





KINDNS

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An Initiative to Promote DNS Operational Best Practices

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ICANN

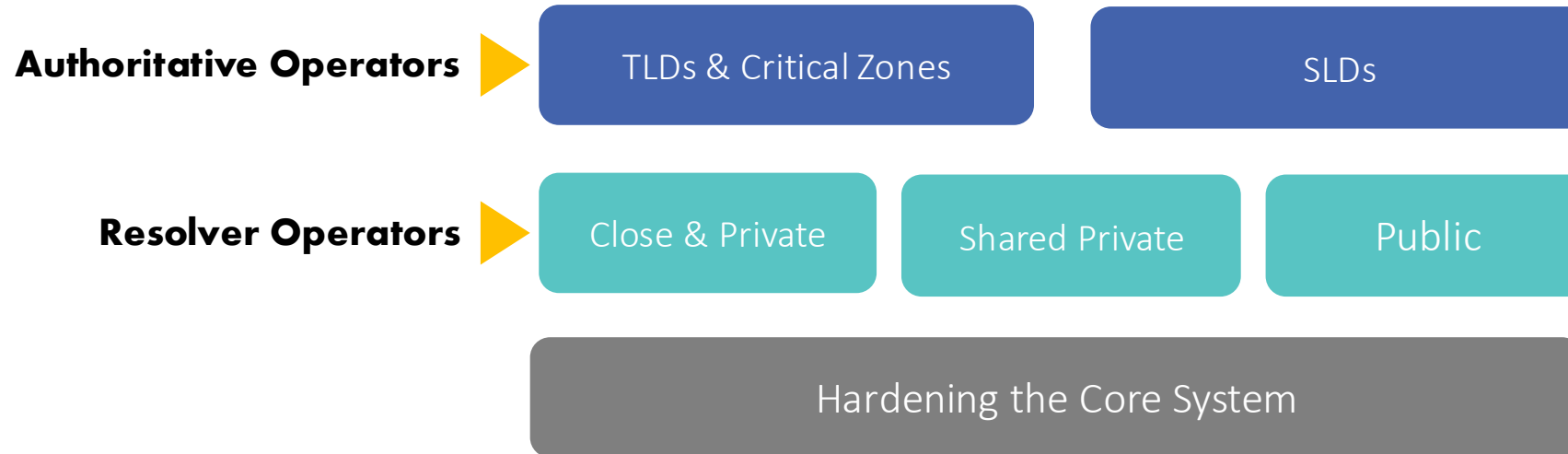
What Is It?

Knowledge-sharing and Instantiating Norms for DNS (Domain Name System) and Naming Security

A simple framework that can help a wide variety of DNS operators, from small to large, to follow both the evolution of the DNS protocol and the best practices that the industry identifies for better security and more effective DNS operations.

..... is pronounced "**kindness**"

Targeted Operators



- Each category has 6-8 practices that we will encourage operators to implement. See www.kindns.org, for more details
- By joining KINDNS, DNS operators are voluntarily committing to adhere to these identified practices and act as “goodwill ambassadors” within the community.

Authoritative DNS Operators of Critical Zones

TLDs & Critical Zones

1. **MUST** be DNSSEC signed and follow key management best practices
2. Transfer between authoritative servers **MUST** be limited
3. Zone file integrity **MUST** be controlled
4. Authoritative and recursive nameservers **MUST run on separate infrastructure**
5. A minimum of two distinct nameservers **MUST** be used for any given zone
6. There **MUST** be diversity in the operational infrastructure: **Network, Geographical, Software**
7. The infrastructure that makes up your DNS infrastructure **MUST** be monitored

Authoritative DNS Operators of SLDs

SLDs

1. **MUST** be DNSSEC signed and follow key management best practices
2. Transfer between authoritative servers **MUST** be limited
3. Zone file integrity **MUST** be controlled
4. Authoritative and recursive nameservers **MUST run on separate infrastructure**
5. A minimum of two distinct nameservers **MUST** be used for any given zone
6. Authoritative servers for a given zone **MUST** run from diversified infrastructure
7. The infrastructure that makes up your DNS infrastructure **MUST** be monitored

