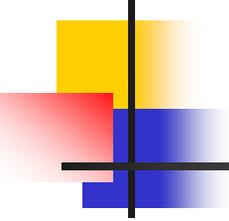


# Some DNSSEC thoughts

---

DNSOPS.JP BOF  
Interop Japan 2007

Geoff Huston  
Chief Scientist, APNIC  
June 2007



# The DNS is a miracle!

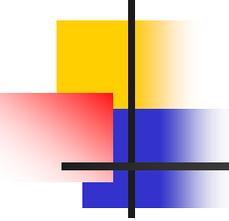
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You send out a question into the net ...

And an answer comes back!

Somehow

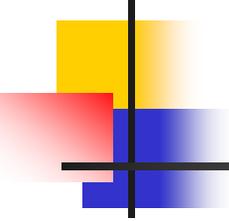
- But ...
  - WHO provided the answer?
  - Is it a REAL answer?
  - Can I TRUST the answer?



# DNSSEC – The Motivation

---

- How can a DNS resolver tell if a DNS response can be trusted as **authentic**?
- Is this the **correct** DNS response?
  - Has it been altered?
  - Has it been truncated?
  - Is it hopelessly out of date?

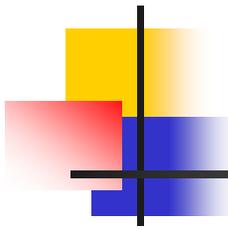


# DNSSEC – The Theory

---

Sign and publish *everything!*

- Every DNS zone has associated key pairs
- Each zone publishes:
  - The public key (DNSKEY RR)
  - Private-key signatures of all RR Sets (RRSIG RR)
  - Private-key signed “gaps” in the zone file (NSEC RR)
  - Hashes of the public key of child zones (DS RR)

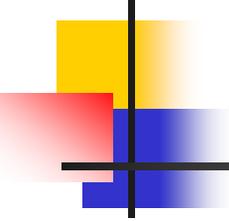


# So you take a small zone....

---

```
TTL 86400
$ORIGIN      dnssec.potaroo.net.
@            IN      SOA   dns0.potaroo.net. gih.potaroo.net. (2006090803 3h 15 1w 3h )

; name servers
            IN      NS    dns0.potaroo.net.
            IN      NS    dns1.potaroo.net.
;
; subdomains
;
sub         IN      NS    dns0.dnssec.potaroo.net.
            IN      NS    dns1.dnssec.potaroo.net.
;
www         IN      A     203.50.0.6
bgp         IN      A     203.50.0.159
bgp2        IN      A     203.50.0.33
dns0        IN      A     203.50.0.18
dns1        IN      A     203.50.0.6
;
; wildcard
;
*           IN      A     203.50.0.18
```



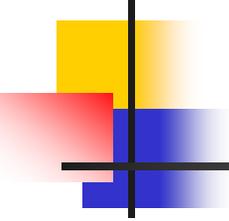
# And turn it into a big zone...

```
dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN SOA dns0.potaroo.net. gih.potaroo.net. (
    2006090803 ; serial
    10800      ; refresh (3 hours)
    15         ; retry (15 seconds)
    604800    ; expire (1 week)
    10800     ; minimum (3 hours)
)
86400 RRSIG SOA 5 3 86400 20061008080832 (
    20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
    syLogFkxP1KIEkYp4Pic6qgW1Nr16powlzx+
    VbpdA/erzxRdARd1I77F56N7TB+v3aS82aLh
    BLIN+f0MzHEo/JNWWI0xjn95pRDd3gyZSoE+
    aWG21MokMbTBxF2pYmFA1ENNKKK+pSXuXvsS
    dAP+kcVqT6PFO67+m2chsqbh+uA= )
86400 NS     dns0.potaroo.net.
86400 NS     dns1.potaroo.net.
86400 RRSIG NS 5 3 86400 20061008080832 (
    20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
    p2kKlK4gzlm8nkr4lpXyz4FirWWXtiyXc5X/
    Ns2NYC3CNYDNIRFHZE114RZO08R9z4aoQlfo
    jXidiJZ2BgxzmykVJUaA7AwGirVtr+6wDJrd
    if9tm7UdYN2powrP9o2lq0DKhwYk8i4Dyjdd
    9kwt7/x44ZECzEj7w30GfW4uvy8= )
10800 NSEC   *.dnssec.potaroo.net. NS SOA RRSIG NSEC DNSKEY
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 3 10800 20061008080832 (
    20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
    h75DS6C1IGLPRbqtz9+KV4oSuidA+Bdt6geq
    q6NRrneNGA6Rr00FK4Td9AQS1+JpM3KriDI5
    LKqQM7yMarC7aE3v/23iW9YqFv3Z6PpjW7Ze
    oEhaLNCV3kG4tVmILsoGEp/EWtgNTnXkJdkD
    hW+o91s7XVnGmO7m9JkUOu8sS2E= )
86400 DNSKEY 256 3 5 (
    AQO8xvbN4hZ8bn926wpM8c9Uqqhqcf45v73k
    4J/YSu+6o/QsPCKwJoDYxMH3s5ZONJlgLUQs
    cIZZKDYVHPW3Txt59bHrn739osnQ80RbOGVT
    H/Vi/L3BGjZrZr+PWtH2Vb3wIhrujMej2m4
    E2Mth/XjSDAhYZVWCNhJG0nPH6G6Ww==
) ; key id = 3755
```

