



DNS Ecosystem and Security

04th May 2022

03:00 PM - 05:00 PM

Public DNS Server

Our Public DNS Recursive Resolver for both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic is available for Internet users Worldwide at :

IPv4: 223.31.121.171

IPv6: 2405:8a00:8001::20

- ☒ DNSSEC Enabled
- ☒ RFC 8806 Compliant



Agenda

- What is domain name?
- Introduction to DNS
- DNS Ecosystem
- DNS Hierarchy
- Bind Components
- DIG – Domain Information Groper
- Setting up Recursive Resolver using BIND
- Setting up Authoritative Server using BIND
- References
- Q & A

What is a domain name?

<https://coednssecurity.in/about/details.html>

Protocol

Domain name

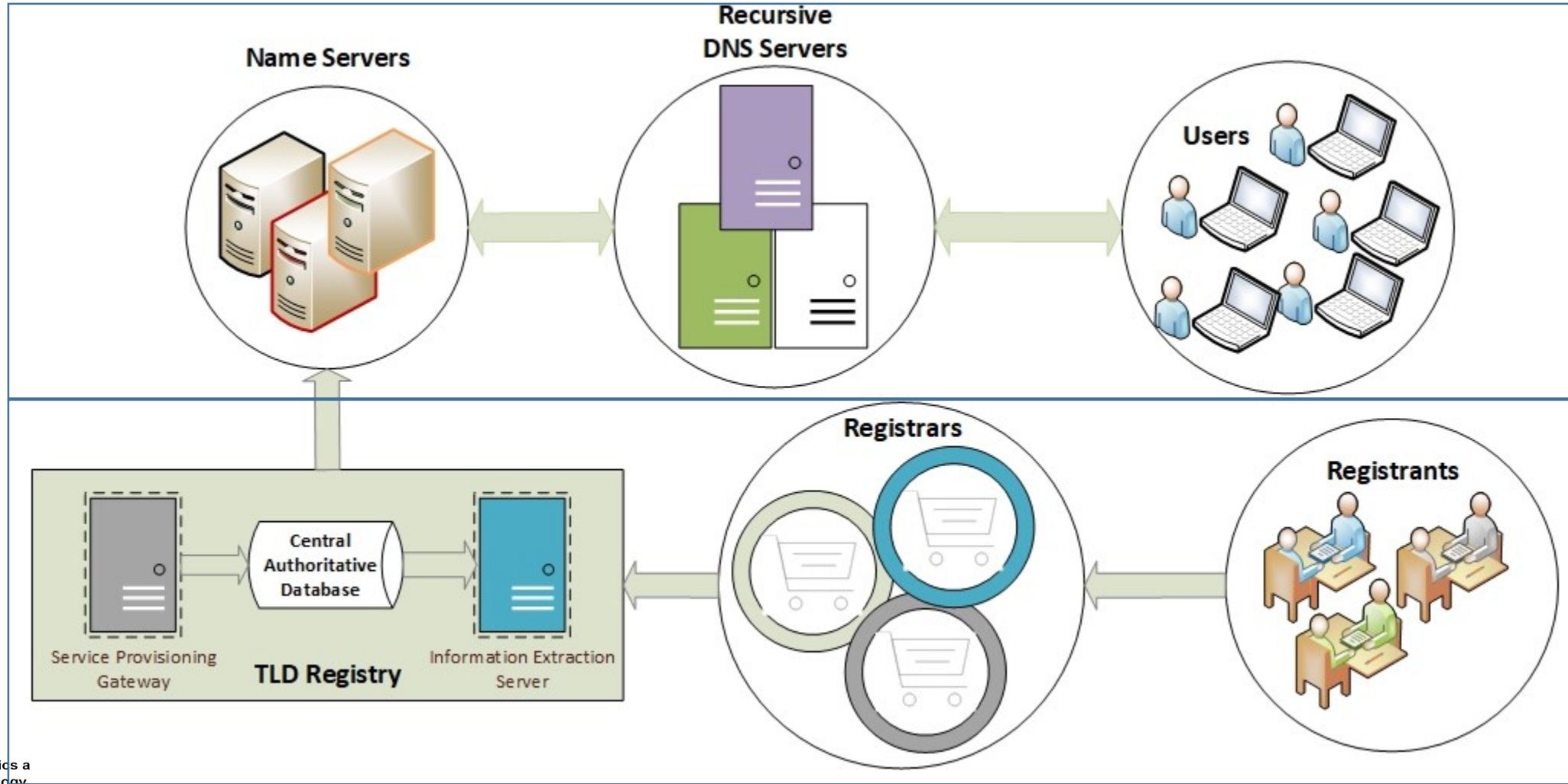
Path

Resource file

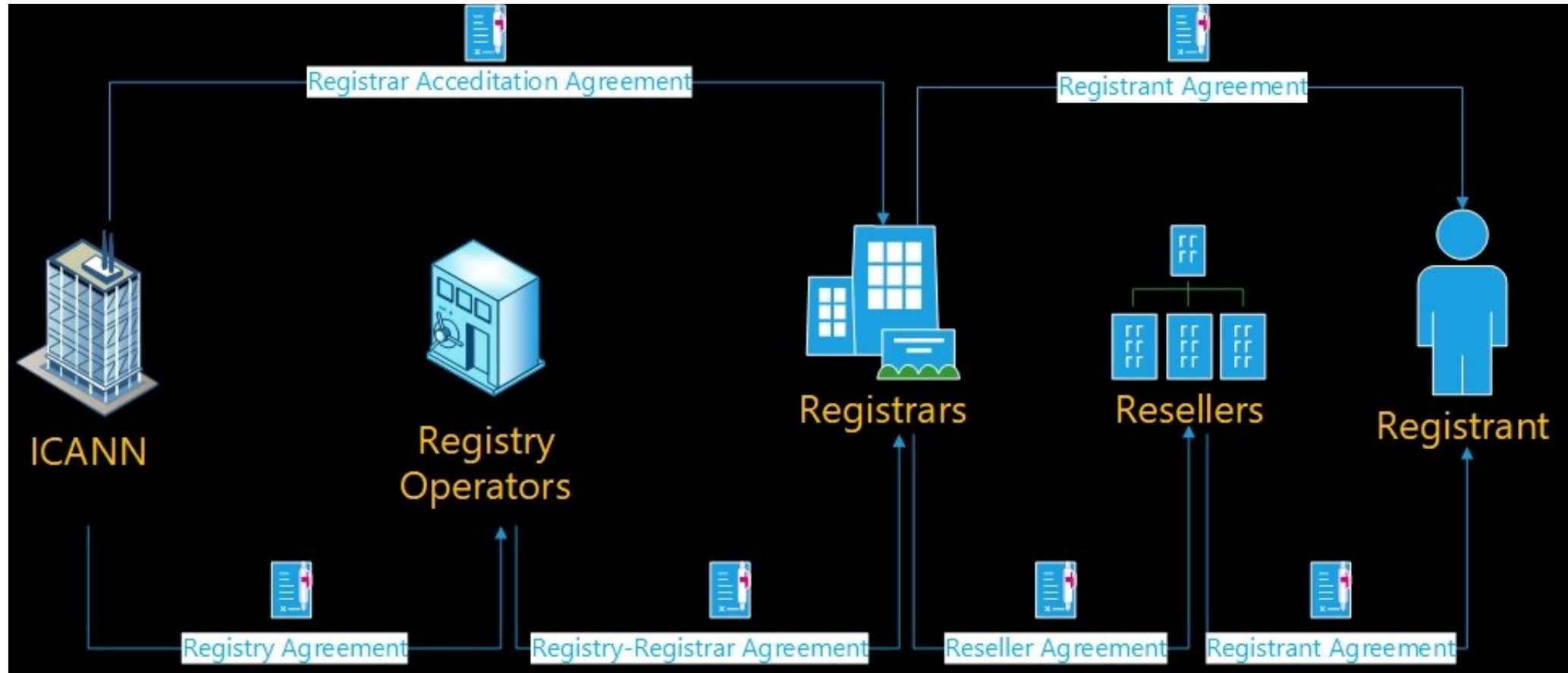
Introduction to DNS

- A vital component of Internet
- Translates domain name to IP address and vice versa
- Distributed system
- Monitored and maintained by:
 - ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)
 - IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)
- 13 Root servers across the globe

