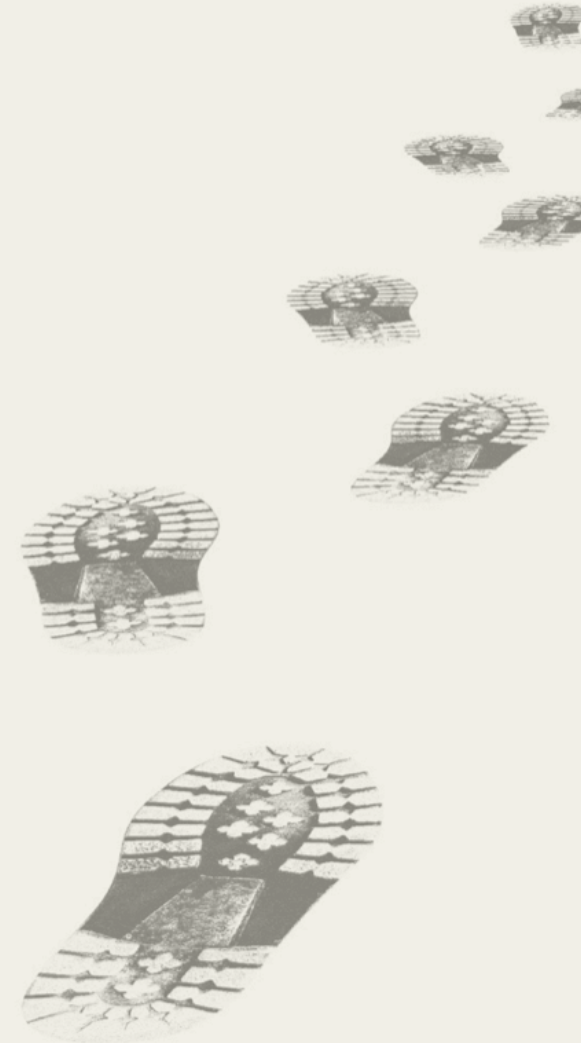A Double-Edged Sword:
Metadata Collection in the
Domain Name System (DNS)
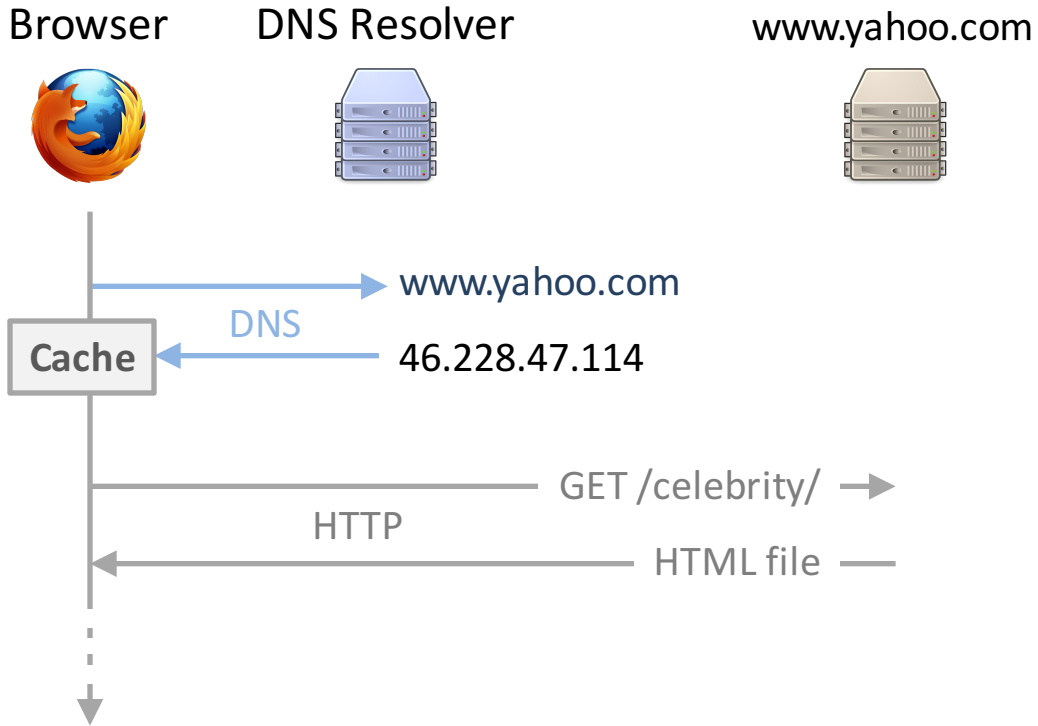
Utility for forensic investigations

Potential threats to privacy

New ideas for protection

Dr. Dominik Herrmann

Browser   DNS Resolver   www.yahoo.com

www.yahoo.com

DNS

Cache   46.228.47.114

GET /celebrity/

HTTP

HTML file

Motivation of monitoring DNS

– block known malicious domains (e.g. phishing)
– retain log of all DNS queries for later analysis

