



# DNS Traffic Analysis

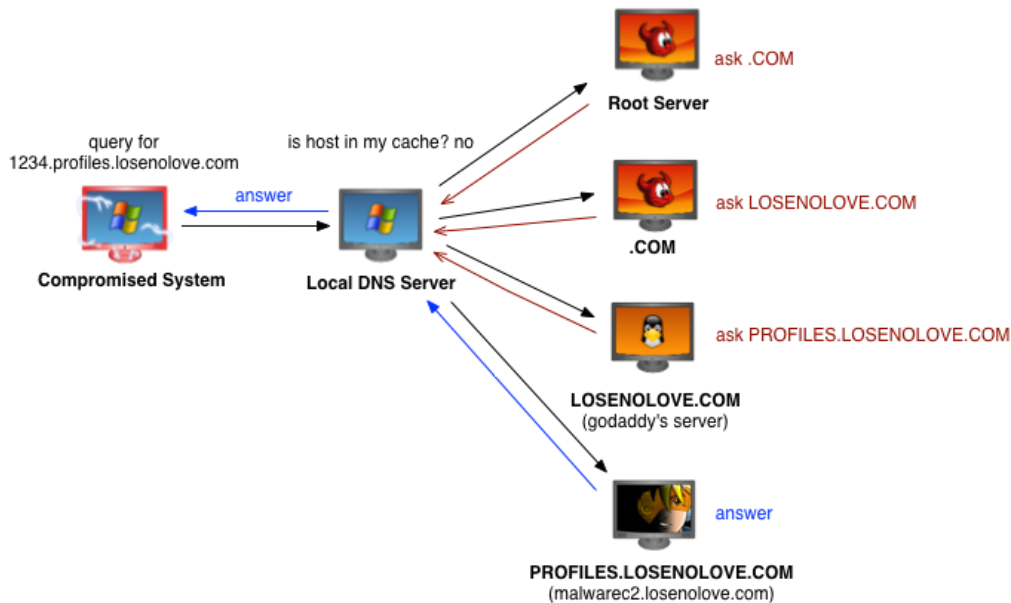
Make networks more secure and  
find problems earlier

Use of Cubro Packetmaster &  
Sessionmaster for DNS  
traffic analysis

- The domain name system (DNS) is a complex distributed database on which most Internet services rely on.
- Its monitoring is critical and it is necessary to continuously monitor DNS traffic for identifying anomalies, measuring performance, and generating usage statistics.
- Such analysis of DNS traffic has a significant application within information security and computer forensics, primarily when identifying insider threats, malware, cyberweapons, and advanced persistent threat (APT) campaigns within computer networks.
- While a primary driver for DNS Analytics is security, another motivation is understanding the traffic of a network so that it can be evaluated for improvements or optimization.

# Security Aspects

- Leveraging DNS data to detect new Internet threats has been gaining in popularity in the past few years.



Warning 

**Trojan  
DNS  
Changer** 

How to  
protect  
your router  
from the  
DNSChanger  
attacks



- DNS has a huge impact on overall network performance.
  - DNS is the Achille's heel of the web. It is often forgotten and its impact on performance ignored until it breaks down.
- Typical Problems are:
  - Low performance DNS server
    - too many requests
    - delayed answers
  - Low Time To Live in DNS cache

**Monitor DNS traffic and improve performance**

# How to get access to DNS traffic?



- DNS traffic runs on UDP (or TCP) Port 53.
  - DNS traffic can be extracted by filtering on Port 53.

```
> Frame 267: 89 bytes on wire (712 bits), 89 bytes captured (712 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: AdbBroad_36:e6:81 (30:39:f2:36:e6:81), Dst: IntelCor_b1:ad:8c (10:4a:7d:b1:ad:8c)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.138, Dst: 10.0.0.7
v User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 65347
    Source Port: 53
    Destination Port: 65347
    Length: 55
    Checksum: 0x064c [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    [Stream index: 27]
> Domain Name System (response)
```

