



The Business Case for DNSSEC

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The Business Case for DNSSEC

- Cyber security is becoming a greater concern to enterprises, government, and end users. DNSSEC is a key tool and differentiator.
- DNSSEC is the biggest security upgrade to Internet infrastructure in over 20 years. It is a platform for new security applications (for those that see the opportunity).
- DNSSEC infrastructure deployment has been brisk but requires expertise. Getting ahead of the curve is a competitive advantage.

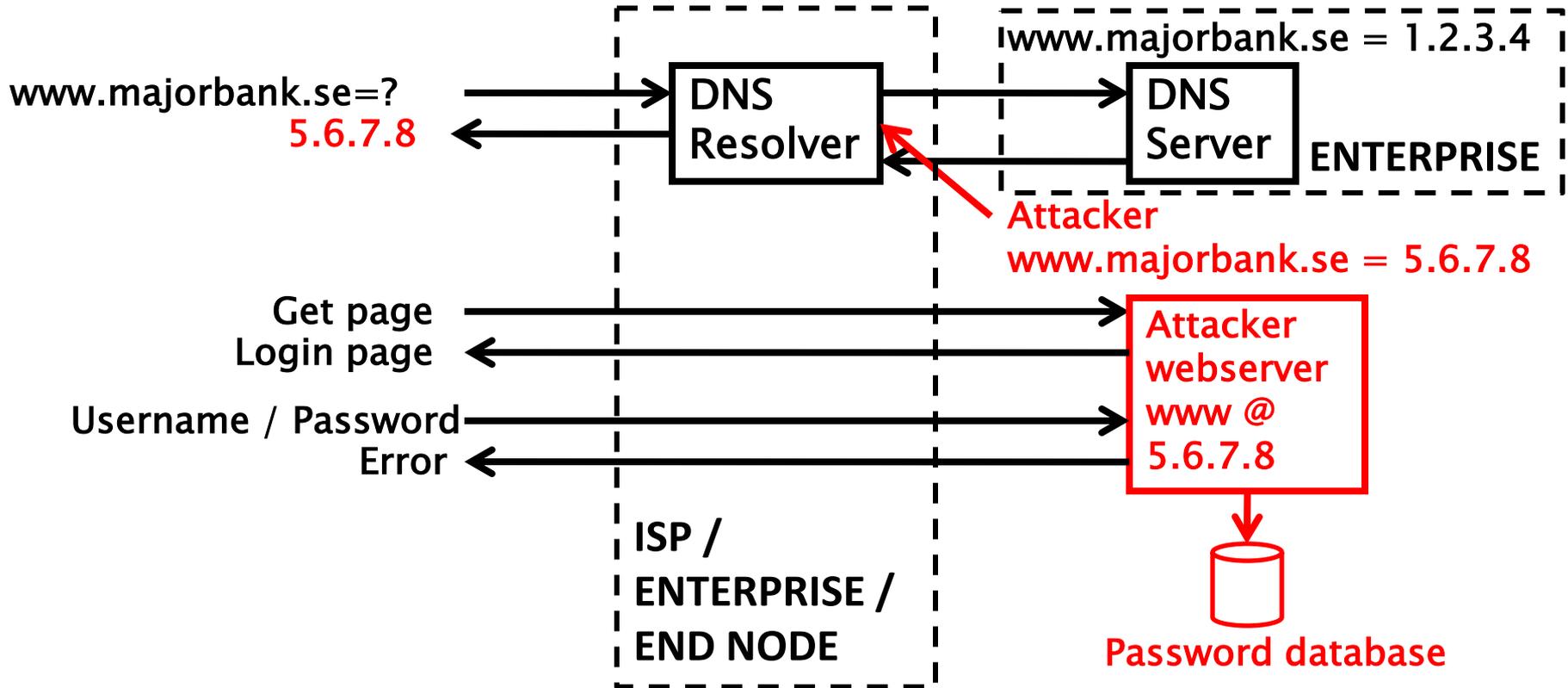
Where DNSSEC fits in

- DNS converts names (www.uob.com.sg) to numbers (203.116.108.5)
- ..to identify services such as www and e-mail
- ..that identify and link customers to business and visa versa

