

PowerDNS DNSDist

Розгортаємо високопродуктивний безкоштовний DNS-сервер в складі авторитарного сервера з доменами користувача, окремим рекурсивним сервером і балансувальником dnsdist



All we do from sudo user!!!

<https://repo.powerdns.com/>

Install DNSdist

Встановлення та налаштування балансувальника dnsdist

Dnsdist - це високопродуктивний DNS-, DoS- та abuse балансувальник.

Основне його завдання полягає у маршрутизації трафіку на найкращий сервер, що забезпечує максимальну продуктивність для дозволених користувачів, у той час як відбувається шунтування або блокування шкідливого трафіку.



Має величезну кількість корисних функцій:

- Фільтрувати трафік (з ядра)
- Перевіряти прямий трафік з консолі
- Затримувати та обмежувати швидкість поганих запитів
- Інтелектуальне балансування навантаження
- Обмеження QPS та ін.

В репозиторіях є зазвичай, застаріла версія, тому заглянемо на сайт <https://repo.powerdns.com/>

Там знаходимо стабільну версію програми і застосовуємо зміни в списку репозиторіїв

```
sh -c 'echo "deb [arch=amd64] http://repo.powerdns.com/debian bullseye-dnsdist-17 main" >
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/pdns.list'
```

```
tee /etc/apt/preferences.d/dnsdist<<EOF
Package: dnsdist*
Pin: origin repo.powerdns.com
Pin-Priority: 600
EOF
```

```
curl https://repo.powerdns.com/FD380FBB-pub.asc | sudo gpg --no-default-keyring --keyring gnupg-
ring:/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/powerdns.gpg --import
chmod 644 /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/*
```

Встановимо пакет dnsdist.

```
apt-get update -y
apt-get install -y dnsdist
cp -r /etc/dnsdist/ /etc/dnsdist.orig/
```

Відкриваємо конфігураційний файл

```
nano /etc/dnsdist/dnsdist.conf
```

і наводимо до такого вигляду:

```
setLocal('127.0.0.1')
addLocal('ANOTHER_IP')
addLocal('ANOTHER_IPV6_IP')
setACL({'0.0.0.0/0'}) -- Allow all IPs access
newServer({address='127.0.0.1:5300', pool='auth'})
```

```
newServer({address='127.0.0.1:5301', pool='recursor'})
recursive_ips = newNMG()
recursive_ips:addMask('127.0.0.1/32')
recursive_ips:addMask('192.168.2.0/23')
addAction(NetmaskGroupRule(recursive_ips), PoolAction('recursor'))
addAction(AllRule(), PoolAction('auth'))
```

```
pip install dnsdist_console
```

```
python3 -c "from dnsdist_console import HashPassword as H;print(H().generate(\"mysupersecret\"))"
```

```
$scrypt$ln=10,p=1,r=8$rY9YB+QnT0kxK0BlNUUYaw==$4C4Hm5IFi0TluLkjGtPML4FtYQIwJvSA/eb7uqAlFg4=
```

Якщо хочемо відкрити рекурсію для всіх, то прибираємо всі правила і додаємо recursive_ips:addMask('0.0.0.0/0').



УВАГА! У такому режимі є можливість DDoS-атаки!

Підправимо конфіг рекурсора:

```
nano /etc/powerdns/recursor.d/recursor.local.conf
```

```
local-address=127.0.0.1
local-port=5301
```

Підправимо конфіг auth:

```
nano /etc/powerdns/pdns.d/pdns.local.conf
```

```
local-address=127.0.0.1
local-port=5300
```

```
service pdns-recursor restart  
service pdns restart
```

<https://stat.ripe.net/widget/dns-check>

Додаємо сервіс dnsdist в автозавантаження та перезавантажуємо:

```
systemctl enable dnsdist  
systemctl start dnsdist
```

DNSDIST BLACK LIST

<https://github.com/enilfodne/dnsdist-adblock/blob/master/dagg/dagg.lua>

Часто буває необхідність з різних причин блокувати небажані домени, ось мій варіант

```
mkdir -p /etc/dnsdist/conf.d/
```

Для активації читання конфігурацій з /etc/dnsdist/conf.d/ підправимо

```
nano /etc/dnsdist/dnsdist.conf
```

