

# Certificates and DNSSEC

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# Shameless plug

- ntp.net.nz
- Free NTP service for NZ and Pacific Island network operators
- 3 servers
  - GPS as reference clock
  - Rubidium oscillators for high stability
- High performance
- Managed to internal SLA

# Visiting a secure web site

- Browser connects
- Server sends X.509 certificate
- Browser compares data to web address
- Browser looks for signature of CA
  - If not then this is self-signed
- Browser checks local root certificates
- Browser continues automatically if
  - CA signature matches local root certificate

# Two types of CA signature

- Domain validated
  - This certificate was supplied to the owner of this domain
  - Blue browser bar with domain name
- Organisation validated
  - The owner of this domain is who they say they are
  - Green browser bar with organisation name

# Problem?

- ❧ CA market is failing to deliver
  - ❧ Less than 10% of web sites have protection
- ❧ Certificates are very expensive
  - ❧ Much more than cost of domain name
- ❧ Can all CAs really be trusted?
  - ❧ Every CA can create any certificate
- ❧ In other protocols security is included

# Certificates in DNS

- Seemed obvious to many
- DNSSEC secures the channel
- CERT record already exists
- Change the process
  - Browser does not check CA signature
  - Gets CERT record and compares
- Replaces domain validated certificates
  - Organisation validation still useful product

# Current progress

- ❧ IETF working group - keyassure
- ❧ New protocol and draft - DANE
  - ❧ Not PKIX - ignores most fields of X.509
- ❧ New DNS resource record - TLSA
  - ❧ Different fields to CERT record (simpler)
- ❧ Almost done!

# Any questions?

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