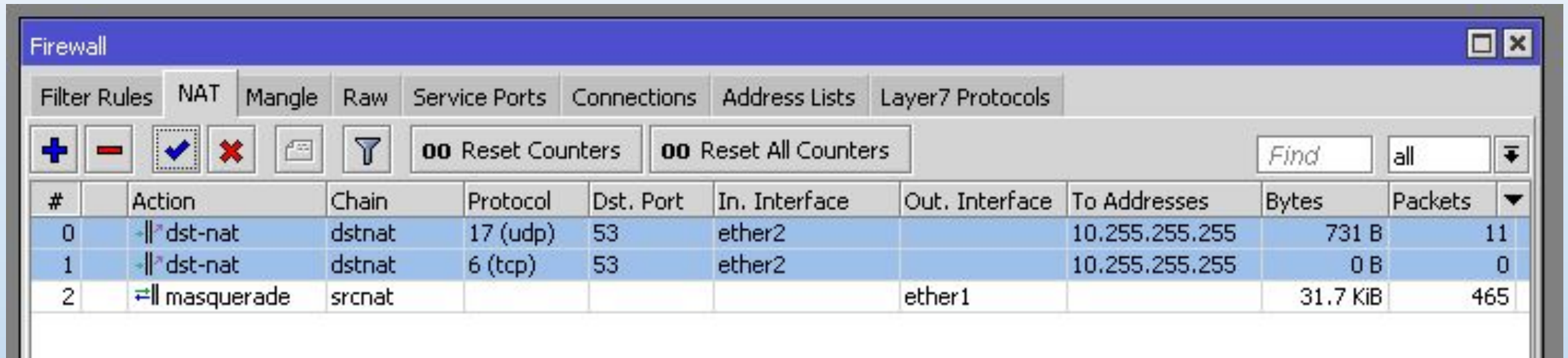
```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net  
Server: 127.0.0.53  
Address: 127.0.0.53#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 189.76.125.4  
  
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
test-dns@end-user:~$ dig +short TXT test.dns.google.com @8.8.8.8  
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net 1.1.1.1  
Server: 1.1.1.1  
Address: 1.1.1.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 189.76.125.4  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 2001:12fe:0:125::4  
  
test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net 8.8.8.8  
Server: 8.8.8.8  
Address: 8.8.8.8#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 189.76.125.4  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 2001:12fe:0:125::4  
  
test-dns@end-user:~$ nslookup whoami.akamai.net 9.9.9.9  
Server: 9.9.9.9  
Address: 9.9.9.9#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 189.76.125.4  
Name: whoami.akamai.net  
Address: 2001:12fe:0:125::4  
  
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

?

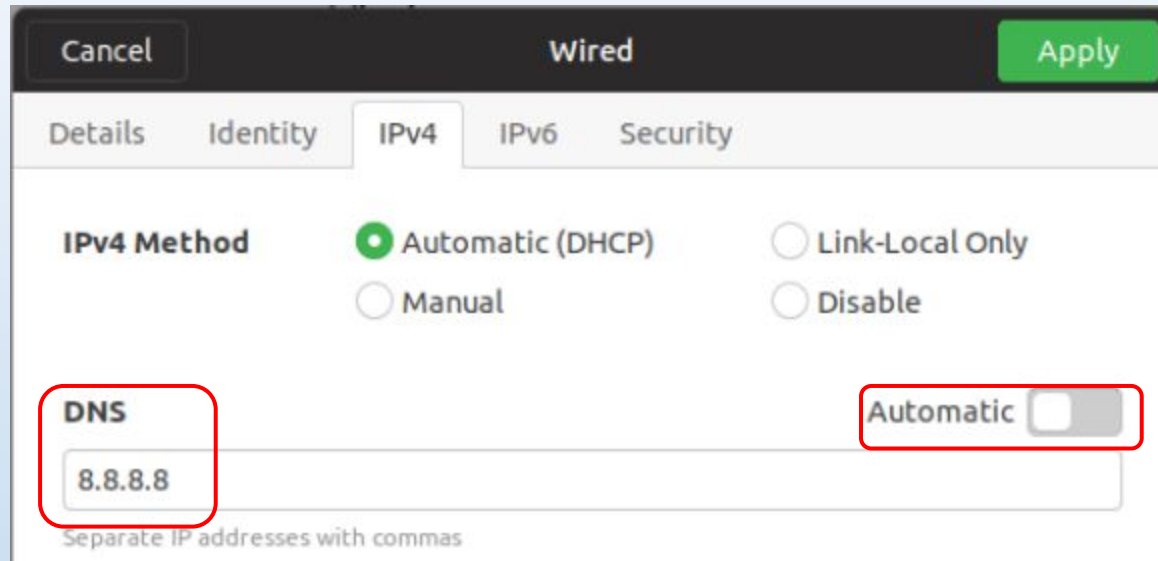
Sequestrando DNS - DST-NAT



The screenshot shows the Mikrotik WinBox Firewall configuration interface, specifically the NAT tab. The interface includes a menu bar with options like Filter Rules, NAT, Mangle, Raw, Service Ports, Connections, Address Lists, and Layer7 Protocols. Below the menu bar are several control buttons: a plus sign for adding rules, a minus sign for removing rules, a checkmark for enabling rules, a red X for disabling rules, a document icon for saving, and a funnel icon for filtering. There are also two buttons for "Reset Counters" and "Reset All Counters", both showing "00". A search bar with the text "Find" and a dropdown menu with "all" is also present.

| # | Action | Chain | Protocol | Dst. Port | In. Interface | Out. Interface | To Addresses | Bytes | Packets |
|---|------------|--------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------|---------|
| 0 | dst-nat | dstnat | 17 (udp) | 53 | ether2 | | 10.255.255.255 | 731 B | 11 |
| 1 | dst-nat | dstnat | 6 (tcp) | 53 | ether2 | | 10.255.255.255 | 0 B | 0 |
| 2 | masquerade | srcnat | | | | ether1 | | 31.7 KiB | 465 |

Sequestrando DNS - DST-NAT - ICMP continua Igual



