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Discovering a Vulnerability in Internet Infrastructure That Can Affect Anyone

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SITTING DUCKS:

DOMAIN HIJACKING AT SCALE

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Hunt for bad guys on the internet using DNS ...

... and statistics.

70 billion DNS events analyzed per day

4 million new indicators added to feeds per month

WHAT IS DOMAIN HIJACKING?

AKA DOMAIN THEFT

- Using unauthorized methods to change the registration of a domain name
 - Often by abusing registrar or hosting provider services
- Threat actor then
 - Sells the domain to someone else
 - Redirects it to malicious content
 - Uses it for spam and phishing
- Common methods
 - Registrar hijacking
 - Domain shadowing
 - Dangling records



REGISTRAR HIJACKING

POP GOES THE SOURCE OF TRUTH

Technique

- Gain access to the registrar via compromised customer or employee credentials
- Attacker either creates new domains under the customer account or modifies existing domains to point to malicious nameservers

Example: 2013 NYTimes.com hijack

- Attackers social engineered registrar support team into transferring control of domain
- Domain was redirected to the Syrian Electronic Army



DOMAIN SHADOWING

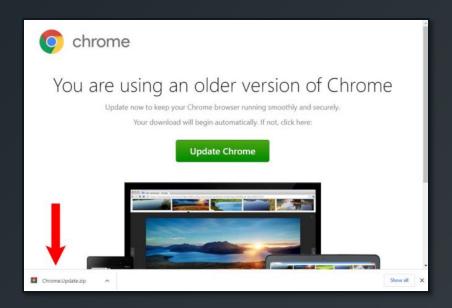
WHO'S HIDING IN THE SHADOWS?

Technique

- Gain access to the authoritative DNS provider for a zone(s)
- Create subdomain(s) without owner noticing
- Route victims to malicious infrastructure via trusted domain

Example: SocGholish campaigns

- Active since 2017
- 2022 campaign included 649 subdomains across 16 benign SLDs



DANGLING RECORDS

KEEP YOUR HOUSE TIDY

Technique

- Attacker identifies legacy DNS records on victim domain(s) pointing to external resources that are no longer in use
- Attacker creates resources at location where dangling records point
 - Resource records (A / CNAME / MX / NS)

Example: Guardio Labs

Discovered over 8,000 domains with subdomain hijacking -- "SubdoMailing"

- MSN
- CBS
- VMWare
- McAfee
- eBay
- Marvel



https://labs.guard.io/subdomailing-thousands-of-hijacked-major-brand-subdomains-found-bombarding-users-with-millions-a5e5fb892935



DISCOVERING SITTING DUCKS

- Proofpoint published on 404TDS in Feb 2023
 - Russian Traffic Distribution System
 - Uses 404 redirects to deliver malware, scams, and phishing
 - Used by multiple threat actors including TA571, TA866
- We began analyzing infrastructure in early 2024
 - Activity is much larger than 404TDS
 - Tracked as DNS threat actor Vacant Viper
 - 7,629 hijacked domains this year alone
 - Old and brand-protected domains
 - Multiple owners and multiple registrars





A situation where a DNS server is designated as authoritative for a domain but does not have the proper zone information to answer queries for that domain.

Lame delegation



LAME DELEGATION EXAMPLE

- 1. Company registers brand[.]com and brand[.]net
- 2. Company points the NS records to domains with DNS provider
- 3. Company configures brand[.] com at DNS provider to get services online
- 4. Company doesn't configure brand[.] net
- 5. The domain brand[.] net is considered a lame delegation

