

ICANN's Preparedness for Signing the Root

September 24, 2008

DNS OARC Meeting, Ottawa, CA

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DNSSEC Activity

- Calls from the community to sign the root.
- TLD's sign their zones
- Close cooperation with DNSSEC deployment and security experts to develop signing system for .arpa and root
- Signed root publicly available at ns.iana.org for over a year
- Presentations describing system and seeking feedback at various fora
- DNSSEC and root zone management are part of ICANN Strategic Plan – a primary part of our business
- DNSSEC @ ICANN paper published (7/24)
- Interim-TAR (almost there), RZM (ongoing)
- Kaminsky (8/5)
- ICANN submits proposal to sign the root (9/2)
- NTIA response (9/9) <http://www.icann.org/correspondence/>

elements of root signing

- Important elements of a root-signing solution are transparency, public consultation, broad stakeholder participation (e.g. key ceremony), flexibility, reliability, and trust;
- Solution has to balance various concerns, but must provide for a maximally secure technical solution and one that provides the trust promised by DNSSEC;
- An open, transparent and international participatory process will allow for root zone management to adapt to changing needs over time as DNSSEC is deployed throughout the Internet and as new lessons are learned.

Preservation of Trust

- Maintain trust from TLD operator to signed root. Any chain is only as strong as its weakest link.
- Increased confidence in DNS will depend more on this chain.
- Eliminate avenues for potential corruption during transmission between organizations.
- Keys (DS) should not have to go to another organization before being protected by signing.
- So the validator of changes signs the zone. A conclusion other DNSSEC deployers have come to.
- Will allow for timely and accurate TLD key replacement in the face of compromise
- Introduction of new gTLDs will stress this link

