

# The Importance of Being an Earnest stub

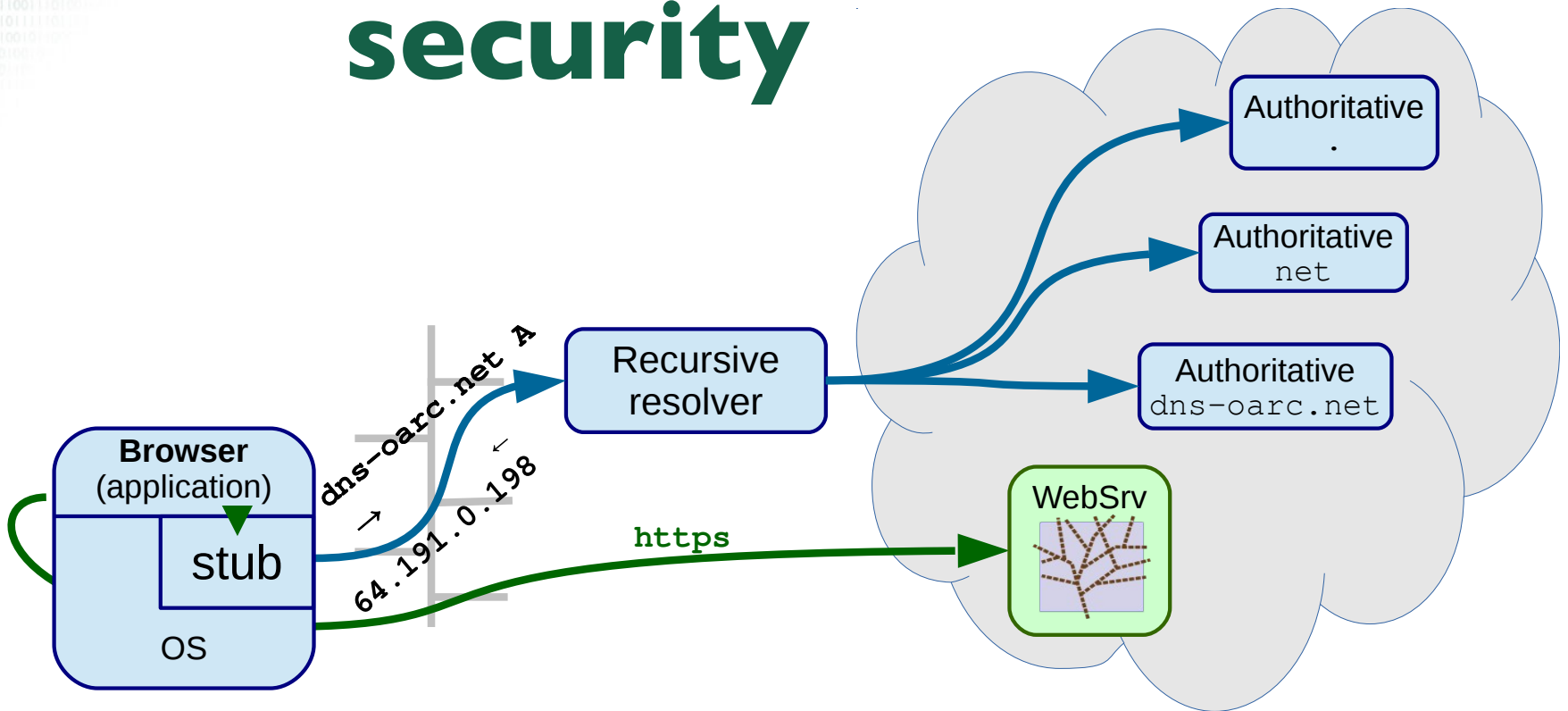
*Challenges and solution for the versatile stub*

Willem Toorop

13 May 2017

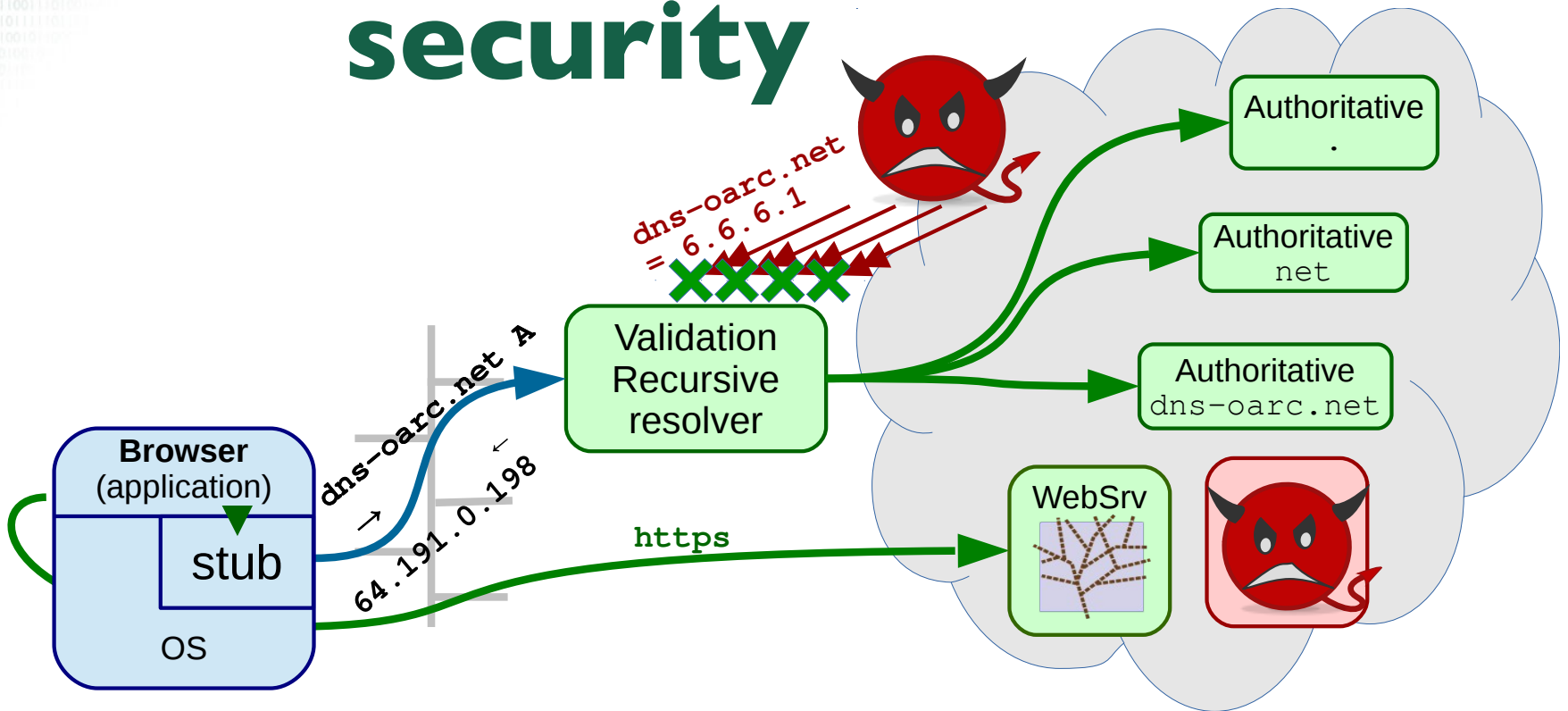
OARC 26 (Madrid)

# From the ground-up security



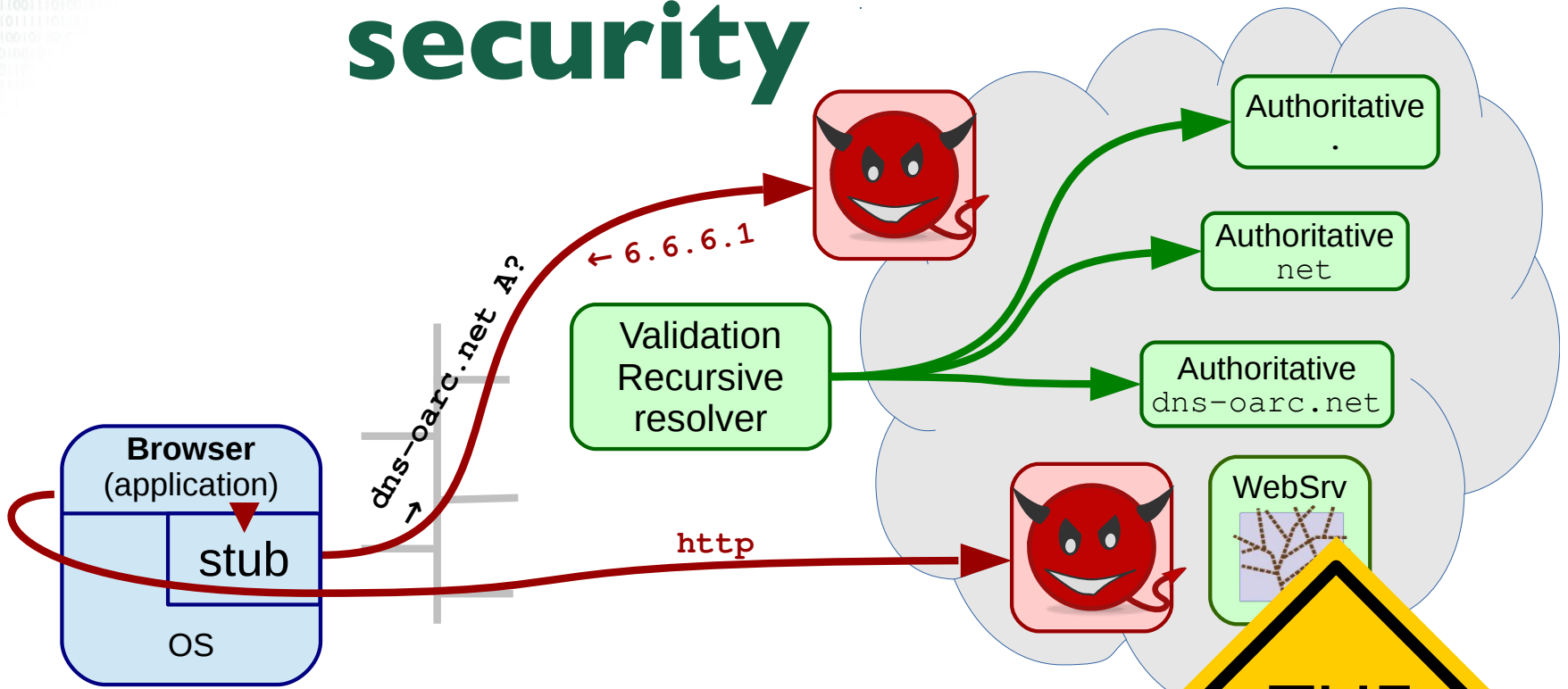
- Every “secure” connection is preceded by a DNS lookup
- The stub does the lookup at the request of the application  
The recursive resolver does all the heavy lifting

# From the ground-up security



- DNSSEC protects against cache poisoning

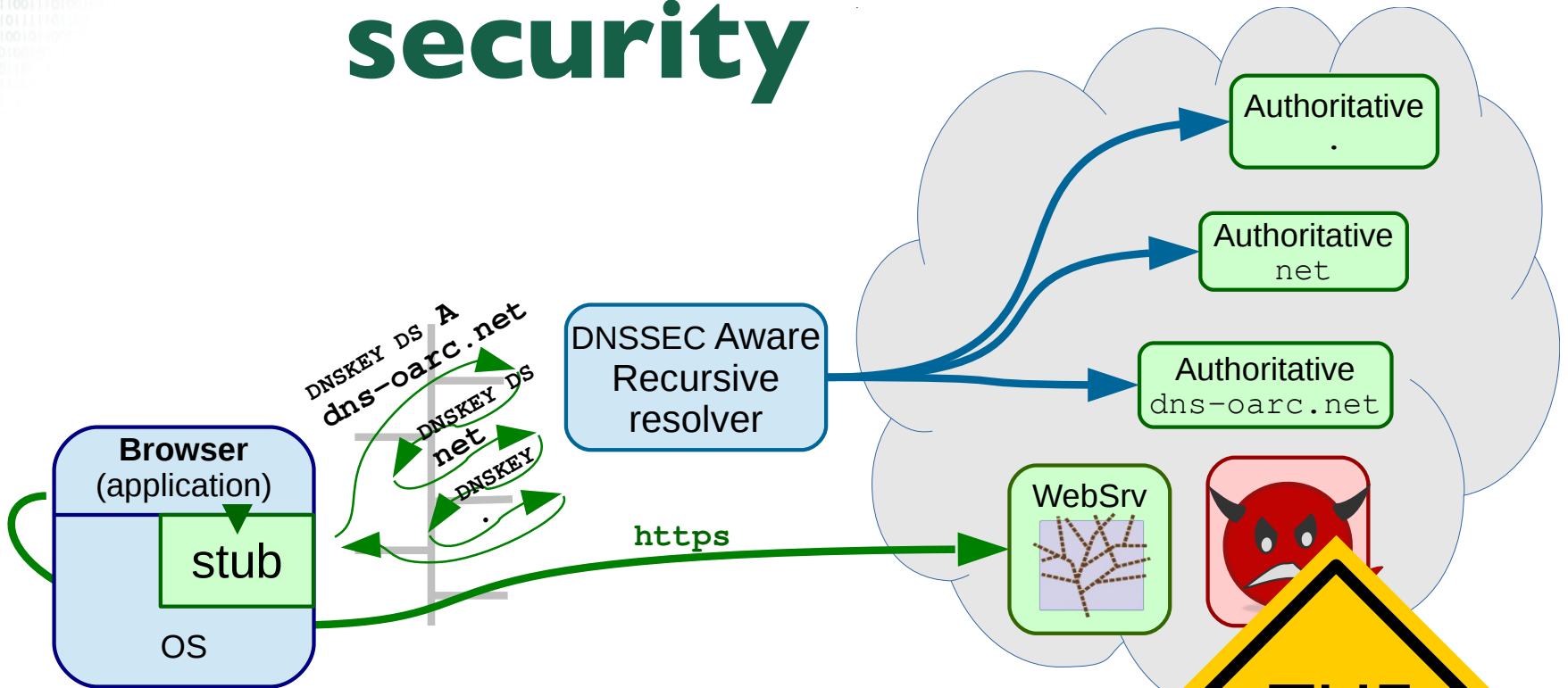
# From the ground-up security



- DNSSEC protects against cache poisoning
- But not against resolver hijacking  
( i.e. ARP or DHCP hijacking or routing tricks )