додавши після рядків з "newServer()"

```
includeDirectory("/etc/dnsdist/conf.d")
```

```
nano /etc/dnsdist/conf.d/dagg.conf
```

```
-- https://github.com/enilfodne/dnsdist-adblock/blob/master/dagg/dagg.lua  
-- add "includeDirectory("/etc/dnsdist/conf.d")" to /etc/dnsdist/dnsdist.conf  
-- put this file into "/etc/dnsdist/conf.d"  
Dagg = {
```

```
-- config
config = {
  blacklistip = "127.0.0.127",
  actionlog = {
    path = "/var/log/dnsdist_blocked.log",
  },
  blacklist = {
    path = "/etc/dnsdist/black.list",
  },
  reload = {
    target = "reload.blacklist.local.",
  },
  unload = {
    target = "unload.blacklist.local.",
  },
},
-- table storing the domains that need to be blocked
table = {
  -- only used for wildcard domains
  smn = newSuffixMatchNode(),
  -- default - fast string comparison
  str = {},
},
}

-- read all the domains in a set
function DaggLoadDomainsFromFile(file)
  local f = io.open(file, "rb")

  -- verify that the file exists and it is accessible
  if f ~= nil then
    for domain in f:lines() do
      domain = domain:lower()
      domain = domain.."."
```

```
        if string.find(domain, ".*.") then
            local suffix = domain:gsub(".*.", "")
            Dagg.table.smn:add(suffix)
        else
            Dagg.table.str[domain] = true
        end
    end
    f:close()
end
end

-- verbose, but clear
function DaggLoadBlocklist()
    -- no reason, just for clarity
    local file = Dagg.config.blocklist.path
    -- not really necessary, but keep similarity to other versions

    local f = io.open(file, "rb")

    if f ~= nil then
        -- file exists, close and proceed with sed
        f:close()

        -- it appears that even when using:
        --
        -- 'local var = str2 .. str2'
        --
        -- the variable is not being garbage-collected
        -- and it ends up looking like a memory leak.
        --
        -- let me know if there's a better way
        -- os.execute("sed '/\\$.$/ ! s/\\$.$/' -i " .. file)
    else
```

```
        errlog "[Dagg] the blocklist file is missing or inaccessible!"
    end

    DaggLoadDomainsFromFile(file)
end

-- clear the table from memory
function DaggClearTable()
    Dagg.table = {
        smn = newSuffixMatchNode(),
        str = {},
    }
end

-- write down a query to the action log
function DaggWriteToActionLog(dq)
    -- write-down the query
    local f = io.open(Dagg.config.actionlog.path, "a")

    if f ~= nil then
        local query_name = dq.qname:toString()
        local remote_addr = dq.remoteaddr:toString()

        local msg = string.format("[%s][%s] %s", os.date("!%Y-%m-%dT%TZ", t), remote_addr, query_name)

        f:write(msg, "\n")
        f:close()
    end
end

-- main query action
function DaggIsDomainBlocked(dq)
    local qname = dq.qname:toString():lower()
```

```
if (Dagg.table.smn:check(dq.qname) or Dagg.table.str[qname] ) then
errlog ("[Dagg] "..qname.." in blacklist and redirected to ".. Dagg.config.blacklistip)
    -- set QueryResponse, so the query never goes upstream
    dq.dh:setQR(true)

    -- set a CustomTag
    -- you can optionally set a tag and process
    -- this request with other actions/pools
    -- dq:setTag("Dagg", "true")

    -- WARNING: it (may?) affect(s) performance
    -- DaggWriteToActionLog(dq)

    -- return NXDOMAIN - its fast, but apparently
    -- some apps resort to hard-coded entries if NX
    -- try spoofing in this instance.

    -- return DNSAction.Nxdomain, ""

    -- return Spoof - you can spoof the response
    -- instead of NX, but this may lead to time-outs
return DNSAction.Spoof, Dagg.config.blacklistip
end
return DNSAction.None, ""
end
addAction(AllRule(), LuaAction(DaggIsDomainBlocked))

-- reload action
function DaggReloadBlocklist(dq)
    infolog "[Dagg] re/loading blocklist..."

    -- prevent the query from going upstream
    dq.dh:setQR(true)
```

```
-- clear
DaggClearTable()

-- clean-up
collectgarbage "collect"

-- load
DaggLoadBlocklist()

-- clean-up
collectgarbage "collect"

-- respond with a local address just in case
return DNSAction.Spoof, "127.0.0.127"
end
addAction(Dagg.config.reload.target, LuaAction(DaggReloadBlocklist))

-- unload action
function DaggUnloadBlocklist(dq)
    infolog "[Dagg] unloading blocklist..."

    -- prevent the query from going upstream
    dq.dh:setQR(true)

    -- clear
    DaggClearTable()

    -- clean-up
    collectgarbage "collect"

    -- respond with a local address just in case
    return DNSAction.Spoof, "127.0.0.127"
end
addAction(Dagg.config.unload.target, LuaAction(DaggUnloadBlocklist))
```

```
nano /etc/dnsdist/black.list
```

```
*.lohotron.shop  
porn.xxx  
xn--80ayhh.xn--clavg
```