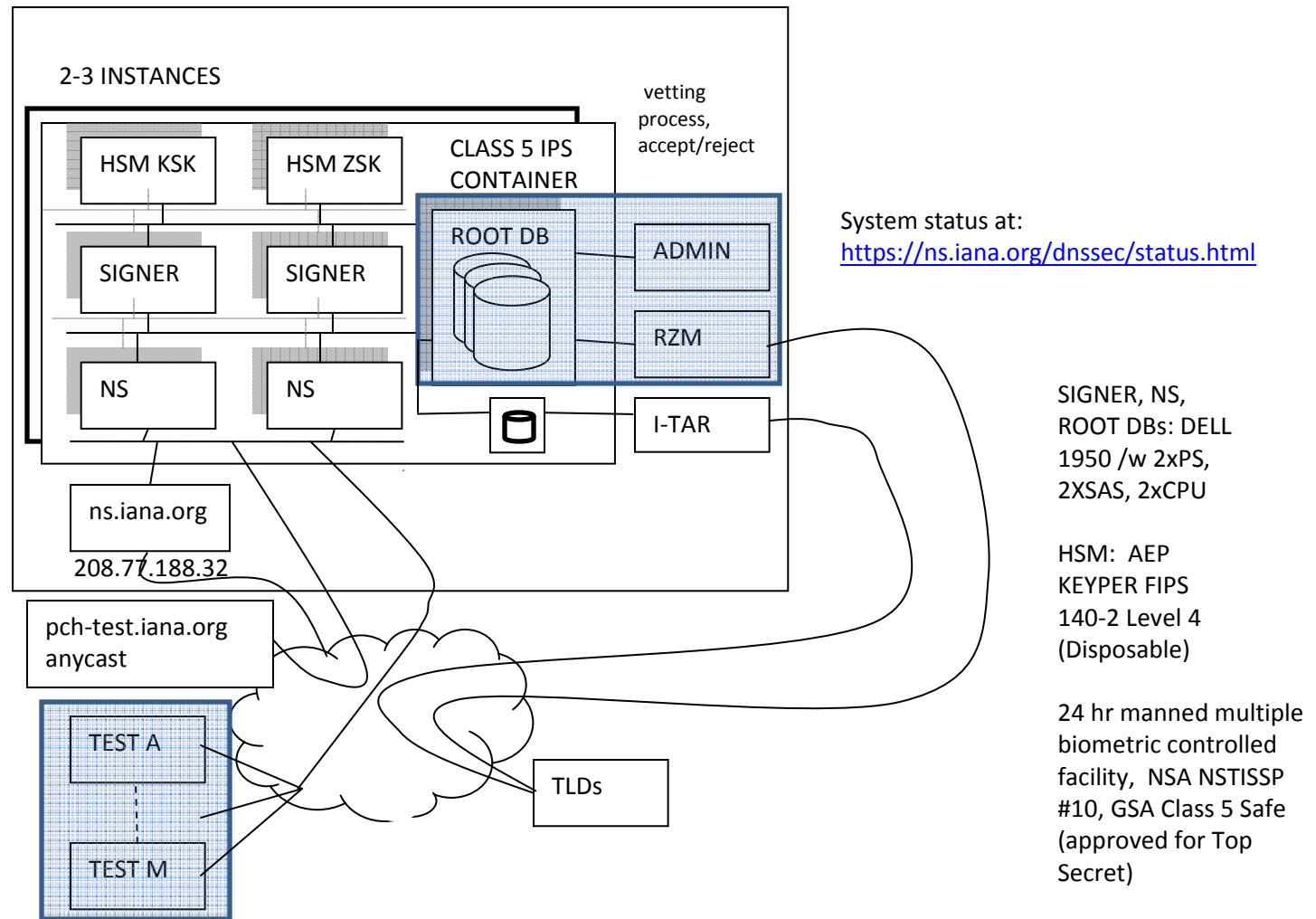
Transparency

- Open and transparent process for technical infrastructure design and signing oversight functions.
- KSK's not under control of one organization.
- No security through obscurity: open source and designs
- Continuous collaboration with DNSSEC experts to evolve design as lessons are learned.
- Regular auditing and reports

Preparedness

- IANA's "business" is root zone management. DNSSEC is part of ICANN's Strategic Plan.
- IANA signed root was developed closely with DNSSEC experts. Publicly available for 15 months.
- Interim-TAR during the testing period (almost done! delayed by very effective TLD recursive resolver and patch effort – thank you Kim+OARC+operators!)
- RZM would be modified to be ready to handle DS records incorporating technology and lessons from I-TAR
- Automation: signing, ZSK rollover (to avoid costly risk of service failures and errors), monitoring, notifications
- Kept the process and design simple
- Final design and ongoing modifications would be based on public consultation process with experts
- Plan on regular audits and reports on system operation and security

Behind ns.iana.org



Key Ceremony

- Keys are not under the control of a single organization. IANA is key custodian only.
- Fresh key generation hardware each KSK gen. Dispose or recycle old.
- Community decides how, where, when, and who
- Any Interested stakeholders, auditors, publishers. Key has value only when witnessed and published by all.
- Filmed and broadcast
- Keys cannot be extracted, cloned or otherwise. Private key in FIPS 140-2 level 4 HSM (used by UN treaty org, etc). Key never leaves HSM. Tamper attempt destroys contents.
- Backup HSM's configured during Key Ceremony
- Community decides how, where, and who for backup and disaster recovery
- Other schemes using other equipment (e.g., M of N) supported via PKCS11 standard interface.

Add a Trust Anchor

Top-level domain operators who have used DNSSEC to sign their zones are invited to list their trust anchors in IANA's Interim Trust Anchor Repository. To successfully list a trust anchor, both the administrative and technical contacts for a domain must consent to the listing (as listed in IANA's [root zone database](#)). Matching DNSKEYs are also required to be in the secure domain's zone, however this does not need to be done straight away.

Applicant

Please provide the DNSSEC-signed domain to be listed in the repository. You may also provide an email address so that we may communicate to you the status of your request, as well as ask for any additional information.

Secured Domain

The interim trust anchor repository is limited to top-level domains such as "COM" and "SE".

Contact Email

(optional)

This email address will be informed of updates to this request.

Trust Anchor Details

The trust anchor itself is comprised of the attributes of a Delegation Signer (DS) key. These components are derived from the key that is used to sign the zone.

