



When DNS Fails?

-- meeting the right expectations --

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- Hierarchical Namespace
- Application use of the Namespace
- On the Wire Protocol
- Software
- Operational Interdependencies
- Provisioning
- Policy
- Research
- Education

- Hierarchical Namespace
 - Scalability? Addressability? (better: „Nameability“)
- Application use of that Namespace
 - Mapping function vs. Location vs. Discovery
 - What to query for and under which name?
 - RFC 1535 („*.EDU.COM“) style issues
 - Pointers vs. Data
 - Presentation and I18N
 - Under continued consideration within the IETF

The Domain Name System -- Protocol

- On the Wire Protocol
 - Lightweight, mostly UDP
 - Redundant, resilient, largely fault tolerant
 - Lack of data origin authentication, but DNSSEC is „available“
 - at the cost of reduced fault tolerance
 - IETF's responsibility
- Presentation issues (a.k.a. IDNs)
 - Protocol identifiers exposed to Humans
 - Largely context dependent
 - DNS hierarchy supports delegation of responsibility -- not inheritance
 - IETF work („sameness“) struggles with lack of clearly specified requirements

- Software
 - ... has bugs, so does DNS software (sometimes)
 - ... may initiate swarm effects
 - diversity is important!
 - ... as is operator - vendor - research interaction
 - Which is what happens in the IETF, OARC and the various *NOGs
 - Please note that these fora provide a meta level of diversity!
- Operational reality
 - ... also calls for diversity
 - DNS is only part of a puzzle (routing, general systems security, ...)
 - Trusted (bottom up) communication between peers
 - cf OARC, *NOG, various peered lists

- Provisioning
 - mostly standardized, but diverse in the details
 - key for security from the users' perspective
 - „loosing“ a domain name
 - R-R-R model provides for wide range of demands and requirements
- Policy
 - suggests what can be provisioned (registered)
 - needs to accept operational constraints and such in technology
 - can sometimes drive innovation
 - but only with deployment curve duly considered
 - as well as basic properties of underlying mechanics

- Research
 - Pro-active to detect and explore risks
 - Root scaling, DURZ, ...
 - Traffic and incident analysis
 - Increased level of attention from academia and operators
 - CAIDA, OARC, NDSS, measurement workshops ...
- Education
 - ... helps prevent human errors
 - Works by both
 - disseminating up-to-date technical knowledge
 - Establishing contacts between peers
 - Variety of channels and venues: IETF, ISOC, NSRC, TLD initiated prgs

The Domain Name System -- Summary

- Failure?
 - + Several examples of outages, glitches, mistakes and errors
 - - and how (sometimes concerted) efforts of a diverse set of organisations reacts, learns and prevents
- False assumptions
 - may lead to perceived failures:
 - policing content through DNS
 - presentation issues and user experience vs. protocol identifiers
 - names/identifiers vs. semantics

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Thank You!

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