# Wait - there's more ...!

```
86400 DNSKEY 257 3 5 (
  ACP5OR9BUuOQ8Iem6WibaSsdzKdztZw1WTEu
  J+SzezOL79DFqHeOvUllFr+9JMoJuJGUGJvC
  XDG1qBR0BofJee+G6sibKlkzCLX57O9YqJ
  Ytyv1AMyEBWLTwrVkJZSZr2LkKqKGFqWd
  oA8a1M6RuChlwMwo515f5edjYw==
  ) 1 key id = 2902z
86400 RRSIG DNSKEY 5 3 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  EMXez20wX8CNOeAg1IexEMSIGUuApeIbZw1tz
  pHHz+1Y9FEz2mmWaj6+jfMMW8WbjqdeFH
  8T0hMabPhu0hCnqTfKTKNS14DkHqIQ5M5a
  5y3h1uFRB0nzA5EquWZGMz6T0wweD5n
  1H5Wy5+FI0cCfubsJjCyqG/RXo= )
86400 RRSIG DNSKEY 5 3 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 2902z dnssec.potaroo.net.
  plmApYJOINR0RcbzryPezDjmmkmkZS
  nL5Cb4x/q+DC02kXMHfC5vANSU9ATAwR10HY
  PG85LaCf7dWdOud51+AVVPRB+8AX1Sc5B8
  /KQ5AbJuxT3b6ezCEhuZfSURKN3uskV5AF4N
  1nBBVmfWd7vXR53Q6KcucWjBvmg= )
*.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.18
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  UTLUPV60IaVobSkKbjkF+Dz0ZFjPCLM
  EmmzHVHNeIjDQK05fcl0dV754Mz+Mjg31
  MLPXSIBWesErlw4w+e0X3Bz0P1PzSLM2
  RyG/dw2krgVrT0Da27UJvurxdoX0TykEW7
  yz2Aa0ViofIjkyTF80/CxrGvY0= )
10800 NSEC bgp.dnssec.potaroo.net. A RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 3 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  ThBInqbt7kHEq51+wunmN/uXiESZ32x129e9
  eFidmBmMo459/oXeuC8wbk9U0X2T01og8L
  3GQvLNO75JrbsgMOSGzhNVd5b7Yj7PZNPwA7
  M40827ok3rud5XOYf4NVSORUSvhbn0BR+7
  f6wT5dnplm0X45EMcPKvkvhzq= )
bgp.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.159
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  BjCFILaOxP4KkzT9OVteuVR3KRZNBVZgM
  WMC0XSK64848H6EgHTRpw7T1DkX5vKX117
  MpW97m1A9KScR7b37h084ZE116b86ean3J9
  Ad+9X1NXpw/RdrOZxby5xyNS00lpM8R0Jz
  kKGg+O05m7O3TyBWMrCm2IaA= )
10800 NSEC bgp2.dnssec.potaroo.net. A RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 4 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  SjjK2OpKv514pUd0ctfMkpgqggjvfc+1NP
  fiazXMY0ewJdsKkE9FaRhwDnVOpnwydy
  sdgy+TBLZHHr1p07zFPYXCsAbnPrW5
  0sAb1mAbAmP3f7R/CxrF5HF0f/HHbHw
  UUhZ2dkM8w0HkZpOPv5ND0= )
bgp2.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.33
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  fuYkcuJf/mIEctfSEPPAC/5wvYgMmEqmsq
  xFTwDyKt0otCSd5ySR/20meD1WbYwqW11b5
  7ztuBmSjprkT1eq69j8Pt4y3JG5NeGA14
  fDMpqrJ29kgWJhKizE7HJZz9WOrpu6
  6hzW7pkZxm9+Vz5sx+u5nfxU= )
10800 NSEC dns0.dnssec.potaroo.net. A RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 4 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  5+X40Hey+Hzm5F873877qYCK78ZLzJG0A
  dh0DPR0Z0S8mK5D+Uq+4T48Sh5mK5b
  9jMTRwor1fKZHBXKjNsuQJqH84sh2ZkK
  f6mGPEZpDZR+Pk2BQSR9p9H29Bf0SSE/O
  fGDJlmgkRhujmIA/7RA1OIFP0= )
```