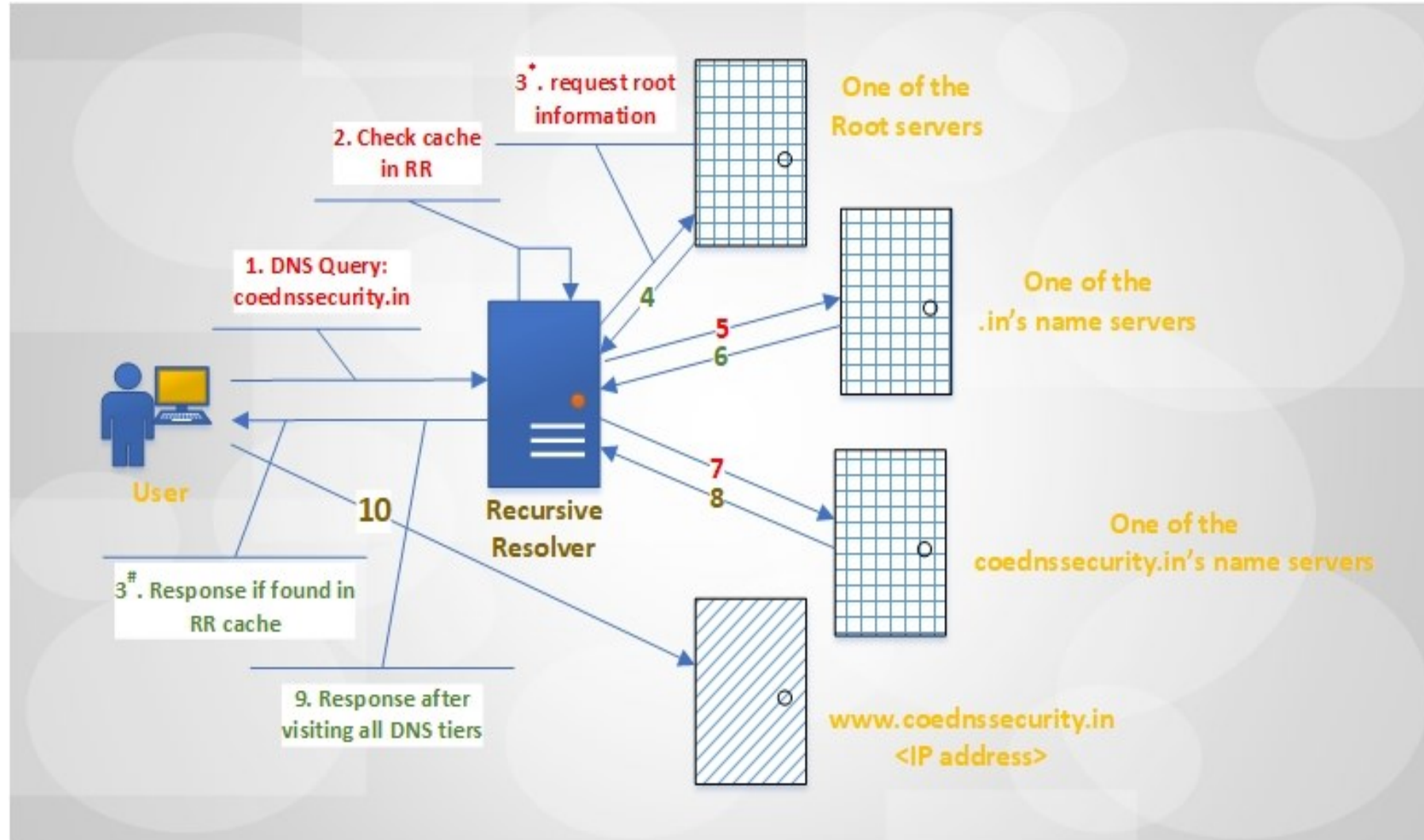
DNS Ecosystem



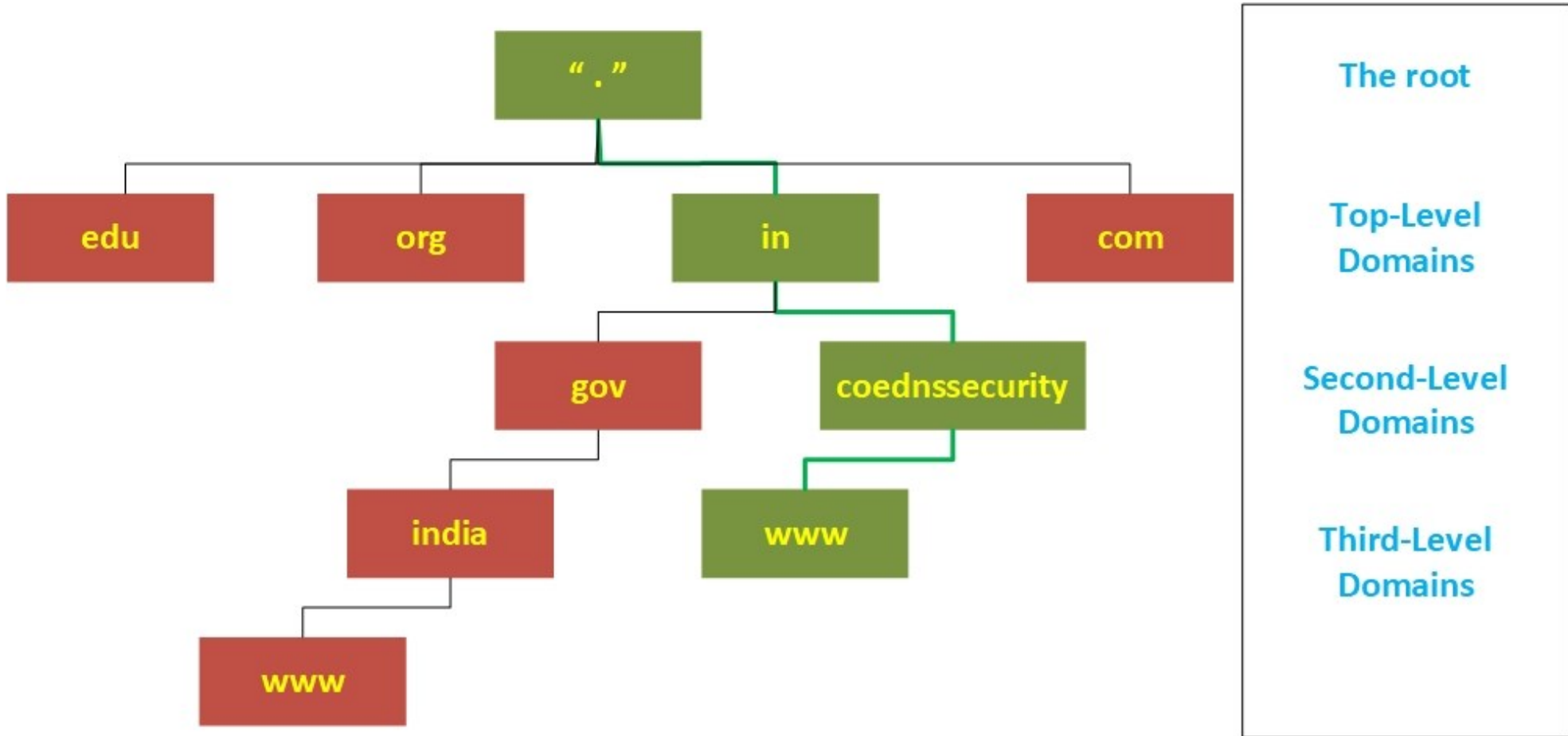
DNS Ecosystem contractual agreements



DNS Query Resolution



DNS Hierarchy



BIND

- BIND is the most popular Domain Name System (DNS) server.
- It is FOSS (Free & Open Source Software)
- BIND means Berkeley Internet Name Domain.
- It was developed in the 1980s at the University of Berkeley.
- It can be used both as a Caching Server as well as an Authoritative Server.
- The demonstrations are based on Bind 9.16.6

BIND Components

- *Name Server.*
 - Maintains a DNS Zone file and responds to DNS Requests
 - Acts either as a Caching only Name Server (Recursive Resolver) or Authoritative Name Server.
- *Lightweight Resolver.*
 - It contains a lightweight resolver library that can be run on DNS clients like host Operating System and routers
 - It also contains resolver daemon process which can run on a local host.
- *Name Server Tools.*
 - **dig** - allows users to resolve DNS queries
 - **host** - converts hostnames to IP addresses
 - **nslookup** - queries DNS servers for information about hosts and domains
 - **named-checkconf** : This tool checks the syntax of *named.conf* file
 - **Remote Name Daemon Control (rndc)**
 - Remote Name Daemon Control
 - It allows the System Administrators to control the operation of a name server over a TCP connection

