

DNSSEC key maintenance

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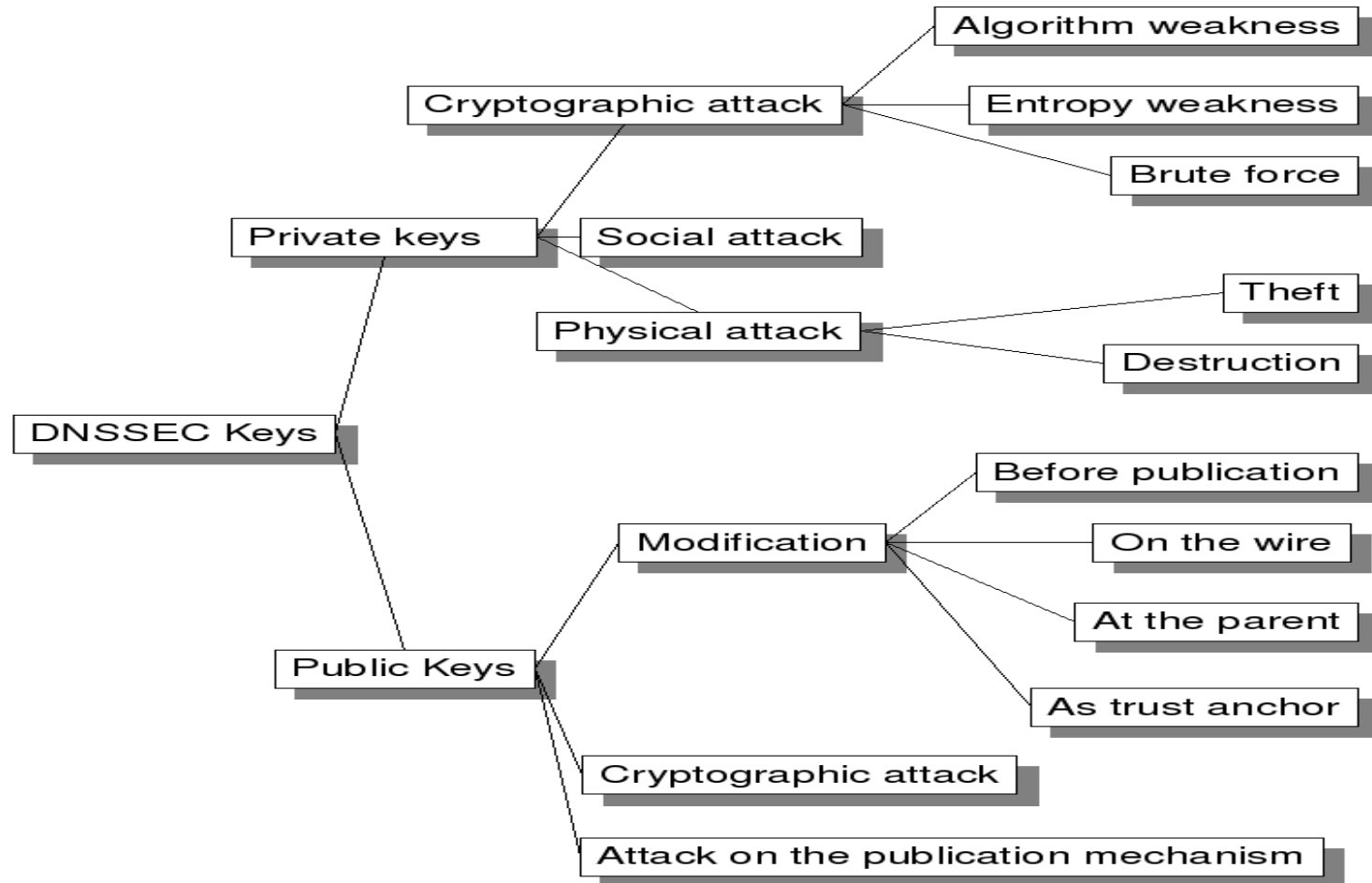
Overview

- 'Desk-study'
- Failure modes:
 - Attacks on keys
 - Operational mishaps
- Key management:
 - Deployment choices
 - Rollover
 - Storage
 - Publication

There's more to DNS(SEC)

- Repository corruption
 - Domain Hijacking
 - Compromised machines
 - Man-in-the-Middle
 - DOS attacks
 - Snooping
 - NSEC walking
 - Monitoring
 - And more
-
- But I won't go into those

Attacks!



Private keys

- Cryptographic attack
 - Algorithm weakness
 - Entropy weakness
 - Brute force
- Social attack
- Physical attack
 - Theft
 - Destruction

Public keys

- Modification attack
 - Before publication
 - On the wire
 - At the parent
 - As trust anchor
- Cryptographic attack
- Attack on the publication mechanism

Deployment choices

- Policy, policy, policy
- Staff
- Algorithm(s)
- Key lifetimes
- Rollovers
- Automation

