

DNSSEC zone-signing tool chest

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```
$ dig 1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa naptr
```



DNS used to be easy

Set up a name server. Any name server.

Add a zone or two

```
@           3600 IN SOA u.six53.net. noc.six53.net. (
                1 86400 10800 3600000 3600 )
86400 IN NS c.six53.net.
86400 IN NS a.six53.net.
3600 IN MX 10 mail.jpemens.org.
www        3600 IN A  10.0.1.2
mail       3600 IN A  10.0.1.3
```

Done

If it worked, it worked for ever and a day

DNS has become a wee more complex

Set up a server which supports DNSSEC

Create a zone (or two)

Create private and public keys

Sign the zone

Go to previous step

Keys

Typically a zone will be signed by two or more keys

KSK

○ Key-Signing Key

ZSK

○ Zone-Signing Key

Algorithms

○ Lots to choose from: RSAMD5, DSA, ECC, RSASHA1,
RSASHA1-NSEC3, RSASHA256, ECC-GOST, ...

Signatures

RRSIGs

- Have inception and expiration dates
 - Fixed timestamp in UTC, not relative period like TTL
- Must be renewed before expiration date expires!
 - Monitoring
 - <https://github.com/dotse/dnssec-monitor>

Authenticated denial of existence

NSEC

- Proves non-existence using signed record that indicates nothing between "ldap" and "mail".
- NSEC data generated for the whole zone
- Zone becomes "walkable". (Privacy policy?)

NSEC3 opt-in

- Proves non-existence using signed record that indicates nothing is between H("ldap") and H("mail") in hash order.
- NSEC3 opt-in data is generated for the whole zone

NSEC3 opt-out

- Same as opt-in, but NSEC3 opt-out is not generated for whole zone but only for authoritative data and for delegation to signed zones.
 - e.g. .FR has around 4M records but only handful of signatures

Open-Source Signers

- BIND smart-signing
- BIND auto-sign
- ZKT
- OpenDNSSEC
- PowerDNS (>= 3.0)
- Other

BIND utilities: create keys

Generate a ZSK and a KSK

```
$ dnssec-keygen -a RSASHA256 -b 1024 jpmens.org
Generating key pair..
Kjpmens.org.+008+56445
```

```
$ dnssec-keygen -a RSASHA256 -b 1024 -f ksk jpmens.org
Generating key pair..
Kjpmens.org.+008+61999
```

- ### The .key files contain the public key (i.e. the DNSKEY record). Keep .private files safe

```
$ ls -l K*
Kjpmens.org.+008+56445.key
Kjpmens.org.+008+56445.private
Kjpmens.org.+008+61999.key
Kjpmens.org.+008+61999.private
```

BIND utilities: sign zone

❑ Sign zone: smart signing

```
$ dnssec-signzone -S -o jpmens.org zone.db  
Fetching ZSK 56445/RSASHA256 from key repository.  
Fetching KSK 61999/RSASHA256 from key repository.  
Verifying zone using following algorithms: RSASHA256.  
Zone signing complete:  
Algorithm: RSASHA256: KSKs: 1 act, 0 stand-by 0 revoked  
                                  ZSKs: 1 act, 0 stand-by 0 revoked  
zone.db.signed
```

❑ Signed

```
$ wc zone.db*  
 6 36 242 zone.db  
101 293 3982 zone.db.signed
```

Zone file: after signing

```
File written on Thu Mar 10 13:55:33 2011  
jpmens.org. version 8 0  
jpmens.org. 3600 IN SOA m.riak3.net. noc.riak3.net. (1  
                  serial  
                  refresh 1 day)  
                  expire 1 week 6 days 14 hours)  
                  minimum 1 hour)  
3600 IN NS ns1.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns2.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns3.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns4.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns5.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns6.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns7.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns8.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns9.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns10.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns11.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns12.riak3.net.  
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3600 IN NS ns16.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns17.riak3.net.  
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3600 IN NS ns49.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns50.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns51.riak3.net.  
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3600 IN NS ns85.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns86.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns87.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns88.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns89.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns90.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns91.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns92.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns93.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns94.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns95.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns96.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns97.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns98.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns99.riak3.net.  
3600 IN NS ns100.riak3.net.
```

BIND utilities: sign zone (2)

❑ dnssec-signzone also creates DS set for submission to parent zone