```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
My traceroute [v0.92]  
end-user (10.20.30.99) 2019-12-13T12:32:03-0200  
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of  
fields quit Packets Pings  
Host Loss% Snt Last Avg Best Wrst StDev  
1. _gateway 0.0% 31 0.6 1.4 0.6 13.4 2.5  
2. 192.0.0.1 0.0% 31 1.1 1.6 0.7 7.4 1.6  
3. gw.evento. 0.0% 31 3.6 5.1 1.9 35.4 6.1  
4. ge-1-3-0-7 10.0% 30 6.6 8.6 2.1 25.5 6.2  
5. ae0-0.core 0.0% 30 2.9 8.4 2.5 30.7 6.0  
6. xe-5-0-0-6 0.0% 30 5.7 7.8 3.0 23.3 4.5  
7. as15169.sa 0.0% 30 6.8 7.8 2.4 19.0 4.2  
8. 108.170.24 3.3% 30 7.9 9.3 2.8 21.6 5.1  
9. 172.253.66 6.7% 30 7.0 9.2 3.4 21.1 4.7  
10. dns.google 6.7% 30 8.9 12.1 3.3 68.9 13.1
```

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
test-dns@end-user:~$ ping 9.9.9.9 -c 5  
PING 9.9.9.9 (9.9.9.9) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=53 time=68.4 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=53 time=37.6 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=3 ttl=53 time=48.1 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=4 ttl=53 time=60.6 ms  
64 bytes from 9.9.9.9: icmp_seq=5 ttl=53 time=51.0 ms  
  
--- 9.9.9.9 ping statistics ---  
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 9ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 37.560/53.121/68.363/10.583 ms  
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
My traceroute [v0.92]  
end-user (10.20.30.99) 2019-12-13T12:32:37-0200  
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of  
fields quit Packets Pings  
Host Loss% Snt Last Avg Best Wrst StDev  
1. _gateway 0.0% 16 1.9 1.1 0.6 2.7 0.6  
2. 192.0.0.1 0.0% 16 0.9 1.4 0.8 2.6 0.6  
3. gw.evento. 0.0% 16 2.7 3.5 1.9 6.9 1.4  
4. ge-1-3-0-7 6.2% 16 8.3 6.8 2.9 15.5 3.6  
5. ae0-0.core 6.2% 16 3.4 8.4 3.2 26.4 6.2  
6. xe-4-0-0-6 0.0% 15 7.2 9.0 3.2 17.8 4.4  
7. as13335.sa 0.0% 15 4.6 7.5 2.7 14.6 3.3  
8. one.one.on 0.0% 15 4.6 9.2 3.7 15.5 4.5
```