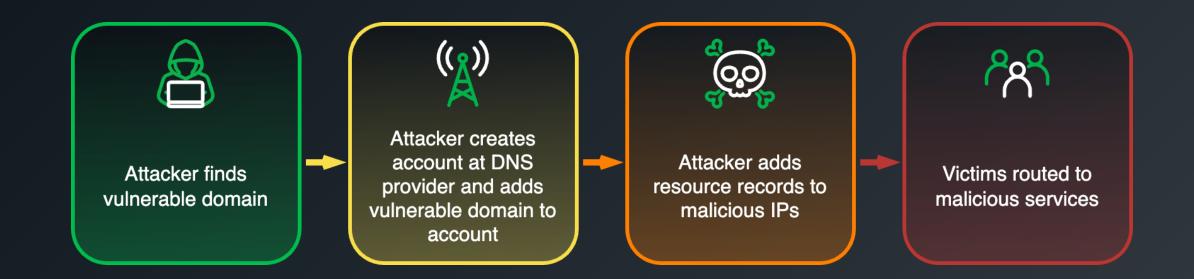
Very common!

Do you know all the domains you own?

Lame Delegation

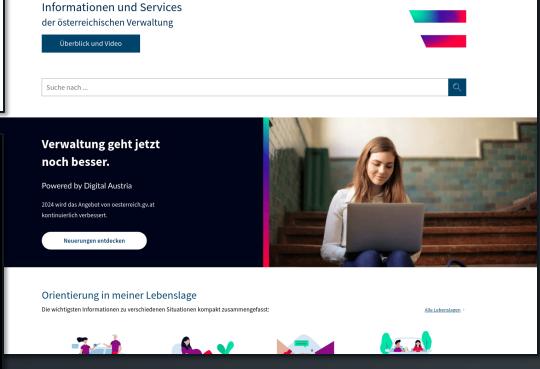
Exploitable DNS Provider

Vulnerable Domain



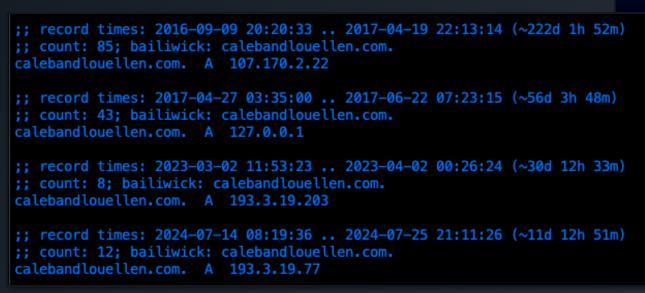
SITTING DUCK EXAMPLE





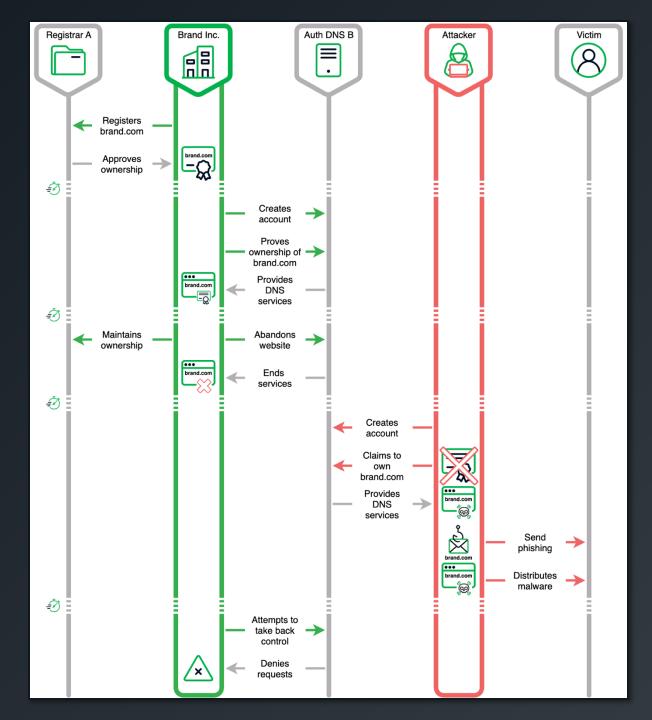
ID Austria eAusweise Lebenslagen Themen Services

