

DNSSEC Overview

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DNS is sooo important

- DNS used when you ...
 - Visit a web site
 - Send an email
 - Connect to remote file system
 - and more
- Almost every connection your computer makes uses DNS
- Even telephony now uses DNS

Two types of DNS server

- ⌚ Authoritative servers
 - ⌚ E.g. those for .nz, .co.nz, .geek.nz
 - ⌚ Hold the authoritative data
 - ⌚ Globally distributed
- ⌚ Caching servers
 - ⌚ Sort of proxy servers for DNS
 - ⌚ Hold cached copies of authoritative data
 - ⌚ Located in Enterprise or ISP

The threat to DNS

- ❖ Spoofing of DNS responses
 - ❖ You send DNS query
 - ❖ Attacker sends forged reply
 - ❖ Caching DNS server now misdirected
- ❖ Used for
 - ❖ Stealing email
 - ❖ Pwning web sites (defacement)
 - ❖ Redirect customers

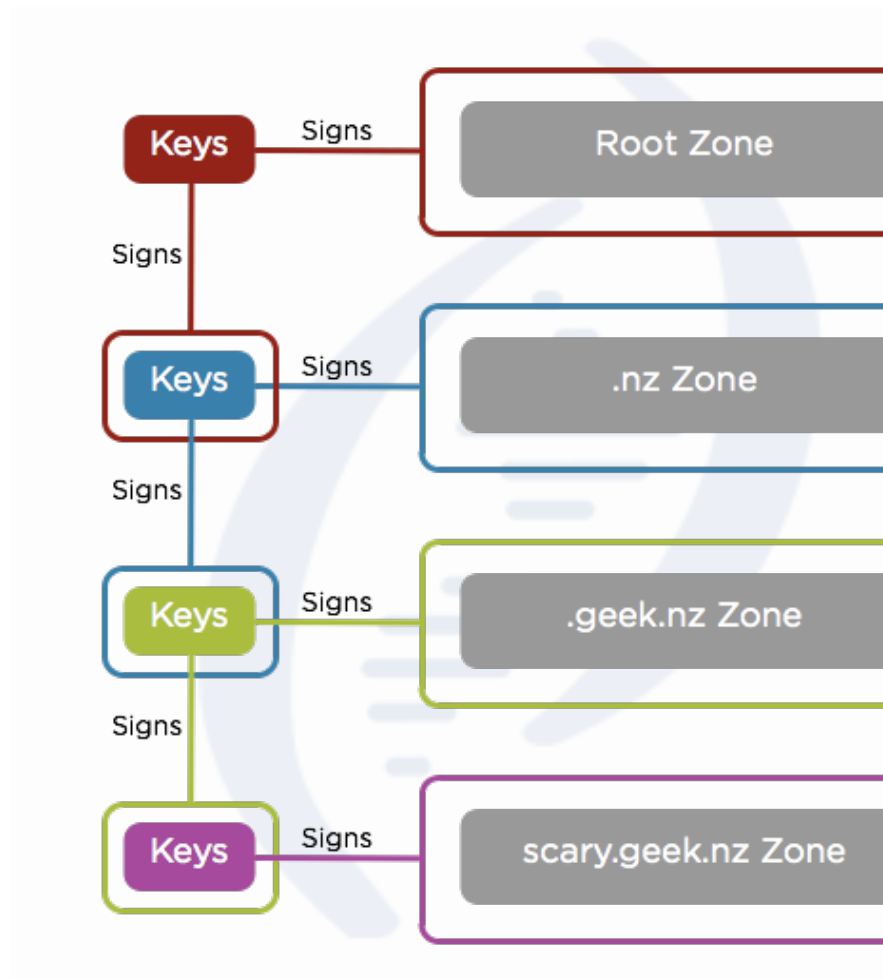
DNS has weak security

- ❖ Only check is ID field must match
 - ❖ 16 bits = 16,384 packets (not a lot)
- ❖ UDP - no source address validation
- ❖ Data not checked until cache expiry
- ❖ Making exploits:
 - ❖ Very difficult to detect
 - ❖ Almost impossible to trace
 - ❖ Can be attempted all day long

DNSSEC is the solution

- Each zone publishes own keys
 - Keys used to sign DNS responses
 - Each set of keys signed by level above
- Secures authenticity and integrity
- Caching resolvers pass on signatures
 - Or check signatures for you
- Queries are not secured at all

A chain of trust



Layer by layer

- ⌚ Building a secure Internet
 - ⌚ Top concern of Internet users
 - ⌚ Major issue in media and global politics
- ⌚ DNSSEC is a key building block
 - ⌚ Each layer secured in turn
 - ⌚ DNS is fundamental layer
 - ⌚ Some technologies directly rely on it
 - ⌚ DKIM -preventing spoofed email

Enterprise impact

- ⌚ Time to start planning
 - ⌚ Another reason for a certificate/key management policy and process
 - ⌚ Aim for end to end security
- ⌚ Implementation maybe a year away?
 - ⌚ Still making it into products
 - ⌚ Root zone not yet signed
- ⌚ Many things will follow from this

Any questions?

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