Rollover

- Periodic rollover
- Emergency rollover
- Algorithm rollover

Simple example

Validator

Cache

Auth server

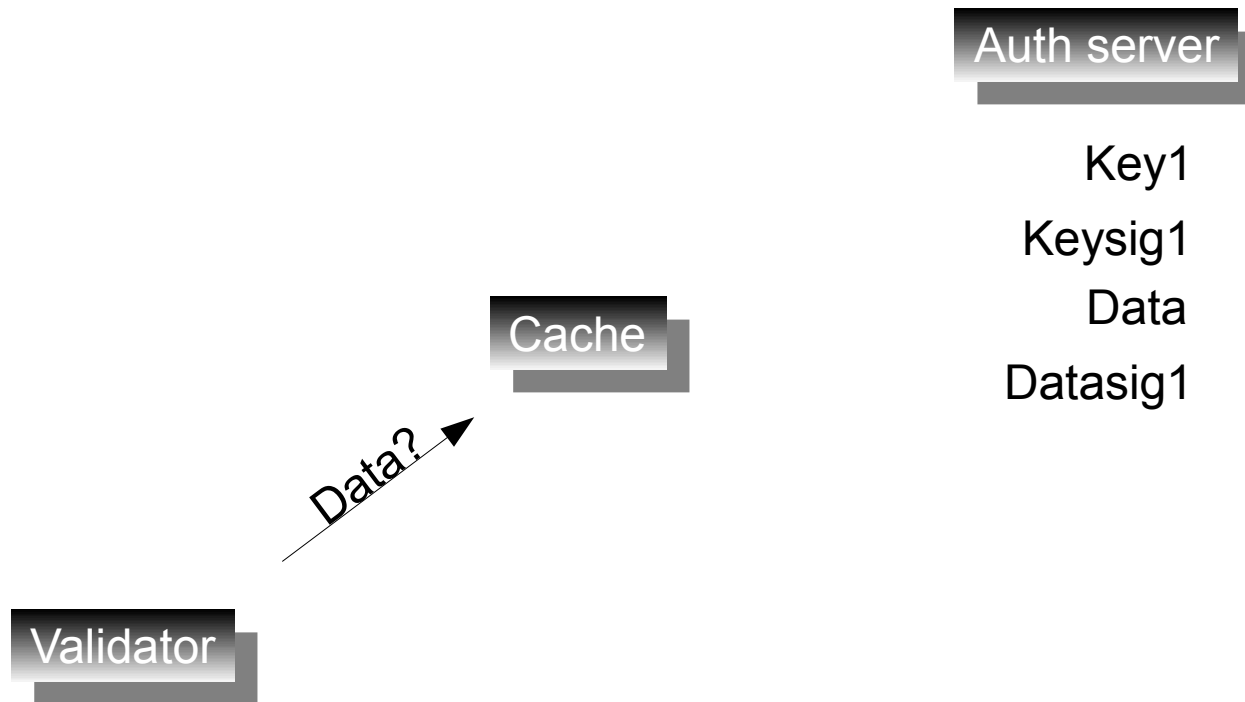
Key1

Keysig1

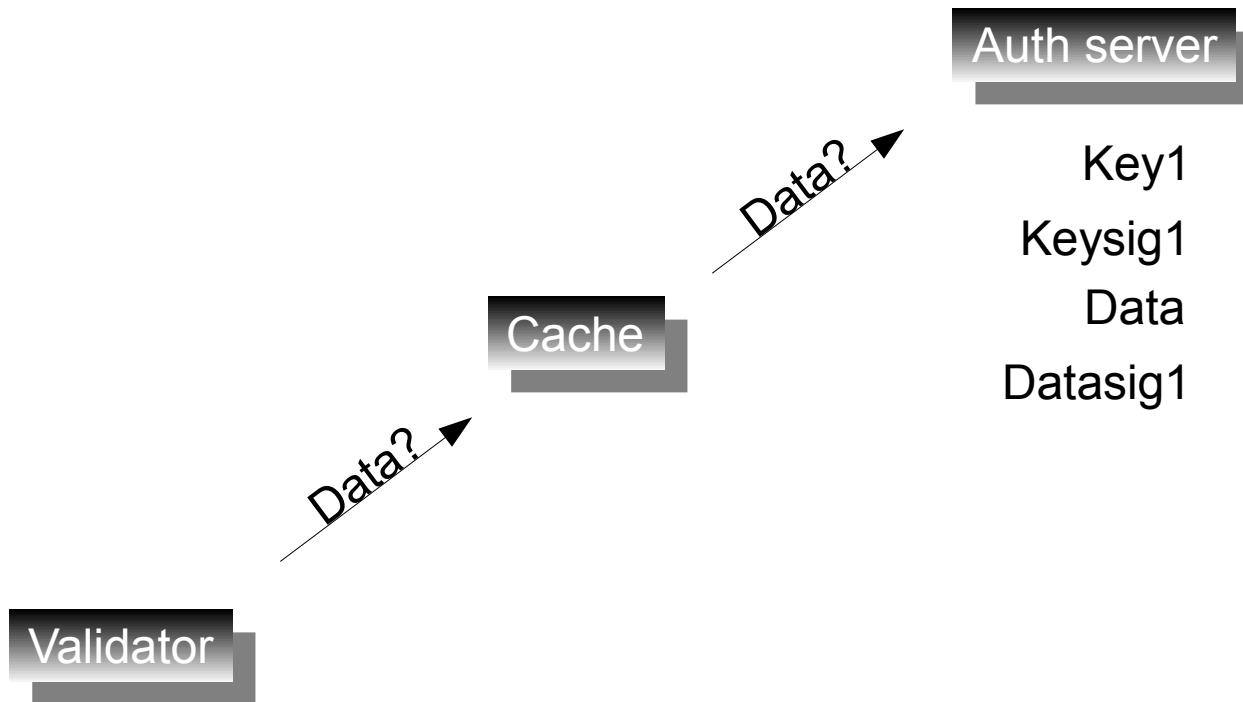
Data

Datasig1

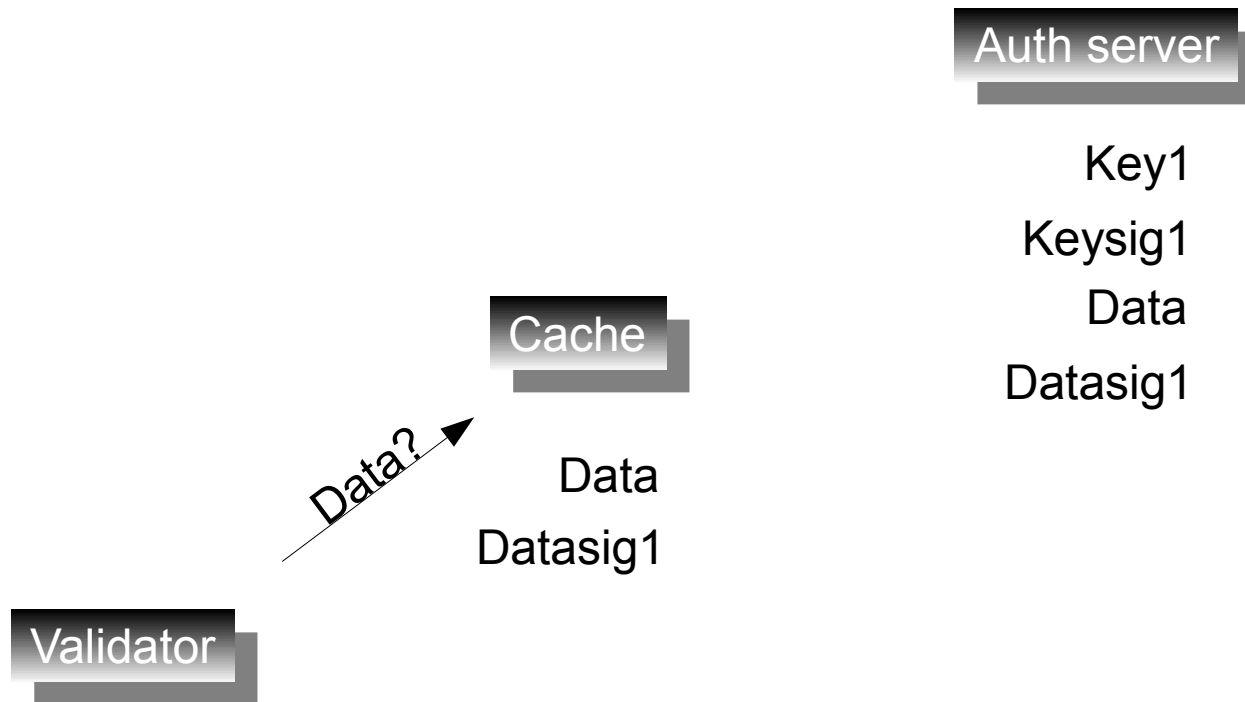
Simple example



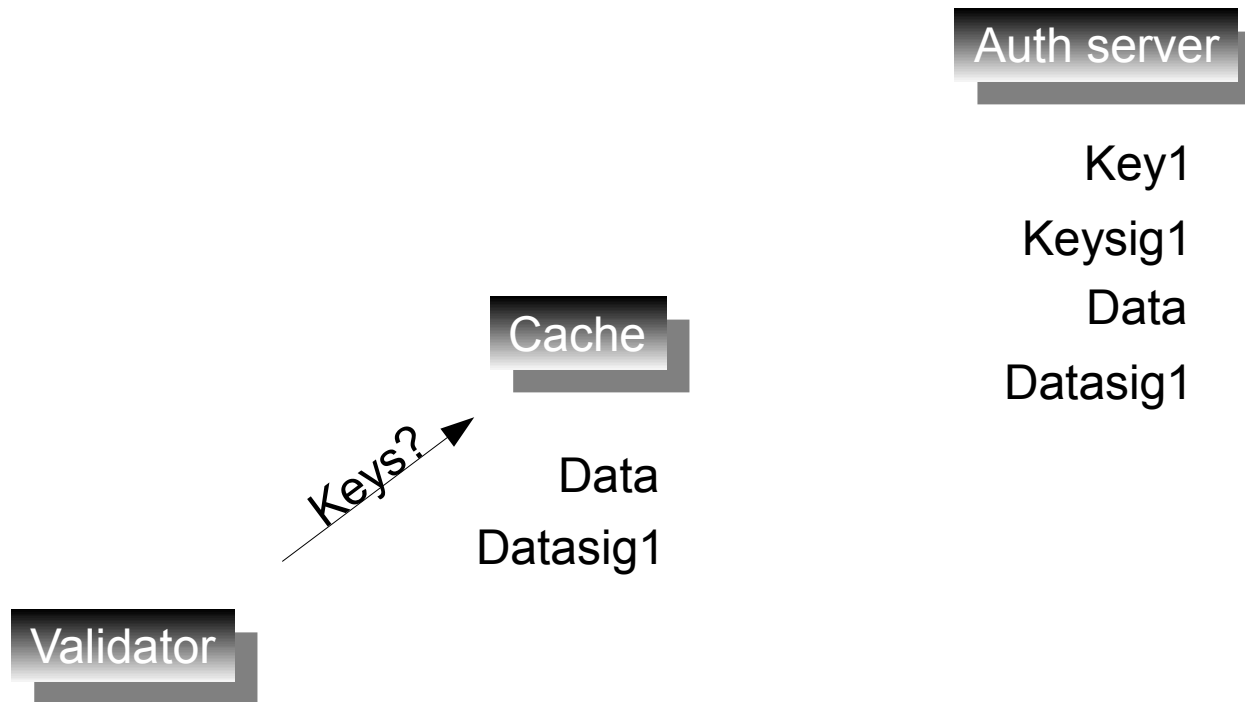
Simple example



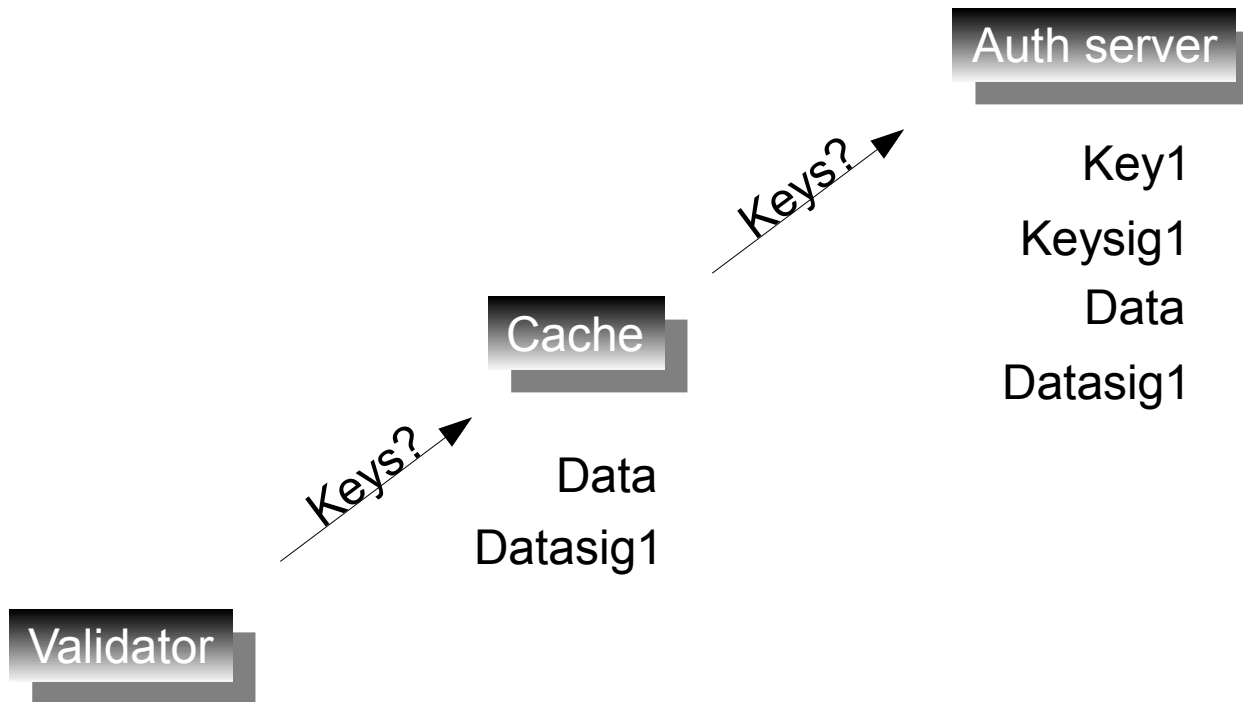
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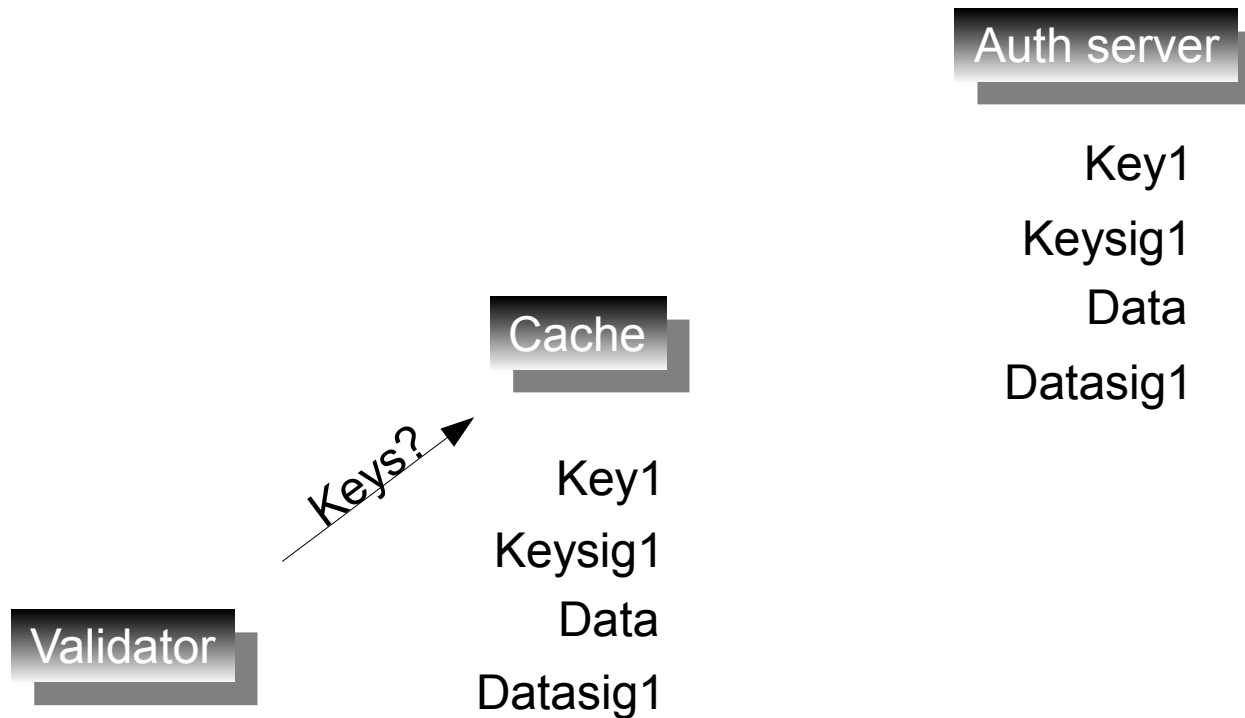