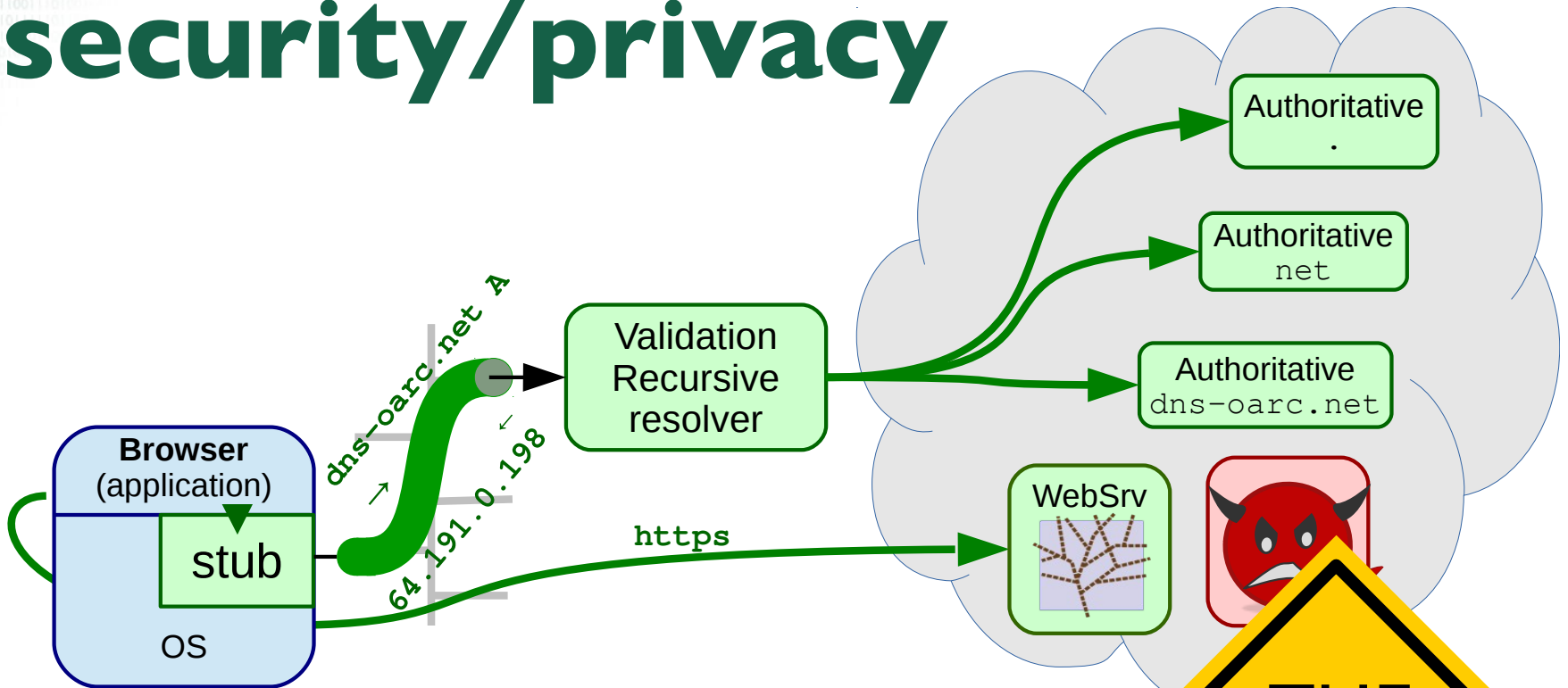
# From the ground-up security



- DNSSEC protects against cache poisoning
- But not against resolver hijacking
- One possibility: DNSSEC on the stub



# From the ground-up security/privacy

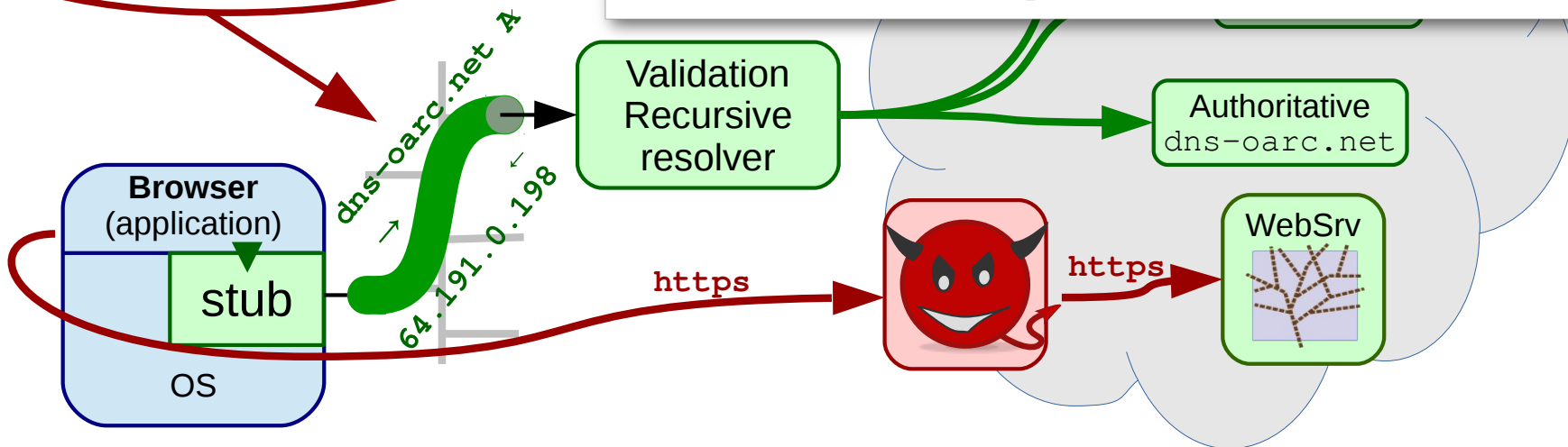


- DNSSEC protects against cache poisoning
- But not against resolver hijacking
- Another possibility: DNS over TLS



# From the security/p

Applies to DNS over TLS too



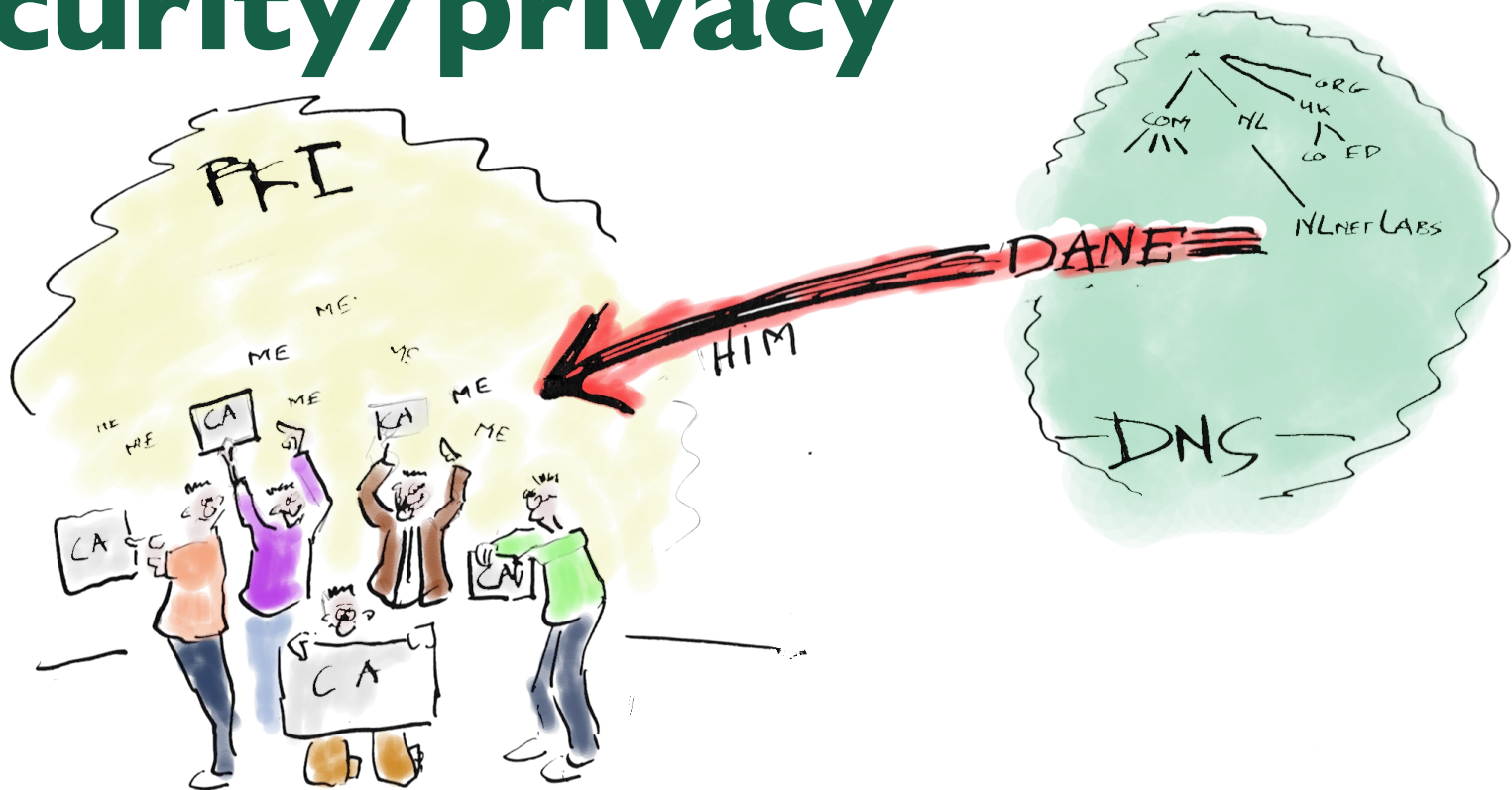
Vantage Point	% HTTPS Connections Intercepted		
	No Interception	Likely	Confirmed
Cloudflare	88.6%	0.5%	10.9%
Firefox	96.0%	0.0%	4.0%
E-commerce	92.9%	0.9%	6.2%

Fig. 2: **Detecting Interception**— We quantify HTTPS interception at three major Internet services. We estimate that 5–10% of connections are intercepted.

- TLS hijacking? **IS THAT POSSIBLE?!**
- Durumeric, Zakir, et al. "The Security Impact of HTTPS Interception." *Network and Distributed Systems Symposium (NDSS'17)*. 2017.

