Analysis of DNSSEC Signing Methods for Very Large Zones

or...what's a TLD to do?

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SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Sorry I can't be in Prague

In case you forgot what I look like....



...or maybe not....



Issues with Large Dynamic Zones (TLD's)

• Time required to:

- initially sign the zone
- load the zone and start the name server
- send AXFR packages to secondary servers – and the time at secondary site to receive large AXFR
- periodically re-sign the zone
- finish a key rollover
- DDNS lockout during signing, re-signing, zone transfer
- Serial number management
- Size: memory, file



Example: 15 Million RR's



"this is going to take a while ... "

- Signing: (assume 5k/second) = 50 minutes
- Ioad & startup: 10 to 30 minutes
- Current solutions:
 - use NSEC3 to opt-out unsigned delegations. Much less to sign, typically only a few minutes.
 - add more horsepower to the signing engine
- But... NSEC3 is a delaying tactic only. Eventually there may be a preponderance of signed delegations. Then what?



Re-Signing

• How to shorten the time to re-sign a large zone

Partial Signing

(jitter & refresh)
incremental signing
continuous signing



Still have to load data

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> unless signed in memory

Thanks to OpenDNSSEC project for timeline

Why is this important? DDNS Lockout during Signing/Re-Signing

Periodic dynamic updates (1 per minute) put on hold.
 An hour delay may be intolerable.





Does Jitter Really Help?

- Yes, but....
- See simulation data in next slides
- It can spread out the load, but pay attention to the parameters to see how load can vary
- Still have to load/axfr large zone which will hold off DDNS



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Re-Signing with Jitter (discrete dynamic model)

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example 2

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Rollover & Jitter

- Rollover:
 - Either a full re-sign, or
 - partial re-sign with jitter, but you can't throw away old keys until all data is signed a bit at a time.

Do you really want to wait 10 days?



The deeper issue: AXFR after re-sign

On the sending side

May take 1 hour to do a full AXFR

> then a whole lot of IXFR activity that was held off

• On the receiving side:

ISP may be secondary for many TLD's, all tying up time & bandwidth for large zone transfers from all these sources. May not be able to receive that much data (timeouts).



Potential Solution

- IXFR rather than AXFR
 - after a re-signing, send only the changes
 - especially useful with NSEC3 for now, or partial resignings later
- Incremental or Continuous Signing
 - when a dynamic update comes in, re-sign a subset of data and include this in the IXFR package.
 - serial numbers will stay in sync
 - Example:
 - > sign 10,000 RR's each time a DDNS update arrives (takes 2 seconds). If 1 update per minute, the entire zone will be re-signed in 25 hours.



> A rollover can finish in a timely manner

Thanks

Interested in anyone else looking at these issues

• other ideas, approaches, experiments

...with thanks to my wife for letting me stay up so late...