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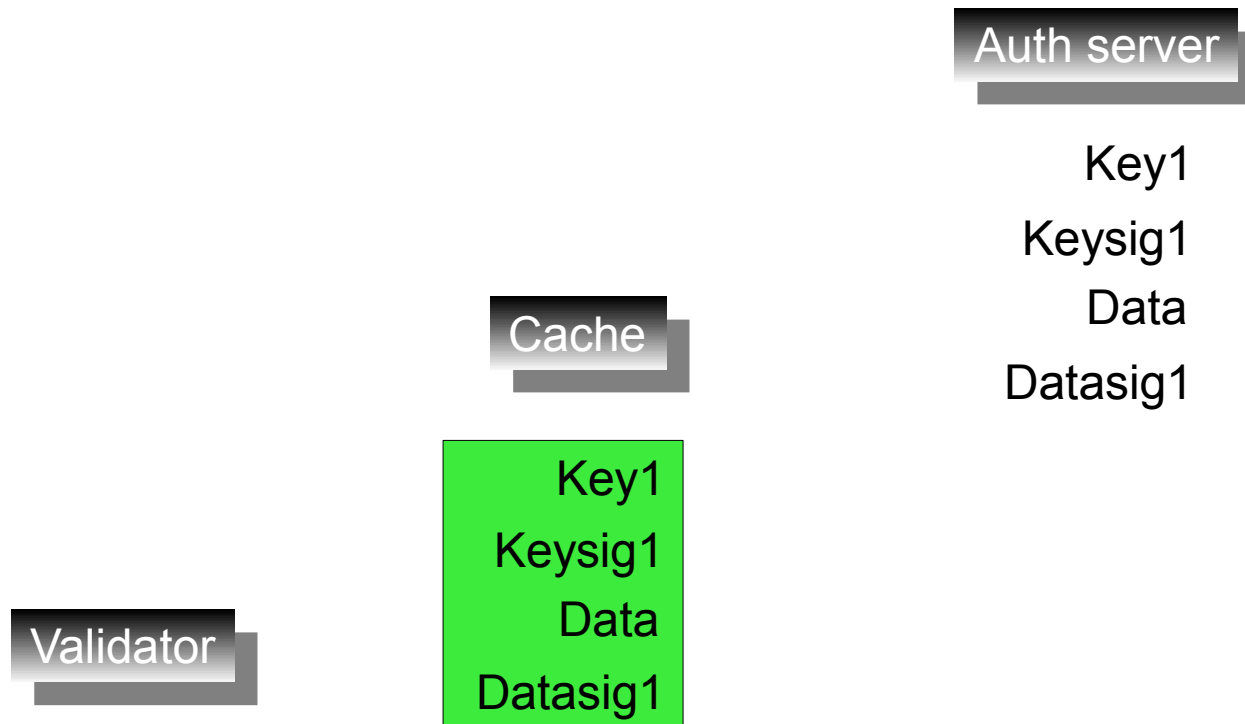
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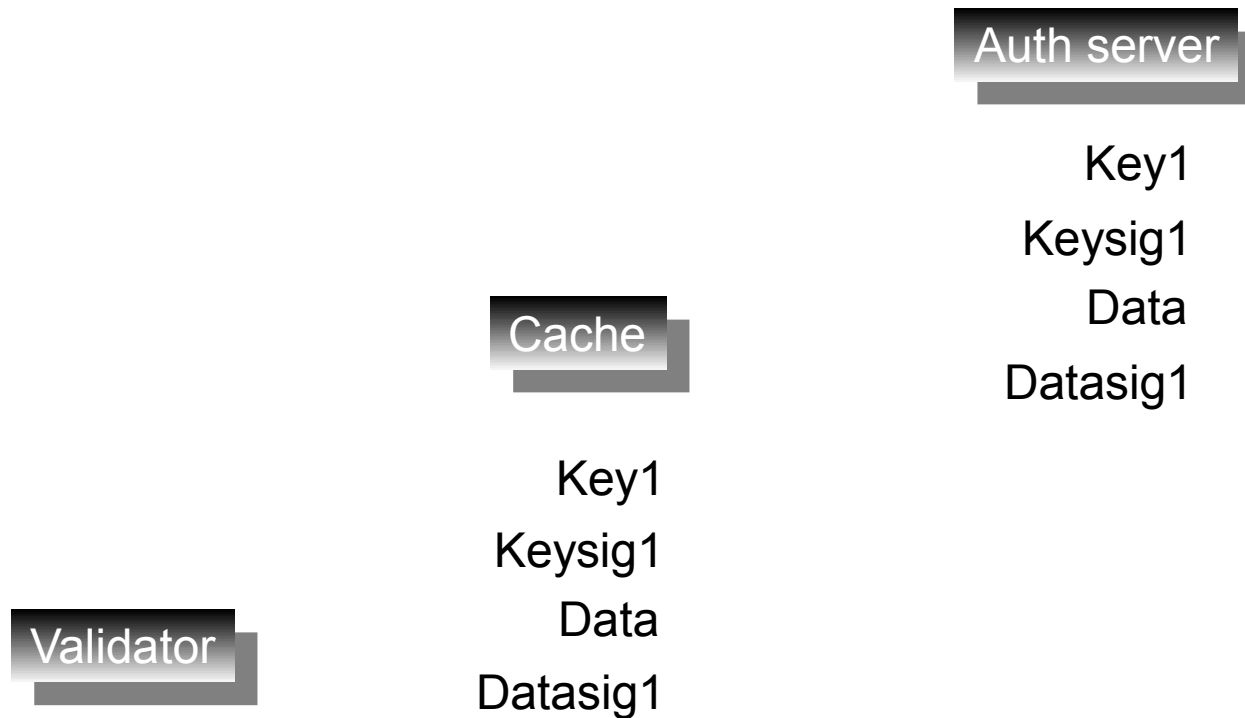
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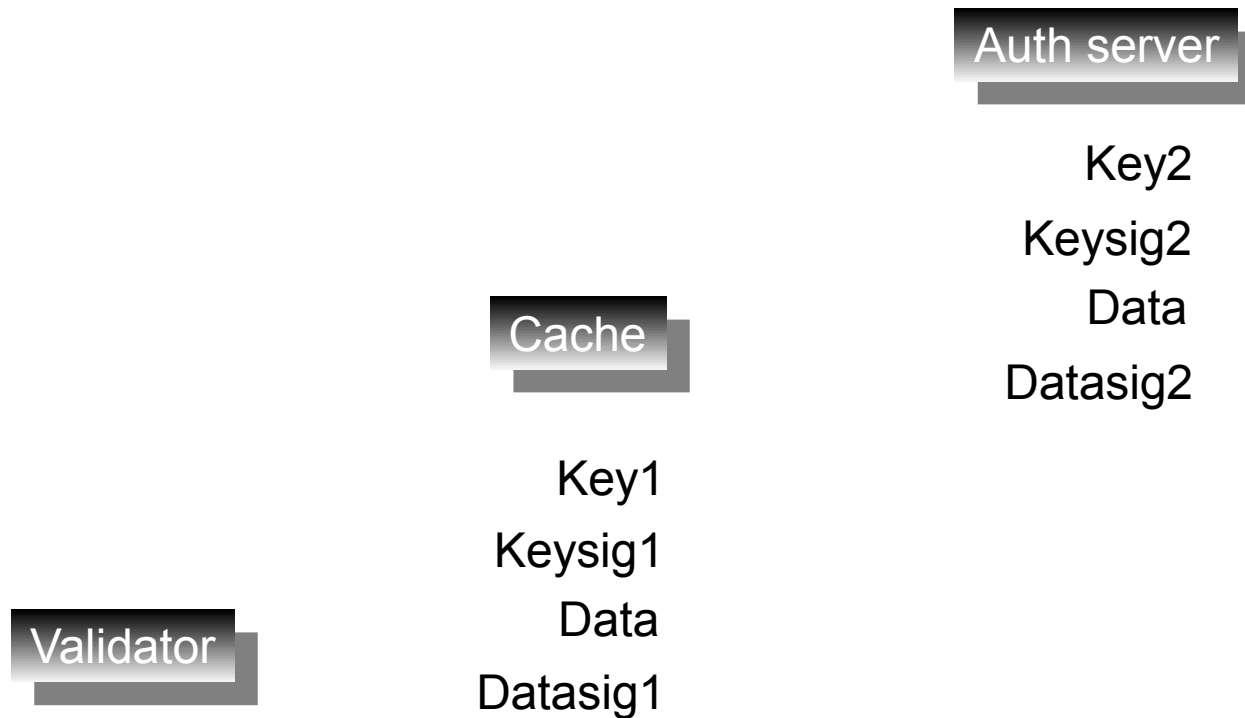
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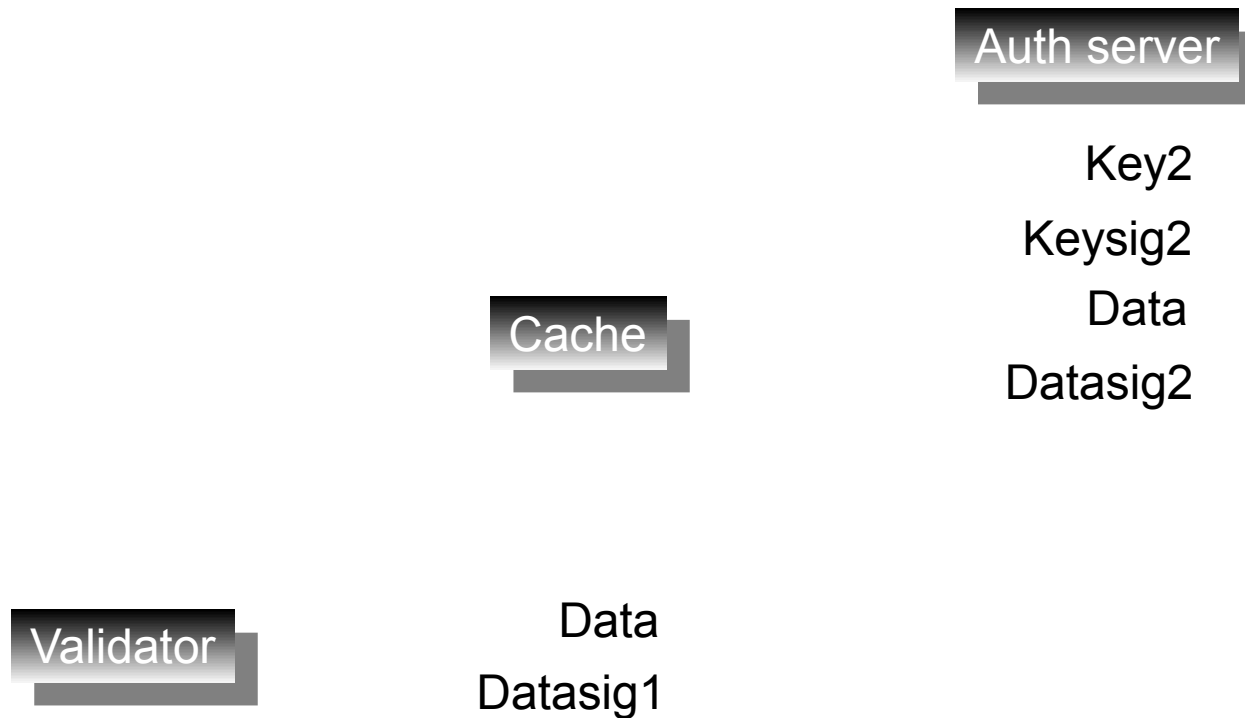
Plain replacement