Where DNSSEC fits in

- ..but CPU and bandwidth advances make legacy DNS vulnerable to MITM attacks
- DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC) introduces digital signatures into DNS to cryptographically protect contents
- With DNSSEC fully deployed a business can be sure a customer gets un-modified data (and visa versa)

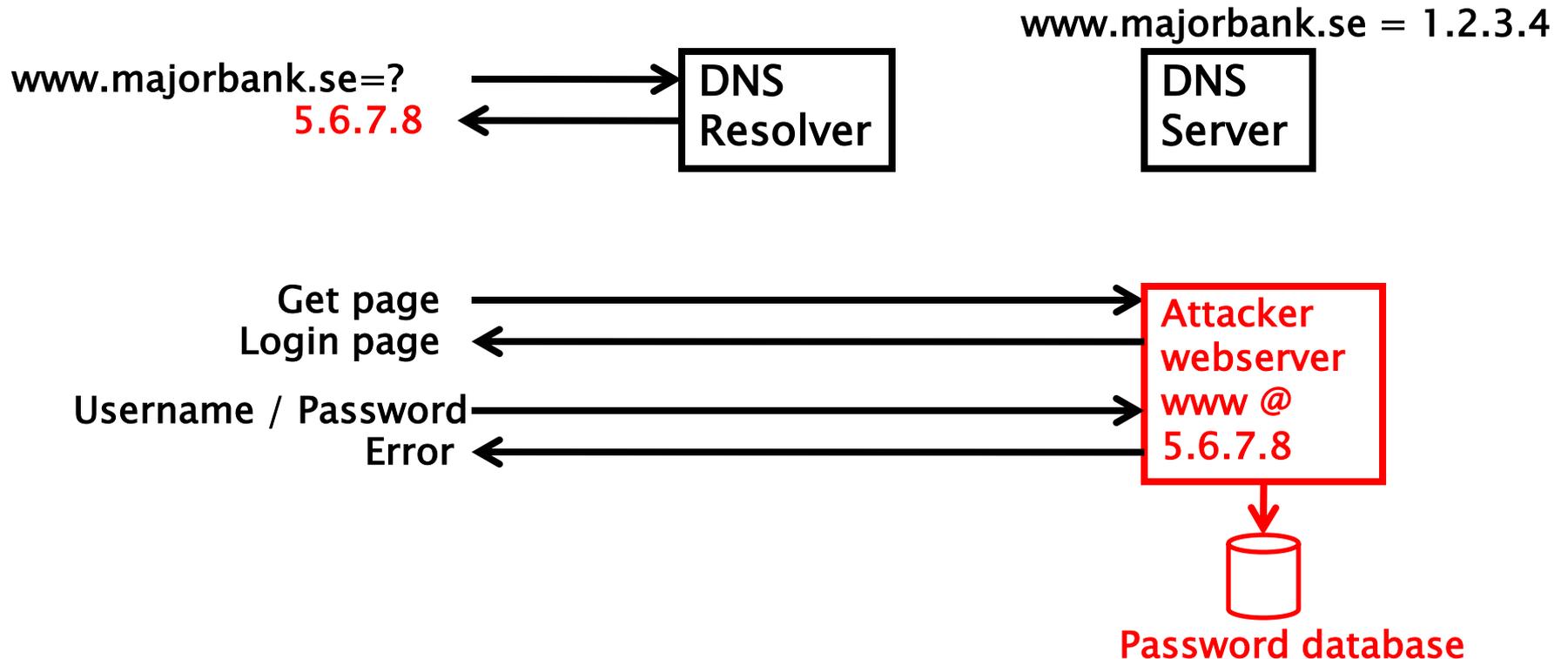
The Original Problem: DNS Cache Poisoning Attack



Animated slide

detailed description at: <http://unixwiz.net/techtips/iguide-kaminsky-dns-vuln.html>

Argghh! Now all ISP customers get sent to attacker.



The Bad: DNSChanger - 'Biggest Cybercriminal Takedown in History' – 4M machines, 100 countries, \$14M

DNS Malware: Is Your Computer Infected?