Sequestrando DNS - DST-NAT - Diferença na recursão

```
test-dns@end-user:~$ dig NS www.ix.br @a.dns.br
;; <<>> DiG 9.11.5-P1-1ubuntu2-Ubuntu <<>> NS www.ix.br @a.dns.br
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 53819
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 13, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.ix.br.                IN      NS

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
.                517319 IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.
.                517319 IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.

;; Query time: 2 msec
;; SERVER: 200.219.148.10#53(200.219.148.10)
;; WHEN: sex dez 13 14:36:32 -02 2019
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 238

test-dns@end-user:~$
```

Com Sequestro

```
test-dns@end-user:~$ dig NS www.ix.br @a.dns.br
;; <<>> DiG 9.11.5-P1-1ubuntu2-Ubuntu <<>> NS www.ix.br @a.dns.br
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 49609
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:;; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.ix.br.                IN      NS

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
ix.br.                86400  IN      SOA      a.dns.br. hostmaster.r
egistro.br. 2019121141 86400 3600 604800 86400

;; Query time: 3 msec
;; SERVER: 200.219.148.10#53(200.219.148.10)
;; WHEN: sex dez 13 14:35:47 -02 2019
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 100

test-dns@end-user:~$
```

Sem Sequestro

O DIG é seu amigo! - Trace com DNS Sequestrado via NAT...

```
test-dns@end-user: ~  
test-dns@end-user:~$ dig +trace www.google.com @8.8.8.8  
; <<>> DiG 9.11.5-P1-1ubuntu2-Ubuntu <<>> +trace www.google.com @8.8.8.8  
;; global options: +cmd  
.          518400  IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.  
.          518400  IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.  
;; Received 397 bytes from 8.8.8.8#53(8.8.8.8) in 128 ms
```

```
www.google.com.      67      IN      A      74.125.138.147  
www.google.com.      67      IN      A      74.125.138.104  
www.google.com.      67      IN      A      74.125.138.106  
www.google.com.      67      IN      A      74.125.138.99  
www.google.com.      67      IN      A      74.125.138.103  
www.google.com.      67      IN      A      74.125.138.105  
.          518399  IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.  
.          518399  IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.  
;; Received 339 bytes from 192.33.4.12#53(c.root-servers.net) in 6 ms  
test-dns@end-user:~$
```