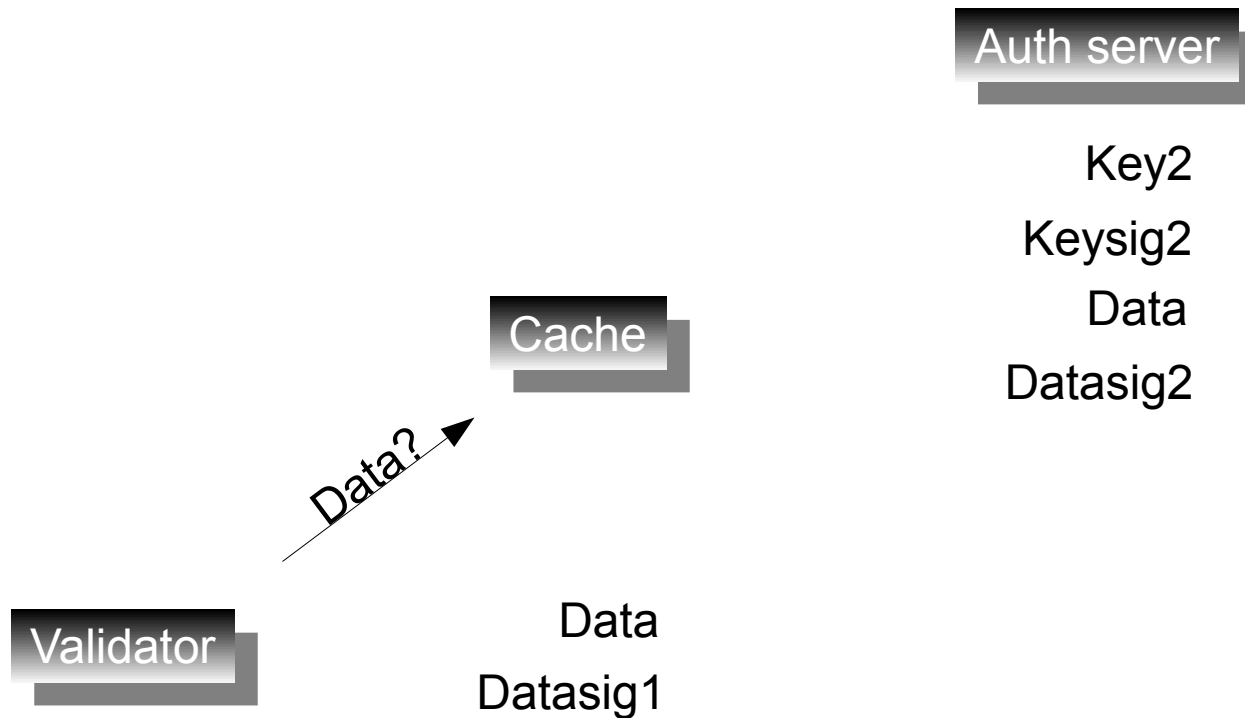
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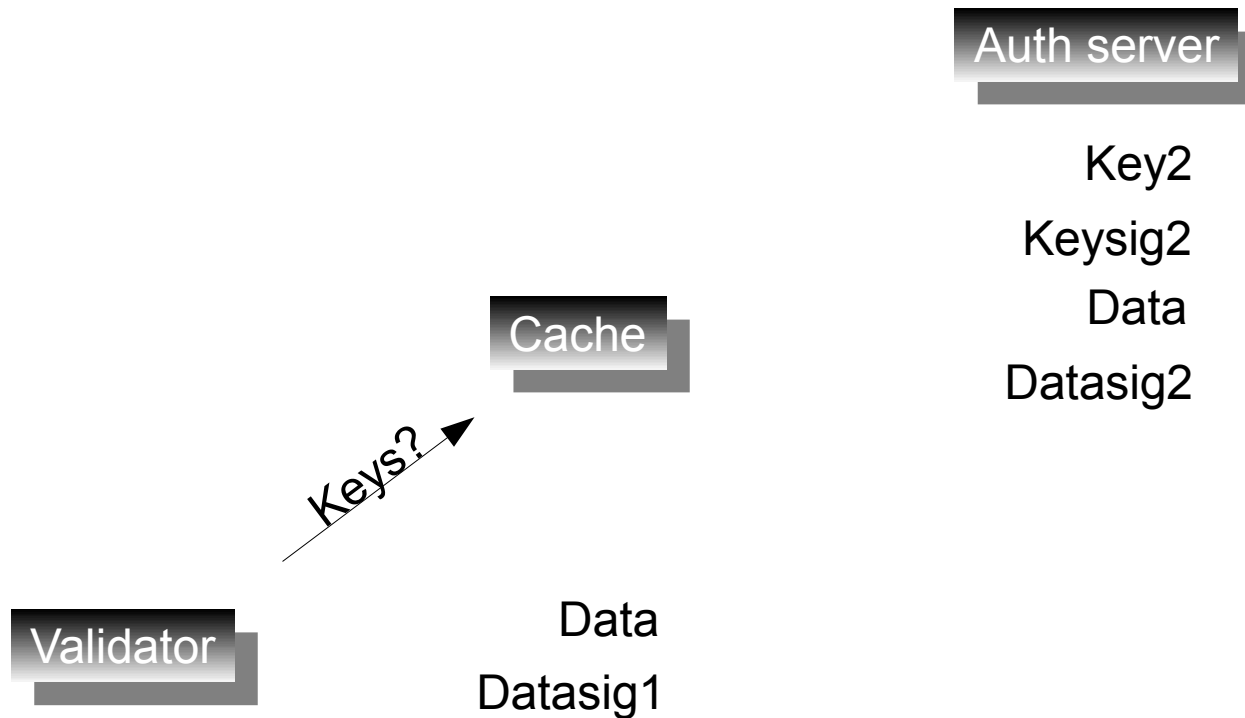
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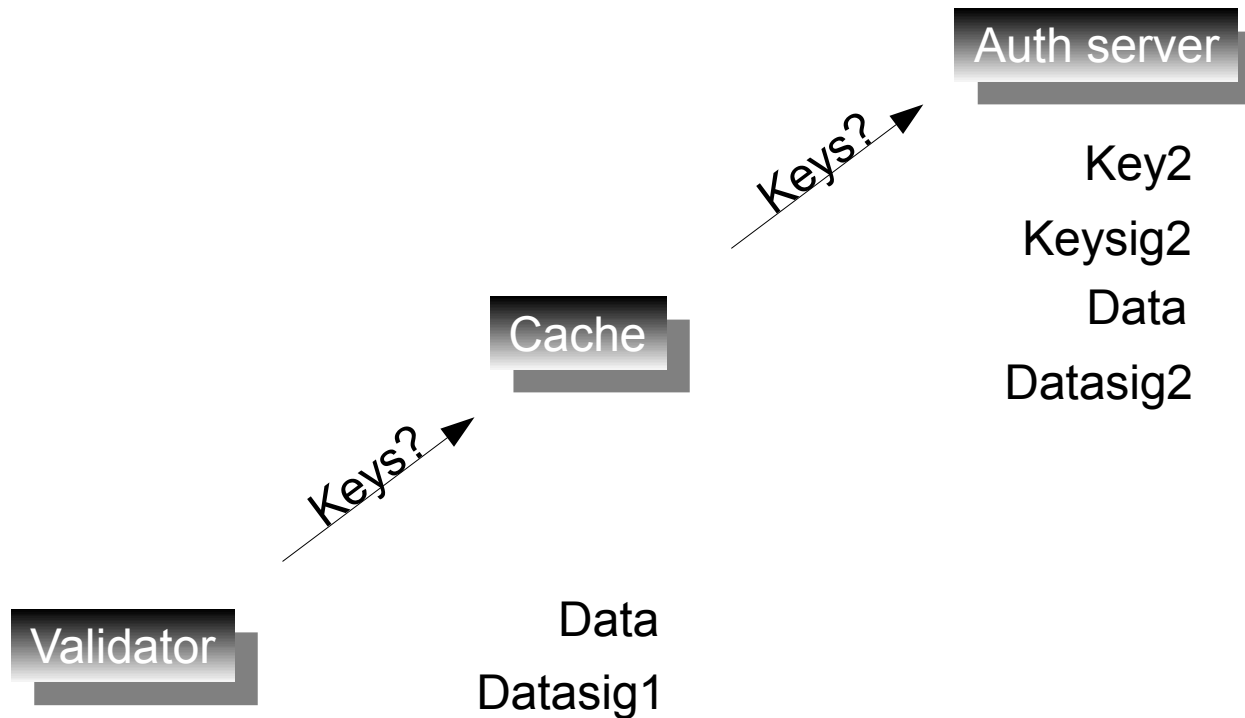
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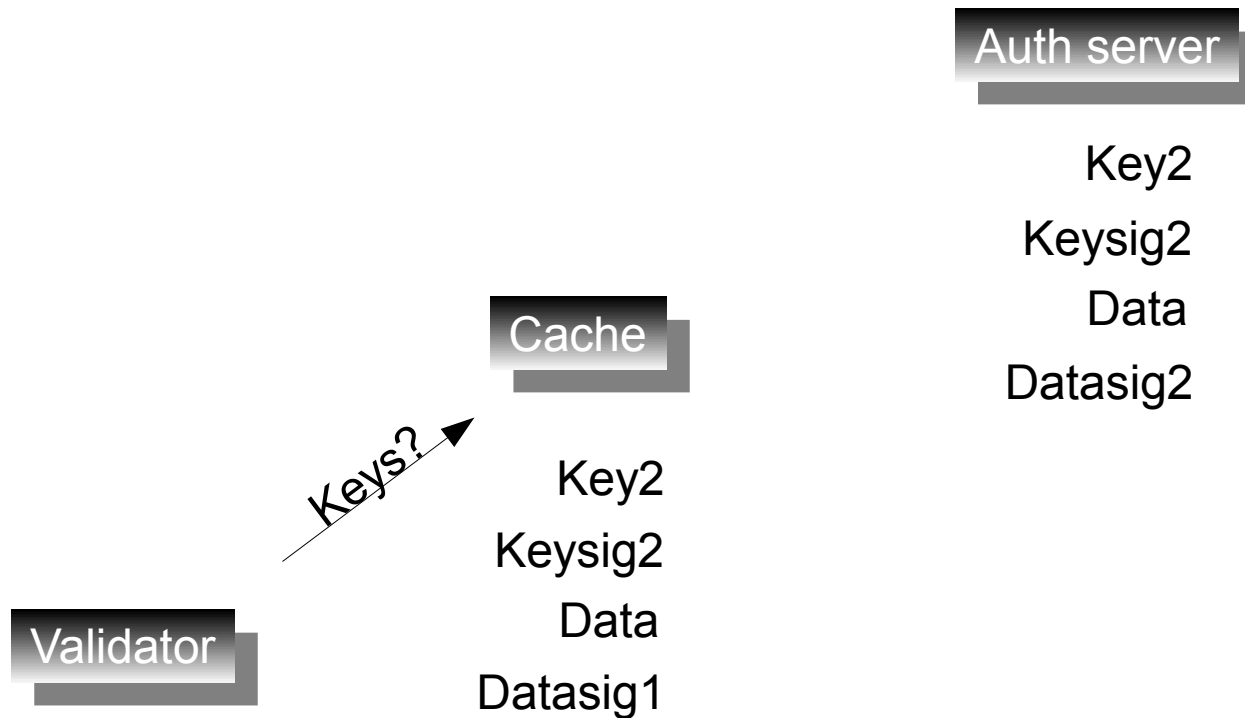
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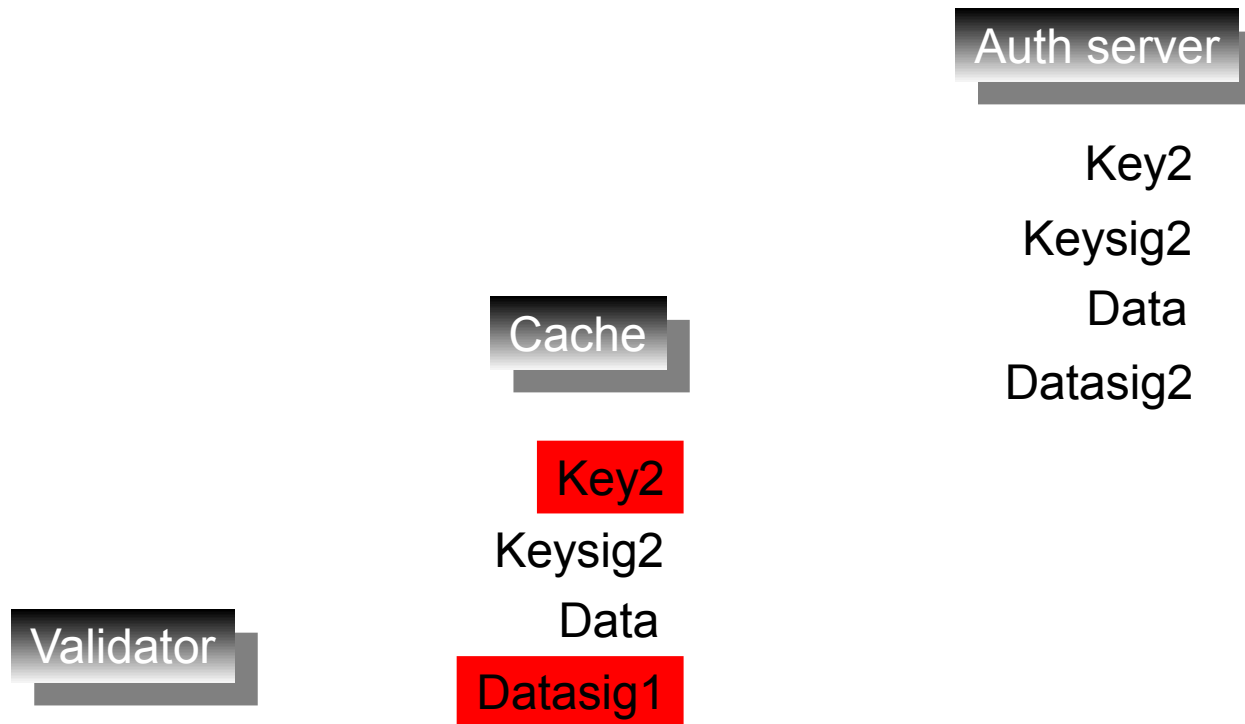
Plain replacement