- **All** Cubro Packetmasters allow filtering up to OSI Layer 4; all Cubro Sessionmasters allow filtering up to Layer 4 AND beyond!
  - Only forward traffic to analysis tools that is really needed.
  - Don't overload analysis tools
    - ***Make monitoring more efficient and more cost effective***

**Make better use of  
existing monitoring tools**

# Packetmaster - Easy to use WebGUI



## Main Properties

**Cookie**   0x0 - 0xffffffff

**Name**  DNS Filter

**Description**  Only available if using name instead of cookie.

**Priority**  0-65535 (lowest to highest prio.). Higher priority rules are tried first, ea

## Match Fields

**In-Ports**  1 - 54, ranges allowed, e.g. "1, 3-5"

**VLAN (802.1Q)**  ▾

**MAC Source (+ /Mask)**  e.g. FE:ED:FE:ED:FE:ED

**MAC Dest. (+ /Mask)**  e.g. FE:ED:FE:ED:FE:ED

**Protocol**  ▾ Select to see protocol specific fields.

**IP Source (+ /Mask or + /CIDR-Num.)**  e.g. 1.2.3.4 or 4.3.2.1/255.255.255.1

**IP Dest. (+ /Mask or + /CIDR-Num.)**  e.g. 1.2.3.4 or 4.3.2.1/255.255.255.1

**UDP Source (+ /Mask)**  e.g. 42 or 3/255 or 0x3/0xff

## Actions

Standard Actions