OpenDNS

retained data	log size [%]	level of detail
HTTP(S) traffic	100.00	<html><head><title>Yahoo</title...
HTTP(S) URLs	0.81	http://www.yahoo.com/celebrity/
DNS names	**0.04**	**www.yahoo.com**

low storage needs

DNS log contains essential metadata:

2016-03-05 11:14:05.124 2.240.3.12 **www.yahoo.com** A

date and time   user's address   domain   type

Motivation of monitoring DNS

– block known malicious domains (e.g. phishing)

– retain log of all DNS queries for later analysis
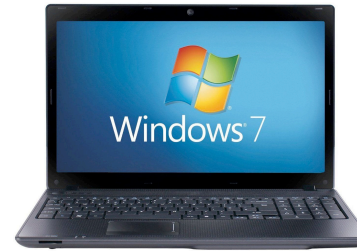
OpenDNS

Why is DNS monitoring interesting for forensics?

analyzing hard disk not sufficient any more

(cloud, private browsing, disk encryption)

What can we infer from DNS query logs?

Example 1: confirm source of traffic

Did incriminating traffic originate from **Bob's** laptop?

Source of discrepancy?
Rogue hardware?

DNS queries from Bob's IP

2016-03-05   06:46:01.383   aus5.mozilla.org

2016-03-05   09:46:01.455   www.exploit-db.com

?   2016-03-05   10:22:01.814   time.apple.com

2016-03-05   10:22:01.950   b.config.skype.com

2016-03-05   14:17:09.663   notify5.dropbox.com

2016-03-05   14:17:10.411   ols.officeapps.live.com

?   2016-03-05   15:29:22.510   api.textmate.org

Example 2: reconstruct visited websites

– **What websites** did *Eve* visit before we fired her?

– **Which users** surfed to *www.yahoo.com* last week?

Yahoo malvertising attack leaves 900 million at risk of **ra**…
IT PRO - 4 Aug 2015
A huge **malvertising** campaign that took over **Yahoo's** advertising network for four days last month could have hundreds of millions of potential ...

spreading **mal**icious software
via online ad**vertising**

Example 2: reconstruct visited websites
– **What websites** did *Eve* visit before we fired her?
– **Which users** surfed to *www.yahoo.com* last week?

Searching for www.yahoo.com …

2016-03-05	09:41:20.242	ad4.adition.com
2016-03-05	09:41:21.770	ads.nuggad.com
2016-03-05	09:41:40.152	skypedata.akadns.net
2016-03-05	09:42:41.985	dl-debug.dropbox.com
2016-03-05	09:45:11.201	google.com
2016-03-05	09:46:00.033	www.heise.de
2016-03-05	09:46:00.133	dealbook.nytimes.com
2016-03-05	09:46:00.134	pressroom.yahoo.net
2016-03-05	**09:46:00.169**	**www.yahoo.com** **false positive**
2016-03-05	09:46:00.783	imagesrv.adition.com
2016-03-05	09:46:00.989	ad.atdmt.com
2016-03-05	09:46:00.989	ad.doubleclick.net
2016-03-05	09:46:00.991	imagerv2.adition.com
2016-03-05	09:46:01.017	jobs.heise.de

Example 2: reconstruct visited websites
- **What websites** did *Eve* visit before we fired her?
- **Which users** surfed to *www.yahoo.com* last week?

Searching for www.yahoo.com …

09:41:20.242	ad4.adition.com	
09:41:21.770	ads.nuggad.com	
09:41:40.152	skypedata.akadns.net	
09:42:41.985	dl-debug.dropbox.com	
09:45:11.201	**google.com**	**visited**
09:46:00.033	**www.heise.de**	**visited**
09:46:00.133	**dealbook.nytimes.com**	
09:46:00.134	**pressroom.yahoo.net**	**DNS prefetching**
09:46:00.169	**www.yahoo.com**	
09:46:00.783	**imagesrv.adition.com**	
09:46:00.989	**ad.atdmt.com**	**advertisements &**
09:46:00.989	**ad.doubleclick.net**	**user tracking**
09:46:00.991	**imagerv2.adition.com**	
09:46:01.017	**jobs.heise.de**	**embedded image**

8

Simple heuristics look promising …
… but are not always accurate.