Plain replacement



Plain replacement



ZSK Rollover: Double signatures

- Starting status:
 - Original keys and signatures in zone
- Add new:
 - Both old and new keys and sigs in zone
- Remove old:
 - Only new keys and signatures in zone

Double signature rollover

-----time----->

initial

new DNSKEY

DNSKEY removal

SOA0

SOA1

SOA2

RRSIG10(SOA0)

RRSIG10(SOA1)

RRSIG11(SOA2)

RRSIG11(SOA1)

DNSKEY1

DNSKEY1

DNSKEY1

DNSKEY10

DNSKEY10

DNSKEY11

DNSKEY11

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

RRSIG10(DNSKEY)

RRSIG10(DNSKEY)

RRSIG11(DNSKEY)

RRSIG11(DNSKEY)

ZSK Rollover: Pre-publish

- Starting status
 - Original keys and signatures in zone
- Add new key
 - Original and new keys in zone
 - Only old signatures in zone
- Switch signatures
 - Original and new keys in zone
 - Only new signatures in zone
- Remove old key

Pre-publish rollover

initial	new DNSKEY	new RRSIGs	DNSKEY removal
SOA0	SOA1	SOA2	SOA3
RRSIG10(SOA0)	RRSIG10(SOA1)	RRSIG11(SOA2)	RRSIG11(SOA3)
DNSKEY1	DNSKEY1	DNSKEY1	DNSKEY1
DNSKEY10	DNSKEY10	DNSKEY10	DNSKEY11
	DNSKEY11	DNSKEY11	
RRSIG1(DNSKEY)	RRSIG1(DNSKEY)	RRSIG1(DNSKEY)	RRSIG1(DNSKEY)
RRSIG10(DNSKEY)	RRSIG10(DNSKEY)	RRSIG11(DNSKEY)	
RRSIG11(DNSKEY)			

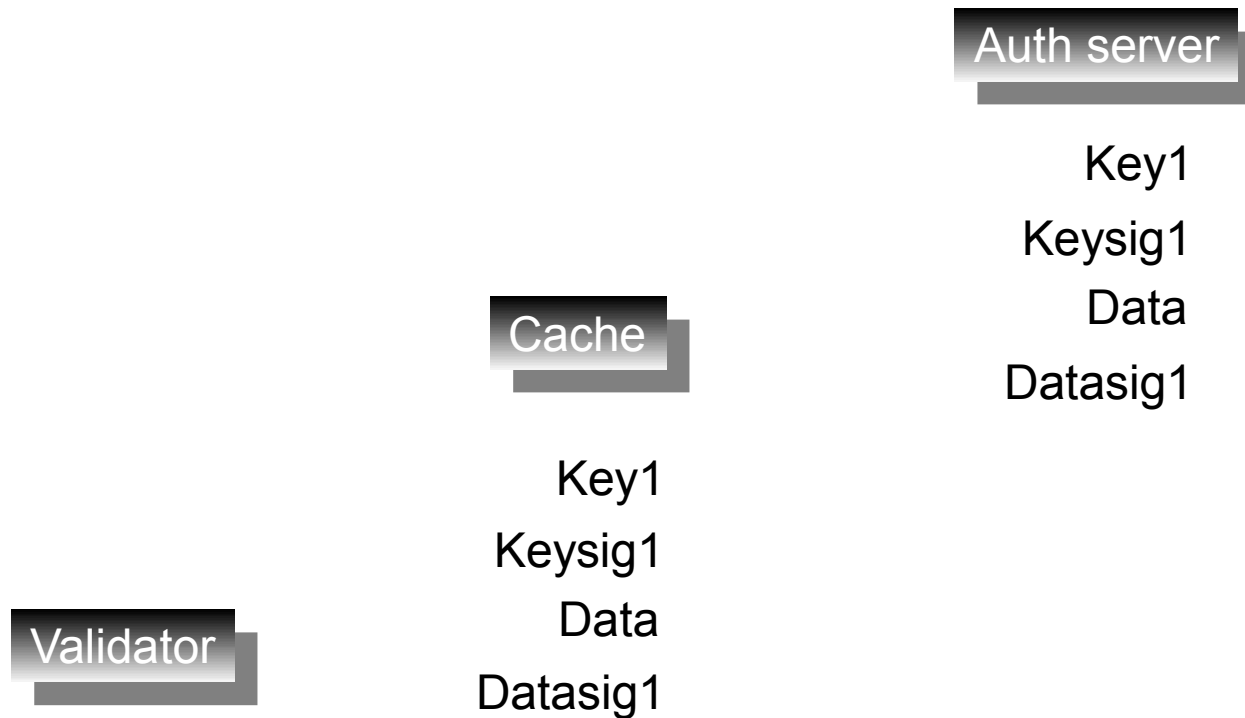
KSK Rollover

- New keys must be published
 - To parent
 - Depends on their procedures
 - To clients
 - Out of band
 - RFC5011