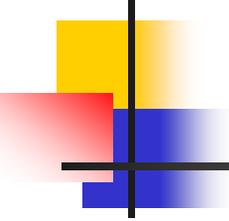
```
dns0.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.18
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  LpbFDJtUd6wqVXlnurpxCuYifakOOHFkIF
  qJfs/R9XGwNize54Fz+dRr/GnwXTDw522qdT
  JfIBXbBR9R9pSEqOck/vNSF8pC7URb14e
  EDRWkgf9E87x6cd2CEaOrcgHDXbcZX594R
  oWcutR9WohJUPovs0AT1IO2C9Gs= )
10800 NSEC dns1.dnssec.potaroo.net. A RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 4 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  f6mGPEZpDZR+Pk2BQSR9p9H29Bf0SSE/O
  fGDJlmgkRhujmIA/7RA1OIFP0= )
dns0.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.18
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  LpbFDJtUd6wqVXlnurpxCuYifakOOHFkIF
  qJfs/R9XGwNize54Fz+dRr/GnwXTDw522qdT
  JfIBXbBR9R9pSEqOck/vNSF8pC7URb14e
  EDRWkgf9E87x6cd2CEaOrcgHDXbcZX594R
  oWcutR9WohJUPovs0AT1IO2C9Gs= )
10800 NSEC dns1.dnssec.potaroo.net. A RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 4 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  fw5MRkXjR6bcRbAb4u285OLZKVVJTYas
  10bcYy0atWlUpysjERU+eC+gD0Uu+
  2LAePvntaCbWfzGk8tZBGKbWuVfNCeA7
  dNKv03Aki5GqW1EAlkabhK1fG4OLwO/WI4g
  JfMOpYfcmalZdhgyWX60KBGI0y= )
dns1.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.6
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  C1NTVm64mJDTdpM+ax07OLWh92G95hKw5
  Qbbmm1TLq1x7QhMpasSPH41Prpa+teyeByF1
  /46CGRpV68IPkmpbUR1TVPuAbBbwBZQ+5
  d4A0fz3R/CSS6z5b2zCzPpvaAPKE3h666m
  DF3DwVONpGuSAWpn3A3H+1KbOs= )
10800 NSEC sub.dnssec.potaroo.net. A RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 4 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  RfjymAhoC3T0909fU/lenV3G5ZIEq6f657
  fa/K4o4/OZU7+VG23CgUwBOLEMBab9f+Yr
  KufI83vAt/W4EOnGxeDwgntkT2UJpKv7IA
  ASqMlrqsZ8fyGUzPJgU8fzvn7+JutqsPU
  Ntw55Z8c0uJK7uak607hmNSE= )
sub.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN NS dns0.dnssec.potaroo.net.
86400 IN NS dns1.dnssec.potaroo.net.
10800 NSEC www.dnssec.potaroo.net. NS RRSIG NSEC
10800 RRSIG NSEC 5 4 10800 20061008080832 (
  20060908080832 3755 dnssec.potaroo.net.
  XHGhGznmdg9AwHcnsvW6dzZtn80n5HvPk
  1m2/of0vGf7MBuJ7110bn8P/2mLdF3WdJ
  HlmlwXOqYBEf+6afA33aWTrLkuB11cmJd
  iEK4mKKAUg9AN04Wj0vDnyESXyG6gatd3
  PynhNvDuk5381u1b1yIRSKz8= )
www.dnssec.potaroo.net. 86400 IN A 203.50.0.6
86400 RRSIG A 5 4 86400 20061008080832 (
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  gWzDRdRVRWMMc5wVQ2000IHdXZHf+Qj+
  nk+LMM3GyeH+IPeulGkewey98E1BLMe
  Uwgjh28B35pBbn0hjw03X0OLY3ELHvHUB
  O/2/bDbfAdXNA510n814RGLuAEkDkQdIF
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  LRLfqls+FF2DquvPormRe0cswcGLR38
  XN1LOshkpyJK4GCSgsoYCX4h2vmtzva+OU
  RvJgJ06brBzmmG7ra54K9y0dBP+91CkWF
  HuNB0LJZ0S8rcyCeaTly7cdqVqvPrcje
  P1yJDR8c158w5vScWlaoeC9K= )
```