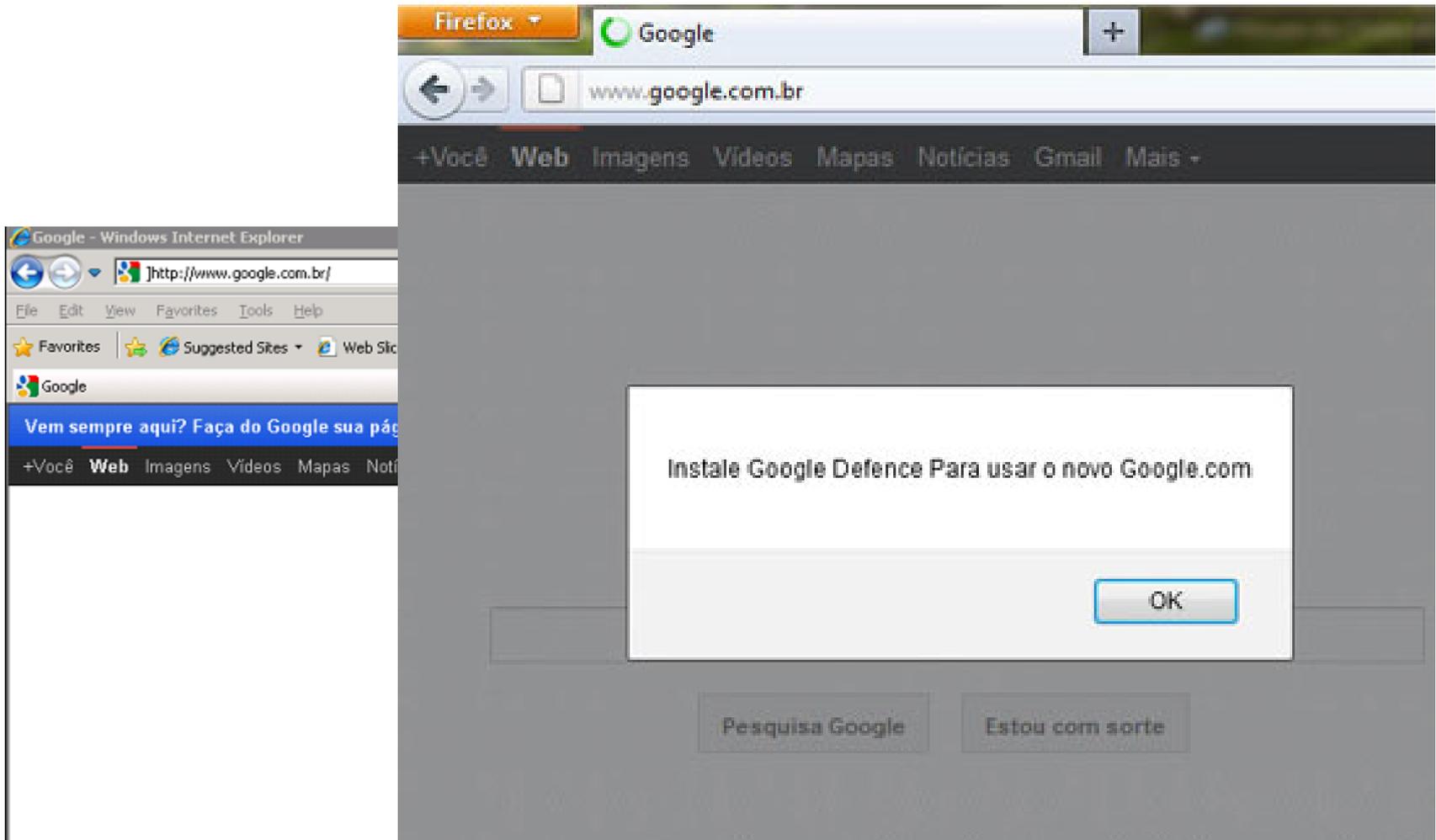
DNS—Domain Name System—is an Internet service that converts user-friendly domain names, such as www.fbi.gov, into numerical addresses that allow computers to talk to each other. Without DNS and the DNS servers operated by Internet service providers, computer users would not be able to browse web sites, send e-mail, or connect to any Internet services.