<https://www.punycoder.com/>

```
mkdir -p /etc/systemd/system/dnsdist.service.d/  
tee /etc/systemd/system/dnsdist.service.d/override.conf<<EOF  
[Service]  
ExecStartPost=/usr/bin/sleep 5  
ExecStartPost=/usr/bin/env dig @127.0.0.1 reload.blacklist.local  
EOF
```

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl enable dnsdist  
systemctl restart dnsdist  
journalctl -xe
```

```
nano /etc/dnsdist/get_black_list.pl
```

```
#!/usr/bin/perl  
# ----- Dagg -----  
# https://t.me/MrMethod  
# -----  
# ver. 2022.10.06 rev. 654  
# -----  
use strict;  
use warnings;  
  
use JSON;  
use Net::DNS;
```

```
#use Data::Dumper;
use LWP::UserAgent;

my $blacklist_url = 'http://example.com/blackdns.json';
my $blacklist_file = '/etc/dnsdist/black.list';
my $reload_host = 'reload.blacklist.local';

my %old_dns = ();
if (open(my $fh, $blacklist_file)) {#<:encoding(UTF-8)',
    while( my $line = <$fh> ) {
        chomp $line;
        $old_dns{$line} = 1;
    }
    close($fh);
} else {
    warn "Could not open file '$blacklist_file' $!";
}
#print Dumper \%old_dns;

my $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new(
    ssl_opts => { verify_hostname => 0 },
    protocols_allowed => ['http', 'https'],
    timeout => 60,
);

my $response = $ua->get($blacklist_url);

my %new_dns = ();
if ($response->is_success) {
    #print $response->decoded_content;
    my @new_list = @{decode_json($response->decoded_content)};
    %new_dns = map { $_ => 1 } @new_list;
    # print Dumper \%new_dns;
} elsif ($response->is_error){
```

```
print "Error: $blacklist_url\n";
print $response->error_as_HTML;
} else {
    die $response->status_line;
}

if ( scalar %new_dns && join( ' ', sort keys %old_dns) ne join( ' ', sort keys %new_dns) ) {
    my $new = join( "\n", sort keys %new_dns);
    #print $new."\n";
    if (open(my $fh, '>', $blacklist_file)) {
        print $fh $new;
        close($fh);

        # Set options in the constructor
        my $resolver = Net::DNS::Resolver->new(
            nameservers => [ '127.0.0.1' ],
            recurse      => 0,
            debug        => 0,
        );
        print "Have updates for black.list\n";
        my $packet = $resolver->send( $reload_host, 'A' ) if $reload_host;
    } else {
        warn "Could not open file '$blacklist_file' $!";
    }
} else {
    print "black.list already updated\n";
}

1;
```

```
cpanm -n JSON JSON::PP Net::DNS LWP::UserAgent LWP::Protocol::https
```

```
perl /etc/dnsdist/get_black_list.pl
```

```
[  
    "*.lohotron.shop",  
    "porn.xxx",  
    "xn--80ayhh.xn--c1avg"  
]
```

SNMP

До основних репозиторіїв необхідно в кінець кожного додати “non-free”, інакше деякі пакунки не буде знайдено для встановлення.

```
nano /etc/apt/sources.list
```

```
# deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 11.4.0 _Bullseye_ - Official amd64 NETINST 20220709-10:31]/ bullseye main
```

```
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bullseye main non-free  
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bullseye main non-free
```

```
deb http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security main non-free  
deb-src http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security main non-free
```

```
# bullseye-updates, to get updates before a point release is made;  
# see https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-reference/ch02.en.html#_updates_and_backports  
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bullseye-updates main non-free  
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ bullseye-updates main non-free
```

```
apt install software-properties-common  
apt-add-repository non-free
```

```
apt update && apt install -y snmp-mibs-downloader snmp snmpd
```

comment line “mibs :” for snmp-mibs-downloader

```
nano /etc/snmp/snmp.conf
```

```
nano /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf
```

```
master agentx
agentxperms 0700 0700 _dnsmist _dnsmist
rocommunity dnsmist42
```

```
cd /usr/share/snmp/mibs
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/PowerDNS/pdns/master/pdns/dnsmistdist/DNSDIST-MIB.txt
wget https://www.circitor.fr/Mibs/Mib/F/FLOAT-TC-MIB.mib
```

