

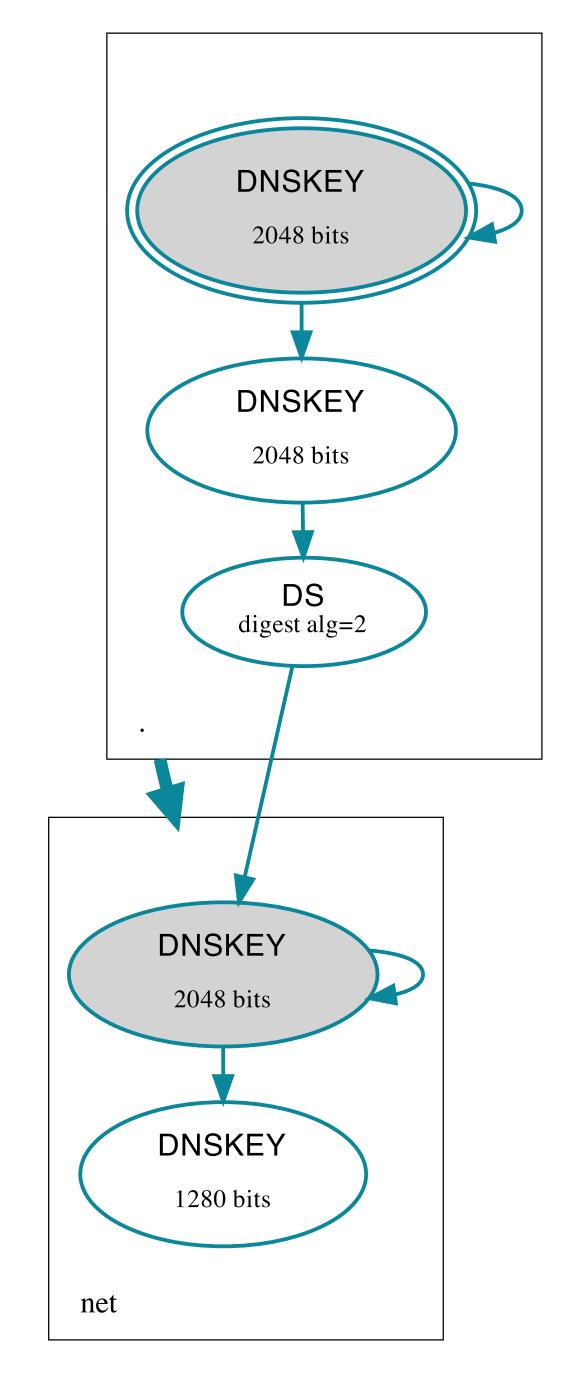
Deployment of CDS

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)





Updating the DS records



- Submit DS records directly
 - via Extensible 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

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

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	

DNS providers supporting CDS



Provider	CDS	CDNSKEY	Delete
Cloudflare			
DNSimple			
GoDaddy			
Google Domains			

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
```

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

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



Questions



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