Criminals have infected millions of computers around the world with malware called DNSChanger which allows them to control DNS servers. As a result, the cyber thieves have forced unsuspecting users to fraudulent websites, interfered with their web browsing, and made their computers vulnerable to other kinds of malicious software.



Nov 2011 <http://krebsonsecurity.com/2011/11/malware-click-fraud-kingpins-arrested-in-estonia/>
End-2-end DNSSEC validation would have avoided the problems

The Bad: Brazilian ISP fall victim to a series of DNS attacks



7 Nov 2011 http://www.securelist.com/en/blog/208193214/Massive_DNS_poisoning_attacks_in_Brazil
End-2-end DNSSEC validation would have avoided the problems

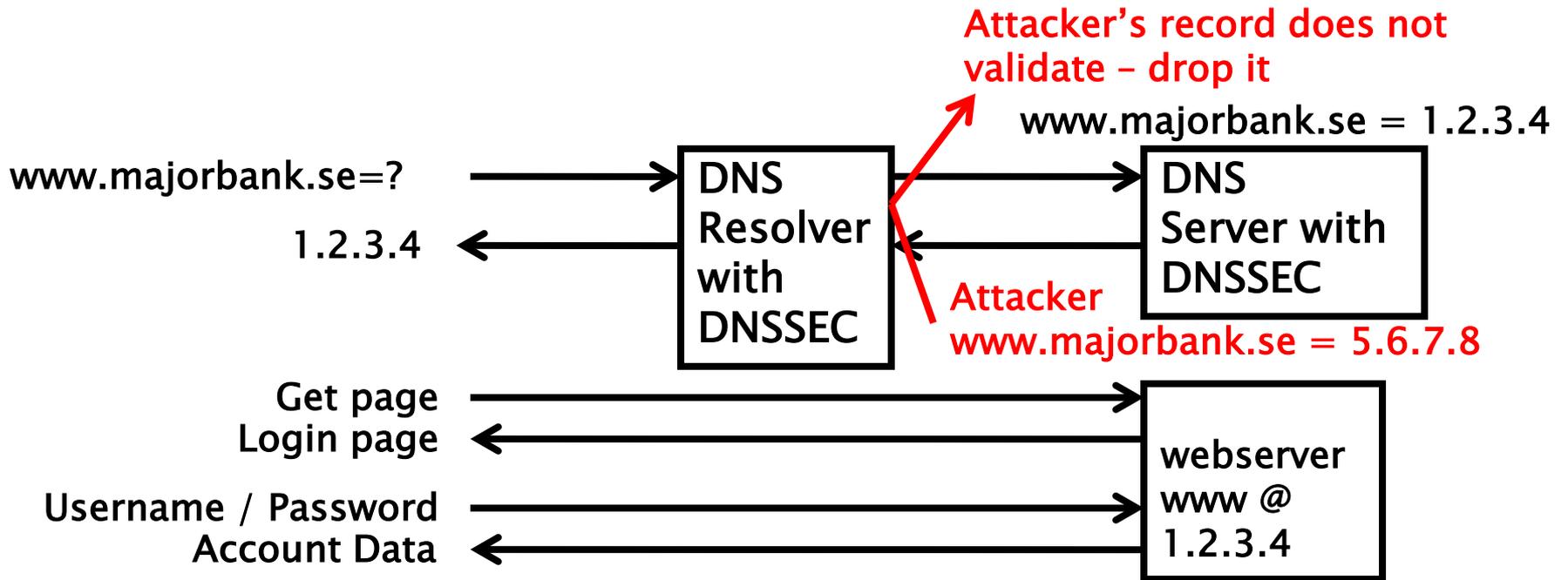
The Bad: Other DNS hijacks*

- 25 Dec 2010 - Russian e-Payment Giant ChronoPay Hacked
- 18 Dec 2009 – Twitter – “Iranian cyber army”
- 13 Aug 2010 - Chinese gmail phishing attack
- 25 Dec 2010 Tunisia DNS Hijack
- 2009-2012 google.*
 - April 28 2009 Google Puerto Rico sites redirected in DNS attack
 - May 9 2009 Morocco temporarily seize Google domain name
- 9 Sep 2011 - Diginotar certificate compromise for Iranian users
- SSL / TLS doesn't tell you if you've been sent to the correct site, it only tells you if the DNS matches the name in the certificate. Unfortunately, majority of Web site certificates rely on DNS to validate identity.
- DNS is relied on for unexpected things though insecure.