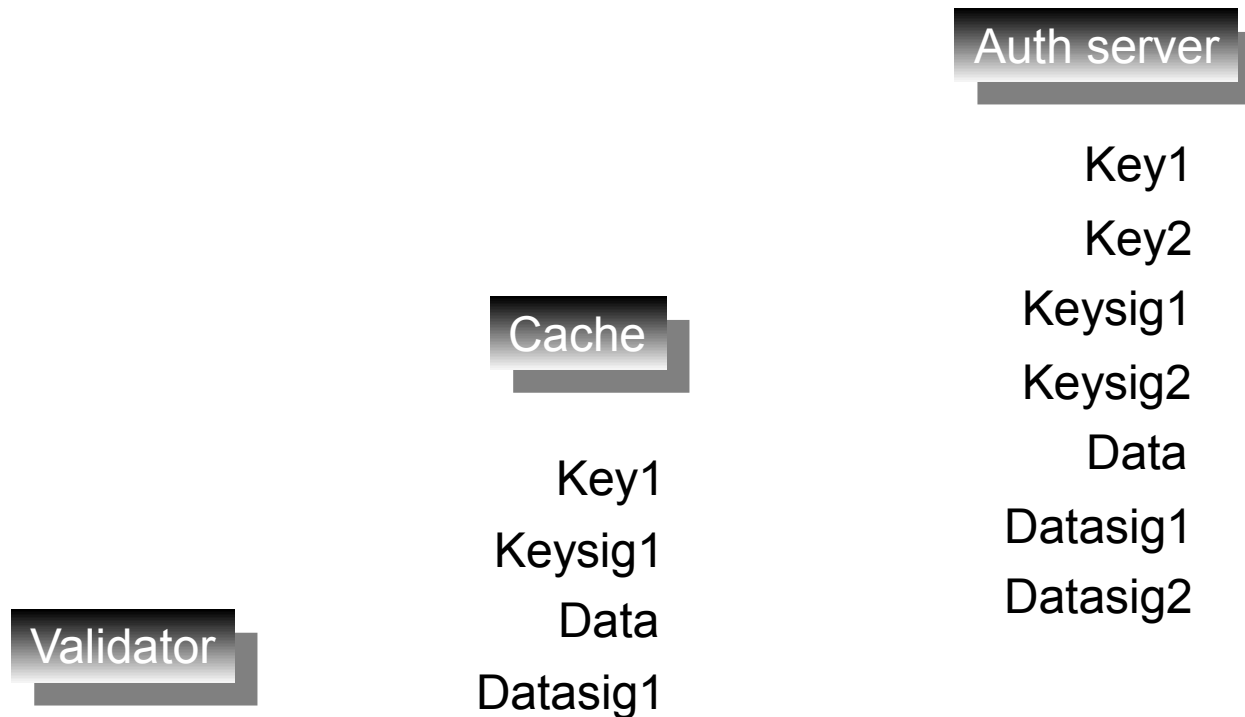
Algorithm rollover

- Downgrade protection:
- There **MUST** be an RRSIG for each RRset using at least one DNSKEY of each algorithm in the zone apex DNSKEY RRset.
 - RFC4035 Section 2.2
- Caches may only have old signatures
- They will get a key for which there are no sigs
- So, additional steps are needed