Heuristic search:
Δt > 5 sec

09:41:20.242	ad4.adition.com	
09:41:21.770	ads.nuggad.com	
09:41:40.152	skypedata.akadns.net	
09:42:41.985	dl-debug.dropbox.com	
09:45:11.201	**google.com**	**true positive**
09:46:00.033	**www.heise.de**	**true positive**
09:46:00.133	dealbook.nytimes.com	
09:46:00.134	pressroom.yahoo.net	
09:46:00.169	www.yahoo.com	**true negative**
09:46:30.812	**[visit Yahoo website]**	**false negative**

www.yahoo.com
cached for 1–5 min

Browser

DNS Resolver

51 domains resolved when Yahoo's home page is visited

www.yahoo.com	shopping.yahoo.com	search.yahoo.com
bs.serving-sys.com	**www.flickr.com**	sports.yahoo.com
pclick.yahoo.com	**www.tumblr.com**	**thinkprogress.org**
s.yimg.com	beap.gemini.yahoo.com	sync.adap.tv
sb.scorecardresearch…	finance.yahoo.com	sync.adaptv.advertisin…
crl-ds.ws.symantec.co…	ftw.usatoday.com	**www.cbsnews.com**
y.analytics.yahoo.com	geo-um.btrll.com	ads.yahoo.com
geo.query.yahoo.com	googleads.g.doublecli…	**www.chicagotribune.…**
csc.beap.bc.yahoo.com	match.adsrvr.org	**www.foxnews.com**
geo.yahoo.com	pagead2.googlesyndic…	**www.latimes.com**
comet.yahoo.com	help.yahoo.com	fonts.googleapis.com
answers.yahoo.com	info.yahoo.com	tpc.googlesyndication…
everything.yahoo.com	news.yahoo.com	cm.g.doubleclick.net
groups.yahoo.com	na.ads.yahoo.com	**www.npr.org**
login.yahoo.com	pr-bh.ybp.yahoo.com	**www.politico.com**
mail.yahoo.com	r.turn.com	**www.sbnation.com**
mobile.yahoo.com	rmx.pxl.ace.advertisin…	**www.upi.com**

*Can we use the **set of domains** to verify whether a website was visited?*

Experimental approach:

1. Download websites with a browser
2. Record resolved hostnames
3. Determine k-identifiability of websites

Measurements indicate:

many websites have a unique DNS pattern

	visited home page	inference of **whole (!) URL**	
	ALEXA top 100 000 websites	**HEISE** 6283 news pages	**Interesting problems:** – robustness – threshold for match – influence of cache
$k = 1$	99 %	63 %	
$k \leq 5$	99 %	76 %	

Browser DNS Resolver

DNS log might not be available
(due to data protection obligations)

www.yahoo.com
bs.serving-sys.com
pclick.yahoo.com
s.yimg.com
...

only packet sizes are logged
(no domain names)

however: DNS packet size correlates
with domain name length

logging of flow records

(common practice)

13	18	16	10	24	34	21	19	21	13
15	17	20	16	15	14	16	18	14	14
21	17	16	16	27	16	29	14	14	14
16	19	10	27	16	16	17	12	27	15
13	22	15	15	20	25	20	11	16	16
11									

*Is DNS-based visited website
verification still possible?*

Yahoo's DNS flow record fingerprint
(multiset of 51 domain name lengths)

Measurements indicate:

domain lengths multiset is characteristic

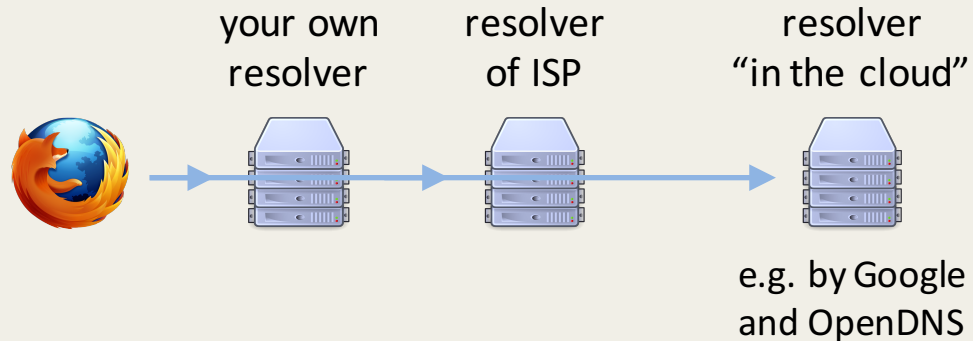|	domain names available	only domain name lengths	
$k = 1$	99 %	69 %	(top 1000: 75%)
$k \leq 5$	99 %	77 %	