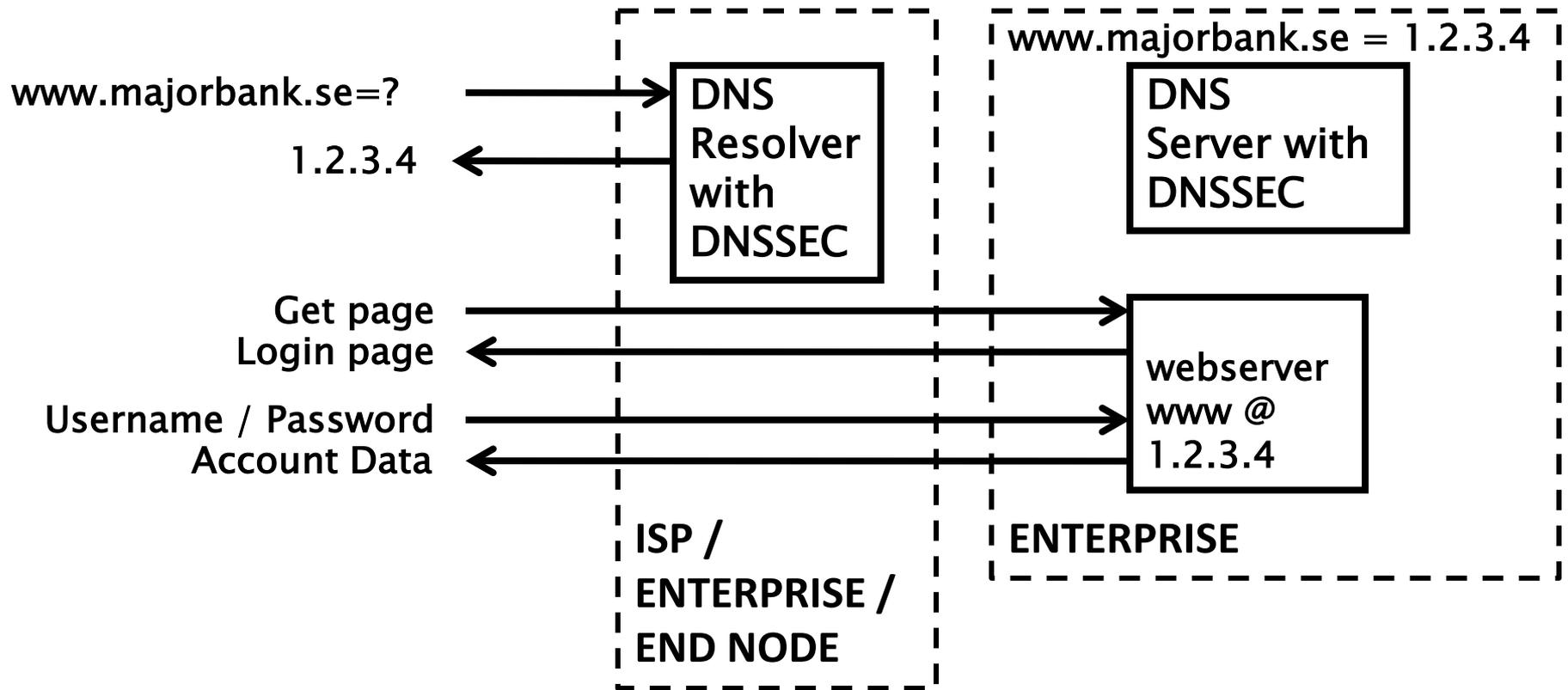
*A Brief History of DNS Hijacking - Google

<http://costarica43.icann.org/meetings/sanjose2012/presentation-dns-hijackings-marquis-boire-12mar12-en.pdf>