# DNSSEC – Signing a Zone

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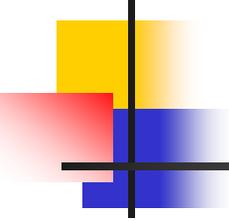
- Generate a keypair
- Generate a Key-Signing keypair
- Load the keys into the zone
- Use a zone signing utility to sign **every** RR in the zone, and to sign **every** name gap in the zone
- Update the parent zone with the child's public key hash
- Publish the zone with a DNSSEC-aware name server



# DNSSEC – DNS Response

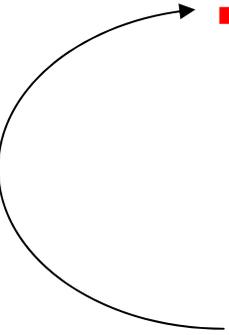
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- The *Additional Information* section in a DNSSEC response contains:
  - a **DNSKEY RR**, and
  - an **RRSIG RR** for a data response, or
  - an **NSEC(3) RR** response for a “no such data” response

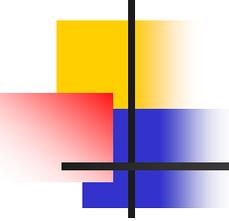


# DNSSEC – Response Validation

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- Validation of a DNS response:
    - Did the matching private key sign the RRSIG RR?
    - Does the hash match the RR data?
    - Does the public key validate?
      - Does the parent have a DS RR?
      - Has the Parent signed the matching RRSIG RR?
      - Does the parent's key validate?
    - Loop until you get to a recognised "trust anchor"
- 

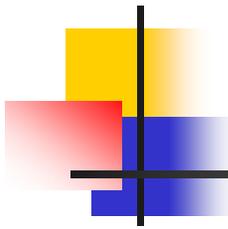
*This interlocking of parent signing over child is a critical aspect of the robustness of DNSSEC. It's also DNSSEC's major weakness in today's partial DNSSEC deployment world*



# Some initial questions:

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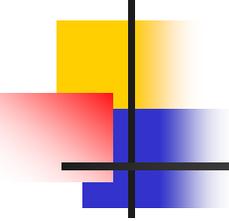
- How do you know if this is current data, or a replay of older stale data that was signed with the current key?
- How do you know that a zone is DNSSEC signed?  
(As distinct from man-in-the-middle attack that is stripping out DNSSEC information from DNS responses)
- How do you roll keys over?
- How do you revoke keys?
- What's NSEC3?
- What's a "trust anchor"?



