

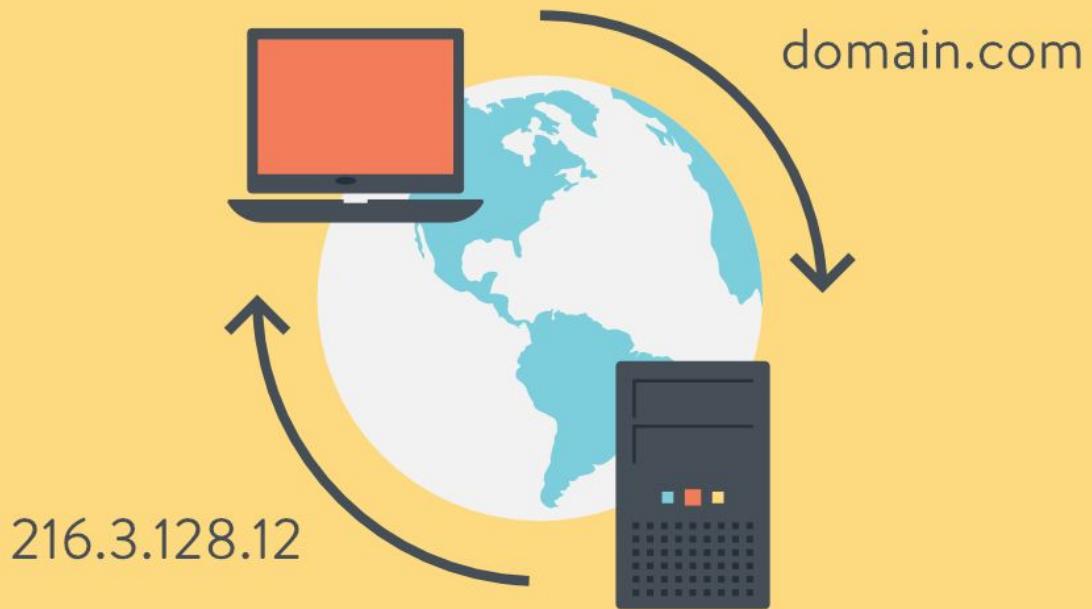
A dark blue background featuring a complex network graph composed of numerous small, glowing orange and white dots (nodes) connected by thin, translucent lines (edges). The graph is more dense on the left side and becomes more sparse towards the right.