<https://www.internetsociety.org/doc/security-impact-https-interception>

# From the ground-up security/privacy

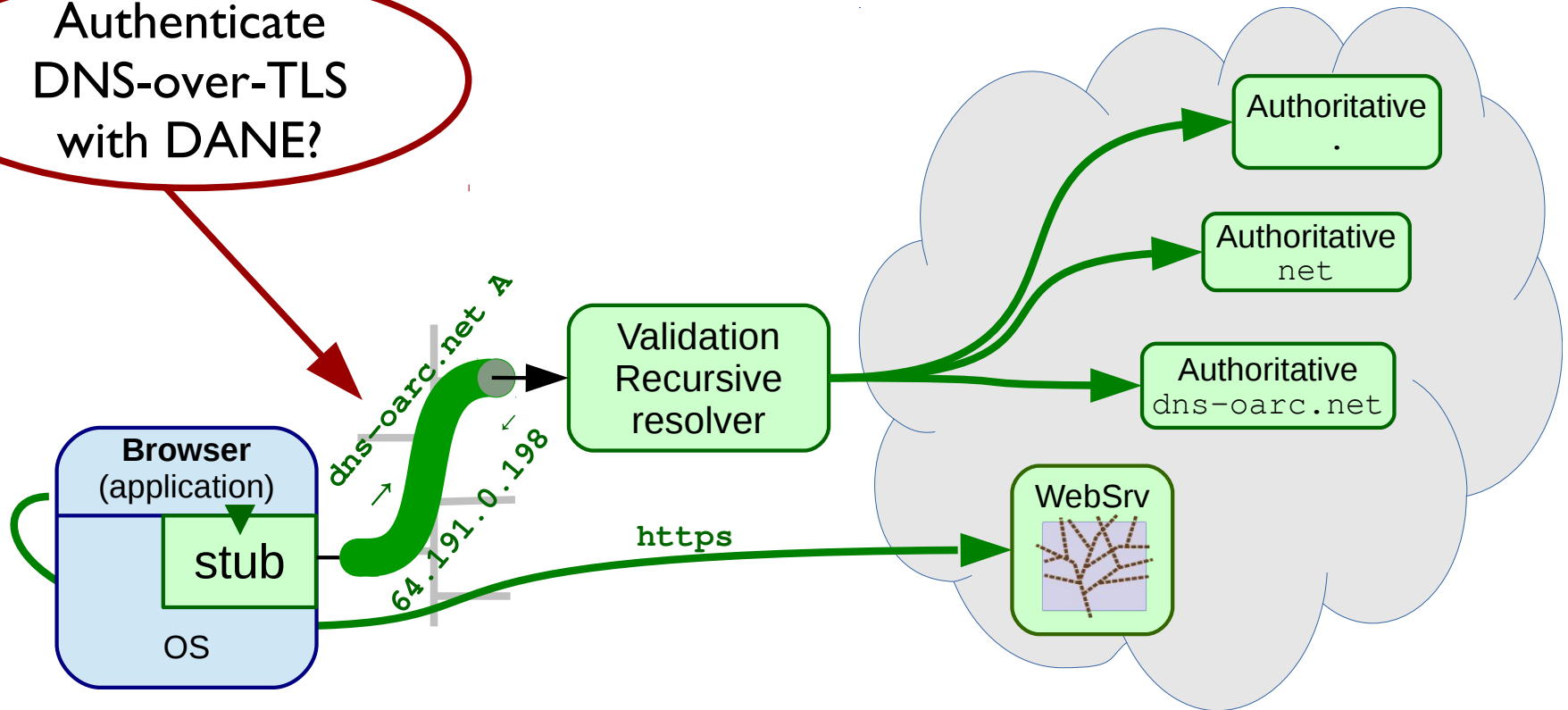


- Strengthen TLS security with the stub: DANE  
( *DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities* )
- Also signalling system for TLS support  
( *For application without user interaction* )



# From the ground-up security/privacy

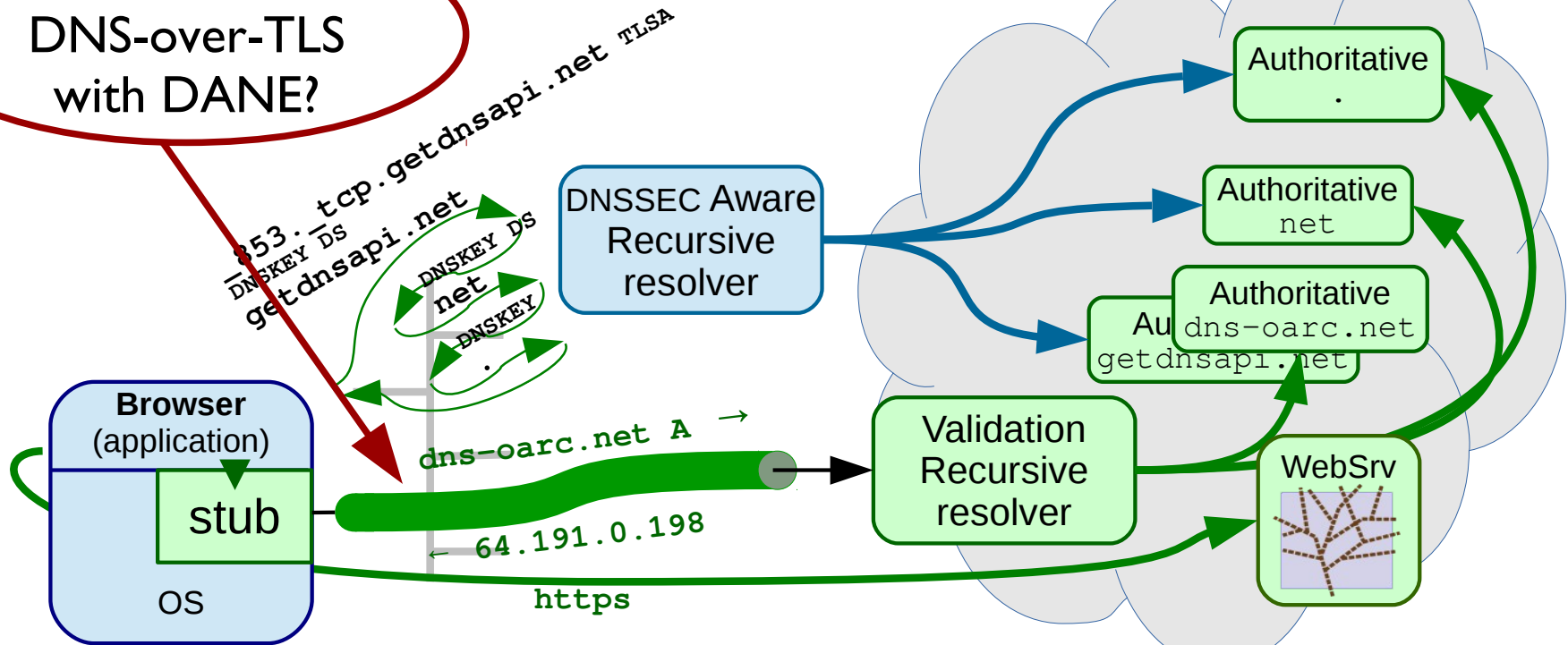
Authenticate  
DNS-over-TLS  
with DANE?



- Bootstrap the TLSA lookup with regular DNS?

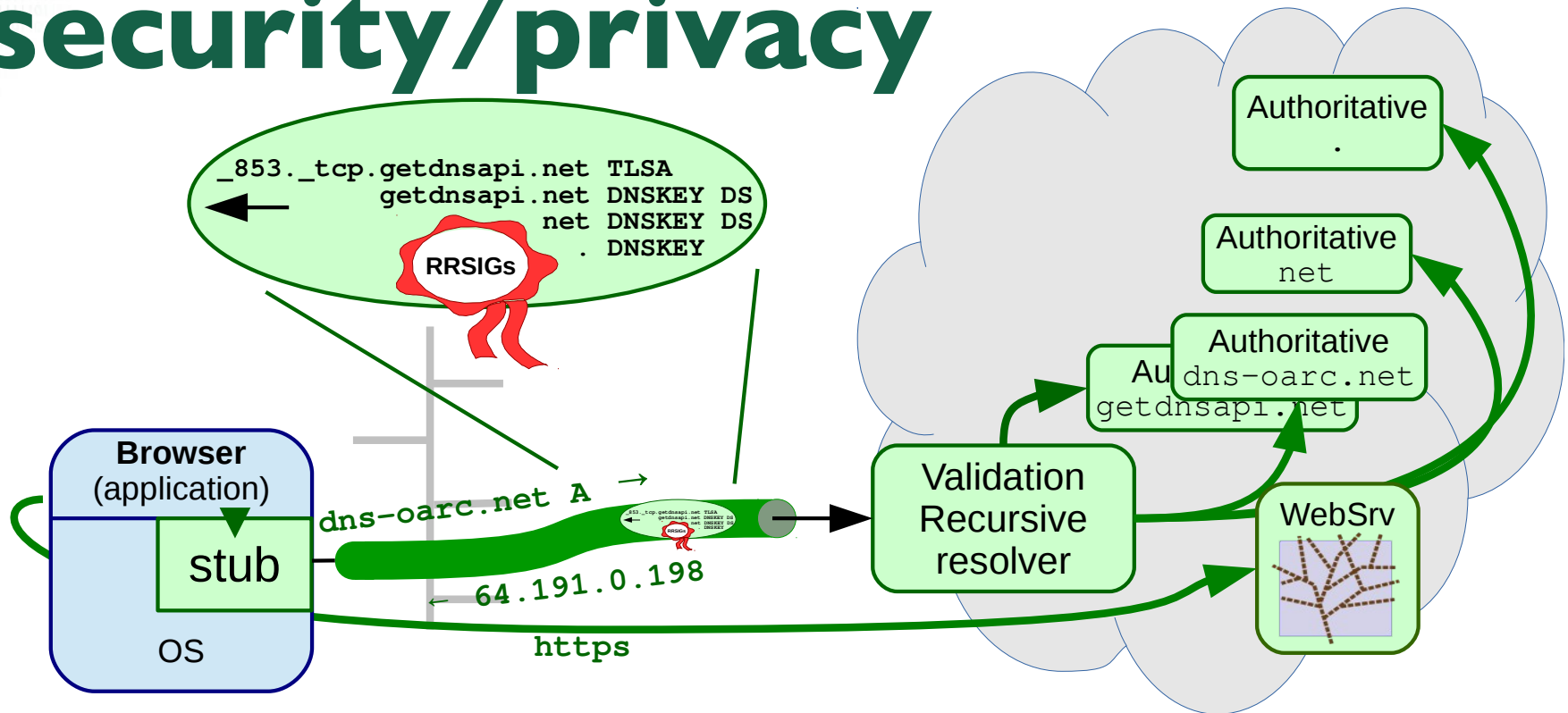
# From the ground-up security/privacy

Authenticate DNS-over-TLS with DANE?



- Bootstrap the TLSA lookup with regular DNS?
  - Chicken and Egg problem

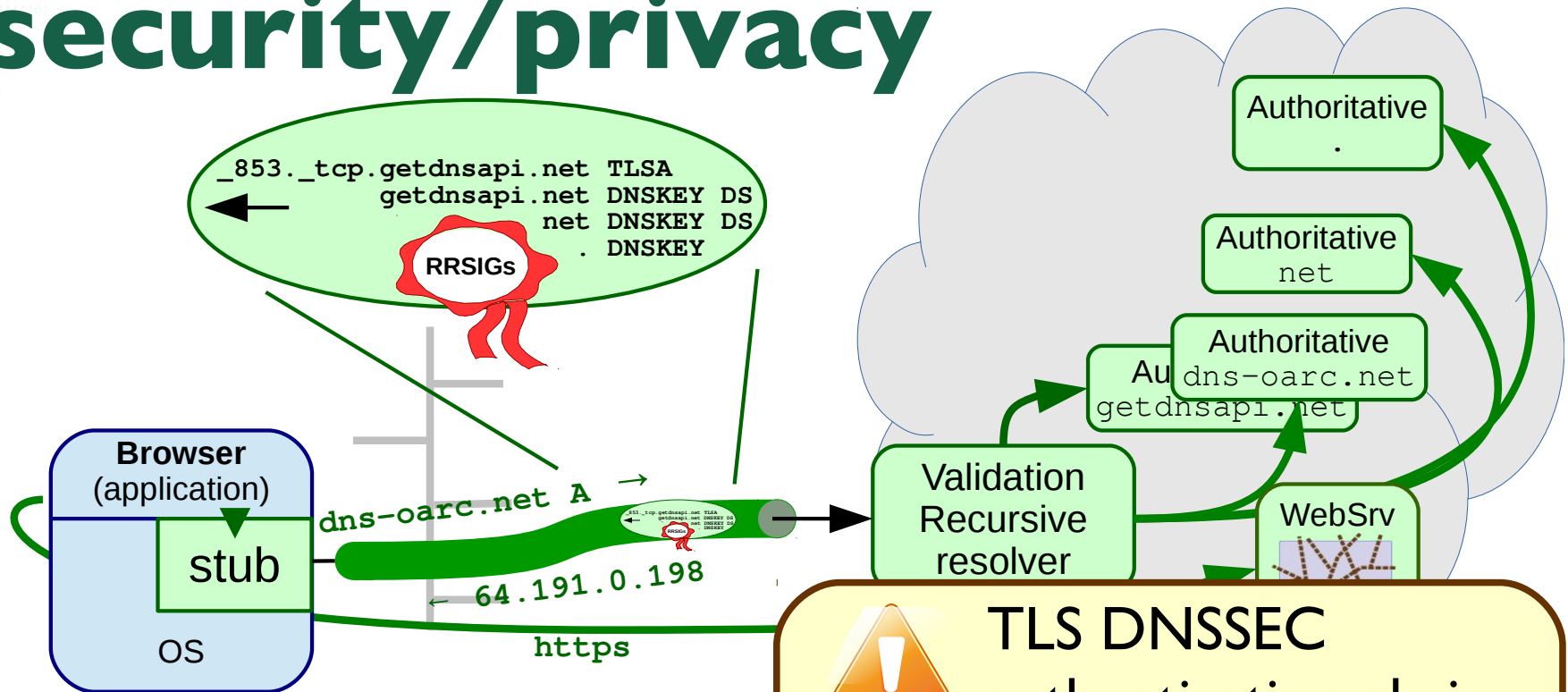
# From the ground-up security/privacy



- Bootstrap the TLSA lookup with regular DNS?
- Have the TLSA record + the complete DNSSEC authentication chain embedded in a TLS extension