O DIG é seu amigo! - Trace sem Sequestro...

```
test-dns@end-user: ~
test-dns@end-user:~$ dig +trace www.google.com @8.8.8.8

; <<>> DiG 9.11.5-P1-1ubuntu2-Ubuntu <<>> +trace www.google.com @8.8.8.8
;; global options: +cmd
.          38830   IN       NS       a.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       b.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       c.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       d.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       e.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       f.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       g.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       h.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       i.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       j.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       k.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       l.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       NS       m.root-servers.net.
.          38830   IN       RRSIG   NS 8 0 518400 20191225210000 20191212200000
22545 . cYjTvZDwyo6K/lCLsB7A4DXgX/MYcCEILQGXEWWE3cyj2pBn8znL952u Pqj0QRwchuZ4/V6lhUHg814xk
BICuU6IELFzwnB2KU1kRtul/BsAs5T/ MxmhTnIZCg/qGbIaPBTLrJw4fvA7mPy6SEZA8J0qo30Ub7m0T+FZcyX4 VK
jZf2tYso3z5Y+HCwzvZb5HvGnL+axADH4/k1f8le1/temh+JLSNdNj Pi7fpZeAKL+UiQValRqmjtoSU9/QxFVsh0ul
izMCWm1VZSKdQTxQ2p+Z SQna00HeFvUVc2H3zWXCQP5a1Pxndgkm6oZJi/wVar4GJpTIBUa1XeJ5 XBH63g==
;; Received 525 bytes from 8.8.8.8#53(8.8.8.8) in 5 ms
```

```
com.      172800   IN       NS       a.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       b.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       c.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       d.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       e.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       f.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       g.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       h.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       i.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       j.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       k.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       l.gtld-servers.net.
com.      172800   IN       NS       m.gtld-servers.net.
com.      86400   IN       DS       30909 8 2 E2D3C916F6DEEAC73294E8268FB588504
4A833FC5459588F4A9184CF C41A5766
com.      86400   IN       RRSIG   DS 8 1 86400 20191226050000 20191213040000
22545 . sFgz5J8Kcd5Y4J7Ck0wLug0zdn6ImZMEhEc6iqYakFMj13Pgn8fZ4Zig xG1WDZf+aQHcrDrQXjXIComMUJ
IXWiZCALaflB6QkCgcMLTLHvrUNKAK cSijtjT6wUekugSEjwywvBR/tJKQmelJWBqTosXlMFjW3HiQ8ULLUVR8C h9C
M34jyrrSd2mBDFrgrJ8S7GNqUbn7AZkICUq0p7RICqp60hBe0psnJ s7Qn0an1PTD/OsncPnkikq5Hizi/Ba000fsDX
XsjEAAphXAJG0cG4RpR e8WrhEhbNURkIwhBzUpU30slGPvtqB9yQisDdR33yqMp1/a2LX3ksFuv oLekbQ==
;; Received 1174 bytes from 198.41.0.4#53(a.root-servers.net) in 86 ms
```

```
google.com. 172800   IN       NS       ns2.google.com.
google.com. 172800   IN       NS       ns1.google.com.
google.com. 172800   IN       NS       ns3.google.com.
google.com. 172800   IN       NS       ns4.google.com.
CK0POJMG874LJREF7EFN8430QVIT8BSM.com. 86400   IN       NSEC3   1 1 0 - CK0Q1GIN43N1ARRC90SM6QPQR81H5M
9A NS SOA RRSIG DNSKEY NSEC3PARAM
CK0POJMG874LJREF7EFN8430QVIT8BSM.com. 86400   IN       RRSIG   NSEC3 8 2 86400 20191217055123 2019121
0044123 12163 com. IFjYHBv2IJZ90hwwsNw1ec00kp7pleWQo8Cto/V2ya2VLktyjgKgGgcw XAUk9RTgyW0zjdz
UGl3ApAwFJ6Cerma2Hlcukq0ec2n97IBLwW9WqKU VZ1dkTYrriu/1J0nm1gpLFVvs0JrLYQjfnSHKxbVIEv6DESA0c
n8dNdLJ oKvAlhpyjIQAjX0I8W3AeKpRTZVKHn45DkBi/V5znpUDwg==
S84BDVKNH5AGDSI7F5J003NPRHU0G7JQ.com. 86400   IN       NSEC3   1 1 0 - S84EDELLAUPA96DT12TJKJN32334NG
L3 NS DS RRSIG
S84BDVKNH5AGDSI7F5J003NPRHU0G7JQ.com. 86400   IN       RRSIG   NSEC3 8 2 86400 20191218055509 2019121
1044509 12163 com. Ymzj8qxweGWLfu6W5nbDDcpTTrt+QCUV25BPQgt1dJn6CfOn7pHcvCGY Ht9UG8QDguBfGpD
5LhQM70JexLZT4//05v0auL2ZYnvQPELhh9FBl0Q+ fDLUof/GGIRE5XSzkFILiF+WyG5Jer8iar6fo/rPgXPSL3Ma6
gkMj6GZ iUJgToNYgOH1zLc6N0Y0/8htk7GA/ZJddoqW5IYVqc6EVA==
;; Received 840 bytes from 192.41.162.30#53(l.gtld-servers.net) in 60 ms

www.google.com. 300     IN       A       172.217.28.68
;; Received 59 bytes from 216.239.36.10#53(ns3.google.com) in 98 ms

test-dns@end-user:~$
```