```
jpmens.org. IN DS 61999 8 1 DC2FB...525E0  
jpmens.org. IN DS 61999 8 2 1DA...78A5D1E8
```

❑ Parent zone needs DS record(s)

❑ Some registrars expect DNSKEY from which they compute DS

❑ Submission is "difficult"

BIND: configure server

❑ BIND has to be told to serve DNSSEC-signed zones

```
options {  
    dnssec-enable yes;  
};
```

```
zone "jpmens.org" in {  
    type "master";  
    file "zone.db.signed";  
};
```

❑ NSD serves DNSSEC-signed zones without special configuration

BIND auto-sign

- ❑ Since BIND 9.7
- ❑ Key files include meta data as comments, used by BIND

```
$ head -4 Kjpmens.org.+008+61999.key
; This is a key-signing key, keyid 61999, jpmens.org.
; Created: 20110310184842 (Thu Mar 10 19:48:42 2011)
; Publish: 20110310184842 (Thu Mar 10 19:48:42 2011)
; Activate: 20110310184842 (Thu Mar 10 19:48:42 2011)
```
- ❑ Utility `dnssec-settime` modifies that meta data
- ❑ BIND uses embedded meta data as key policy during smart-signing (-S) and auto-signing

BIND auto-sign (cont'd)

- ❑ Automatic zone signing (BIND >= 9.7)

```
zone "jpmens.org" in {
    type master;
    key-directory "keys";
    update-policy local;
    auto-dnssec maintain;
    sig-validity-interval 30; // days
    file "jpmens.org";
};
```
- ❑ BIND daemon (named) automatically signs zone
- ❑ "maintain" means sign as new records are updated (RFC 2136)
- ❑ If keys are available in key-directory, adding DNSKEY records, performs key rollover

ZKT: Zone Key Tool

- ❑ Created by Holger Zuleger <http://www.hznet.de/dns/zkt/> in BIND contrib/
- ❑ Wrapper around `dnssec-keygen` and `dnssec-signzone`
- ❑ Policy file per zone / per directory

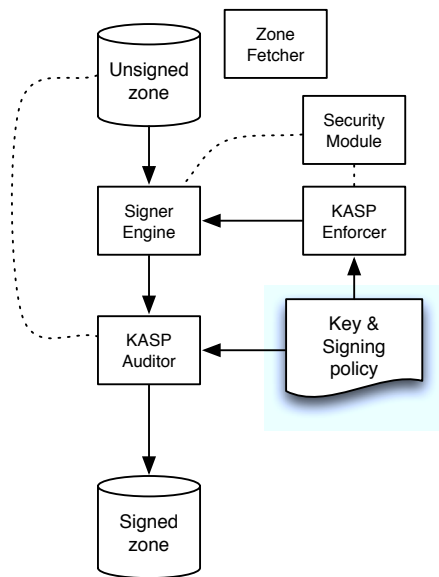
```
/zones
- dnssec.conf
- net/
  example.net/
  - zone.db
- zone.db.signed
```
- ❑ Automates key generation and zone signing
- ❑ Ideal for cron(8)