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-dnssec-chain-extension>

# From the ground-up security/privacy



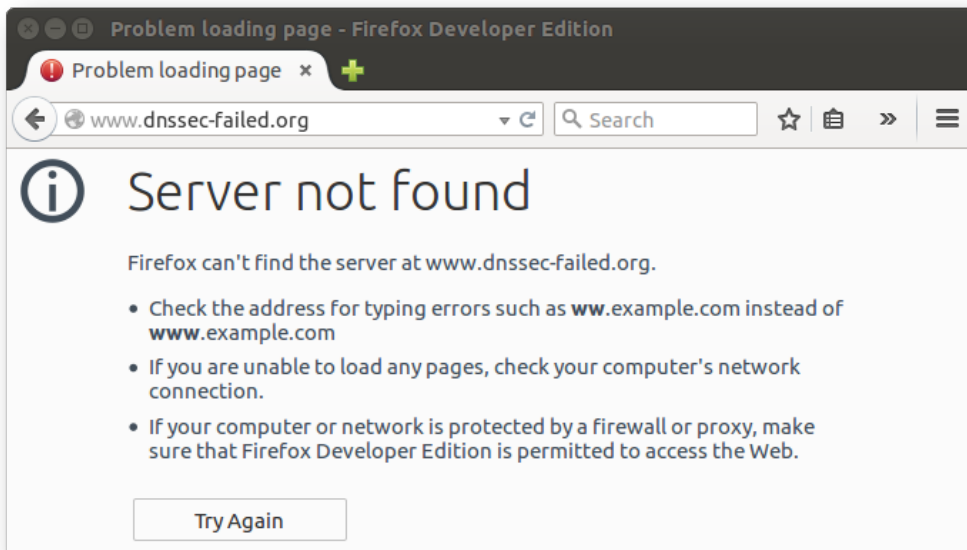
- Bootstrap the TLSA lookup v
- Have the TLSA record + the authentication chain embedded

**! TLS DNSSEC authentication chain extension must be obligatory, to prevent the “Too many CA’s” problem**

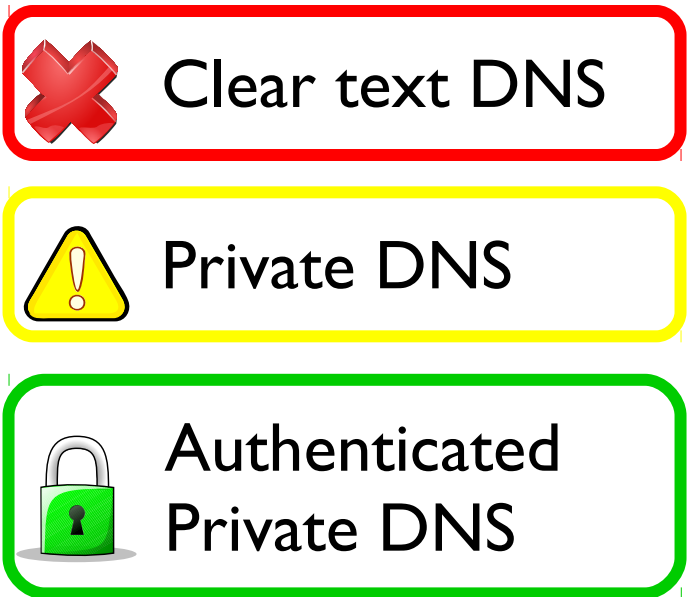
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-dnssec-chain-extension>

# From the ground-up security/privacy

## DNSSEC Availability

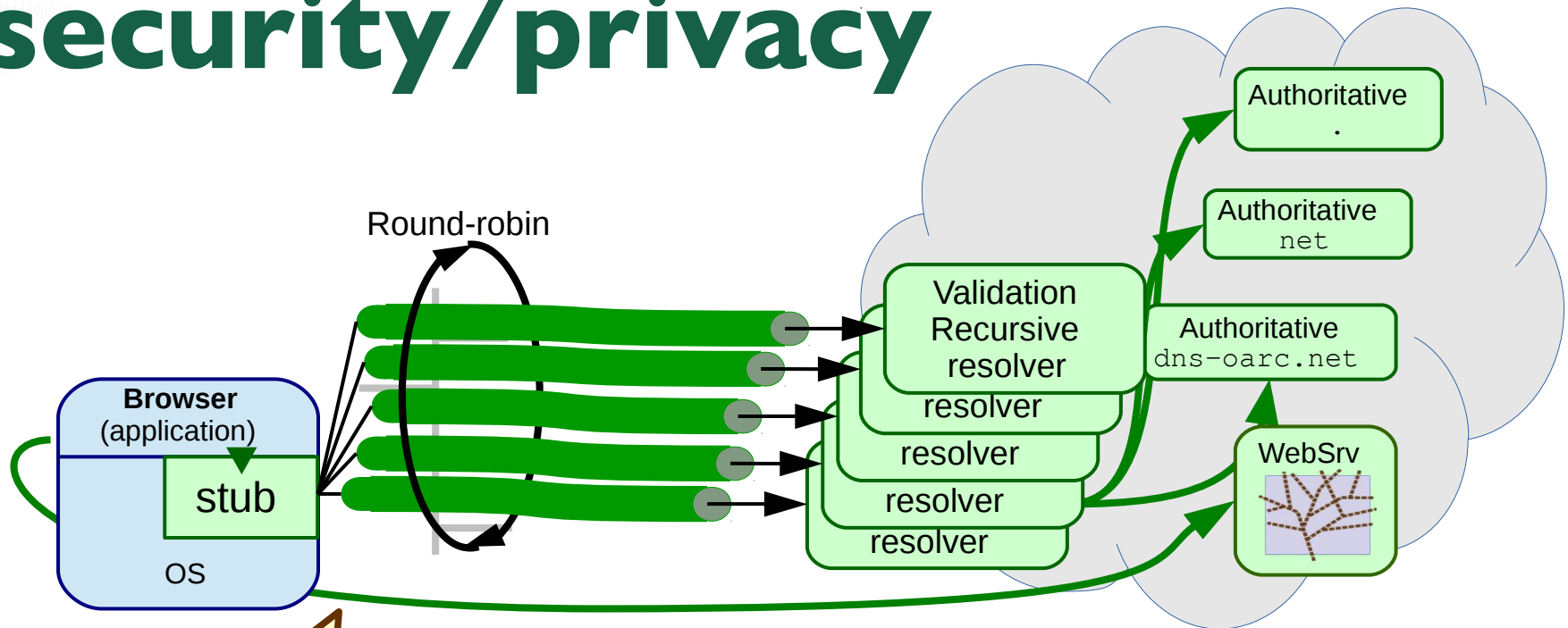


## DNS Privacy status



- The stub is close to the application  
Inform status of DNSSEC and DNS Privacy

# From the ground-up security/privacy



**BONUS FEATURE**

- Enhanced privacy by round-robinning upstreams



# From the ground-up security/privacy

- Requirements for the versatile stub**

	DNSSEC	DNS over TLS	Non address lookups	API
Cross the first DNSSEC mile	X			
From the ground up Privacy		X		
Strengthened TLS authentication (DANE)	X		X	
Strengthened opportunistic TLS (DANE)	X		X	
Provide status of DNSSEC & DNS over TLS				X