= oesterreich.gv.at



ATTACK SCENARIO

- 1. brand[.] com is registered
- Domain owner uses Auth DNS B for DNS authoritative server
- 3. Domain owner uses it for website
- 4. Domain owner stops using website and Auth DNS B services but still owns domain
- Attacker creates account with DNS Auth B and claims brand[.]com
- 6. Attacker uses DNS Auth B to resolve brand[.] com to fake content
- 7. Attacker uses domain to send phishing emails and distribute malware
- 8. Domain owner tries to reconfigure DNS records for brand[.] com and is denied



A HISTORY OF LAME DELEGATION WARNINGS

Dec 2016
"The Orphaned Internet – Taking Over
120K Domains via a DNS Vulnerability
in AWS, Google Cloud, Rackspace and
Digital Ocean"

Nov 2020 Notification from Group-IB to Russian authorities Jun 2024 Sitting Ducks Infoblox & Eclypsium

- Matt Bryant

Aug 2016 "Floating Domains – Taking Over 20K DigitalOcean Domains via a Lax Domain Import System"

- Matt Bryant

Jan 2019
"Bomb Threat, Sextortion
Spammers Abused Weakness at
GoDaddy.com"

- Brian Krebs, KrebsOnSecurity

Mar 2021
"The prevalence, persistence, and perils of lame delegations"

- Guatam Akiwate, APNIC



SITTING DUCKS IN THE WILD

VACANT VIPER IS DOING THIS - WHO ELSE IS?

- Generic detection of a Sitting Ducks attack is very hard
 - Requires human-in-the-loop analysis
 - We use a model of threat actor behavior
- Over a dozen distinct actors using Sitting Ducks
- All threat actors have a Russian nexus
- Earliest confirmed hijack is November 2019 by Vacant Viper
- We found 6 exploitable providers and >20k hijacked domains



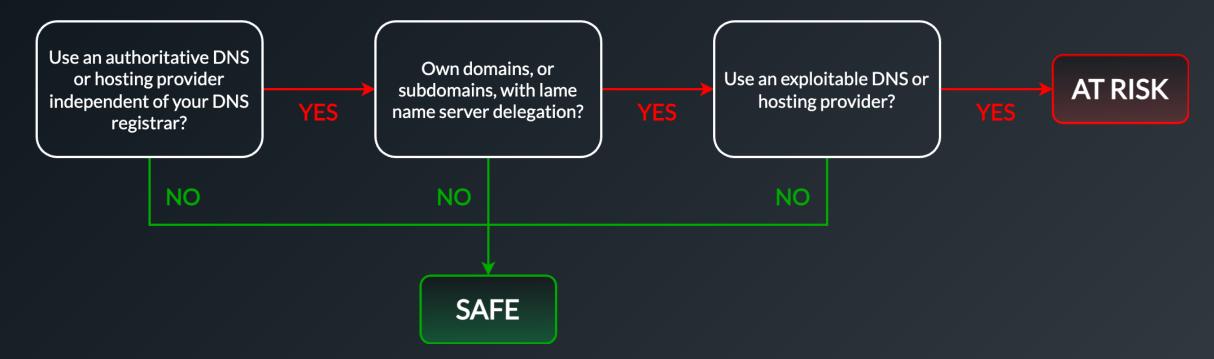


WHO IS VULNERABLE?

528,070

Vulnerable domains

Are you at risk for a sitting duck attack? Do you:



PREVENTING LAME DELEGATION HIJACKS



Domain owners should audit and create delegations for all owned zones
Create zone file config, or

- Change primary and secondary NS to the registrar's or use dummy placeholders



Providers use dynamically assigned NS from a large pool when adding a zone to a DNS provider

Requires access to registrar to make sure they match



Registrar could test for lame delegations and modify NS records to placeholders

THANK YOU!



www.infoblox.com/threat-intel/

TALK TO US ON MASTODON

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