

# Deploying New DNSSEC Algorithms

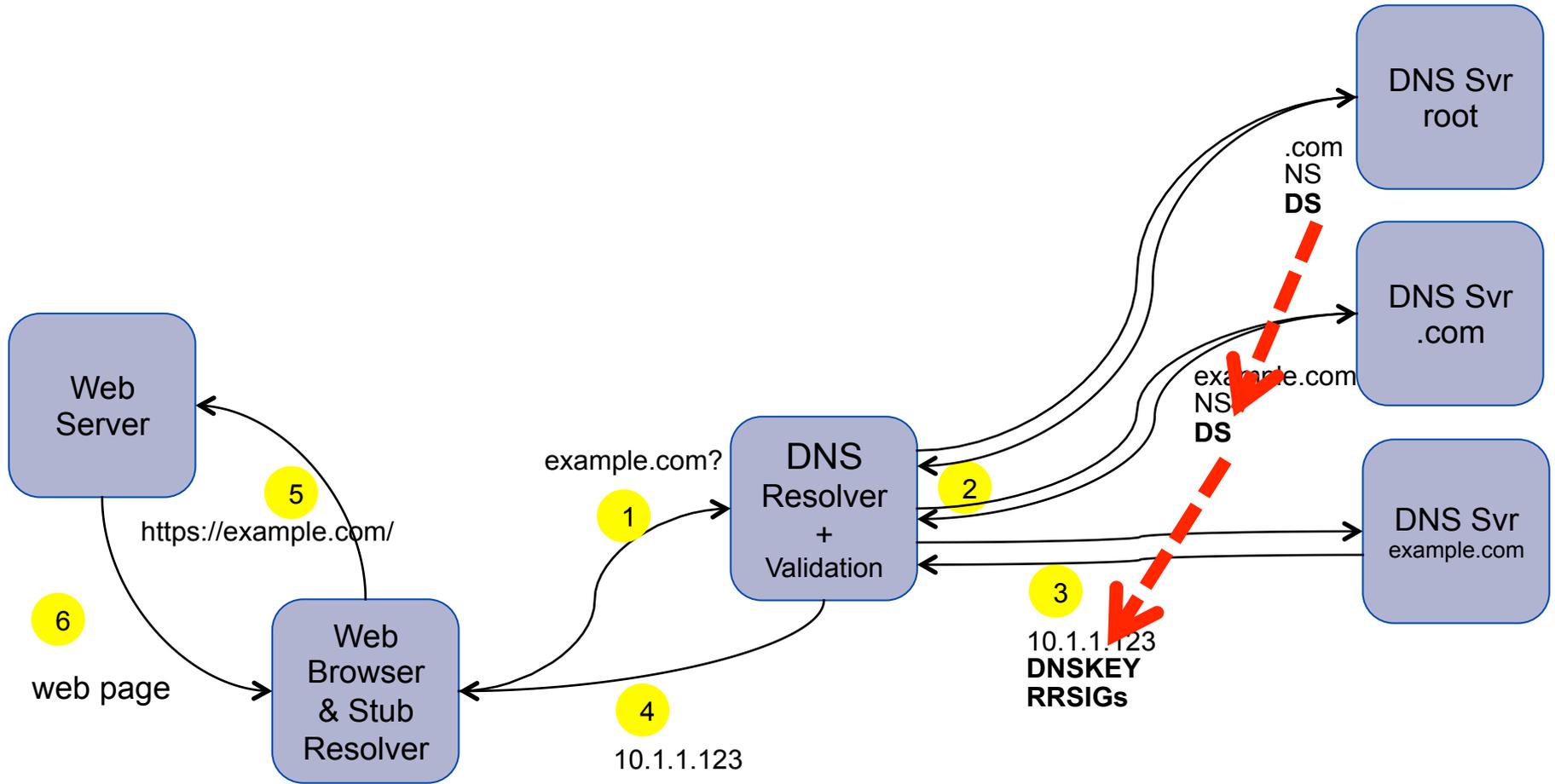
IEPG at IETF 93

19 July 2015

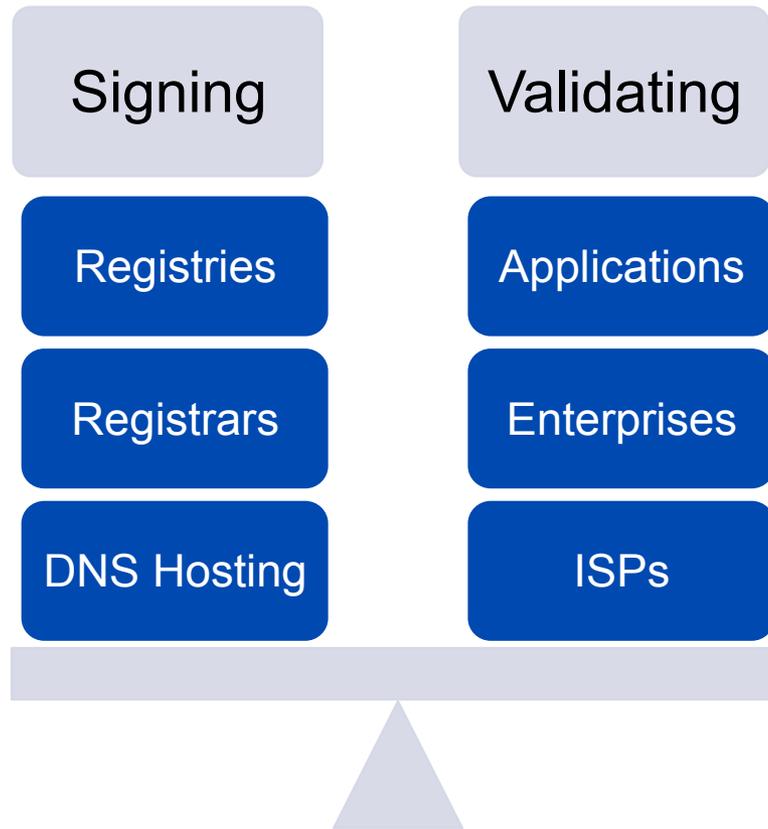
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# A Reminder of How DNSSEC Works



# The Two Parts of DNSSEC



# DNSSEC Algorithms

- **Used to generate keys for *signing***
  - DNSKEY
- **Used in DNSSEC signatures**
  - RRSIG
- **Used for DS record for chain of trust**
  - DS
- **Used in *validation* of DNSSEC records**
  - DNS resolvers

# IANA Registry of DNSSEC Algorithm Numbers

- <http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-sec-alg-numbers/dns-sec-alg-numbers.xhtml>

<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>
0	Reserved	
1	RSA/MD5 (deprecated )	RSAMD5