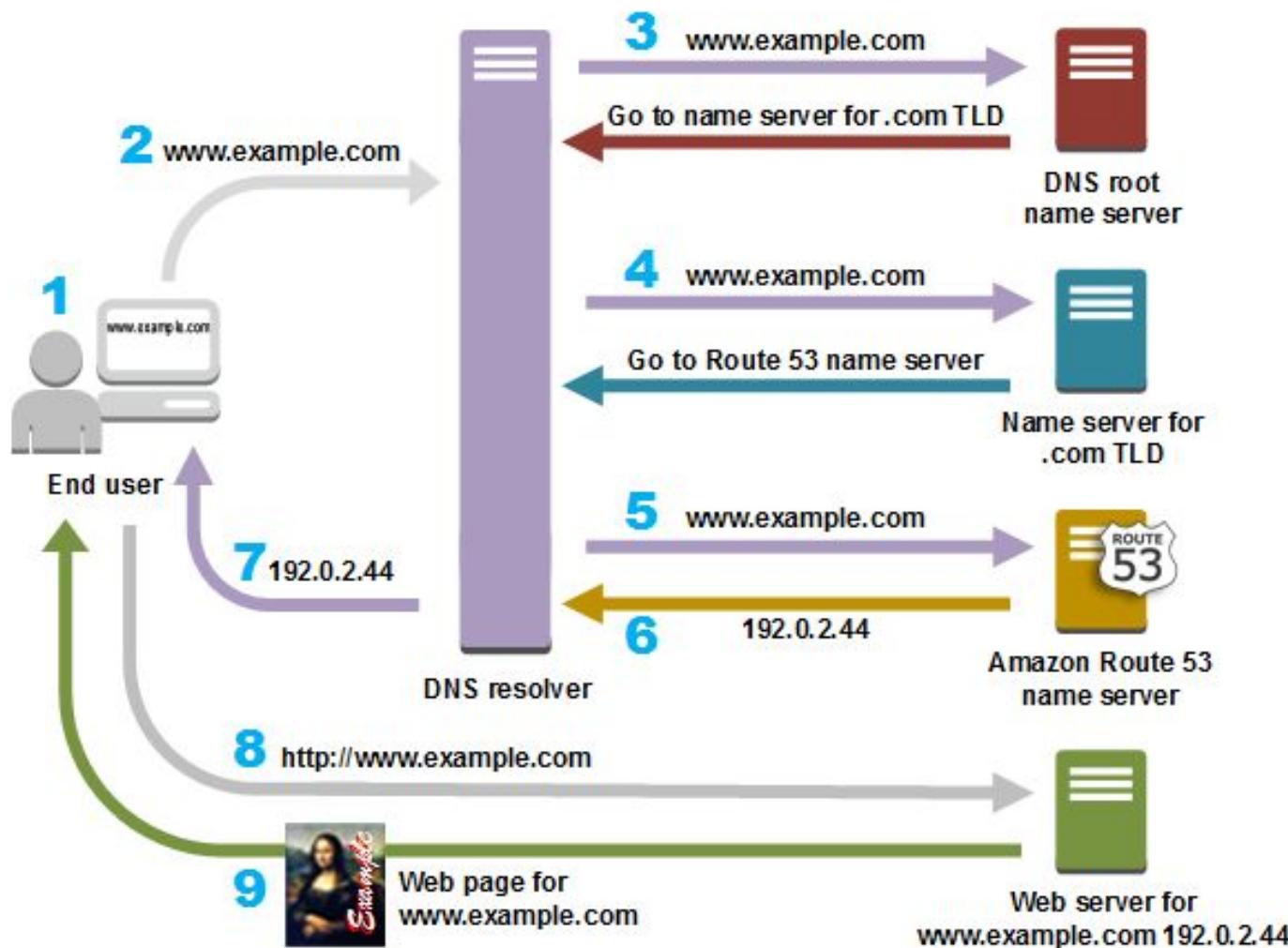
Introduction to DNS Spoofing

Yadhu Krishna M

What is DNS ?

- Stands for Domain Name System
- Directory of names that match with IP addresses
- Phonebook of the internet



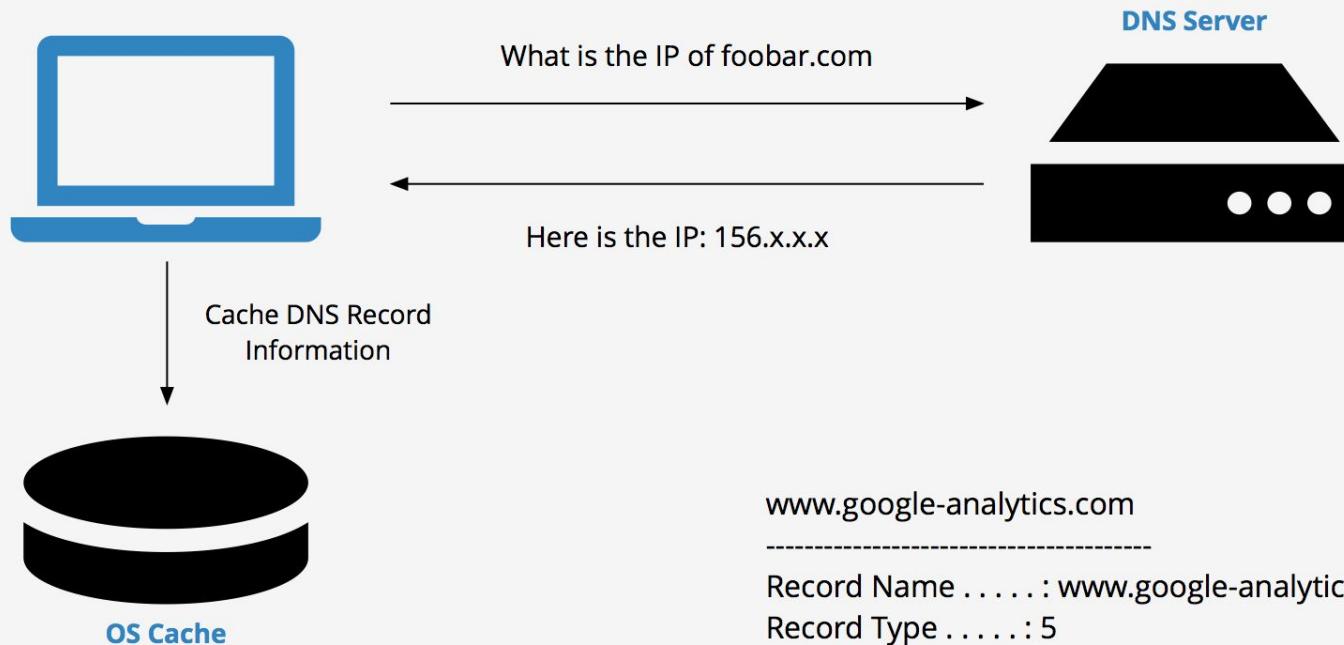


What is DNS Caching?