Key Tag

The key tag of the trust anchor to be listed.

Key Digest

The complete key digest of the trust anchor to be listed.

Key Algorithm

The encryption algorithm used to compute the key.

Digest Type

The hash digest algorithm used to compute the trust anchor.

Listing Details

These periods are used to determine how and when the trust anchor is listed in the repository. Typically keys are only used for discrete periods of time, with multiple keys overlapping in validity. These times will help plan the listing of the keys in the repository. Dates can be entered in a number of formats, such as YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.

Effectivity Period From

Until

The period the key will be valid for.

Listing Period From

Until

The period to list the key in the trust anchor repository.

Listing Password

(optional)

Protects this listing from revocation from those who do not know this password.

Review Form

Please review the material supplied above. Once you are happy with the supplied data submit the form and the details will be verified.

Submit — Submit these details for verification.

Cancel — Cancel the listing process.



(DEMO) DNSSEC STATUS



To test using this demo (nameserver ns.iana.org) refer to the sample BIND configuration file [here](#).

Note: This data, including the signed zones, are purely for test purposes and are not to be used in any production capacity. We do not guarantee their availability, and they may not otherwise function from time-to-time.

ZONE (serial)	STATE / LAST UPDATED	VALIDITY PERIODS (keyid)	EFFECTIVITY PERIODS (keyid)	TRUST ANCHORS
root (2008092440)	Ok 2008-SEP-24 16:25:49	2008-SEP-02 2008-OCT-15 (04183 KSK)	2007-JAN-01 2008-DEC-31 (04183 KSK)	<pre> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE----- Hash: SHA1 \$ORIGIN . @ 1 IN DNSKEY 257 3 5 (AwEAAbUMiPoQ1Fp+snq841bEPx2kPgessP91 ieS+jeabIsxi9tE9MCbEeCrRqPtKTlp501+C 0cvapYFAsg8VhyDIM1Tpyw8KHTgh267GciKE VkxRRZy68ndKRHC/bq8zqD4cYxVdJofTbIAM bxdX80dYwtJ7ZFS7B14aSSQ/ly/8stX+13oA PgSbcIhjCMKzH01oR9npD6gGJpUud5zoyG1+ GkVvuD7XPQpzmq08KAyMz7/Nh2MmJHzfWp4L glqT4cdCT/S8YTdE46I9+vDG1hknHIyEyI5m P9kZWXZa58wWbv9ZBTzNOPNPWQHfPwP045wU AqrRagTbRs7sWw/fpKgC5I0=) ; key id = 4183 1 IN DNSKEY 257 3 5 (AwEAAff8EiNa/S3wovNzPUMuBqelpSjnNoen cXDNMpmjTgngGMPct+8KDKxM6FwvP5Rxl5gM RyRQfzSPU0WshDNkBV2TMTvPzqn/dsurbmTo ixRzLyLK2Kd2adg5o5yS/gaTgCo0HVBMIRuS N3FVI2ugCwJBFLkFGHLvMJ0BTSYVqWgWQIzp EPKCbKN+L9nrLcvJRCWG59Yq6BUSSEK1zSK3 jMhYQs6y5iICGAVol+3VYjN93/1XkeUG6u7d lQsyiY9fxFeUvmm004yOTjAgjZqdwKZBOK9M A7qcALG3Tw2TXEdQsn9aY3DzNii3YEBidzER mY7n4hIUrilr59MnuNJq2x0=) ; key id = 34291 </pre>
		2008-SEP-02 2008-OCT-15 (34291 KSK)	2008-JAN-01 2009-DEC-31 (34291 KSK)	
		2008-SEP-24 2008-SEP-30 (46716 ZSK)	2008-SEP-01 2008-OCT-15 (46716 ZSK)	

Done

Wasn't done alone: Thanks to: Paf, Olaf, Roy,
Jakob, Dickinson, Russ, Soltero (.pr), Crocker,
drc, Don Davis, David Miller, ...

Thank you for listening
Questions ?