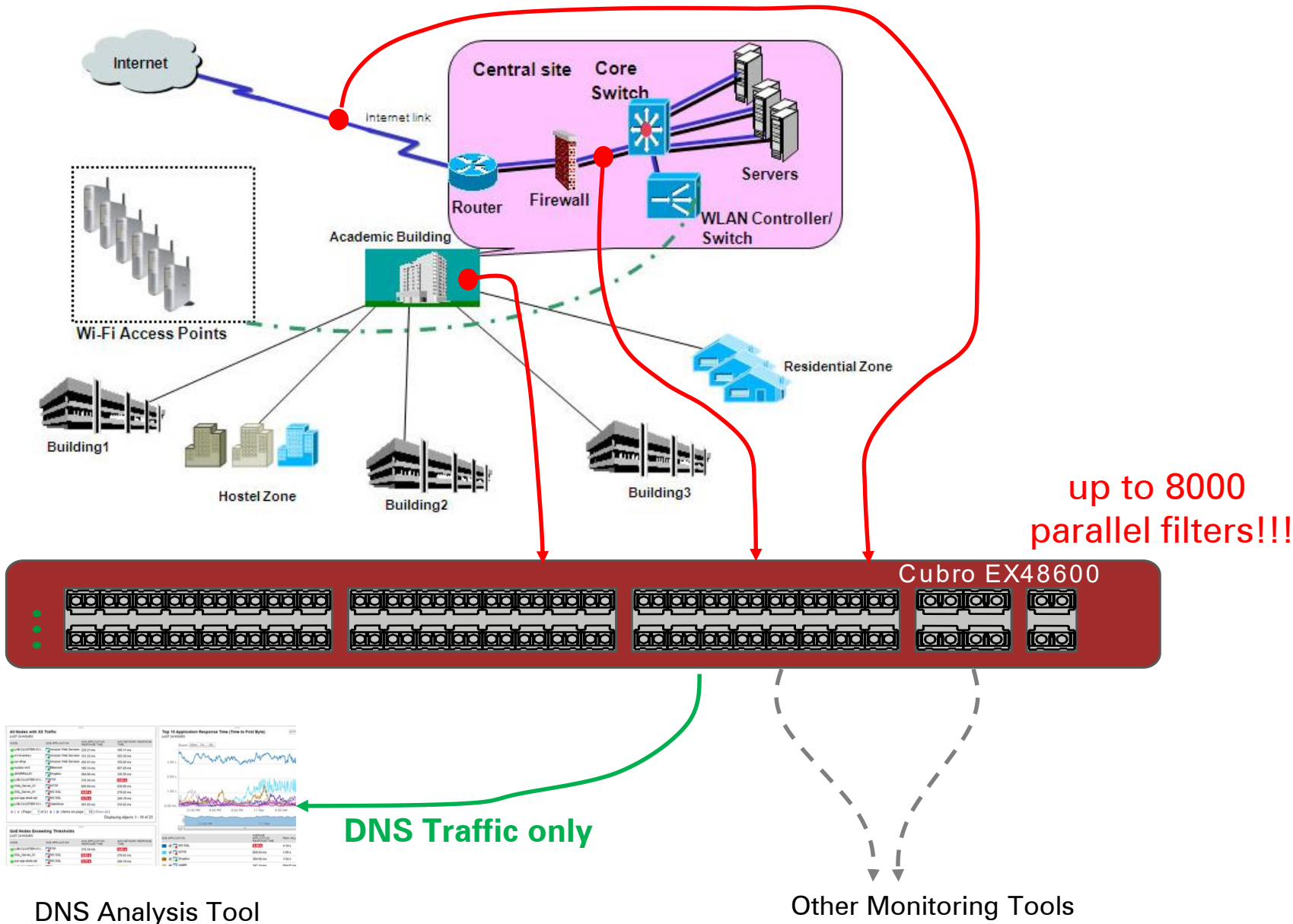
Drop

Output to Group

Output to Ports  1 - 54

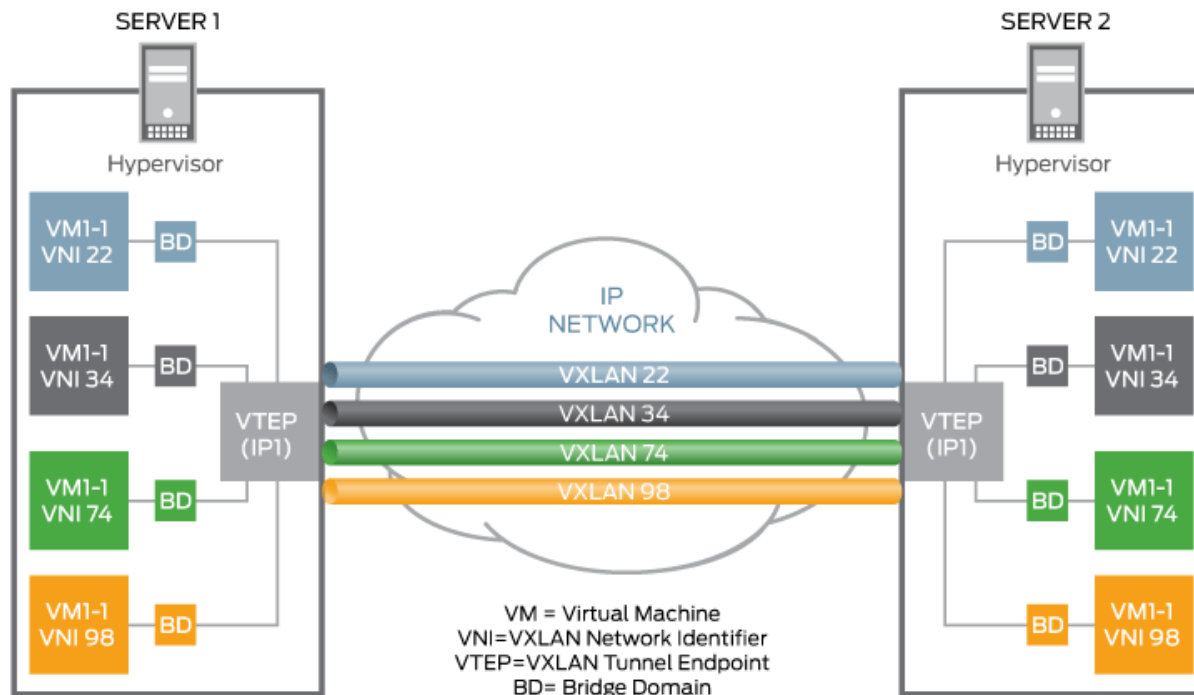
Fast, Easy and Flexible

# Typical Application Scenario



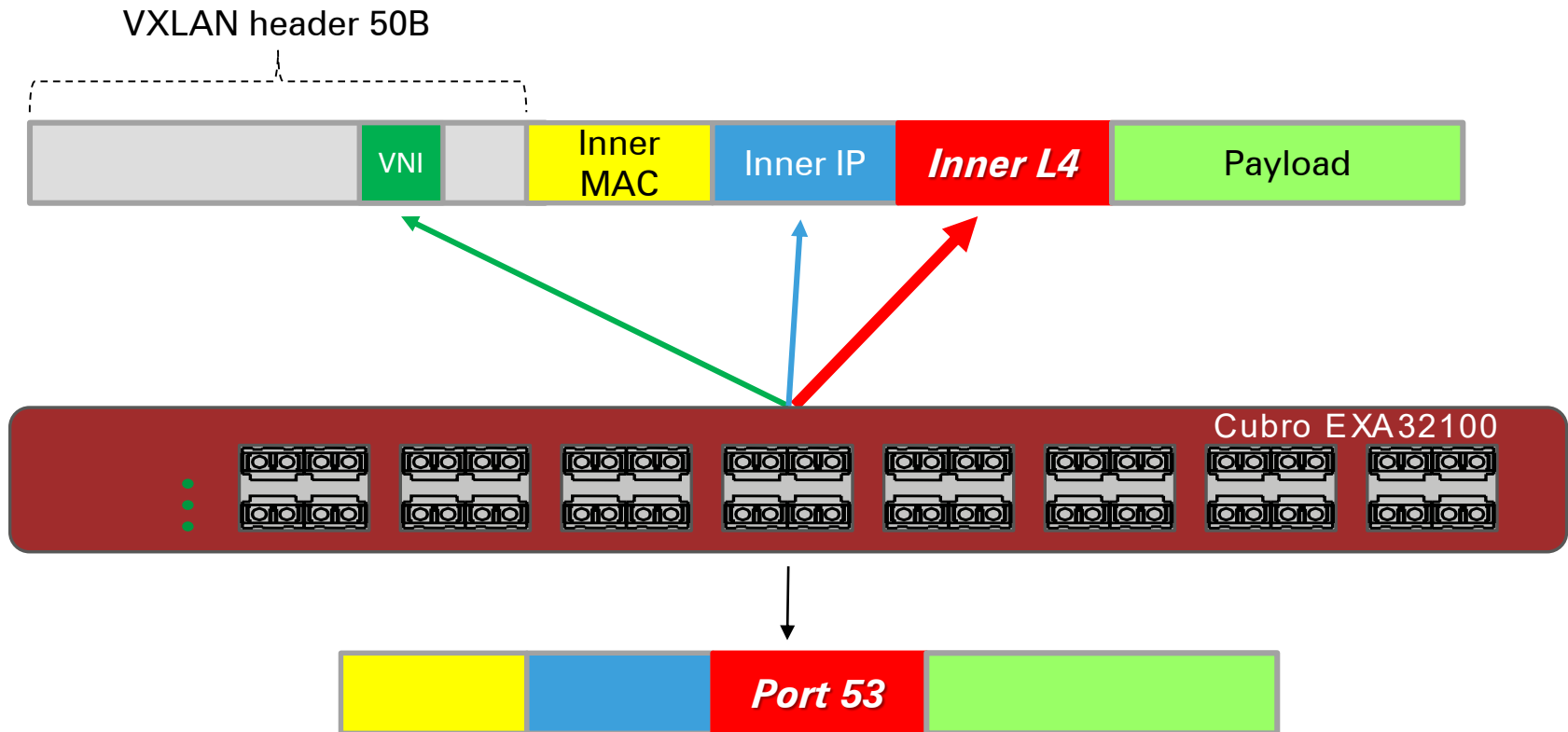
# Inside VXLAN tunnel

- In data centers, VXLAN is the most commonly used protocol to **create overlay networks** that sit on top of the physical network, enabling the use of a virtual network of switches, routers, firewalls, load balancers, and so on.