Closed & Private Resolver Operators

Private resolvers are not publicly accessible and cannot be reached over the open internet. They are typically found in corporate networks or other restricted-access networks

Closed & Private resolvers

1. DNSSEC validation **MUST** be enabled
2. Access control list (ACL) statements **MUST** be used to restrict who may send recursive queries
3. QNAME minimization **MUST** be enabled
4. Authoritative and recursive nameservers **MUST** run on separate infrastructure
5. At least two distinct servers **MUST** be used for providing recursion services
6. The infrastructure that makes up your DNS infrastructure **MUST** be monitored
7. DoT (DNS-over-TLS) or DoH (DNS-over-HTTPS) **SHOULD** be enabled

Public Resolver Operators

“Fully open” public DNS resolvers are available to any users on the Internet freely to use, whether they are stub resolvers (clients) or recursive servers using the open resolver as a forwarding service.

Closed & Private resolvers

1. DNSSEC validation **MUST** be enabled

2. DoT (DNS-over-TLS) or DoH (DNS-over-HTTPS) **MUST** be enabled

3. QNAME minimization **MUST** be enabled

4. Authoritative and recursive nameservers **MUST** run on separate infrastructure

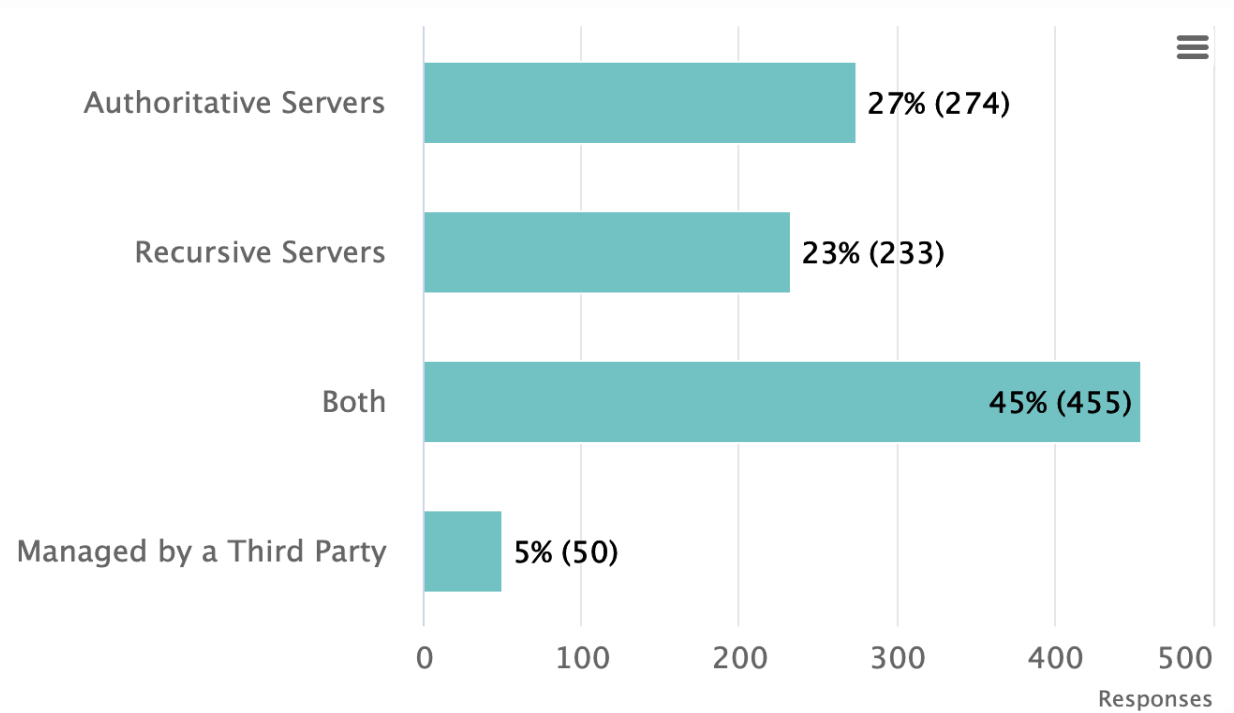
5. At least two distinct servers **MUST** be used for providing recursion services