```
zkt-signer -D . -v
```
- ❑ Can work recursively over directory tree

OpenDNSSEC

- ❑ Created as a "turn-key solution"
- ❑ Supports HSM & provides SoftHSM (PKCS#11)
- ❑ Automatic key management
- ❑ Database support (SQLite3 & MySQL)
- ❑ Large dependency list (Ruby, Idns, libxml, Ruby Gems, db, Botan)
- ❑ Configuration in XML files, copied to database
- ❑ Supports NOTIFY/AXFR to signing engine; script invoked when zone signed
- ❑ Performance & concurrency are issues with many zones
- ❑ Complex

OpenDNSSEC Architecture



OpenDNSSEC

- Notifications
 - DNS NOTIFY to zonefetcher for incoming AXFR
 - DS notify script to submit DS to parent

PowerDNS

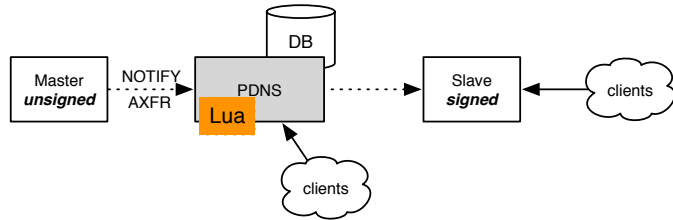
- PowerDNS 3.0 (almost ready for prime time)
- Supports pre-signed zones or live-signing operations
- Otherwise zone data and keys/signatures separate
- Small change in database schema
- Off we go:
 - \$ pdnssec secure-zone jpmens.org
- That's it. Honest!

PowerDNS (cont'd)

- Can import existing (BIND) keys (v1.2)
- Keys are in back-end database (gmysql, gpgsql, gsqlite) and need to be protected
 - It's a bit like a private key for your HTTPS server
 - Alternatively run in pre-signed mode
 - Encrypted file system
- Supports NSEC and NSEC3
- Signatures (RRSIG records) are calculated on the fly
 - Inception: previous Thursday
 - Expiration: Thursday two weeks later
 - No issue if PDNS is authoritative, but watch out if hidden master
- No DNSSEC relevance: PDNS 3.0 also has TSIG for AXFR

PowerDNS: modes of operation

- Authoritative
- In-line signer



- Lua script on AXFR
 - Consistent SOA, NS RRset
 - Timestamp
- <http://mens.de/:/c8>

PowerDNS: pdnssec

- New utility: pdnssec

```
$ pdnssec secure-zone $z # creates 2 keys
$ pdnssec add-zone-key $z ksk rsasha256 # adds ksk
$ pdnssec show-zone $z # output formatted
```

Zone has hashed NSEC3 semantics
Zone is not presigned

keys:

```
ID = 7 (KSK), tag = 41120, algo = 8, bits = 2048
KSK DNSKEY = jpmens.org IN DNSKEY 257 3 8 Aw..5uc8=
DS = jpmens.org IN DS 41120 8 1 3296abd...b93
DS = jpmens.org IN DS 41120 8 2 4bb00a5...falb78b
DS = jpmens.org IN DS 41120 8 3 3c01686...50be3e4
ID = 8 (ZSK), tag = 50853, algo = 8, bits = 1024 Active: 1
ID = 9 (ZSK), tag = 8751, algo = 8, bits = 1024 Active: 0
```

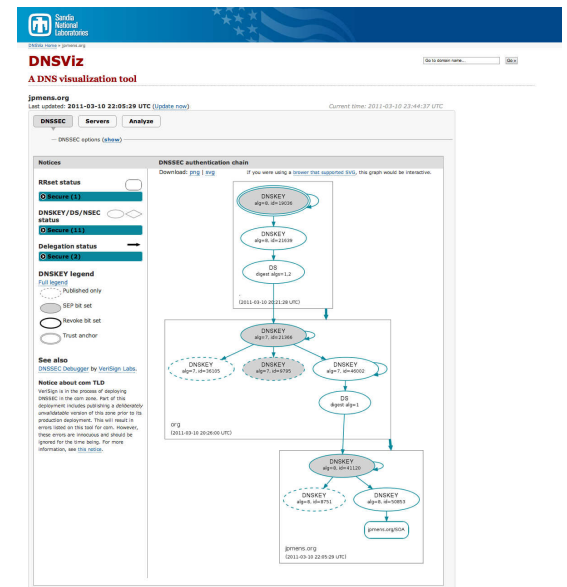
Other tools

- Phreebird
 - DNSSEC proxy, automatic key generation, real-time signing. Proof of concept by @dakami
- <http://mens.de/:/9d>

Verify your zones!

- DNSViz

<http://dnsviz.net/>



Testing & verification

- Configure island of trust in Unbound (or BIND) to test your authoritative server
- DNScheck
<http://dnscheck.iis.se/>
- ZoneCheck
<http://zonecheck.fr>
- DNSSEC Debugger
<http://dnssec-debugger.verisignlabs.com/>
- YAZVS (Yet Another Zone Validation Script)
<http://yazvs.verisignlabs.com/>
- DeNIC NAST
<http://www.denic.de/en/background/nast.html>
- SURFnet DNSSEC monitor
<http://www.dnssecmonitor.org/>

How to choose a signing system

- Define required level of automation
- Number and size of zones
- Required security
 - Keys on file system
 - Hardware Security Module
- Define Policies
 - Key lengths & algorithms
 - Signature lifetimes
 - Key rollovers

Lessons learned

- Always use recent software releases, even if it means building your own
- Monitor. More than you ever did
- When choosing your signing platform, throw things at it
- You need lots of random data (hw dongles)
- Get a good calendar & reminder program
- Choosing an HSM is a PITA
- DNSSEC means more data, more CPU, and more traffic. Oh, and more problems
- Did I say use recent software releases?

#FAILS

Date	TLD	Signer	Reason
20080528	NL	OpenDNSSEC	Partial zone published
20091013	SE	ODS+BIND	Corrupt zone published (not DNSSEC) [2]
20101007	BE	Homebrew	Expired signatures [4]
20100604	ARPA	?	Expired signatures [5]
20100913	UK	OpenDNSSEC	Signing failure upon failover (HSM) [3]
20100512	DE	Java	Partial zone published (not DNSSEC) [1]
20110212	FR	ODS+BIND	Invalid sigs on NSEC3 disprove DS (BIND bug)
20110215	e164	Secure64	No RRSIG on KSK [6]
20110222	KG	?	RRSIG inception times hours in future [7]

@npua: Extrapolation: If you don't hit an operational snag, DNSSEC will get you

- 1: <http://www.denic.de/denic-im-dialog/maillinglisten/public-l.html?url=msg04454.xml>
- 2: <http://royal.pingdom.com/2009/10/13/sweden%E2%80%99s-internet-broken-by-dns-mistake/>
- 3: <http://www.nominet.org.uk/registrars/systems/serviceannouncements/?contentId=7872>
- 4: <https://lists.dns-oarc.net/pipermail/dns-operations/2010-October/006166.html>
- 5: <http://dnssec-deployment.org/pipermail/dnssec-deployment/2010-June/003881.html>
- 6: <http://dnssec-deployment.org/pipermail/dnssec-deployment/2011-March/004842.html>
- 7: <http://dnssec-deployment.org/pipermail/dnssec-deployment/2011-February/004816.html>



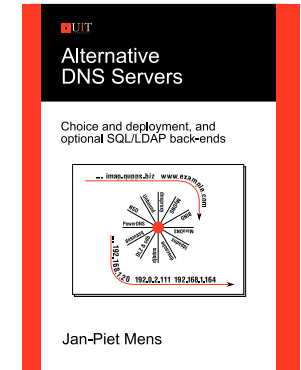
@nerdybits

Further reading

- DNSSEC Operational Practices, version 2
[http://tools.ietf.org/html/ \ draft-ietf-dnsop-rfc4641bis-06](http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-dnsop-rfc4641bis-06)
- ENISA Good Practices Guide
[http://www.enisa.europa.eu/act/res/ \ technologies/tech/gpgdnssec](http://www.enisa.europa.eu/act/res/technologies/tech/gpgdnssec)
- NIST Secure Domain Name System (DNS) Deployment Guide
<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html>

Further reading

- Alternative DNS Servers, UIT, 2009, Jan-Piet Mens
<http://mens.de/:/altdns>



Thank you

Questions?

Whoami

```
$ dig 1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa naptr
```

```
;; ANSWER SECTION:  
1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa. 3575 IN NAPTR 3 10 "u" "E2U+http" "!^.*$!http:mens.de!" .  
1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa. 3575 IN NAPTR 3 20 "u" "E2U+http" "!^.*$!http:blog.fupps.com!" .  
1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa. 3575 IN NAPTR 4 10 "u" "E2U+mailto" "!^.*$!mailto:jp@mens.de!" .  
1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa. 3575 IN NAPTR 1 10 "u" "E2U+sip" "!^.*$!sip:5552064@siggate.de!" .  
1.1.0.3.3.0.8.1.7.1.9.4.e164.arpa. 3575 IN NAPTR 2 10 "u" "E2U+tel" "!^.*$!tel:+491718033011!" .
```