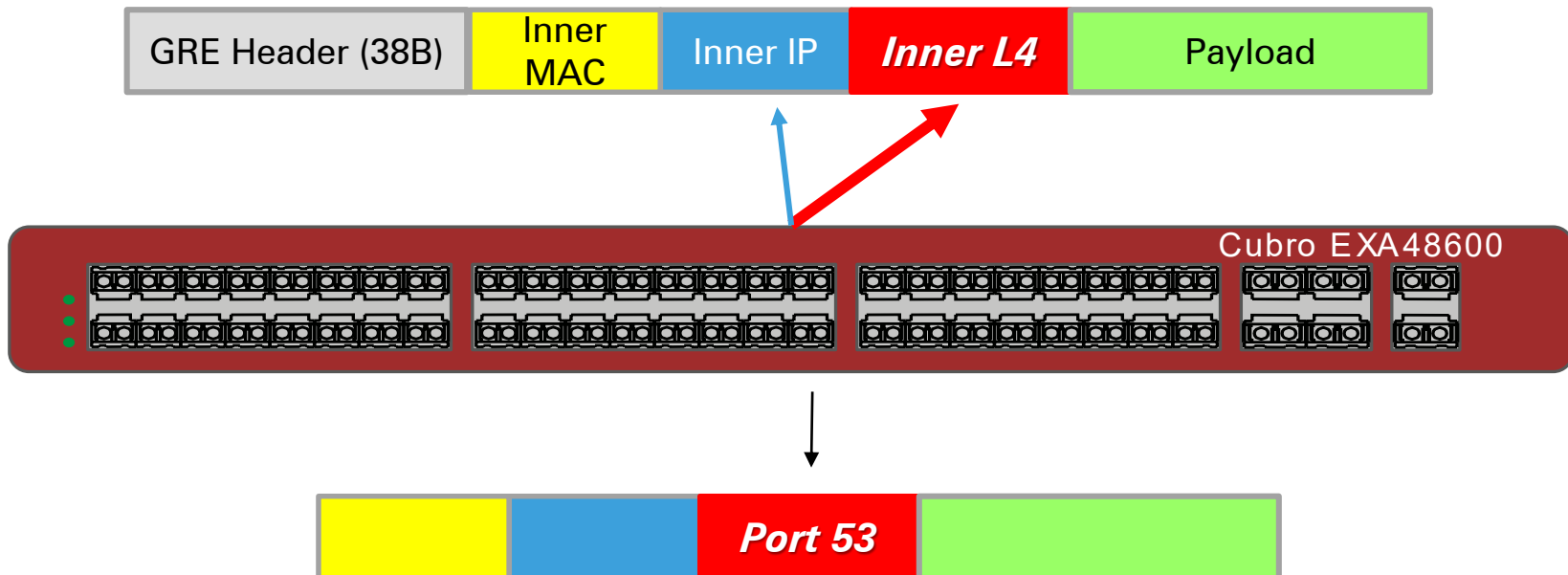
# VNI, inner IP & inner Port filtering



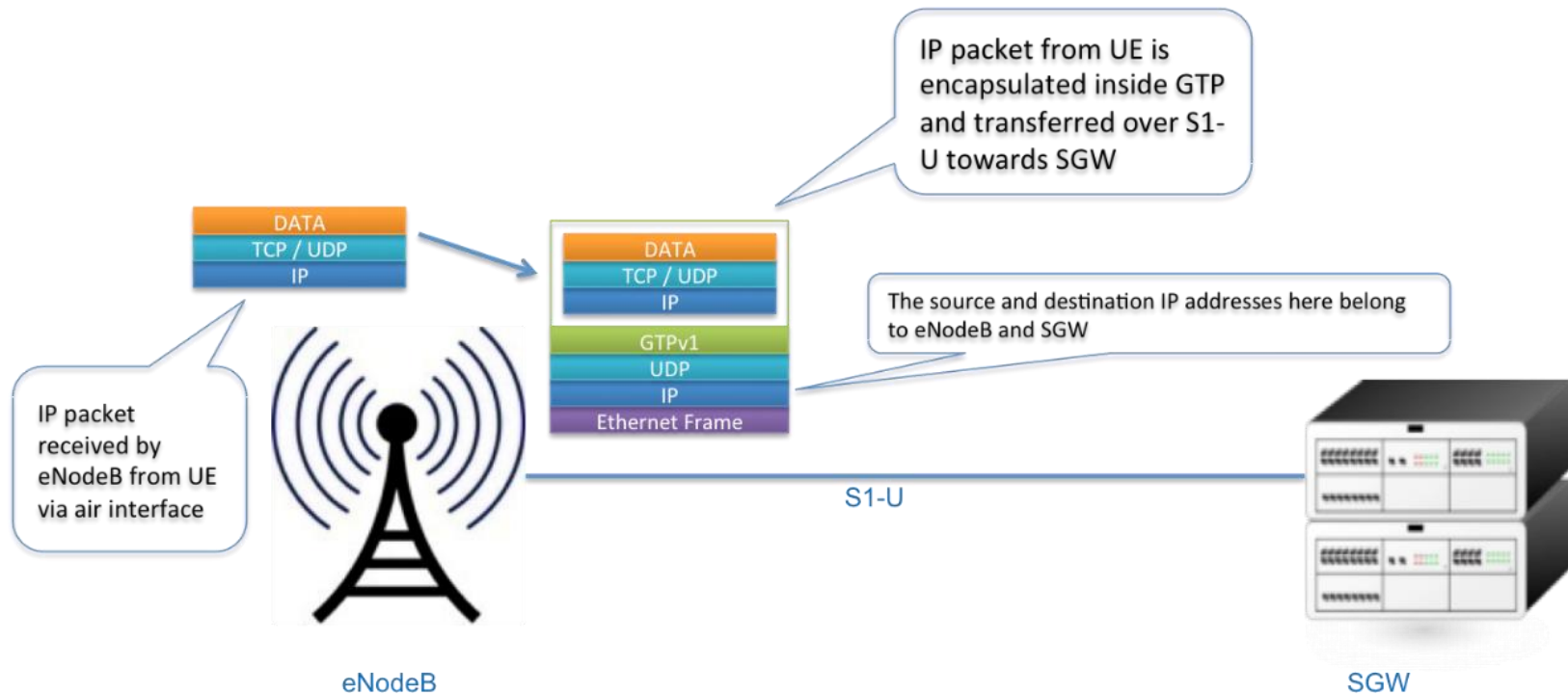
- Allows simultaneous filtering on
  - VXLAN identifier
  - Inner IP source and/or destination
  - **Inner L4** /TCP/UDP) source port and/or destination port → **filter DNS traffic inside the tunnel**
  - Remove VXLAN header (if monitoring can't deal with VXLAN header)

# Inside GRE tunnel

- All Cubro Packetmasters and Sessionmasters allow to remove GRE headers from incoming packets to release monitoring tools.
- Moreover, EXA32100 and EXA48600 allow **direct filtering** of inner IP and inner Port of GRE packets.