6. The infrastructure that makes up your DNS infrastructure **MUST** be monitored

7. DNS Query data **MUST** only be retained for as long as is necessary for the sound operation of the service offered

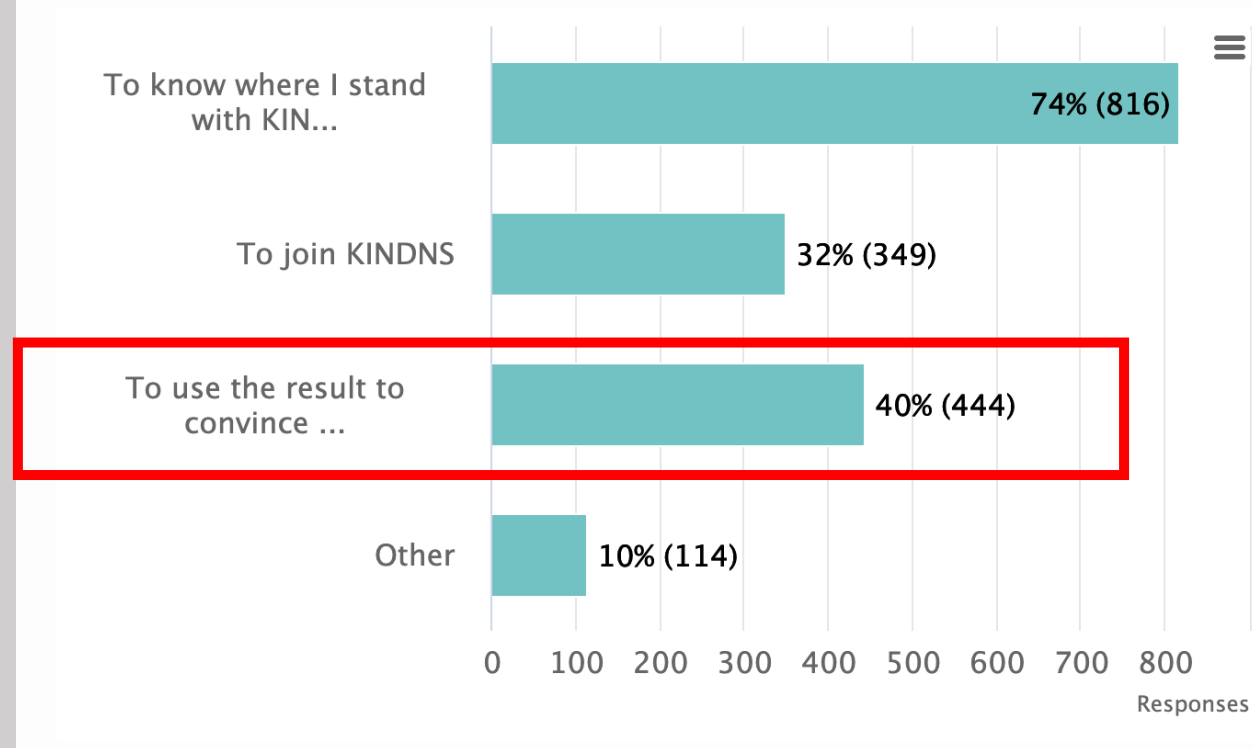
Part 1 Core DNS Operation Practices Assessment – Which component(s) of the DNS do you run?

Bar chart ▾



Why are you taking this self-assessment?

Bar chart ▾



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