

Automated DNSSEC

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Security by DNS

EMAIL

SPF
DKIM
DMARC
DANE

DNS

**50% of all TLS
certificates are
issued by Let's
Encrypt**

How are they verified?

DNS

Security for DNS

DNSSEC

Signing your domain

Signing

```
example.com. 300 IN          A          127.0.0.1
example.com. 300 IN          A          127.0.1.1
example.com. 300 IN          A          127.1.1.1
example.com. 300 IN  RRSIG  A  13  2  300
                        20221103191825      20221020174825      12345
                        gtdS0mpgFKzZAYw4FfBOHkhVHrS3cLZFU...==
```

DNSSEC Problems

- Needs constant refresh of data (signatures)
SOLVED with modern name server software

Chain of Trust



.COM



AUTHENTICATES



EXAMPLE.COM

DS Records

example.com. 300 IN **DS** 31406 13 2
 F78CF3344F72137235098ECBBD08947...

DNSSEC Problems

- Needs constant refresh of data (signatures)
SOLVED with modern name server software
- Needs to sync with parent on key introduction/roll-over
SOLVED but not widely implemented (yet)

RFC 8078 - Managing DS Records from the Parent via CDS/CDNSKEY

- A child zones publishes CDS / CDNSKEY records
- CDS has exactly the same format as DS RR
- CDNSKEY has exactly same format as DNSKEY RR
- The parent zone (or other parties who can change the zone) scan actively for CDS / CDNSKEY (at the child apex)
- The parent zone gets updated with a new DS RRset

RFC 7477 - Child-to-Parent Synchronization in DNS

- A child zones publishes CSYNC records
- The parent zone or other parties who can change the zone scan actively for CSYNC (at the child apex)
- The parent zone gets updated with a new RRset

Updating policy

RFC 8078 gives several different ways of doing this
Most common so for “Accept after Delay”

DS in parent: NO

several vantage points
use TCP/IP
same results over several
3 days

DS in parent: YES

several vantage points
correctly signed

Make sure domain stays resolvable with new DS record(s)

Who can run a scanner?

- ccTLDs operate under their own rules
These rules decide if the registry can update domains and deploy dnssec automation
- gTLDs are under contract with ICANN
gTLDs can not update domain information
registrars can deploy dnssec automation

DRAFT - Generalized DNS Notifications

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-dnsop-generalized-notify/>

- Parent publishes a DSYNC record
- DSYNC record specifies where to send a notify
- Child sends notify to initiate scan

DRAFT - Automating DNS Delegation Management via DDNS

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-johani-dnsop-delegation-mgmt-via-ddns/>

- Builds on "Generalized DNS Notifications"
- Defines a new scheme
- Updates get signed with a SIG(0) signature
- Describes method for bootstrapping

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

SAC126 DNSSEC Delegation Signer (DS) Record Automation

<https://itp.cdn.icann.org/en/files/security-and-stability-advisory-committee-ssac-reports/sac-126-16-08-2024-en.pdf>



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