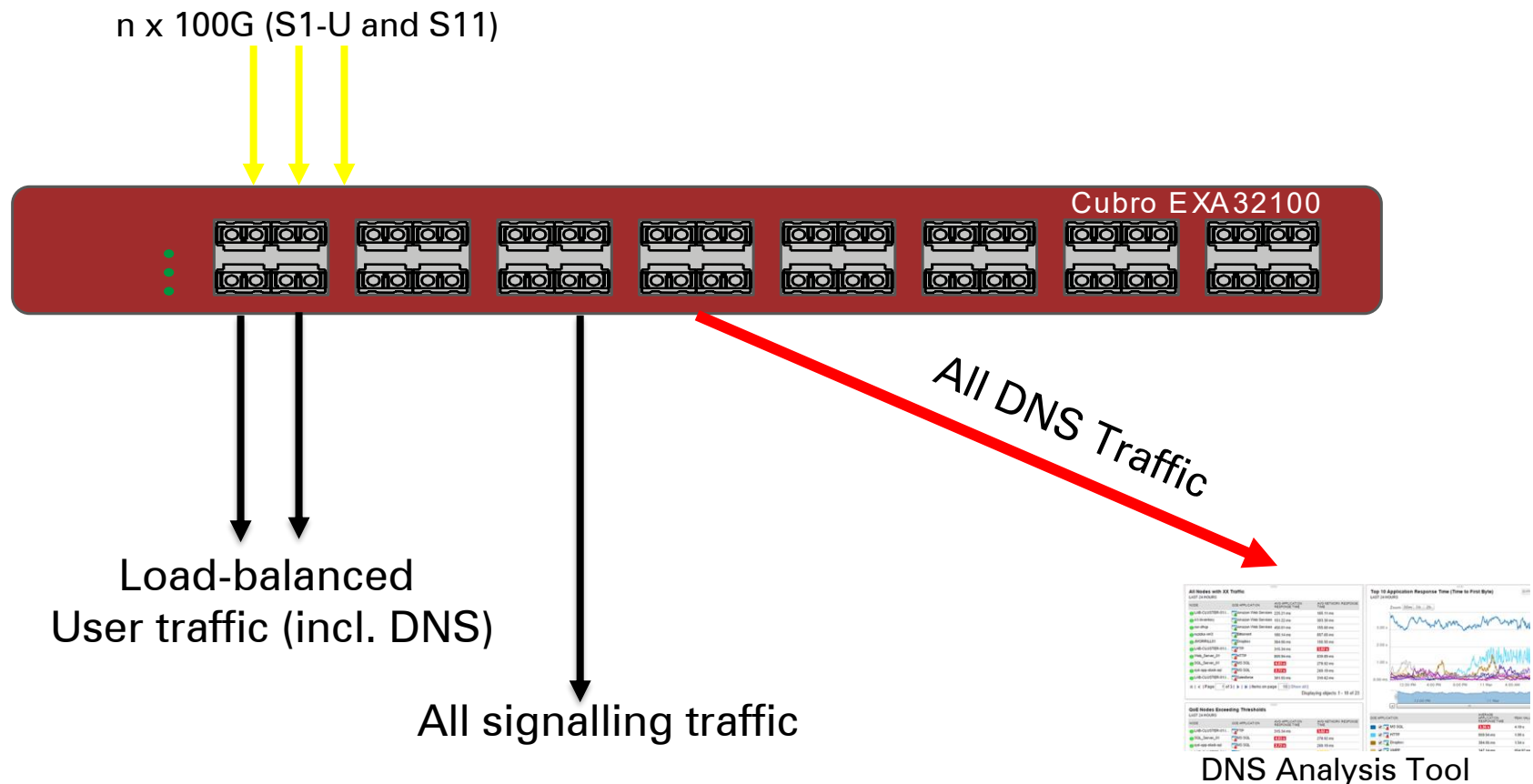
- GTP is used to transport packet data from the eNodeB to the internet via an IP tunnel.



# Inside GTP Tunnel (Mobile Operators)



- EXA48600 and EXA32100 can directly filter inside the tunnel (inner IP = user IP and/or inner TCP/UDP Port).



- Cubro Packetmaster and Sessionmaster products are the perfect choice to get access to DNS traffic.
  - Regardless if traffic is straight such as IPv4, IPv6 or encapsulated like VXLAN, GRE or GTP.



# Thank you

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