drawing inferences from
DNS logs and flow records

useful for forensics

privacy concerns

*real-world
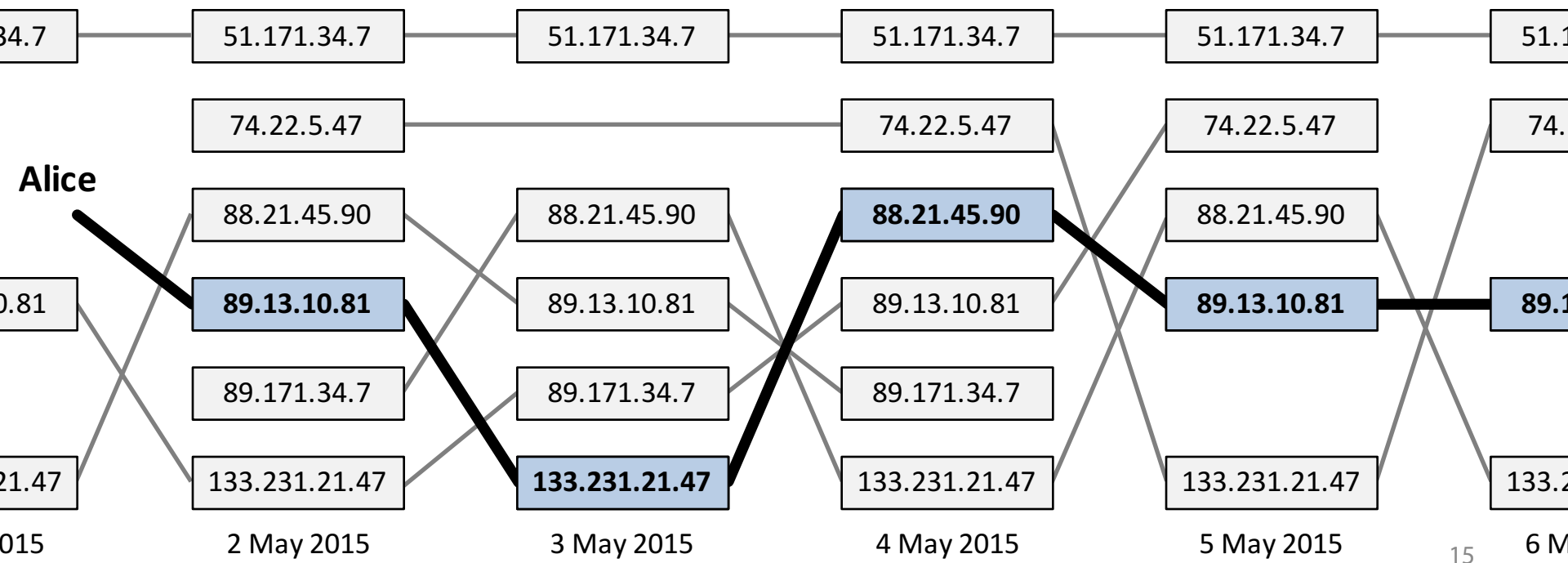accuracy?*

*utility for law
enforcement?*

*probative value
of evidence?*

your own
resolver

resolver
of ISP

resolver
"in the cloud"

e.g. by Google
and OpenDNS

But third-party DNS resolvers
*cannot track their users **– or can they?***

Challenge:
IP address changes frequently (daily)

	51.171.34.7	51.171.34.7	51.171.34.7	51.171.34.7	51.1
34.7	74.22.5.47		74.22.5.47	74.22.5.47	74.
Alice	88.21.45.90	88.21.45.90	**88.21.45.90**	88.21.45.90	
0.81	**89.13.10.81**	89.13.10.81	89.13.10.81	**89.13.10.81**	**89.1**
	89.171.34.7	89.171.34.7	89.171.34.7		
21.47	133.231.21.47	**133.231.21.47**	133.231.21.47	133.231.21.47	133.2
015	2 May 2015	3 May 2015	4 May 2015	5 May 2015	6 M

15

3 May 2015

spiegel.de	4 x
google.de	15 x
apple.com	1 x
airbus.com	**3 x**
mpg.de	**2 x**

↔

re-identification via resolved domains

Do users have distinct habits?

4 May 2015

1 x	spiegel.de
9 x	google.de
0 x	apple.com
6 x	**airbus.com**
3 x	**mpg.de**

51.171.34.7	51.171.34.7	51.171.34.7	51.171.34.7	51.1...
	74.22.5.47		74.22.5.47	74.22.5.47	74...
	88.21.45.90	88.21.45.90	**88.21.45.90**	88.21.45.90	
0.81	89.13.10.81	89.13.10.81	89.13.10.81	89.13.10.181	89.1...
	89.171.34.7	89.171.34.7	89.171.34.7		
21.47	133.231.21.47	**133.231.21.47**	133.231.21.47	133.231.21.47	133.2...

| 015 | 2 May 2015 | 3 May 2015 | 4 May 2015 | 5 May 2015 | 6 M... |

Sessions are modelled as vectors that are compared with cosine similarity

(nearest-neighbor classifier)

airbus.com

bahn.de

| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** | 0 | 0 | **1** | 0 |

cos = 0,86

| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

?

| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** | 0 | 0 | **1** | 0 |

| 3 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | **1** | 0 | 0 | **9** | 0 |

cos = 0,43

⋮

yesterday

today

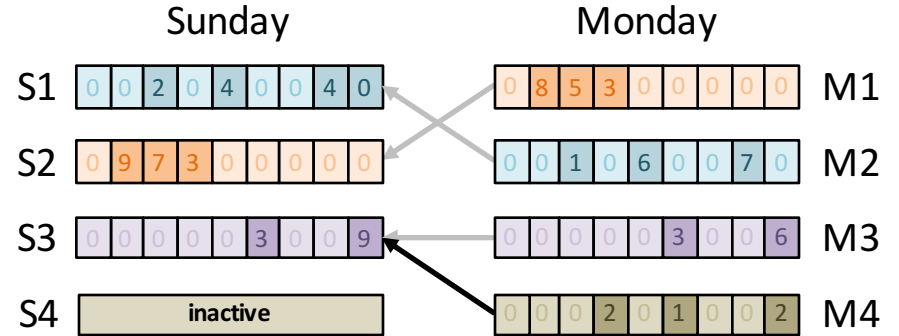*How accurate is behavior-based tracking in practice?*

Experimental approach:
1. Obtain DNS log with realistic traffic
2. Track users day to day (24h sessions)
3. Determine overall accuracy

re-identification accuracy [%]

75

+2

+10

raw   +8

54   bigrams   log   idf

commonly applied
transformations

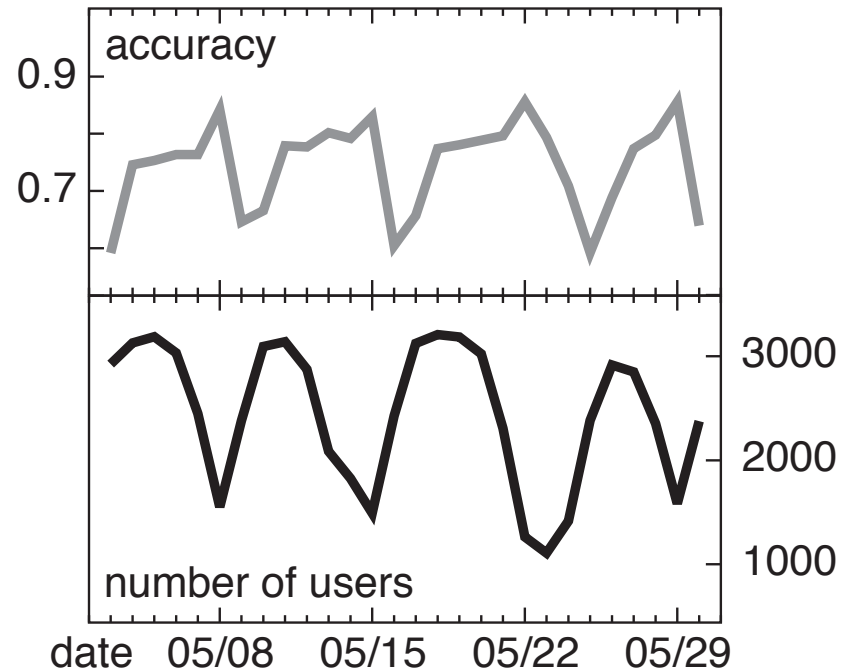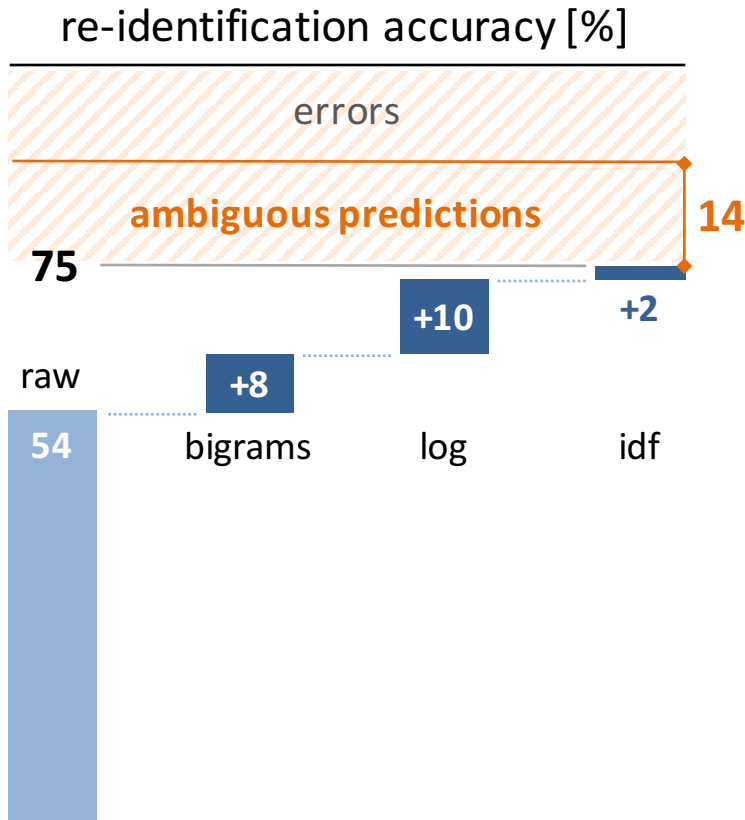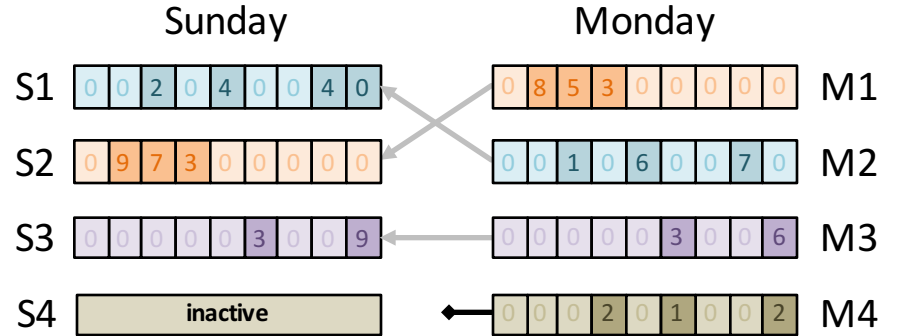**DNS Log**