Como evitar o sequestro de tráfego de DNS?

DNS-Crypt

- Portas UDP/443 e TCP/443
- <https://github.com/DNSCrypt/dnscrypt-protocol/blob/master/DNSCRYPT-V2-PROTOCOL.txt>

DNS-over-HTTPS

- Porta TCP/443
- <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8484>

DNS-over-TLS

- Portas UDP/853 e TCP/853
- <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7858>

Conclusões

Sim! É possível identificar que o DNS está sendo sequestrado, mesmo sem DNS-over-TLS ou DNS-over-HTTPSs.

Sim! Sem você sequestra DNS você está sim interferindo numa parte dos tipos de consultas DNS. E isso é Ruim e errado!

Opiniões

Open-Resolvers centralizados são ruins para a experiência do usuário!

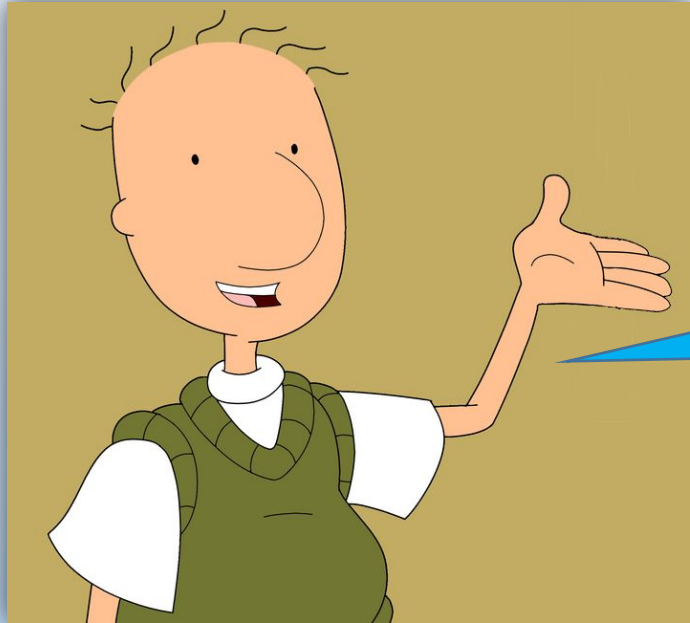
- Adicionam latência na resposta DNS.
- Quebram a privacidade do usuário.

Só tornam melhores a experiência de navegação se o serviço de DNS-Server recursivo de seu provedor for de péssima qualidade.

Pedidos

Não quebre a Internet!

- Se você fizer isso, sempre vai existir quem vai apontar o dedo para você e te classificar como alguém de má fé, ou sem a devida competência para fazer o que está se propondo.



Perguntas?

“Você tem que ser o que você realmente é.

Pois se você não for quem você é, afinal quem é você?”

Doug Funnie

Prévia de um projeto - Procurando ajuda!

DNS-Server Recursivo Aberto Anycat Self-Hosted

- Endereço IP mnemônico (bonito)
- Mais próximo o possível do End-User
- Privacidade com premissa imprescindível
- Virtual Machine
- Boa engine de DNS
- Hyper Local
- DNS / DoT / DoH
- Auto verificação de Saúde
- BGP para anunciar o Anycast
- Comando e controle centralizado de todos os nós
- Portal com Estatísticas de cada nó