```
chown -R _dnsmist:root /etc/dnsmist/
chown -R pdns:root /etc/powerdns/
chmod 775 /var/agentx/
```

Для активації SNMP потрібно в кінець файлу

```
nano /etc/dnsmist/dnsmist.conf
```

додати рядок

```
snmpAgent(true, "/var/agentx/master")
```

```
systemctl restart snmpd
systemctl restart dnsmist
journalctl -xe
```

Перевірити працездатність SNMP можна наступними командами

```
snmpwalk -v2c -c dnsmist42 127.0.0.1 .1.3.6.1.4.1.43315
snmpwalk -v2c -m DNSDIST-MIB -c dnsmist42 127.0.0.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.43315
```

Ось вивід останньої

```
DNSDIST-MIB::queries.0 = Counter64: 18
DNSDIST-MIB::responses.0 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::servfailResponses.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::aclDrops.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::ruleDrop.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::ruleNXDomain.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::ruleRefused.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::selfAnswered.0 = Counter64: 17
DNSDIST-MIB::downstreamTimeouts.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::downstreamSendErrors.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::truncFailures.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::noPolicy.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::latency01.0 = Counter64: 17
DNSDIST-MIB::latency110.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::latency1050.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::latency50100.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::latency1001000.0 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::latencySlow.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::latencyAVG100.0 = STRING: "2404.139327"
DNSDIST-MIB::latencyAVG1000.0 = STRING: "263.185870"
DNSDIST-MIB::latencyAVG10000.0 = STRING: "26.556655"
DNSDIST-MIB::latencyAVG1000000.0 = STRING: "0.265830"
DNSDIST-MIB::uptime.0 = Counter64: 33051
DNSDIST-MIB::realMemoryUsage.0 = Counter64: 73154560
DNSDIST-MIB::nonCompliantQueries.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::nonCompliantResponses.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::rdQueries.0 = Counter64: 18
DNSDIST-MIB::emptyQueries.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::cacheHits.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::cacheMisses.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::cpuUserMSec.0 = Counter64: 18324
DNSDIST-MIB::cpuSysMSec.0 = Counter64: 60627
```

```
DNSDIST-MIB::fdUsage.0 = Counter64: 97
DNSDIST-MIB::dynBlocked.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::dynBlockNMGSize.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::ruleServFail.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::securityStatus.0 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::specialMemoryUsage.0 = Counter64: 55439360
DNSDIST-MIB::ruleTruncated.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendName.0 = STRING: 127.0.0.1:5300
DNSDIST-MIB::backendName.1 = STRING: 127.0.0.1:5301
DNSDIST-MIB::backendLatency.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendLatency.1 = Counter64: 2
DNSDIST-MIB::backendWeight.0 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::backendWeight.1 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::backendOutstanding.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendOutstanding.1 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendQPSLimit.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendQPSLimit.1 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendReused.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendReused.1 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendState.0 = STRING: up
DNSDIST-MIB::backendState.1 = STRING: up
DNSDIST-MIB::backendAddress.0 = STRING: "127.0.0.1:5300"
DNSDIST-MIB::backendAddress.1 = STRING: "127.0.0.1:5301"
DNSDIST-MIB::backendPools.0 = STRING: auth
DNSDIST-MIB::backendPools.1 = STRING: recursor
DNSDIST-MIB::backendQPS.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendQPS.1 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendQueries.0 = Counter64: 0
DNSDIST-MIB::backendQueries.1 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::backendOrder.0 = Counter64: 1
DNSDIST-MIB::backendOrder.1 = Counter64: 1
```

Для відкриття доступу до SNMPD з мережі потрібно відкрити порт в файрволі

```
nft add rule ip filter input ct state new udp dport 161 counter accept comment "SNMPD"
```

та змінити параметр agentaddress в /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf з 127.0.0.1 на іп адресу, за якою можна звернутись до хоста з мережі, або на 0.0.0.0 для глобального доступу

Нотатки

Установка DNSCrypt-сервера

<https://dnslookup.online/ptr.html>

<https://repo.powerdns.com/>

<https://fossies.org/linux/pdns-dnsdist/pdns/dnsdistdist/docs/advanced/snmp.rst>

/etc/init.d/pdns-recursor restart

```
rec_control wipe-cache  
/etc/init.d/pdns-recursor status
```

From:

<https://ndp.pp.ua/> - **my NoDeny Wiki**

Permanent link:

https://ndp.pp.ua/doku.php/debian/pdns_dnsdist?rev=1678178811

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