61 days
>3800 users
5 mn. domains

with »ground truth«
(pseudonymized)

How accurate is behavior-based tracking in practice?

Sunday / Monday

	Sunday	Monday	
S1	0 0 2 0 4 0 0 4 0	0 8 5 3 0 0 0 0 0	M1
S2	0 9 7 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 6 0 0 7 0	M2
S3	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 9	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 6	M3
S4	inactive	0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2	M4

ambiguous prediction
... can be resolved

re-identification accuracy [%]

errors

ambiguous predictions

14

75

+10

+2

raw

+8

54

bigrams   log   idf

accuracy

0.9

0.7

number of users

3000

2000

1000

date   05/08   05/15   05/22   05/29

How accurate is behavior-based tracking in practice?

re-identification accuracy [%]

Application to network forensics:

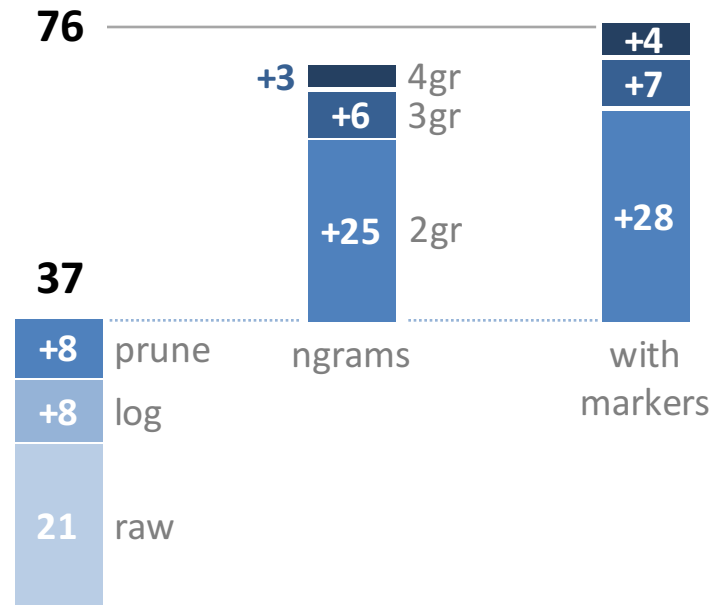*How accurate is user re-identification with **flow records only**?*