2	Diffie-Hellman	DH
3	DSA/SHA1	DSA
4	Reserved	
5	RSA/SHA-1	RSASHA1
6	DSA-NSEC3-SHA1	DSA-NSEC3-SHA1
7	RSASHA1-NSEC3-SHA1	RSASHA1-NSEC3-SHA1
8	RSA/SHA-256	RSASHA256
9	Reserved	
10	RSA/SHA-512	RSASHA512
11	Reserved	
12	GOST R 34.10-2001	ECC-GOST
13	ECDSA Curve P-256 wSHA-256	ECDSAP256SHA256
14	ECDSA Curve P-384 wSHA-384	ECDSAP384SHA384
15-122	Unassigned	
123-251	Reserved	
252	Reserved for Indirect Keys	INDIRECT
253	private algorithm	PRIVATEDNS
254	private algorithm OID	PRIVATEOID
255	Reserved	



# BUT... DNSSEC is an RSA world... (part 1)

- **Ed Lewis (ICANN) presenting at CENTR, June 2015**

- **Breakdown of DNSSEC names**

- ◉ 682 thousand DS-owning names
- ◉ 11 thousand RSA-SHA-1
- ◉ 562 thousand RSA-SHA-1-NSEC3
- ◉ 146 thousand RSA-SHA-256
  