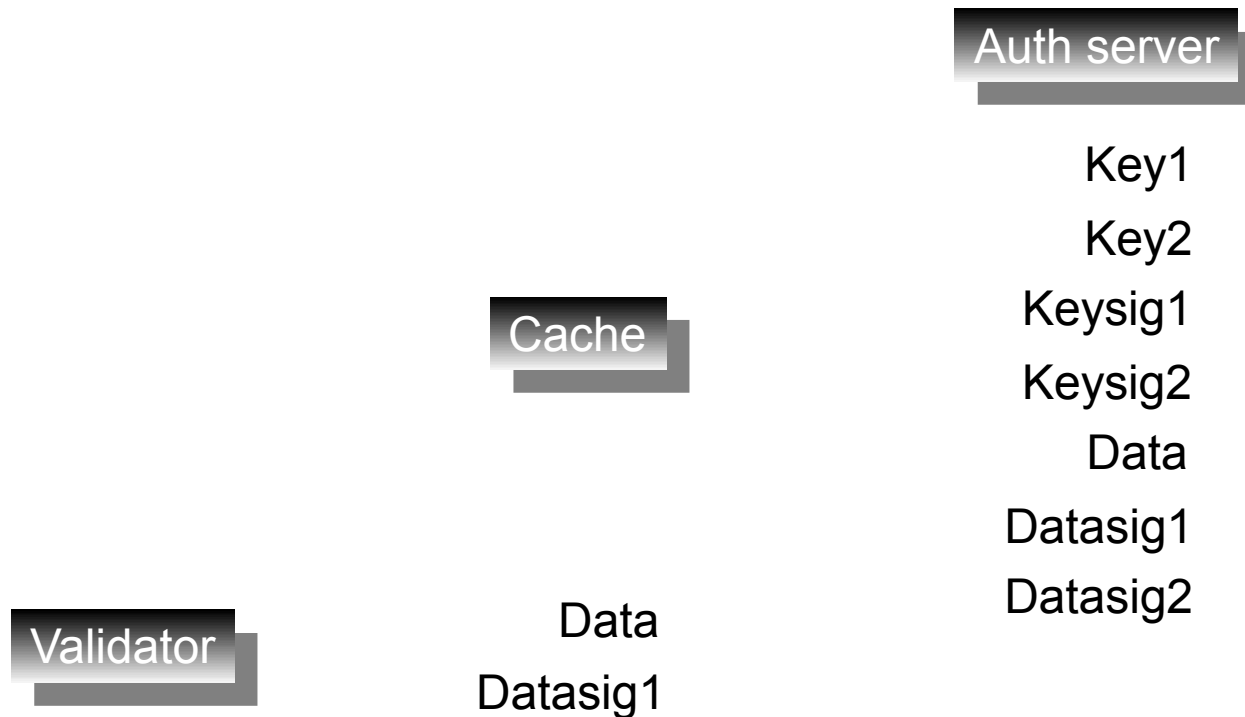
Algorithm rollover



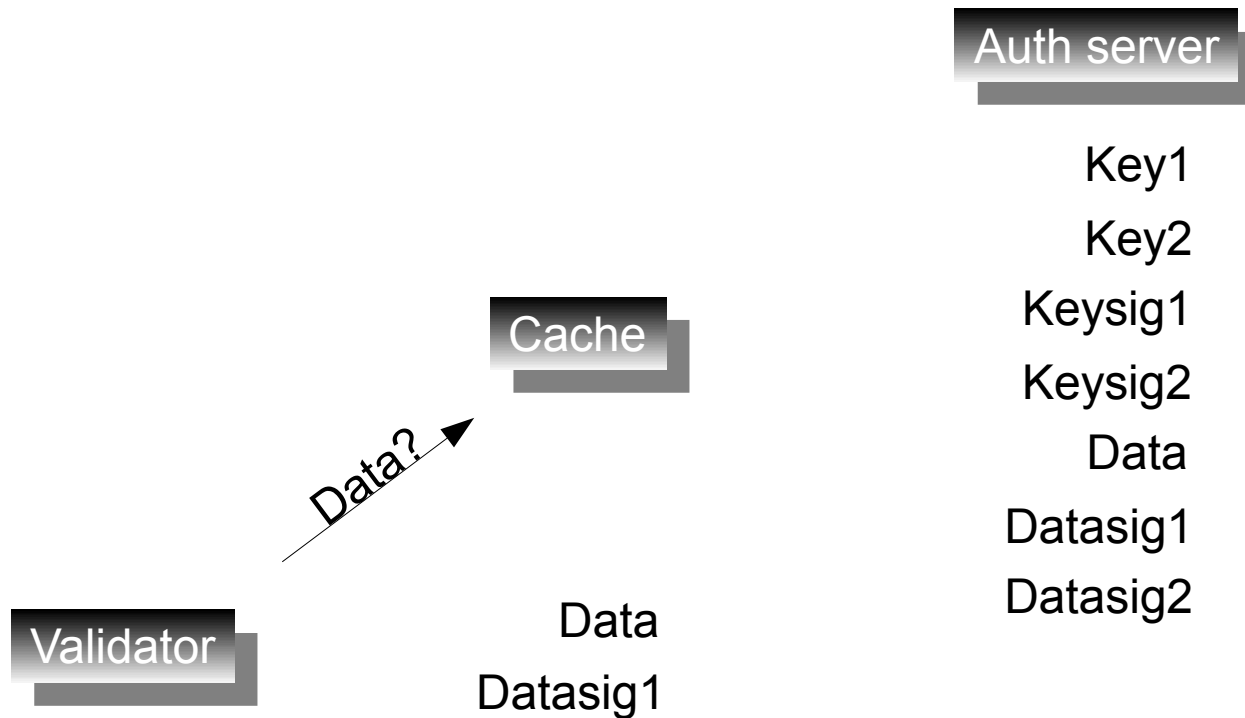
Algorithm rollover



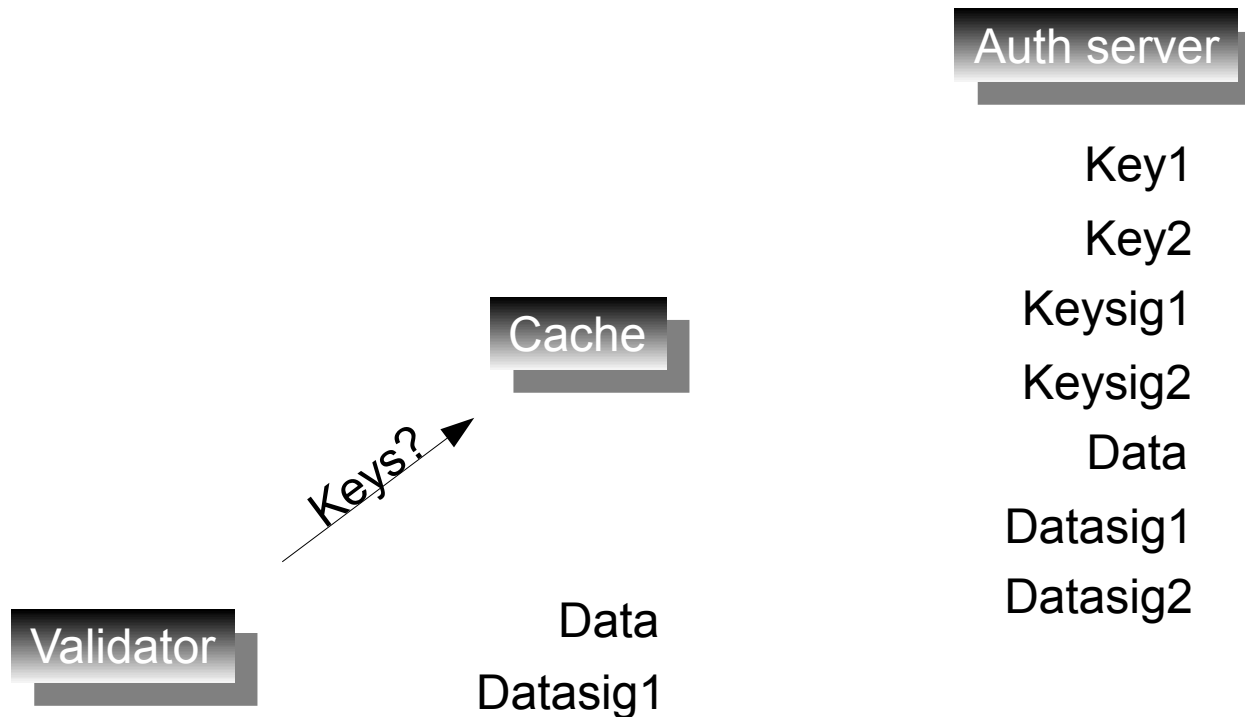
Algorithm rollover



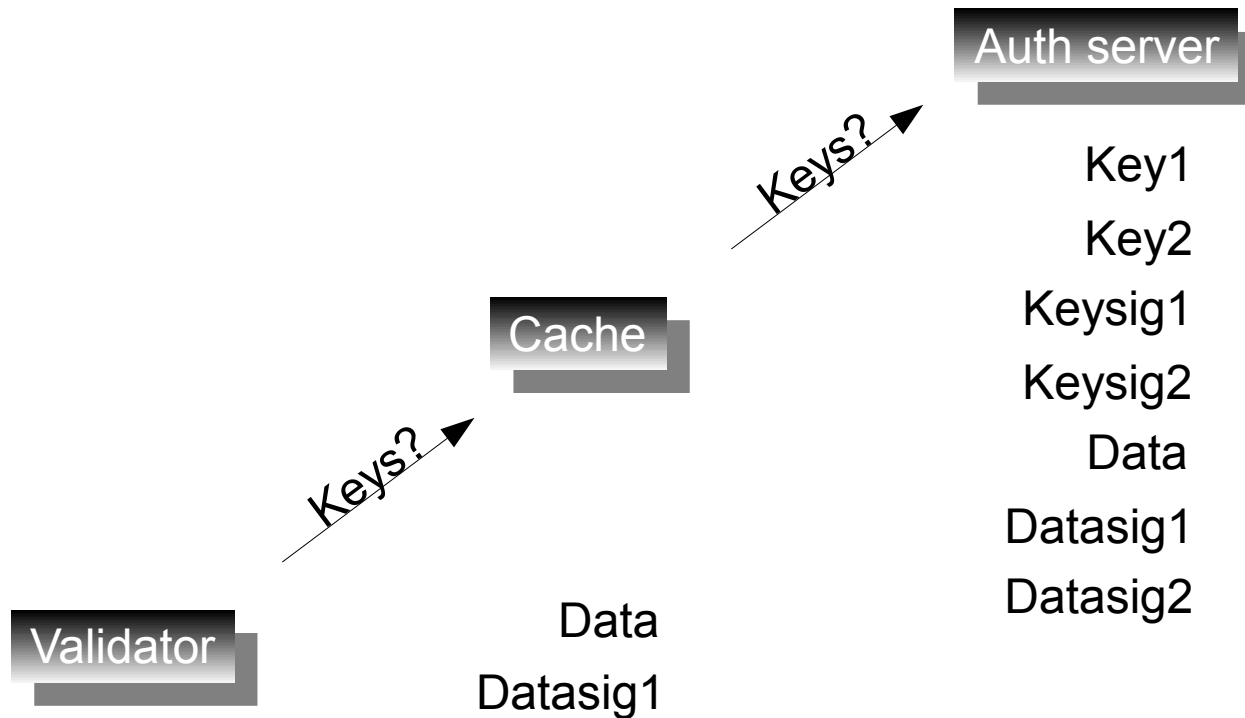
Algorithm rollover



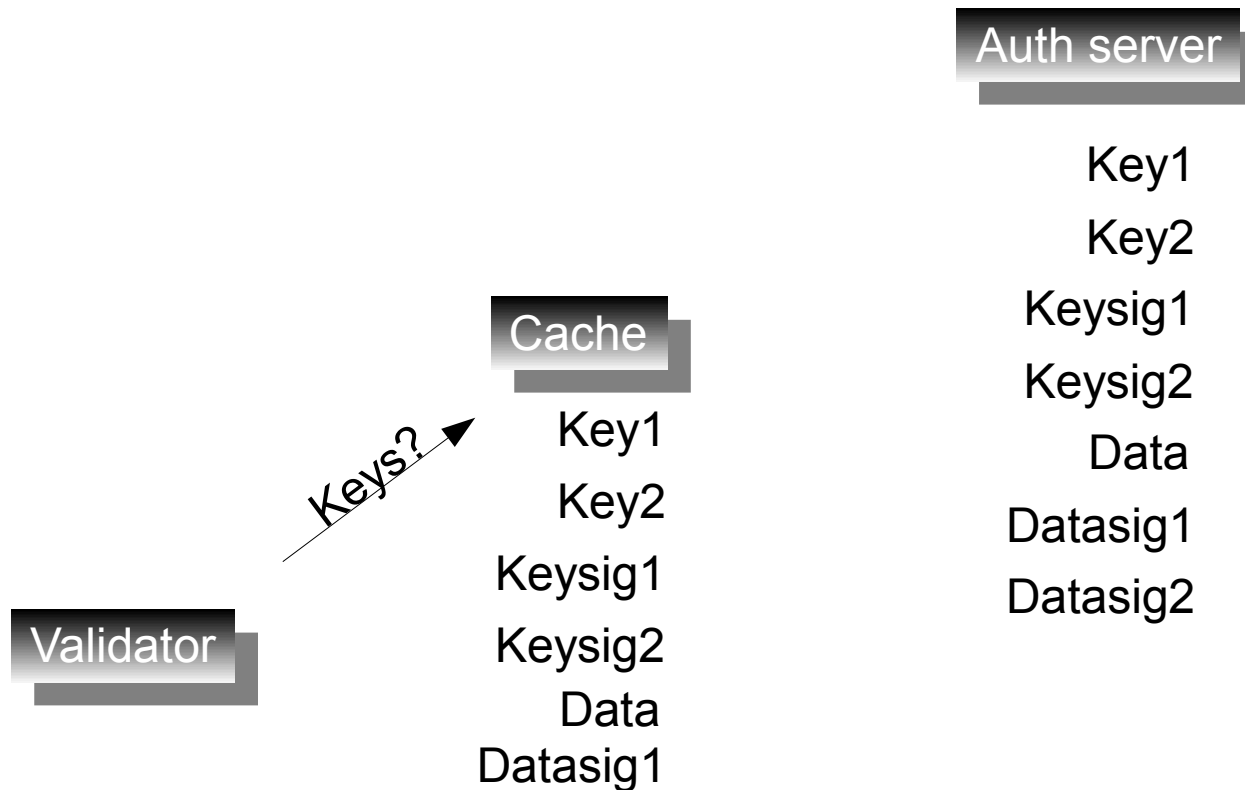
Algorithm rollover



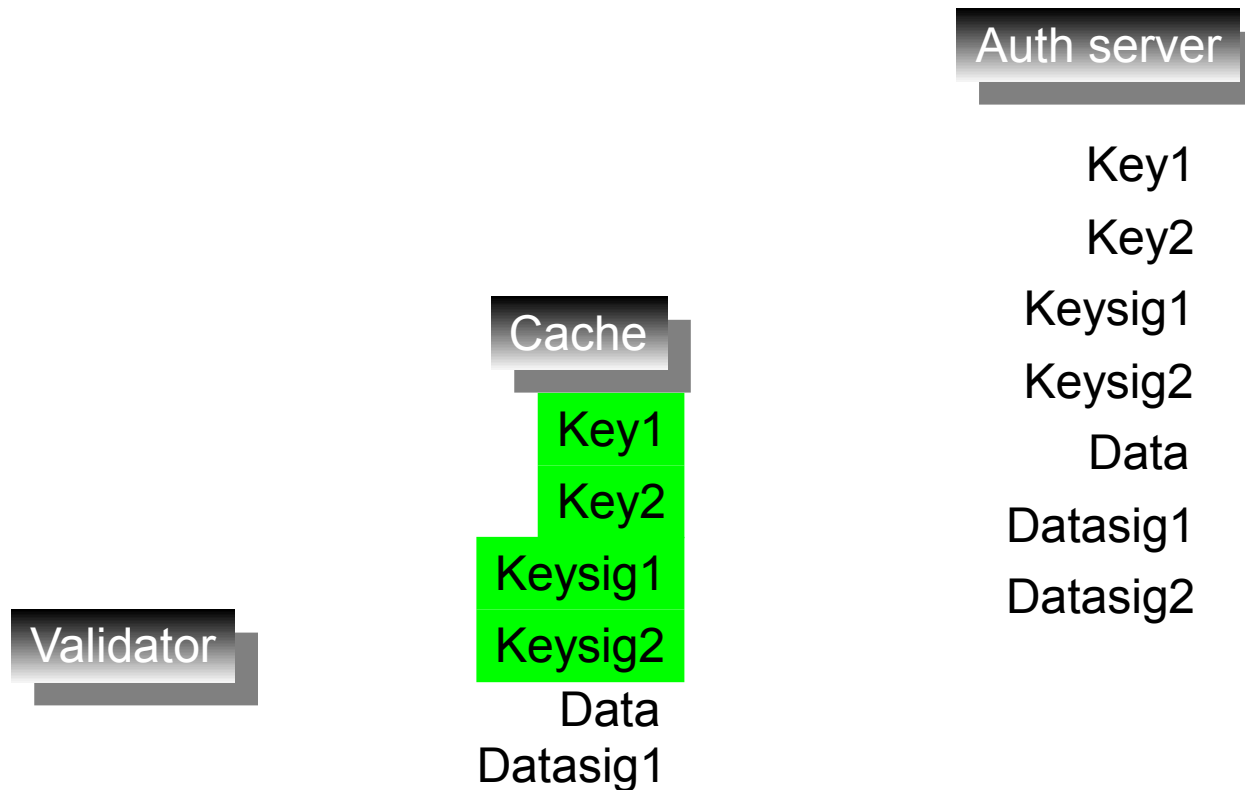
Algorithm rollover



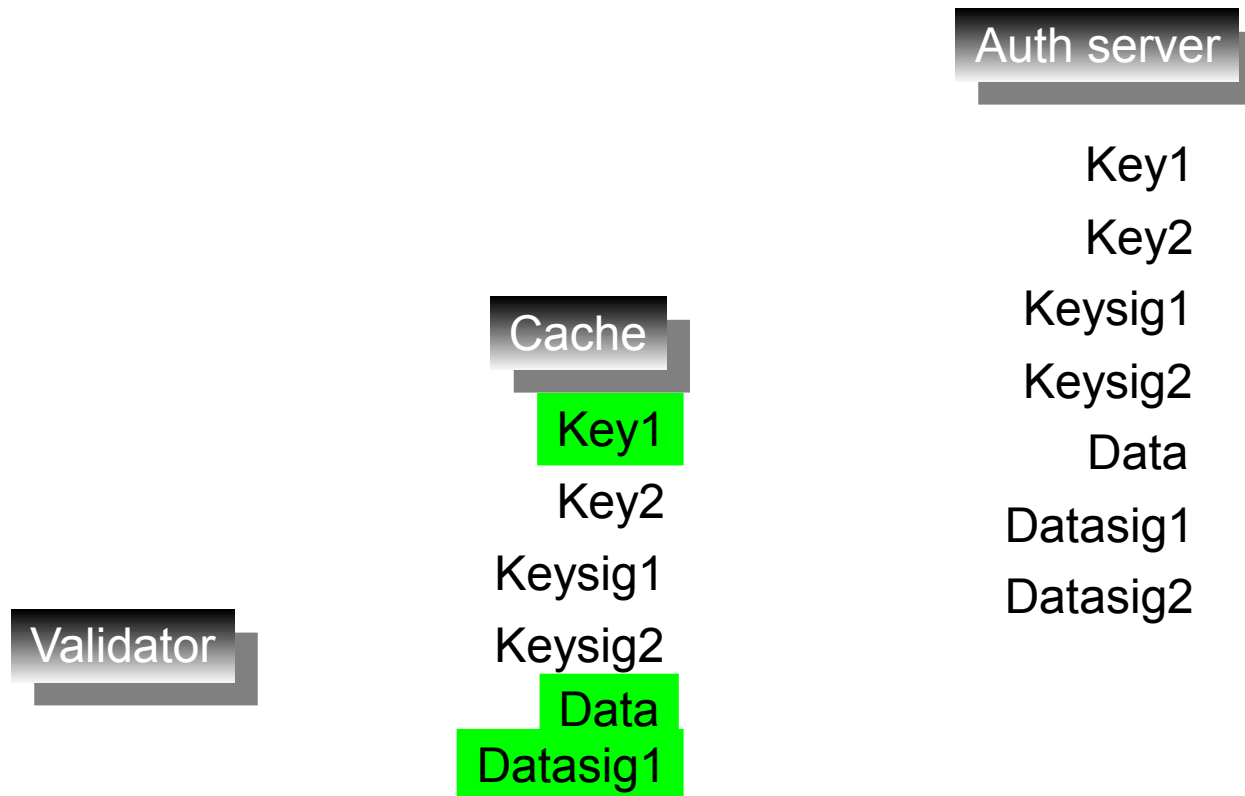
Algorithm rollover



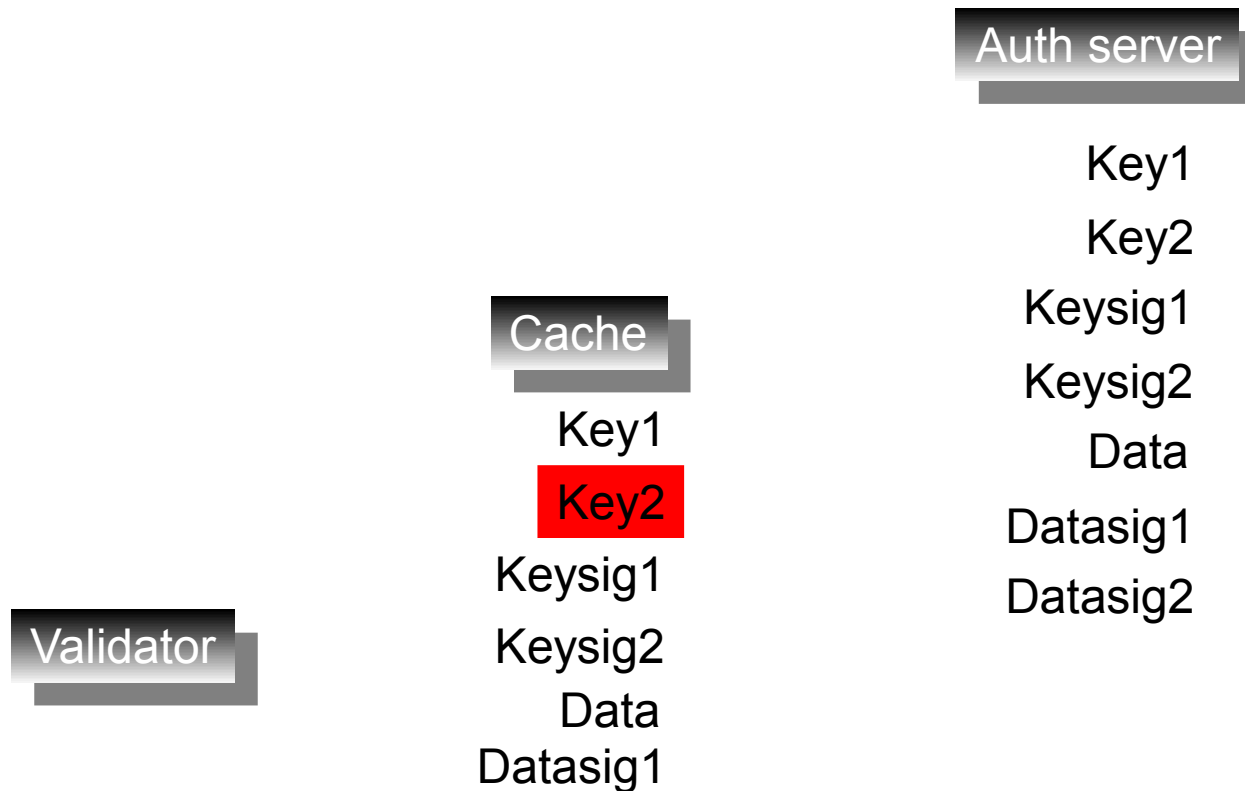
Algorithm rollover



Algorithm rollover

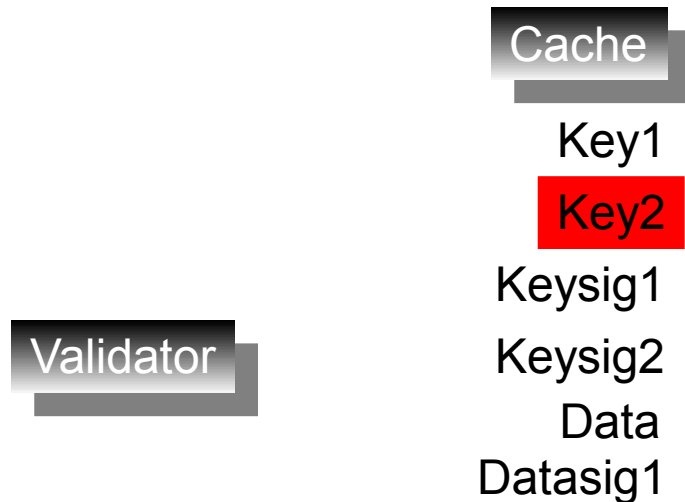


Algorithm rollover



Algorithm rollover

- There **MUST** be an RRSIG for each RRset using at least one DNSKEY of each algorithm in the zone apex DNSKEY RRset.



Algorithm rollover: a way forward

- Starting state:
 - Old keys and signatures in the zone
- Add new signatures:
 - Old keys, both old and new sigs in zone
- Add new keys:
 - Both old and new keys and sigs in zone
- Remove old keys:
 - New keys, both old and new sigs in zone
- Remove old signatures

Algorithm rollover I

1 Initial

SOA0

RRSIG1(SOA0)

DNSKEY1

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

2 New RRSIGS

SOA1

RRSIG1(SOA1)

RRSIG2(SOA1)

DNSKEY1

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

RRSIG2(DNSKEY)

3 New DNSKEY

SOA2

RRSIG1(SOA2)

RRSIG2(SOA2)

DNSKEY1

DNSKEY2

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

RRSIG2(DNSKEY)

Algorithm rollover 2

4 Remove DNSKEY

5 Remove RRSIGS

SOA3

SOA4

RRSIG1(SOA3)

RRSIG2(SOA4)

RRSIG2(SOA3)

DNSKEY2

DNSKEY2

RRSIG1(DNSKEY)