domain names
re-identification accuracy [%]
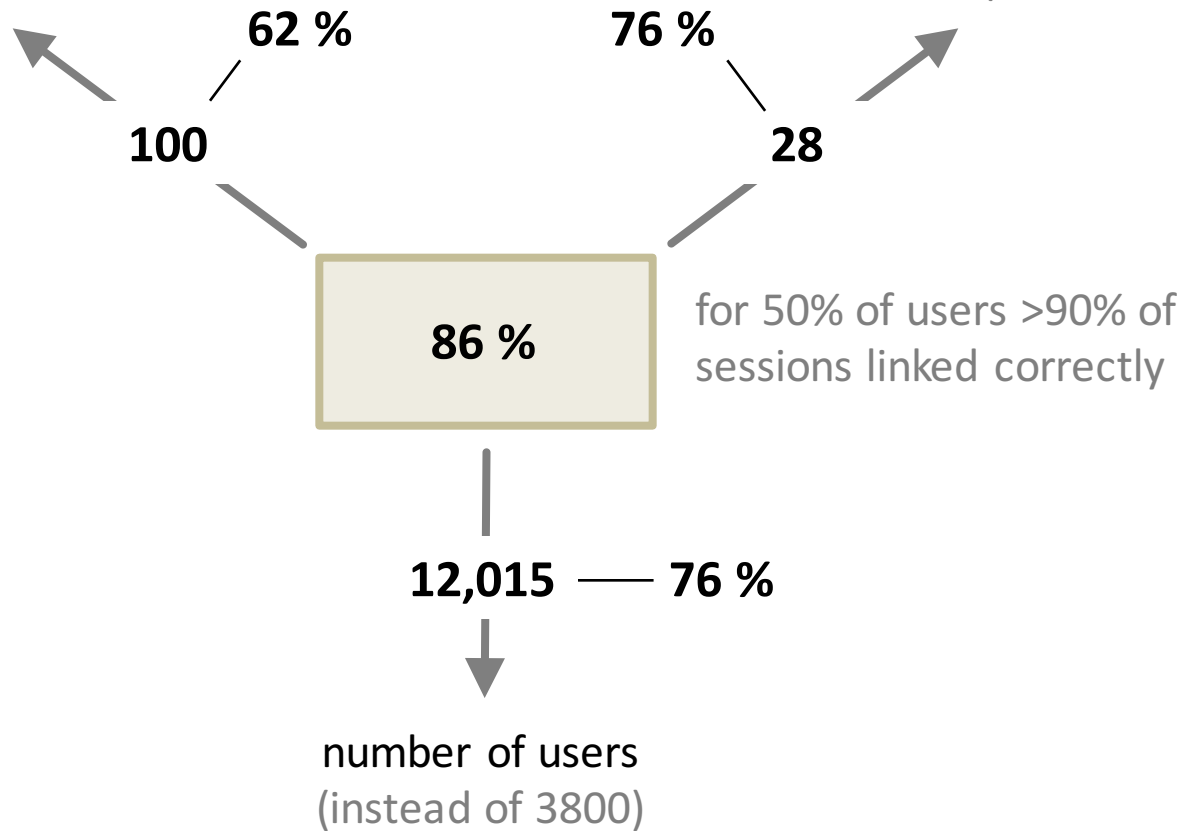

domain name lengths
re-identification accuracy [%]

Behavior-based re-identification is quite robust.

only *N* most
popular domains
(not all 5 million)

number of days
between sessions
(instead of 1)

62 %   **76 %**

100   **28**

86 %

for 50% of users >90% of
sessions linked correctly

12,015 —— **76 %**

number of users
(instead of 3800)

**behavior-based linkage
of browsing sessions**

significant because undetectable

threatens informational self-determination

accuracy improvements?

yes
work in progress

*exploitable
by ad-networks?*

other applications?

forensics
authentication
anomaly detection

affordable protection?

yes
stay tuned

What should a privacy-preserving DNS resolver look like?

generic anonymization services (Tor) too slow

Tailored solution: EncDNS
repurpose resolver of ISP as a proxy for encrypted queries

www.cnn.com
Sender: Alice

www.cnn.com
Sender: Resolver

Alice

resolver of ISP
or third party

nameserver for
zone **cnn.com**

What should a privacy-preserving DNS resolver look like?

generic anonymization services (Tor) too slow

Tailored solution: EncDNS

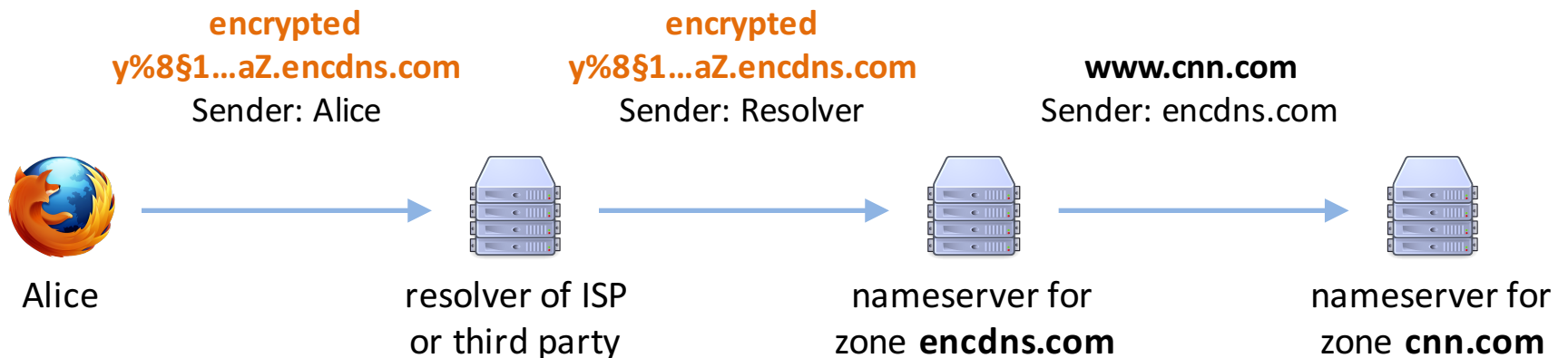repurpose resolver of ISP as a proxy for encrypted queries

Challenge:

limited space (255 bytes)

cryptobox of Bernstein's NaCl library (Curve25519)

Measurements indicate:

fast and scalable (>6000 queries/sec)

encrypted y%8§1…aZ.encdns.com
Sender: Alice

encrypted y%8§1…aZ.encdns.com
Sender: Resolver

www.cnn.com
Sender: encdns.com

Alice → resolver of ISP or third party → nameserver for zone **encdns.com** → nameserver for zone **cnn.com**

We can exploit **peculiarities of DNS** to improve performance and privacy.