- ◉ 453 RSA-SHA-512
- ◉ 16 GOST
- ◉ 38 ECC-256T
- ◉ 14 ECC-384T
- ◉ 6 DSA-SHA-1

- [https://centr.org/system/files/agenda/attachment/rd7-lewis-dnssec\\_cryptographic\\_demographics-20150603.pdf](https://centr.org/system/files/agenda/attachment/rd7-lewis-dnssec_cryptographic_demographics-20150603.pdf)

# BUT... DNSSEC is an RSA world... (part 2)

- Ed Lewis (ICANN) presenting at CENTR, June 2015
- Top algorithms (raw keys, not names)

```
1 million RSA-SHA1-N@1024
208 thousand RSA-SHA256@1024
154 thousand RSA-SHA1-N@2048
152 thousand RSA-SHA256@2048
10 thousand RSA-SHA1@1024
10 thousand RSA-SHA1@2048
1497 RSA-SHA1-N@4096
1124 RSA-SHA256@1280
761 RSA-SHA256@4096
...
...
...
```

```
80 EC-SHA256T@512
36 EC-SHA384T@768
33 ECC-GOST@512
7 DSA-SHA1@3168
2 DSA-SHA1@3166
2 DSA-SHA1@2432
1 DSA-SHA1@3167
```

Non-RSA  
algorithms

- [https://centr.org/system/files/agenda/attachment/rd7-lewis-dnssec\\_cryptographic\\_demographics-20150603.pdf](https://centr.org/system/files/agenda/attachment/rd7-lewis-dnssec_cryptographic_demographics-20150603.pdf)

# “Newer” DNSSEC Algorithms

- **ECDSA – RFC 6605 – April 2012**
- **GOST – RFC 5933 – July 2010**
- **Future:**
  - Ed25519?
    - <https://gitlab.labs.nic.cz/labs/ietf/blob/master/draft-sury-dnskey-ed25519.xml>
  - ChaCha? (RFC 7539)
  - Others coming out of CFRG?

# Why Do We Care About Newer Algorithms?

- **Smaller keys and signatures**
  - Packet size (and avoiding fragmentation)
  - Minimizing potential reflection/DDoS attacks
  - Enable large-scale deployment
    - Ex. CDNs
- **Better cryptography**
  - Move away from 1024-bit RSA

# Aspects of Deploying New Algorithms

- **Validation**
- **Signing / DNS Hosting Operators**
- **Registries**
- **Registrars**
- **Developers**

# Validation

- **Resolvers performing validation need to be updated to accept and use the new algorithm.**
- **Software needs to be updated**
  - Can be an issue of getting the underlying libraries updated
- **Updates need to be deployed**
  - Customer-premises equipment (CPE)
- **Problem – RFC 4035, section 5.2:**

*“If the resolver **does not support any of the algorithms** listed in an authenticated DS RRset, then the resolver will not be able to verify the authentication path to the child zone. In this case, **the resolver SHOULD treat the child zone as if it were unsigned.**”*

# Validation - measurement

- **Geoff Huston at IEPG at IETF 92 (March 2015):**
  - <http://blog.apnic.net/2015/03/23/ietf92-geoff-presents-on-ec-dsa-at-iepg/>
  - 1 in 5 validating resolvers would *not* support ECDSA
  
- **Pier Carlo Chiodi using RIPE Atlas probes (Jan 2015):**
  - <http://blog.pierky.com/dnssec-ecdsa-aware-resolvers-seen-by-ripe-atlas/>
  - “512 probes received an authenticated response for RSA-signed zone, 63 of those (12,3 %) missed the AD flag for the ECDSA-signed one.”