DIG – Domain Information Groper

- DIG is an administrative tool for querying DNS Name Servers
- It is useful for performing DNS Lookups and displays the answers that are returned from the name server
- It is also useful for verifying and troubleshooting DNS Problems

Methodology for setting up DNS server using BIND

- Demonstration

Authoritative DNS Server

- An Authoritative DNS Server is the nameserver that provides an authoritative answer to the queries from Recursive DNS nameserver.
- Types:
 - Root Servers
 - Primary
 - Secondary

Authoritative DNS Server: Zone file

- DNS Zone file is the text file containing all DNS zone information.
- Format: RFC 1035
- Parts of Zone file:
 - “\$ORIGIN” – start of a DNS zone file, it appends to all labels to form FQDN, if the label doesn’t end with a period
 - “@” – indicates \$ORIGIN should replace it
 - “SOA” – Start of Authority (SOA) record follows “\$ORIGIN”

Authoritative DNS Server: Zone file

- Parts of Zone file:
 - “SOA” – Start of Authority (SOA) record follows “\$ORIGIN”

```
@      IN      SOA      //name-server-primary//      //hostmaster-email//      (  
                        //serial-number//  
                        //time-to-refresh//  
                        //time-to-retry//  
                        //time-to-expire//  
                        //minimum-TTL//      )
```

- *name-server-primary*: contains the original zone file
- *serial-number*: version number
- *time-to-refresh*: waiting time for secondary servers to check change in serial (seconds)
- *time-to-retry*: waiting time for secondary servers after a failed attempt to update zone (seconds)
- *time-to-expire*: time for *time-to-retry* to expire
- *minimum-TTL*: caching time of negative response (seconds)

Authoritative DNS Server: Resource Record

- Parts of Resource Record:
 - A zone file can contain many resource records.

```
//host-label// //ttl// //record-class// //record-type// //record-data//
```

- *host-label*: defines hostname of a record and “\$ORIGIN” appends to it
- *ttl*: caching time of the DNS record
- *record-class*: usually “IN”
- *record-type*: common types are- A, AAAA, NS, SOA, MX, CNAME
- *record-data*: the data to returned as the answer/reply

References

- Bind 9.18.2 Software: <https://coednssecurity.in/pdf/bind-9.18.2.tar.xz>
- Bind 9.18.2 Manual: <https://coednssecurity.in/pdf/DNS-Bind918-Server-Installation-Configuration.pdf>
- RFC 1035: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1035>

Q & A

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Please help us improve our email security solution by forwarding your spam emails to our SPAM BOX at:

spam@coednssecurity.in

Thank You