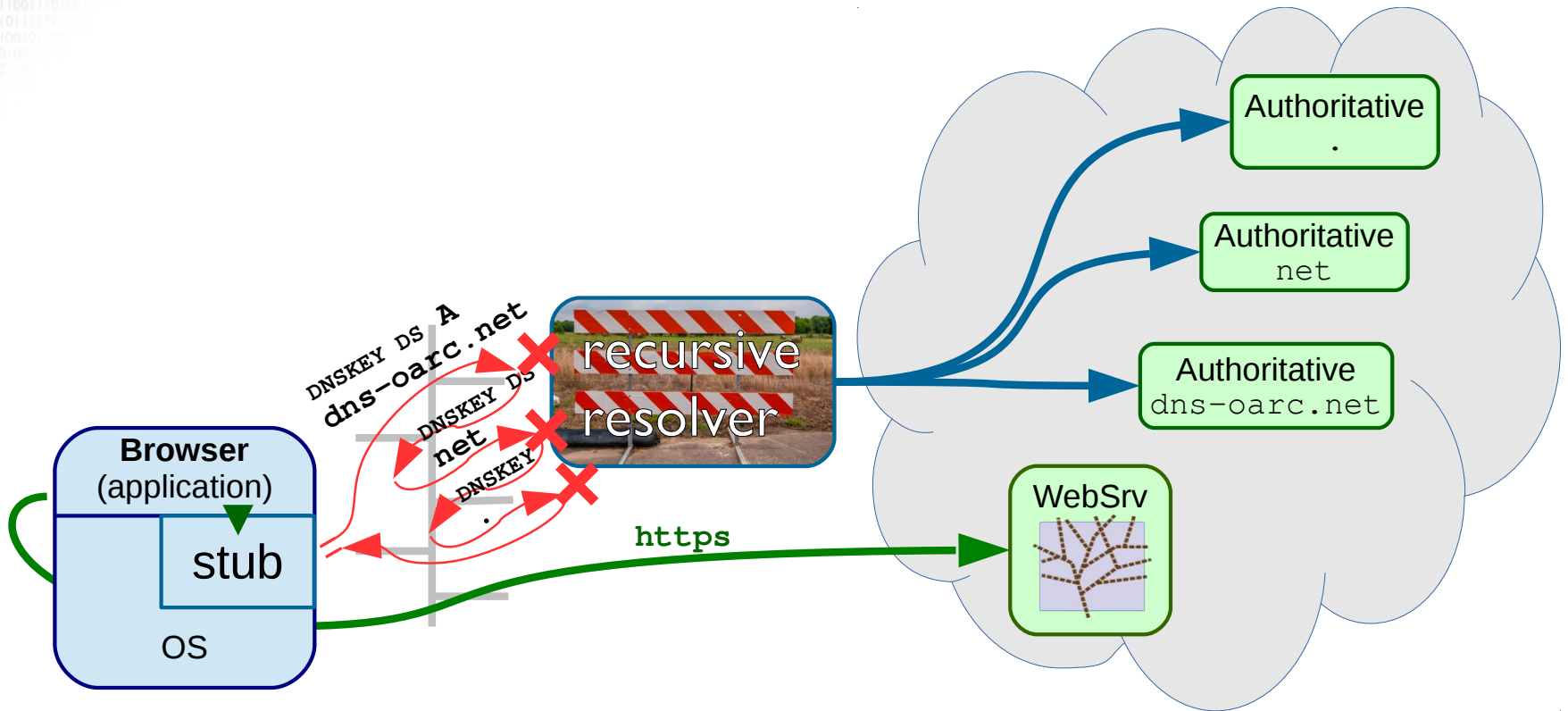
# From the ground-up security/privacy

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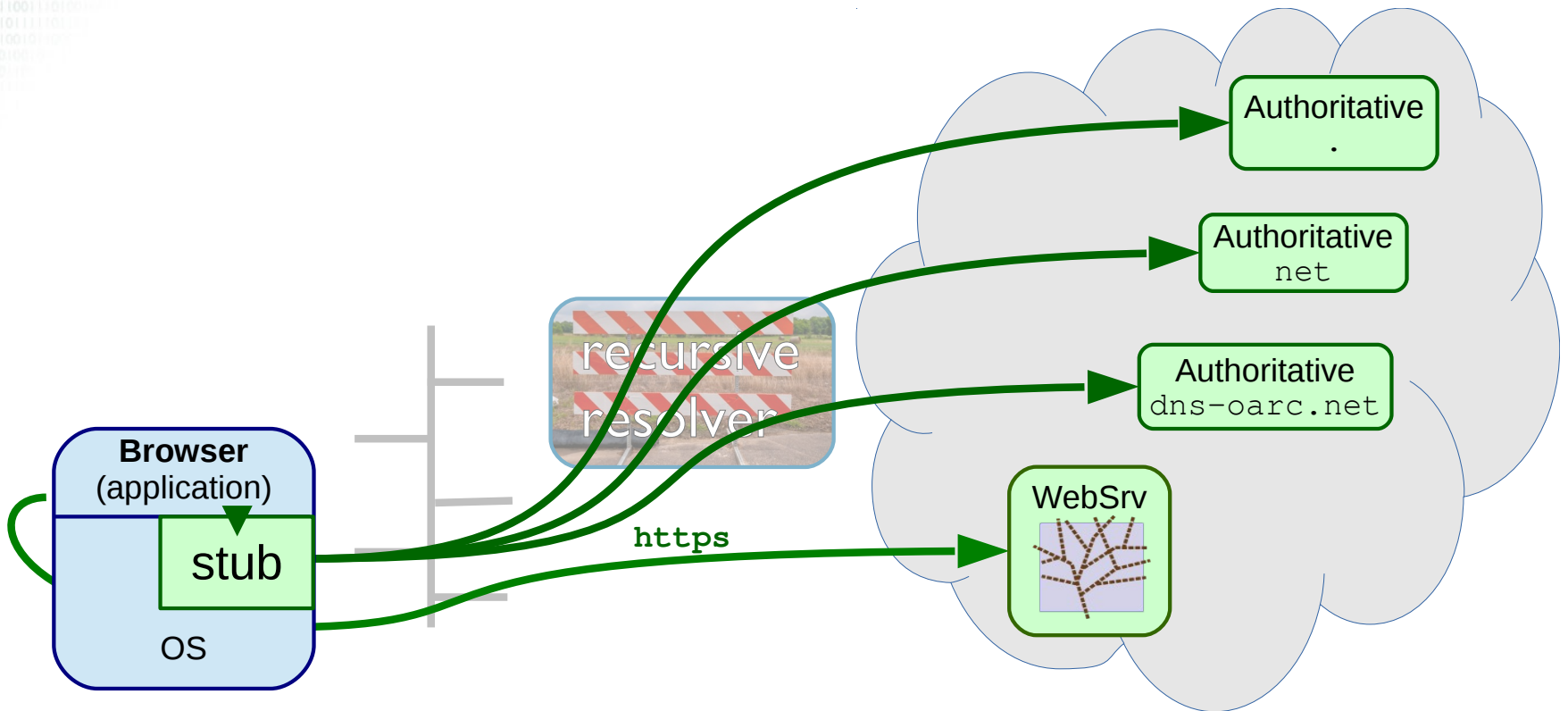


# DNSSEC Roadblocks



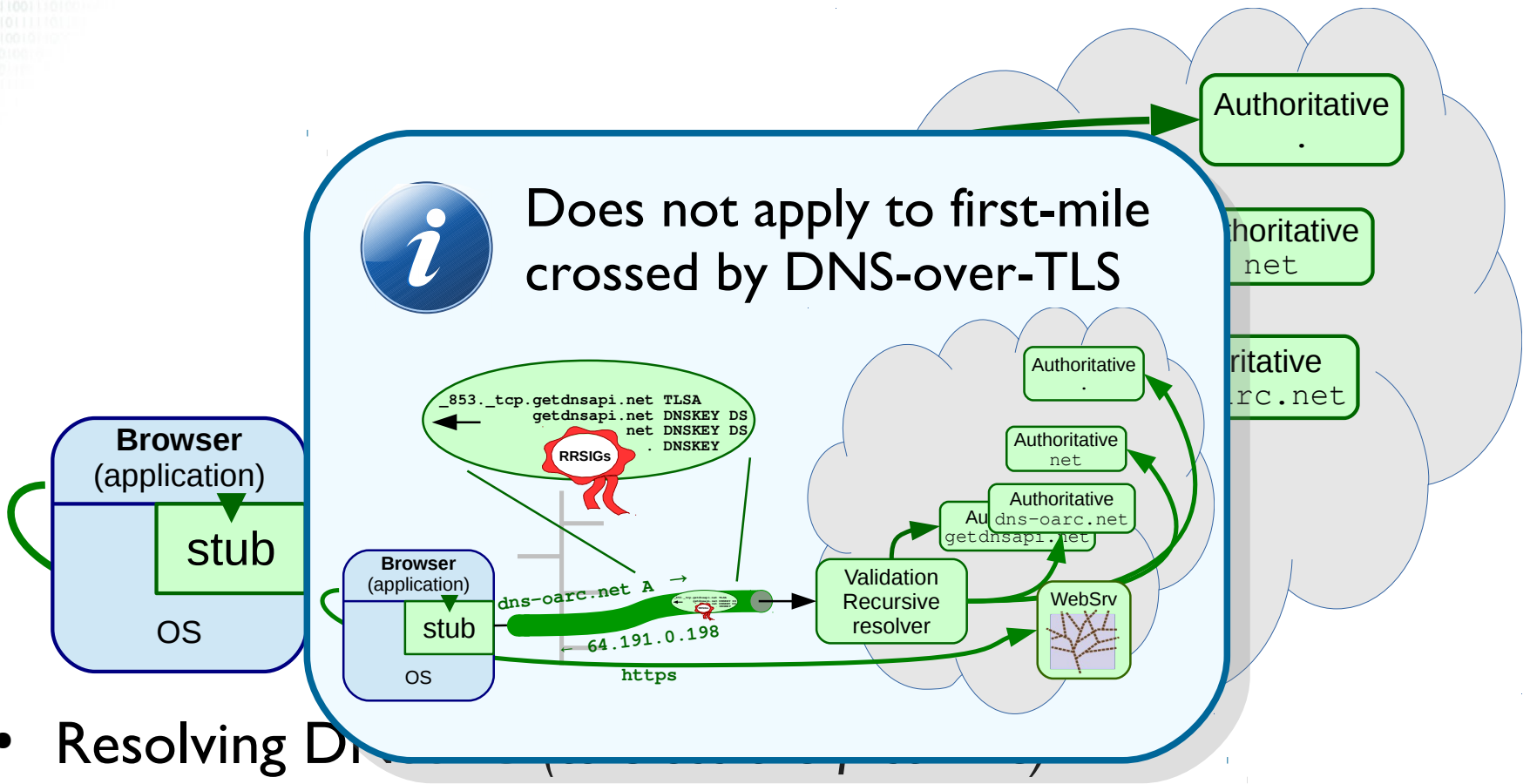
- Resolving DNSSEC (to cross the first mile) needs DNSSEC Aware recursive resolver

# DNSSEC Roadblocks



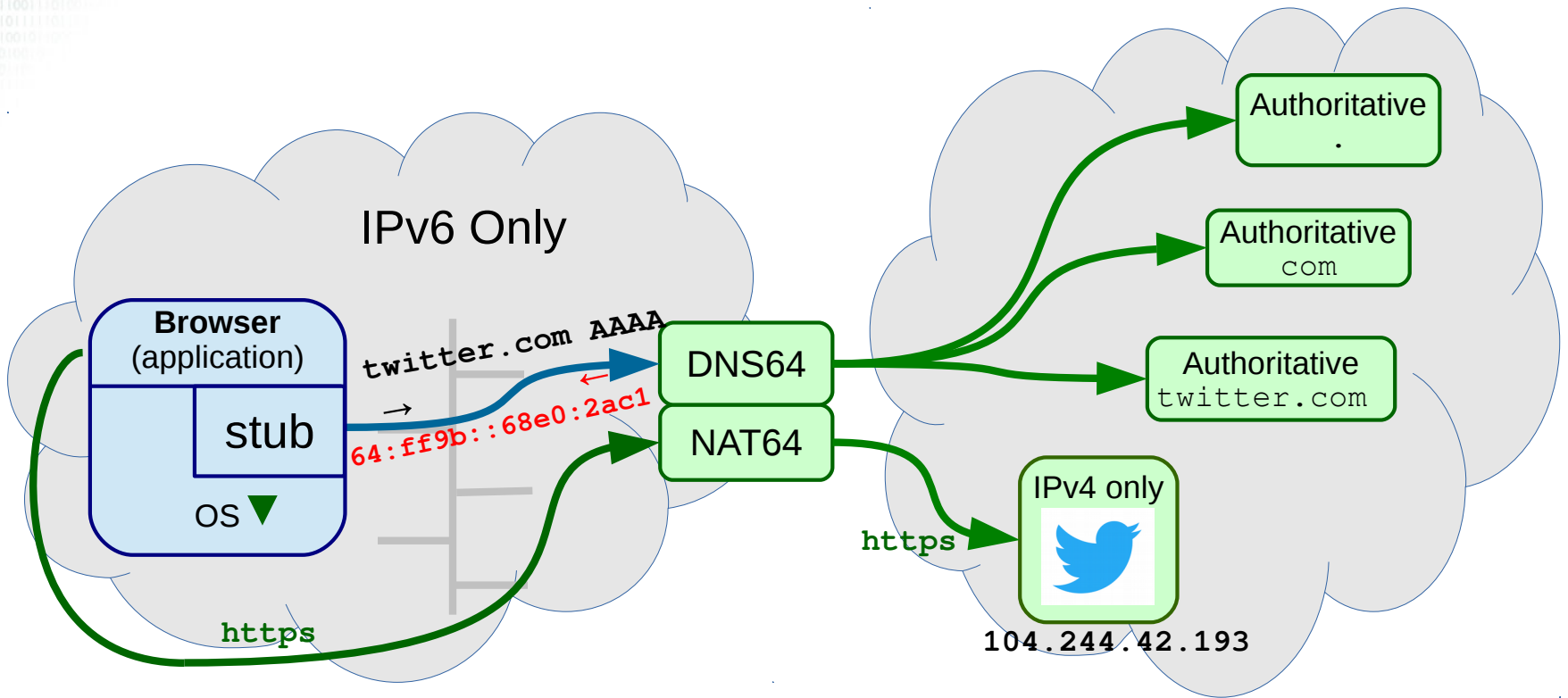
- Resolving DNSSEC (*to cross the first mile*) needs DNSSEC Aware recursive resolver
- DNSSEC Roadblock Avoidance <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8027>  
+Full recursion capability

# DNSSEC Roadblocks



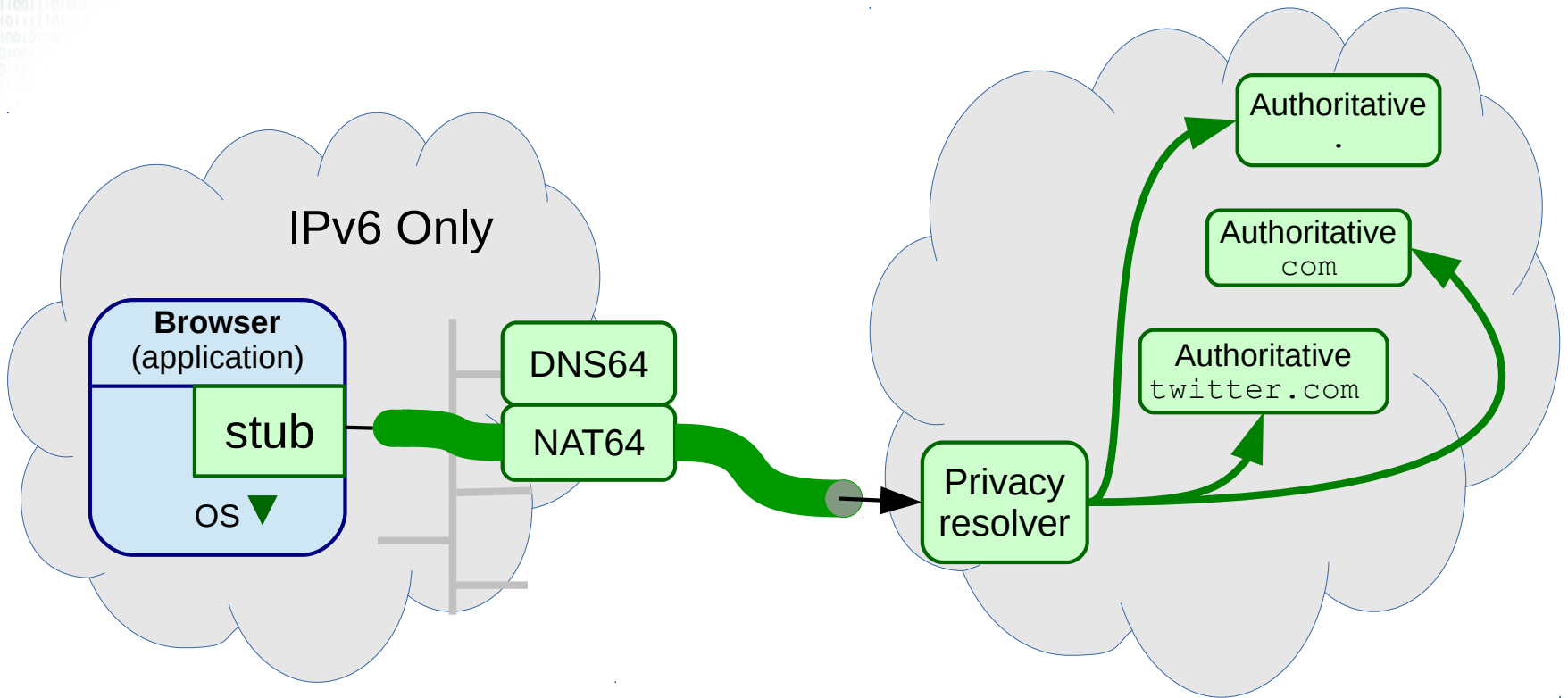
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# DNSSEC Roadblocks