RRSIG2(DNSKEY)

RRSIG2(DNSKEY)

Private keys: storage choices

- Depending on 'value'
- Online/offline
 - Direct access
 - Physical action needed
- HSM
- Access control on storage
- Choices may differ for KSK/ZSK
- Signing Procedures

Private key storage

<u>Risk</u>	<u>On-/Offline</u>	<u>System</u>
High	Online	FIPS Level 4 HSM
High	Offline	Reviewed procedures, physical safe
Medium	Online	FIPS Level 2 HSM, or shielded system
Medium	Offline	Reviewed procedures
Low	Online	Normal connected or local system
Low	Offline	

HSM

- PKCS #11 API
- But most HSMs follow only a part of it
- That makes development hard
- Not much in open software available
 - OpenSSL has support
 - But tricky to get working on some systems
- But there is hope!
 - <http://NLnetLabs.nl/publications/hsm>
 - <http://www.opensssec.org>

Key publication

- Key publication
 - Through the parent (DS/DNSKEY)
 - DLV
 - Out of band
 - Website
 - Paper
 - Mailing list
 - In-band
 - Only updates, RFC 5011

Policy publication

- Policy for key publication
 - Where
 - How
 - When/How often
- Policy for policy publication

Example: RIPE NCC

- Trust anchors are published on an https website
- Trust anchors are signed with a PGP key
- Trust anchors will be rolled twice a year
 - Using the 'double signature' scheme
 - With a three-month overlap
- Procedure changes will be published on https site and signed with PGP

Summary

- We are still in an early stage
- Lots of choices to think about
- Write down everything
- Publish what is possible
- Automate what you can, esp. rollover

Questions?