# Signing

- **Software for authoritative DNS servers need updates**
- **Updated software needs to be deployed to signing servers**
- **DNS Hosting Operators (which could be Registrars) need to offer new algorithm to customers**
- **New key with new algorithm needs to co-exist with existing key for some period of time**
  - Size impact

# Registries

- **Some registries are only accepting DS records with certain algorithms**
  - Not accepting new algorithms
- **No way to know what algorithms registries accept**
  - Update EPP feed to indicate what algorithms are accepted?
- **Question: Why do registries need to check algorithm type?**

# Registrars

- **When adding DS records, some registrars only accept certain algorithms in web interface**
- **Example – BEFORE someone asked for ECDSA:**

**DNSSEC**

Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) protect your domain from attacks such as DNS cache poison attacks and DNS spoofing. Your DNS provider can provide you with the values you need to activate DNSSEC.

Key tag	Key type	Digest
	DSA/SHA1	SHA256
	DSA/SHA1-NSEC3/SHA1	
	ECC	
	RSA/SHA1	
	RSA/SHA1-NSEC3/SHA1	
	RSA/SHA256	
	RSA/SHA512	

Registered hostnames

Register public hostnames on your domain by IP address so they can be found without first resolving your domain in the DNS. Entries here are commonly called "glue records" and are needed when a domain's name servers serve on one of its subdomains.

No DS records have been set up.

# Registrars

- **Good news! – AFTER someone asked for ECDSA:**

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring DNSSEC. A dropdown menu is open, listing several cryptographic algorithms with their corresponding key tags:

- 3: DSA/SHA1
- 4: ECC
- 5: RSA/SHA1
- 6: DSA/SHA1-NSEC3/SHA1
- 7: RSA/SHA1-NSEC3/SHA1
- 8: RSA/SHA256
- 10: RSA/SHA512
- 13: ECDSA/P256/SHA256
- 14: ECDSA/P384/SHA384

The interface also includes a 'Key tag' input field, a 'KEY TAG ?' label, a 'Type' dropdown menu currently set to 'SHA1', a 'Digest' input field, and an 'Add' button. Below the dropdown, there are labels for 'PE ?' and 'DIGEST ?', and a message stating 'No DS records have been set up.' The background text partially visible includes 'Domain Name System spoofing. Your DNSSEC records protect your domain from attacks such as DNS cache poison attacks and DNS spoofing. The values you need to activate DNSSEC.' and 'Registered hostnames on your domain by IP address so they can be found without first resolving your domain in the DNS. Entries here are'.

- **But this requires someone asking registrars to support new algorithms... and the registrars making the appropriate updates.**

# Registrars

- **Question: why do registrars *need* to check the algorithm type?**
  - Is this attempting to protect users from themselves? Minimize support calls?
- **What is the harm in advertising an “unknown” algorithm type?**
- **Answer: Stop restricting and just accept all DS records.**
  - Does this come down to a user interface issue?

# Developers

- **Give developers a list, they will check it!**
- **Sooo... IANA DNSSEC algorithm list:**
  - <http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-sec-alg-numbers/dns-sec-alg-numbers.xhtml>
- **But... in this case bounds-checking is not necessary (if we accept idea that registrars/registries should accept all algorithms).**
- **Need to modify software to allow all algorithms**
  - or simply not check algorithm type
  - or check IANA registry on some periodic interval

# Next Steps

- **Help people understand value and need to support new algorithms**
- **Document these steps in a form that can be distributed (ex. Internet-draft)**
- **Identify and act on actions. Examples:**
  - Understand implications of registrars/registries simply NOT doing any checking on algorithm types.
  - Survey registries to find out which restrict algorithms in DS records
    - Explore idea of communicating accepted algorithms in EPP
  - Encourage registrars to accept wider range of algorithms (or to stop checking)
  - Encourage developers to accept all IANA-listed algorithms (or to stop checking)

# Draft IAB Statement on Crypto Algorithm Agility

- <https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-iab-crypto-alg-agility>

*Many IETF protocols use cryptographic algorithms to provide confidentiality, integrity, authentication or digital signature. Communicating peers must support a common set of cryptographic algorithms for these mechanisms to work properly. This memo provides guidelines to ensure that protocols have the ability to migrate from one mandatory-to-implement algorithm suite to another over time.*

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**Thank You!**