

Ondřej Caletka | 19 May 2021 | RIPE 82

Deployment of CDS Automating DNSSEC maintenance



Trust model of DNSSEC

- Every zone is an *island* with its own signatures and public keys
- Trust is delegated from the parent zone by DS records
- DS records are unique for particular key, hash function and zone name

DS = hash(DNSKEY + zonename)

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Updating the DS records

- Submit DS records directly
 - via Extensive Provisioning Protocol if you are a registrar and parent is a registry
 - via e-mail, web interface, or custom API to your registrar
 - as a *zonelet* containing the DS records if your parent uses plain zone files
- Submit DNSKEY and let the parent calculate DS
 - the only supported option for some TLD registries like .eu or .cz
 - allows easy key sharing between different domain names
 - allows parent to be in control of the used hashing algorithm

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Use of CDS/CDNSKEY records

- In-band signalling for change in parent delegation
- Child publishes desired state of DS records in the zone
 - SHOULD publish both CDS and CDNSKEY and they MUST match
- Parent consumes either CDS or CDNSKEY
 - the CDS content replaces current DS set
 - no CDS means no update
 - a special DNSSEC Delete algorithm for removing DS records
- Bootstrapping from insecure to secure
 - usually by TCP queries to all authoritative servers over a longer time period

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Registries supporting CDS

Registry	CDS	CDNSKEY	Delete	Bootstrap from insecure	Notes
.CZ				7 days TCP-only	FRED is used
.cr				7 days TCP-only	No info found; FRED is used
.ch				72 hours TCP-only	
.li				72 hours TCP-only	
.sk				72 hours	No clear information about using TCP for bootstrap
RIPE NCC				No support	

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DNS providers supporting CDS



Google Domains

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Self-hosted DNSSEC solutions

- CDS publishing supported in Knot DNS, BIND9, PowerDNS • Fully automated KSK rollovers in Knot DNS
- Manual intervention needed to finish the key rollover in others
- All of them publish both CDS and CDNSKEY records

DS check, outgoing, remote ::1@53, KSK submission check: positive DS check, outgoing, remote 2001:4860:4860::8888@53, KSK submission check: positive DS check, outgoing, remote 2606:4700:4700:1111@53, KSK submission check: positive DNSSEC, KSK submission, confirmed DNSSEC, signing zone DNSSEC, key, tag 12829, algorithm ECDSAP256SHA256, KSK, public, active DNSSEC, key, tag 55288, algorithm ECDSAP256SHA256, KSK, public, active+ DNSSEC, key, tag 39374, algorithm ECDSAP256SHA256, public, active DNSSEC, signing started DNSSEC, zone is up-to-date

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Parent-side software

- dnssec-cds
 - part of BIND9 meant to keep DS zonelets up to date -
 - can read both CDS and CDNSKEY records
 - can produce a script for nsupdate utility
- parts of FRED registry
 - fred-akm: scanning management
 - cdnskey-scanner: the actual scanner worker
 - akm-multi-scanner: next generation scanner
 - probably hard to reuse outside FRED registry

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Adoption slowly grows

- CDS updates are well supported in DNSSEC software
 - confirmed with RIPE NCC CDS scanner: there are already users out there
- Single, standard way to perform updates seems beneficial even for *registrars* with EPP access to *registries*
 - there are many incompatible dialects of EPP
- List of registries is slowly growing
- Join the CDS Updates channel on DNS-OARC Mattermost

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Questions

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