Observation 1:
few domains are very popular (power law)
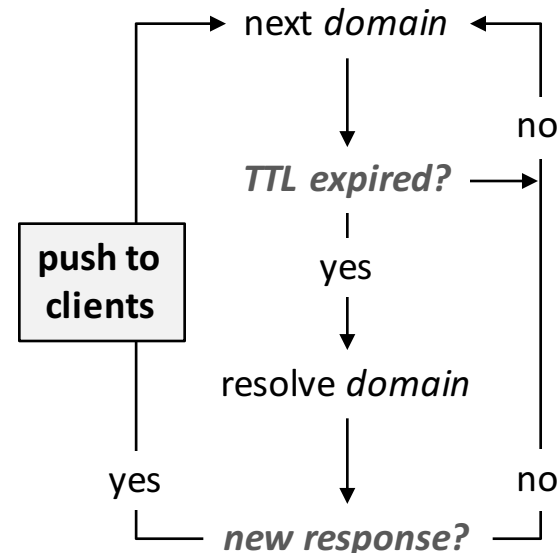top 10,000 domains: 80% of all queries

Observation 2:
most IPs constant over long time
for 50% of domains: TTL > 5 min

Tailored solution: PushDNS Service
send DNS records of most popular
domains to connected clients
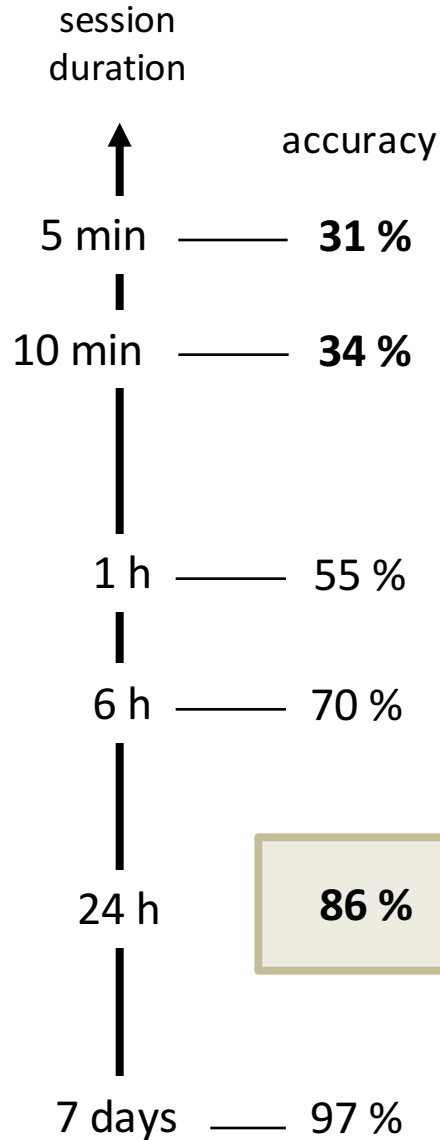
Traffic requirements (10,000 domains):
– resolving domains: 350 MB per day
– pushing updates: 0.8 KB/s per user

next *domain*

TTL expired?   no

push to
clients

yes

resolve *domain*

yes   *new response?*   no

Consequence: majority of queries **unobservable** and resolved **instantaneously**

Protection against behavior-based tracking

… can be delegated to Internet Service Provider

session
duration

accuracy

5 min —— **31 %**

10 min —— **34 %**

1 h —— 55 %

6 h —— 70 %

24 h   **86 %**

7 days —— 97 %

Change IP address frequently!

Chance for ISPs

Effortless protection with
IPv6 Prefix Bouquets

ANON-Next

(BMBF, 2016 – 2019)

manitu

A Double-Edged Sword:
Metadata Collection in
the Domain Name System

opportunity for forensics

threat to privacy

time.apple.com

DNS patterns of software and websites

13 18 16 10 24 34
15 17 20 16 15 14

behavior-based tracking of users

0 2 0 1 0 0 2

INFERENCE IN NETWORKED SYSTEMS

PRIVACY ENHANCING TECHNOLOGIES

EncDNS

tailored protection tools promising

PushDNS

effortless tracking protection by delegation

IPv6 Prefix Bouquets