DNS cache refers to the temporary storage of information about previous DNS lookups on a machine's OS or web browser.

Why DNS Caching?

- Avoid having to complete an entire DNS lookup
- Reduced network traffic
- Improved performance



www.google-analytics.com

Record Name: www.google-analytics.com

Record Type: 5

Time To Live: 104

Data Length: 4

Section: Answer

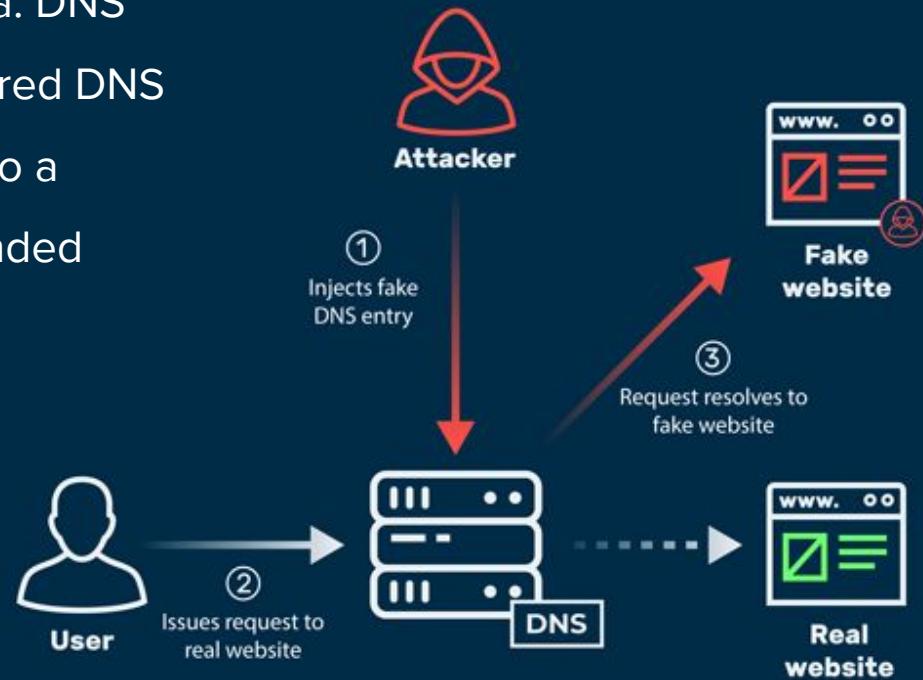
CNAME Record: www-google-analytics.l.google.com

What is DNS Spoofing?



DNS Spoofing

Domain Name Server (DNS) spoofing (a.k.a. DNS cache poisoning) is an attack in which altered DNS records are used to redirect online traffic to a fraudulent website that resembles its intended destination.



Methods for DNS Spoofing

Most common methods:

- Man-in-the-middle duping
- DNS server hijack
- DNS cache poisoning via spam



Impacts of DNS Spoofing.

- Data theft : Attackers steal sensitive information such as login credentials.
- Malware Injection : Injection viruses, or worms into victim's machine.
- Censorship: Block victims from accessing certain websites.
- Launch distributed Denial-of-Service attack.
- Block security updates to fully impersonate victim's device.

Preventing DNS Spoofing

- DNS spoofing detection tools
- Domain name system security extensions (DNSSEC)
- Using End-to-end encryption
- Never click on unrecognized links
- Regularly scan computer for malware
- Frequently flush DNS cache to solve poisoning
- Using Virtual Private Network (VPN)



A complex network graph is visible in the background, consisting of numerous small, glowing yellow and white dots (nodes) connected by thin, translucent lines (edges) of the same color. The graph is more dense on the left side of the frame and becomes more sparse towards the right, where a single, isolated node is visible. The overall effect is a sense of data connectivity and complexity.

Thank you !

Yadhu Krishna M

References.

1. <https://www.businessinsider.in/tech/how-to/what-is-a-dns-server-how-domain-name-system-servers-connect-you-to-the-internet/articleshow/81022842.cms>
2. <https://www.liquidweb.com/kb/how-to-demystify-the-dns-process/>
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