- DNSSEC Roadblock Avoidance <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8027>
- IPv6 Address Synthesis Prefix Discovery  
+DNS64 capability <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7050>  
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6147>

# DNSSEC Roadblocks



- DNSSEC Roadblock Avoidance <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8027>
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# DNSSEC Roadblocks

## Root KSK Rollover



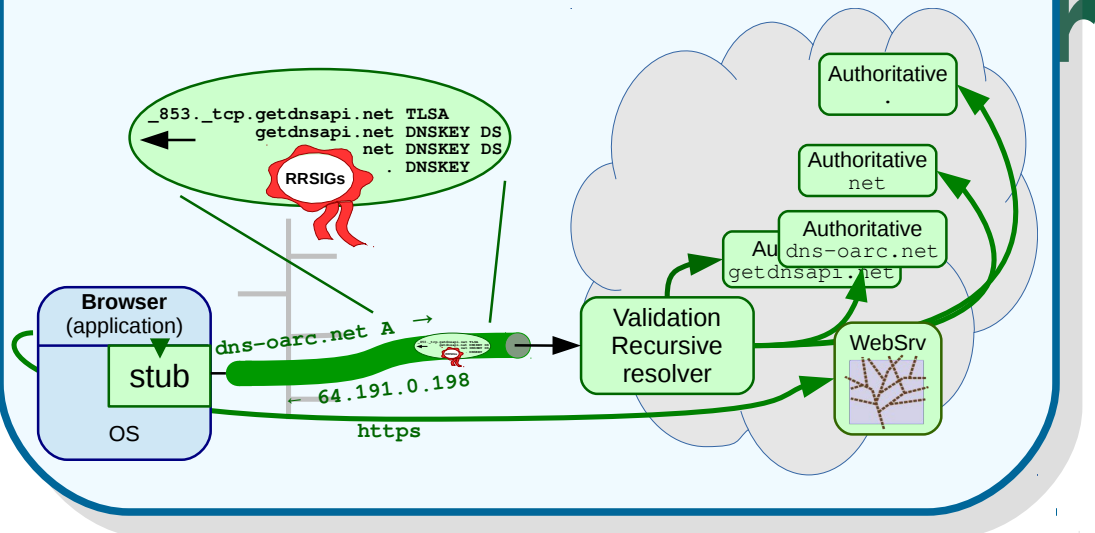
- DNSSEC validating stubs must do RFC5011

# DNSSEC Roadblocks

## Root



In-band RFC5011 tracking with DNSSEC auth chain TLS extension



- DNSSEC

# DNSSEC Roadblocks

## Root KSK Rollover



- DNSSEC validating stubs must do RFC5011
- A stub library for DANE has no system config +bootstrap DNSSEC capability: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7958>
- A stub library for DANE runs with user's privileges



# DNSSEC Roadblocks

## DNSSEC stubs capability requirements

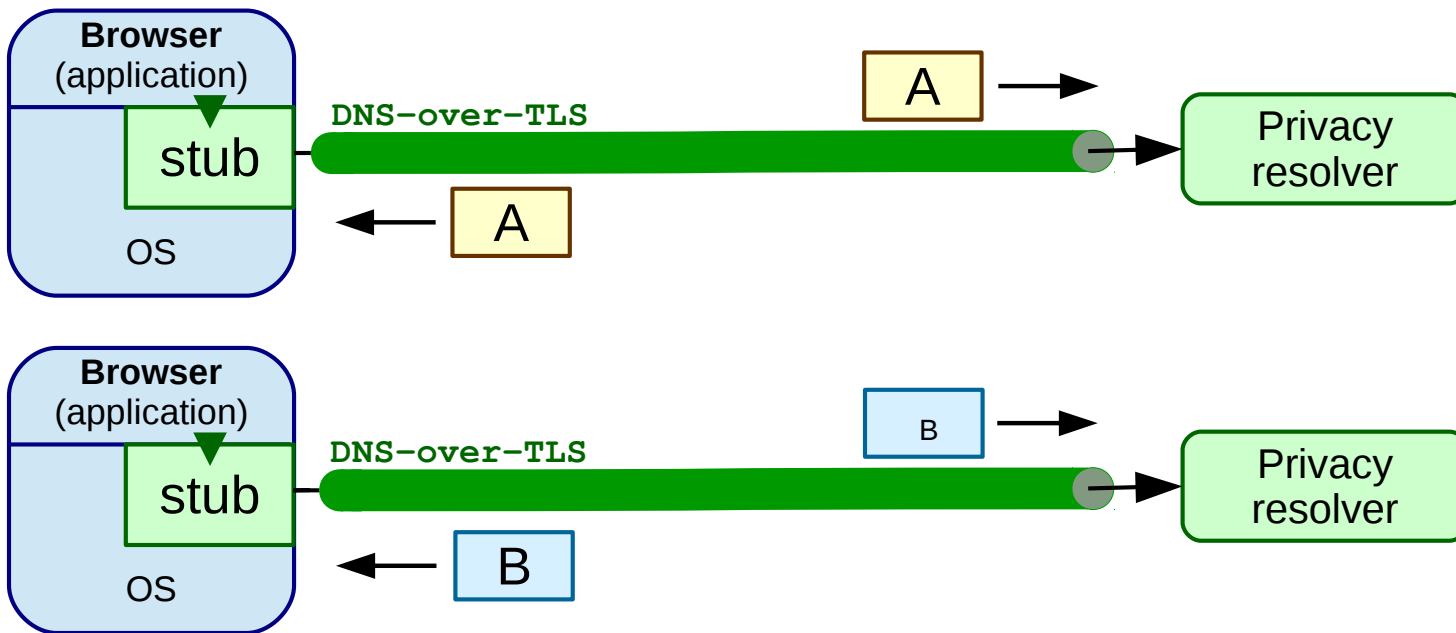
DNSSEC validation	<i>(various)</i>
<i>DNSSEC Roadblock Avoidance</i>	<i>RFC8027</i>
IPv6 Prefix Discovery	RFC7050
IPv6 Address Synthesis	RFC6147
Automated Trust Anchor Updates	RFC5011
Automated Initial Trust Anchor retrieval	RFC7958

# From the ground-up security/privacy

- Requirements for the versatile stub**

	DNSSEC	DNS over TLS	Non address lookups	API
Cross the first DNSSEC mile	X			
From the ground up Privacy		X		
Strengthened TLS authentication (DANE)	X		X	
Strengthened opportunistic TLS (DANE)	X		X	
Provide status of DNSSEC & DNS over TLS				X

# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS



- TCP fastopen (*optional*)
- Connection reuse
- EDNS0 keepalive
- EDNS0 padding

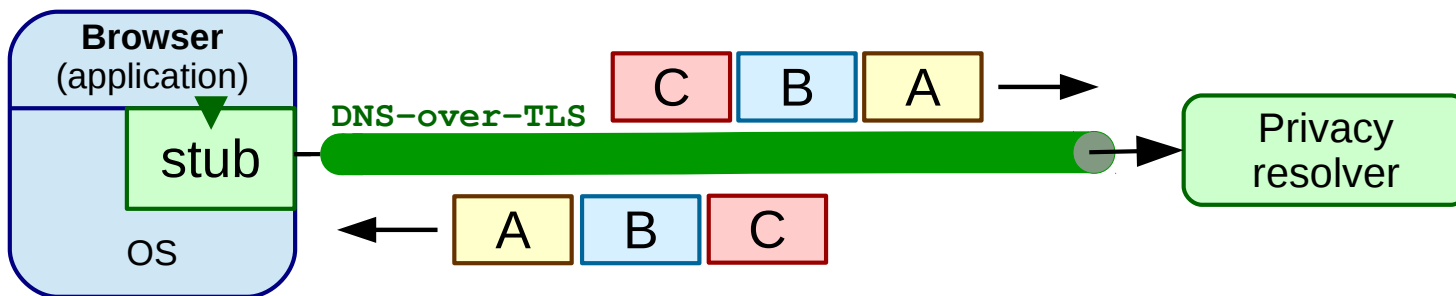
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7413>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7766>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7828>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7830>

# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS

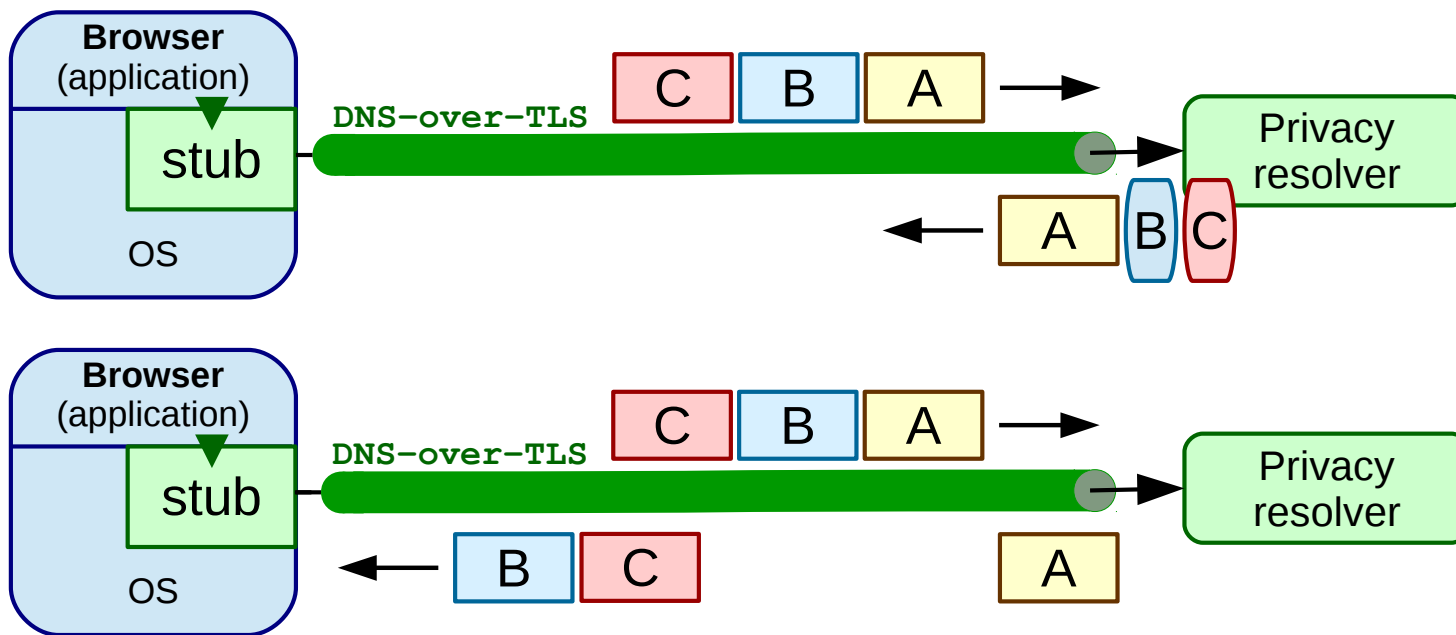


- Connection reuse
- Pipe-lining of queries

(Q/R, Q/R, Q/R)

(Q,Q,Q,R,R,R)

# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS



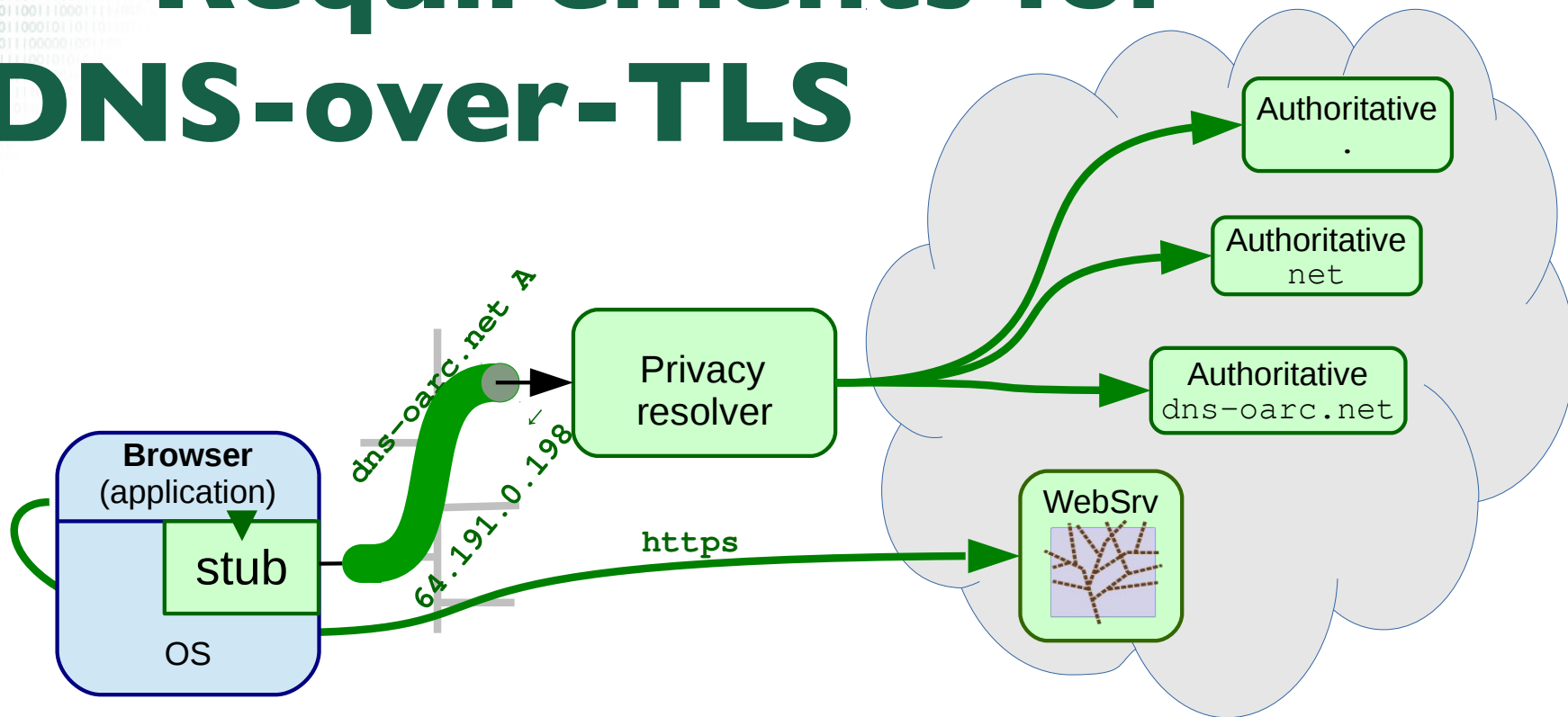
- Connection reuse
- Pipe-lining of queries
- Process Out-Of-Order-Responses

(Q/R, Q/R, Q/R)

(Q,Q,Q,R,R,R)

(Q<sub>1</sub>,Q<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>)

# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS

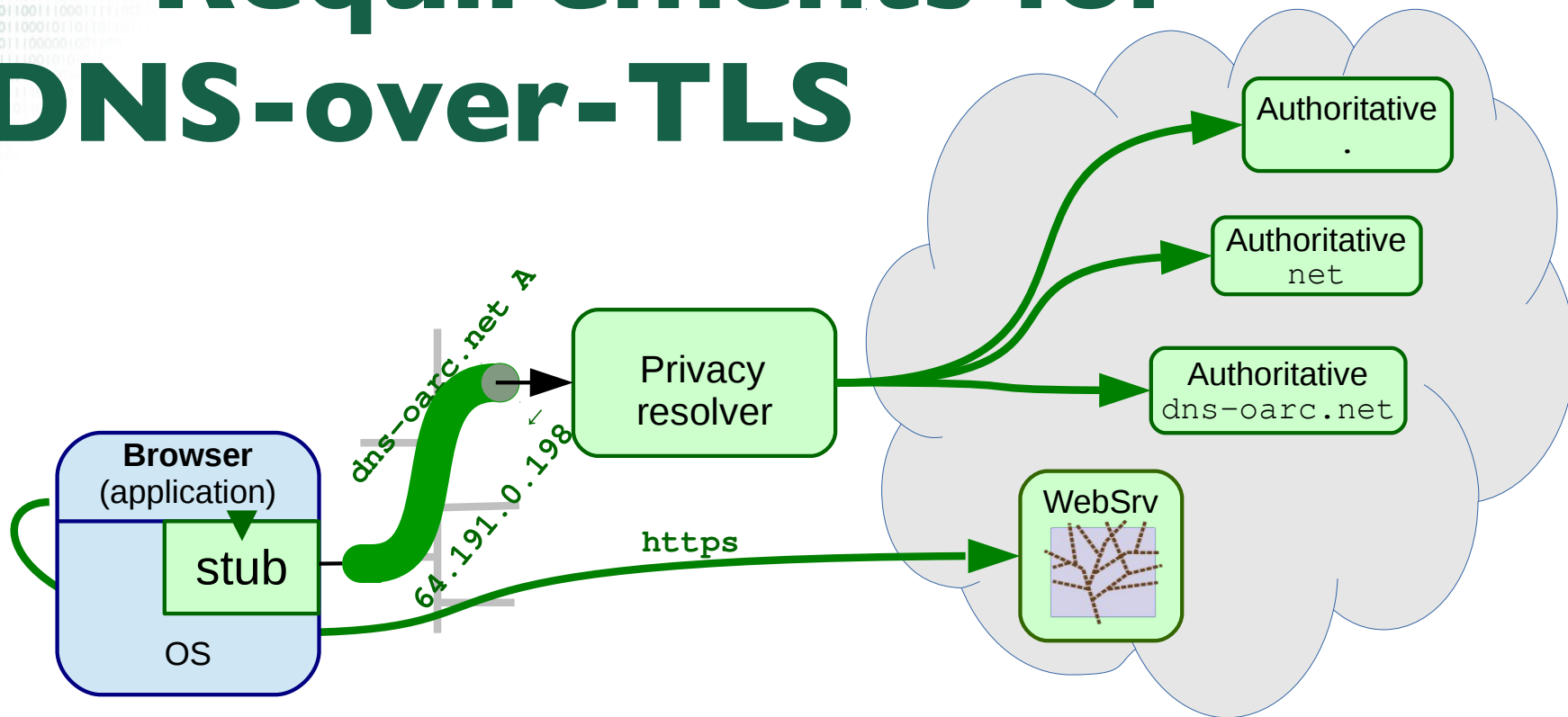


- Strict or Opportunistic usage profiles?

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-dprive-dtls-and-tls-profiles-09>

- 1) Authenticated Private DNS
- 2) Private DNS
- 3) Clear text DNS

# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS



- Strict or Opportunistic usage profiles?

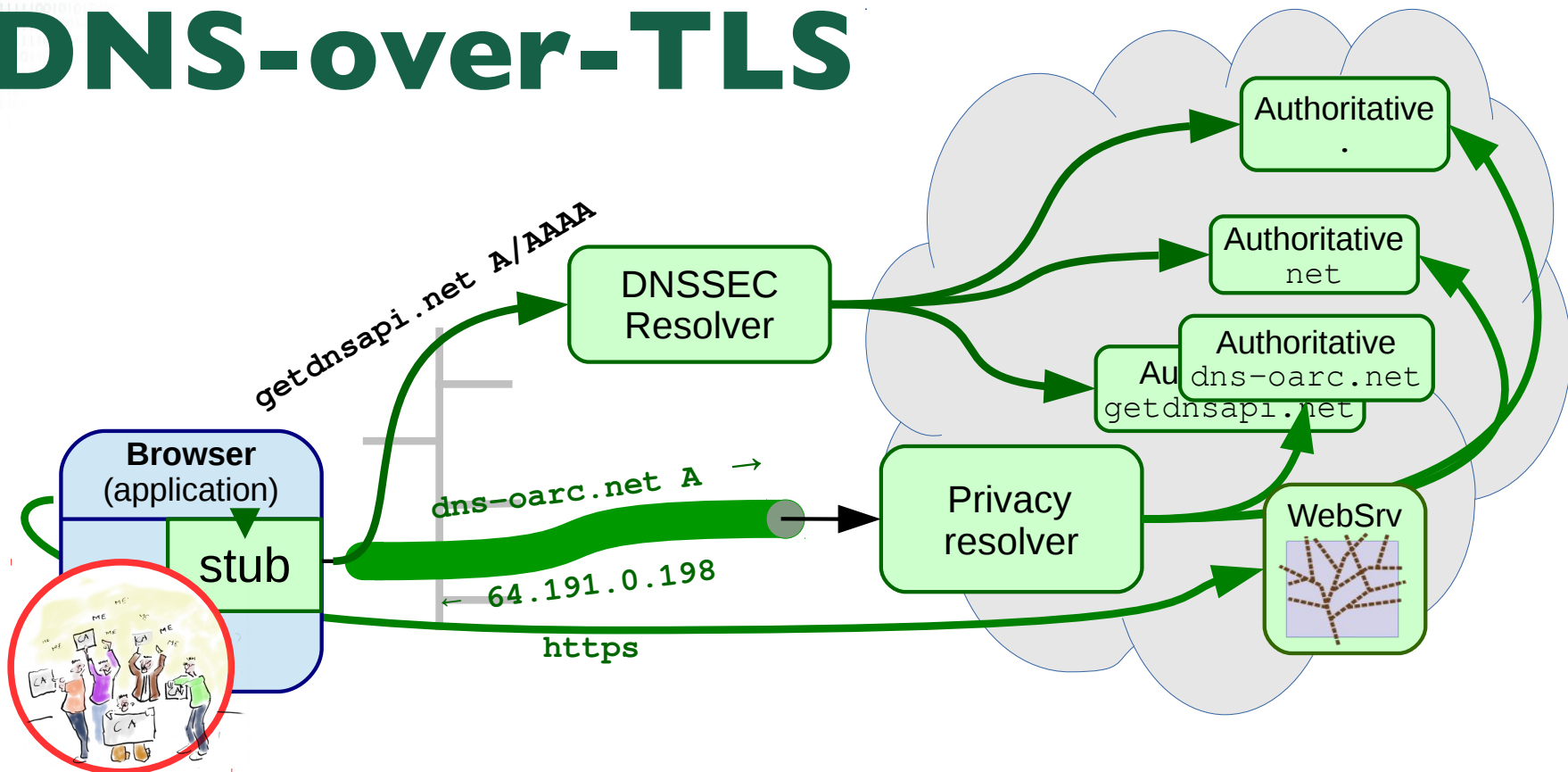


RFC7858 (DNS-over-TLS)

defined direct SPKI authentication only

5) Clear text DNS

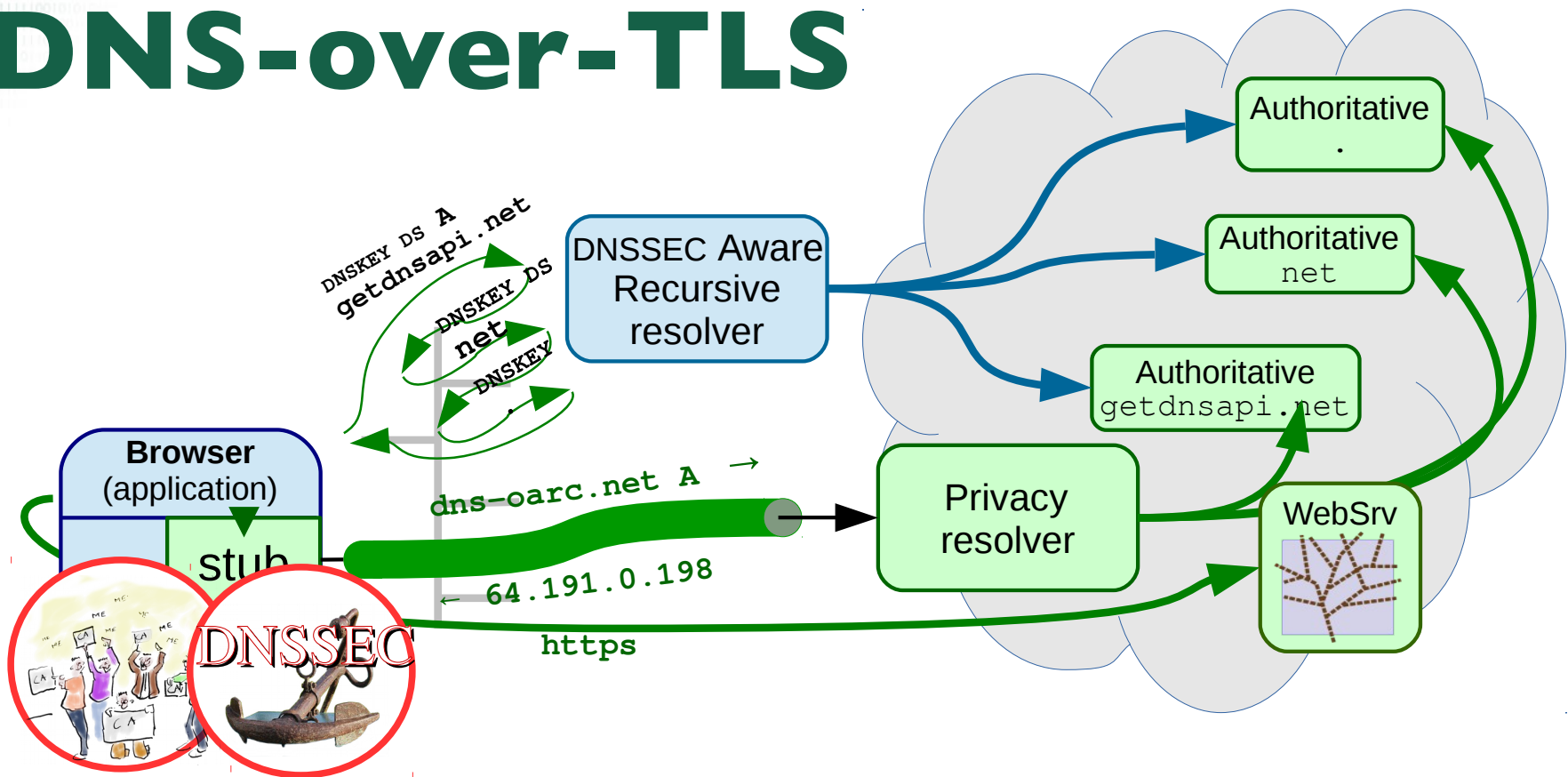
# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS



- Regular PKIX authentication  
(bootstrap address lookup with regular DNS(SEC))

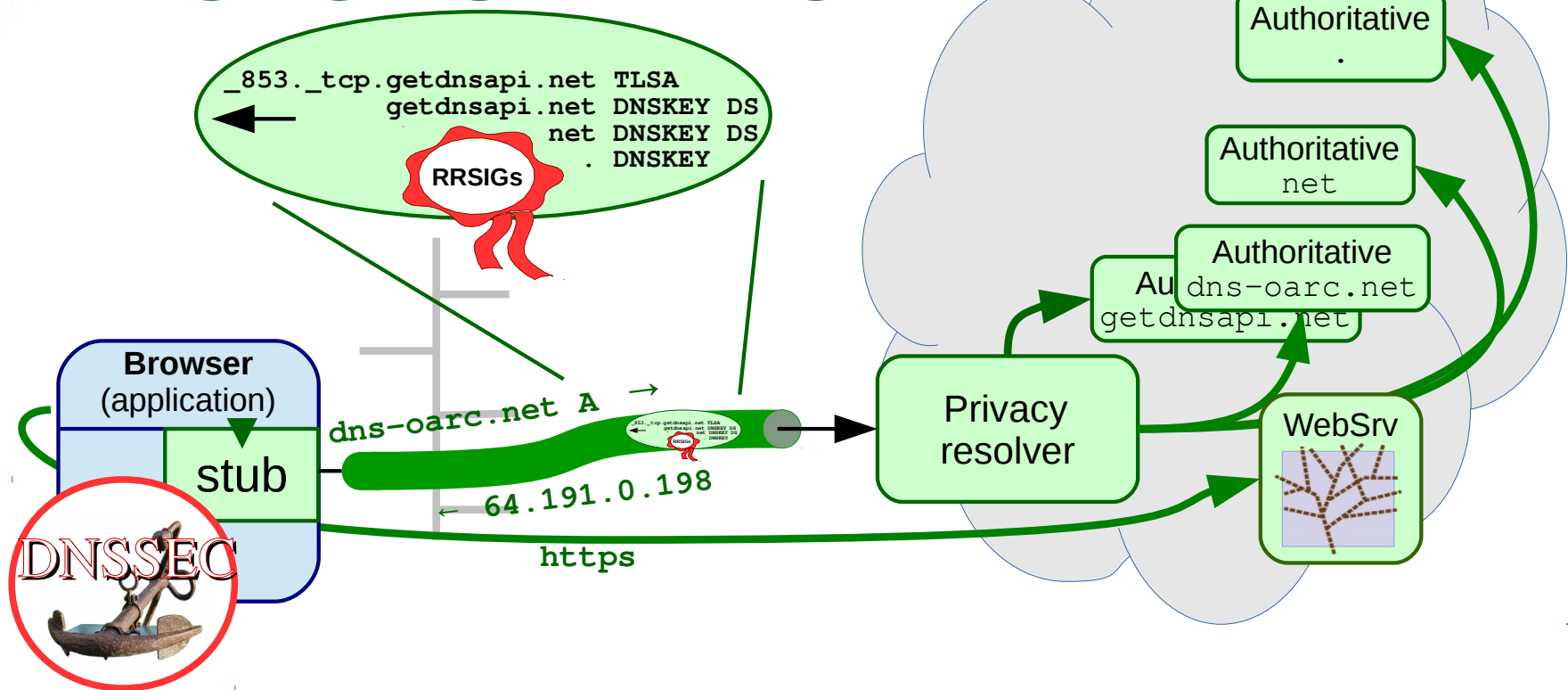


# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS



- Regular PKIX authentication
- Authenticate with DANE  
(*stricter opportunistic with TLSA signalling*)

# Requirements for DNS-over-TLS



- Regular PKIX authentication
- Authenticate with DANE
- DNSSEC authentication chain TLS extension

# Requirements for DNS Privacy

DNS-over-TLS	RFC7858
Reuse / Pipelining / OOOOR	RFC7766
TCP Fastopen	RFC7413
ENDS0 keepalive	RFC7828
ENDS0 padding	RFC7830
<i>PKIX support for authentication</i>	<i>(various)</i>
DNSSEC support <i>(for address lookup and authentication)</i>	<i>(various)</i>

# From the ground-up security/privacy

- Requirements for the versatile stub**

	DNSSEC	DNS over TLS	Non address lookups	API
Cross the first DNSSEC mile	X			
From the ground up Privacy		X		
Strengthened TLS authentication (DANE)	X		X	
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Provide status of DNSSEC & DNS over TLS				X

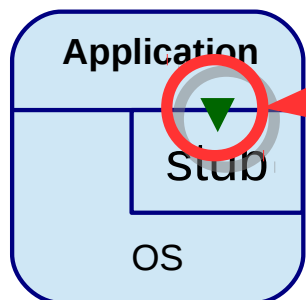
DNSSEC

DNS over TLS

Non address lookups

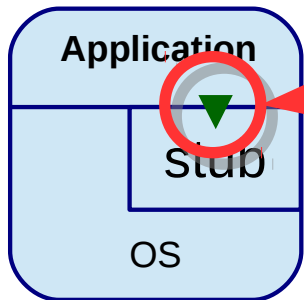
API

# Non address lookups - Application Interface

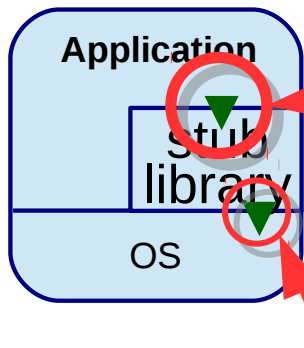


`getaddrinfo()` and `getnameinfo()`  
(POSIX standard extended by RFC3493 for IPv6)

# Non address lookups - Application Interface



`getaddrinfo()` and `getnameinfo()`  
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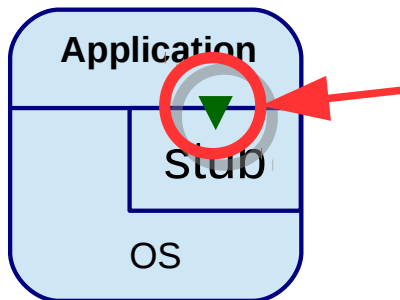
Talk to upstreams directly with a library:

- ~~`libresolv`~~, `libval`, `ldns`,  
`libunbound`, `libgetdns`

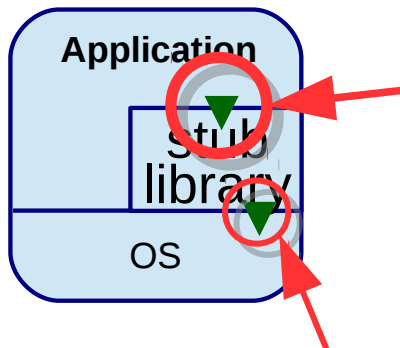
Learn upstreams from OS

- `/etc/resolv.conf`, `NetworkManager`, `registry...`

# Non address lookups - Application Interface



Applications using `getaddrinfo()` API will not get the versatile stub features (*first DNSSEC mile coverage, DNS privacy*)



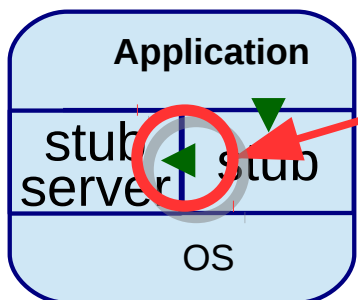
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# Non address lookups - Application Interface



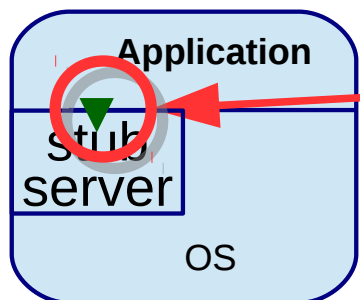
Stub server listening on 127.0.0.1:53

- `getaddrinfo()` and `getnameinfo()` use system stub which uses stub server





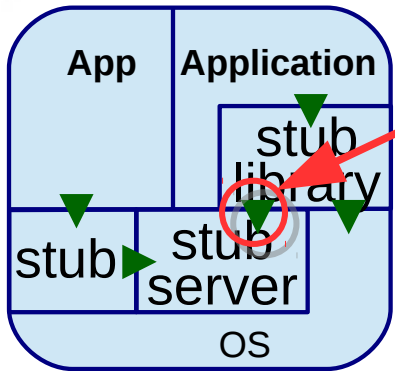
# Non address lookups - Application Interface



- `getaddrinfo()` and `getnameinfo()`  
use `systemd-resolved` via `nsswitch` module
- Stub server listening on `127.0.0.53:53`

`systemd-resolved.service`  
**`systemd-resolved`**

# Non address lookups - Application Interface



Talk to stub server via a library:

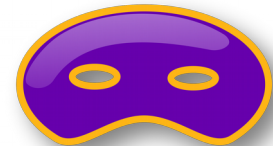
- ~~libresolv~~, libval, ldns, libunbound, libgetdns

systemd-resolved.service  
**systemd-resolved**

127.0.0.53:53

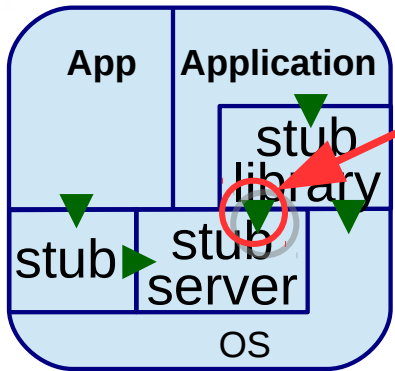


**Dnssec-Trigger**



**Dnsmasq**

# Non address lookups - Application Interface




Talk to stub server via a library:

- ~~libresolv~~, libval, ldns, libunbound, libgetdns

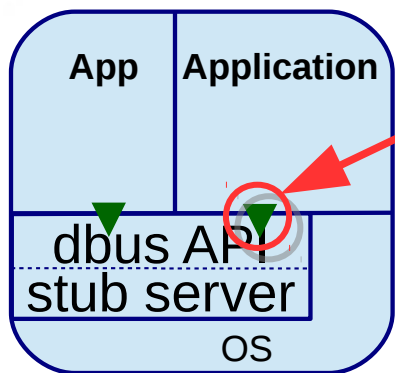
  
~~getaddrinfo~~  
Stubby

~~systemd-resolved.service~~  
~~systemd-resolved~~  
127.0.0.1:53:53

  
Dnssec rigger

  
Dnsmasq

# Non address lookups - Application Interface



Talk to stub server via the dbus API

- <https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/resolved/>

`systemd-resolved.service`  
**systemd-resolved**



# The Importance of Being an Earnest stub

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Wiktionary page for 'Bunburying'. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Bunbury'. The page features a navigation menu with options like 'Entry', 'Discussion', 'Citations', 'Read', 'Edit', and 'History'. The main content area is titled 'Bunburying' and includes a section for 'Etymology' which states: 'Bunbury + -ing, coined by Oscar Wilde in *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895) after Bunbury, the fictitious invalid friend of the character Algernon whose supposed illness is used as an excuse to avoid social engagements.' Below this, there is a 'Noun' section with the entry: 'Bunburying (uncountable)' followed by a definition: '1. (humorous) Avoiding one's duties and responsibilities by claiming to have appointments to see a fictitious person.'