# “Trust” is a very tricky thing

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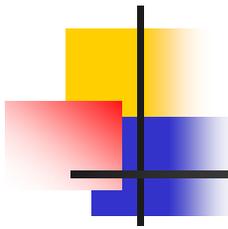
- In the ideal world ALL the DNS would be DNSSEC signed
  - As long as you have the current root DNSSEC public key as your trust anchor then every DNS response can be validated by simply walking backwards up the name hierarchy to the root
- But this is really not the case:
  - Only a few zones are signed
  - And you don't know which ones!
  - So which trust keys do you load and from whom?
  - And when should you update these keys?
  - Right now DNSSEC is pretty much unuseable as a generally useful tool



# Status of DNSSEC

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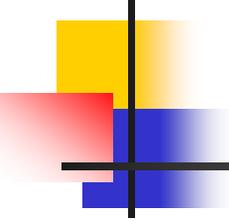
- The DNSSEC spec is over 10 years old
  - Interest in deployment of DNSSEC has been very limited
  - The trust model makes use of DNSSEC to validate responses in a partial deployment world very frustrating
  - So few clients use DNSSEC to validate DNS responses
  - So few zone publishers see any benefit in signing their zone
  - And nothing happens.....
- 
- Will DNSSEC ever get deployed across a meaningful and generally useful proportion of the DNS world?



# One Opinion

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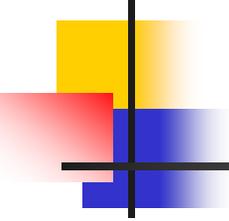


# DNSSEC Positives

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- DNSSEC makes the DNS harder to attack
- Trust injection into the DNS can be leveraged for more than just trusting DNS responses
  - Use the DNS to pass other keys, SSL certs, other data objects, all secured by DNSSEC
- DNSSEC can avoid the overheads of yet more special-purpose PKIs

The DNS is a critical point of vulnerability in the network's overall model of integrity of operation -- DNSSEC can really help here

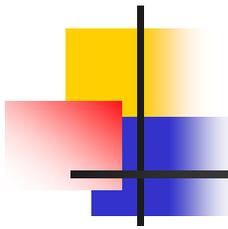


# DNSSEC Negatives

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- DNS Zones get VERY LARGE
  - x 10 in size
- DNS responses can get VERY LARGE
  - amplification attacks become more effective
- DNSSEC Zone management is complicated
- NSEC implicitly exposes the zone contents
- NSEC3 is extremely obscure and challenging to verify
- Who can use the signed answer, and how?
- Today's partial deployment trust model is useless

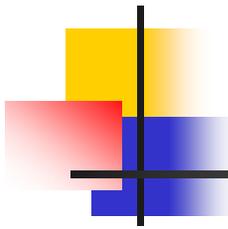
DNSSEC represents a significant investment on the part of the server with unclear benefits for a potential client



# My Opinion

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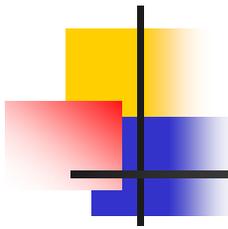
- The DNS would be really very useful and far more straightforward to use for validation if everyone deployed DNSSEC
- The DNS would be far more cumbersome, far more complex to manage, and far more error-prone to operate, if everyone deployed DNSSEC
- And for as long as only some of us deploy DNSSEC its not of much value at the moment!



# Next Steps for DNSSEC?

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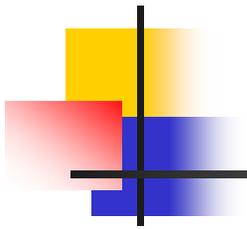
- Complete, top down, all zones, DNSSEC deployment looks like it may never happen
- If all that happens is that only some of us deploy DNSSEC, then the entire DNSSEC effort is largely a waste of time, because of the trust point discovery problem in the current DNSSEC model
- Can we devise a more robust partial deployment model that can deliver benefits to both the DNSSEC signed zone publisher and the DNSSEC-aware resolver client base?
  - Is the DLV model of interest here?
  - Are there other approaches?



# Another Opinion

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**Rebuilding the airplane  
in flight   
since 1994**



Thank You