The Good: Securing DNS with DNSSEC



The Good: Resolver only caches validated records



DNSSEC interest from governments

- Sweden, Brazil, Netherlands and others encourage DNSSEC deployment to varying degrees
- Mar 2012 - AT&T, CenturyLink (Qwest), Comcast, Cox, Sprint, TimeWarner Cable, and Verizon have pledged to comply and abide by US FCC [1] recommendations that include DNSSEC.. “A report by Gartner found 3.6 million Americans getting redirected to bogus websites in a single year, costing them \$3.2 billion.” [2].
- 2008 US .gov mandate. >60% operational. [3]

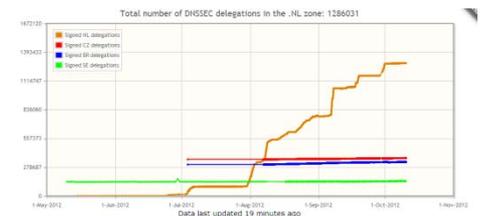
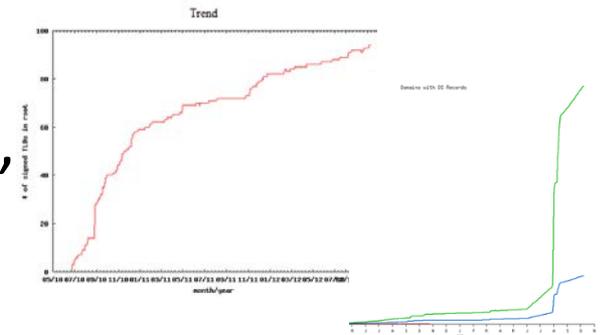
[1] FCC=Federal Communications Commission=US communications Ministry

[2] <http://securitywatch.pcmag.com/security/295722-isps-agree-to-fcc-rules-on-anti-botnet-dnssec-internet-routing>

[3] <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/fy2008/m08-23.pdf>

Security as Differentiator and Edge

- Differentiator
 - Increased cyber security awareness for govts and industry
 - Major ISP says security now on checklist for customers
- DNSSEC Service and Support
 - 102/317 TLDs (e.g., .jp, .kr, .ru, .com,
 - Growing ISPs adoption*
 - Available to 86% of domains
 - Vendor support (ISC/BIND, Microsoft..)
 - gTLDs (e.g., .bank, .search) require it



*COMCAST Internet (18M), TeliaSonera SE, Sprint,Vodafone CZ,Telefonica CZ, T-mobile NL, SurfNet NL, SANYO Information Technology Solutions JP, others..

DNSSEC - Where we are

- Deployed on 105/317 TLDs (.my .th .mm .in .kg .lk .nc .nz .la .pw .tv .kr .jp .ru .pφ .de .my ملىسيا .asia .tw 台灣, .kr 한국 .com .net, .post, ... and soon .cn)
- Root signed** and audited
- >86% of domain names could have DNSSEC
- Required in new gTLDs
- Growing ISP support*
- 3rd party signing solutions: GoDaddy, Binerio, VeriSign...***
- Growing S/W H/W support: NLNetLabs/NSD+Unbound, ISC/BIND, Microsoft, PowerDNS, Secure64...?openssl, mozilla DANE support?
- IETF standard on DNSSEC SSL certificates (RFC6698)
- Growing support from major players...(IOS, 8.8.8.8,...)



*COMCAST Internet (18M), TeliaSonera SE, Sprint,Vodafone CZ,Telefonica CZ, T-mobile NL, SurfNet NL, SANYO Information Technology Solutions JP, others..

**21 TCRs from: TT, BF, RU, CN, US, SE, NL, UG, BR, Benin, PT, NP, Mauritius, CZ, CA, JP, UK, NZ

*** Partial list of registrars: <https://www.icann.org/en/news/in-focus/dnssec/deployment>

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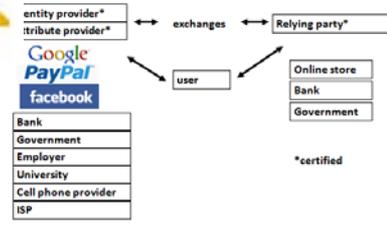
VoIP

US-NSTIC effort

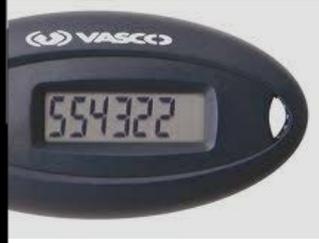
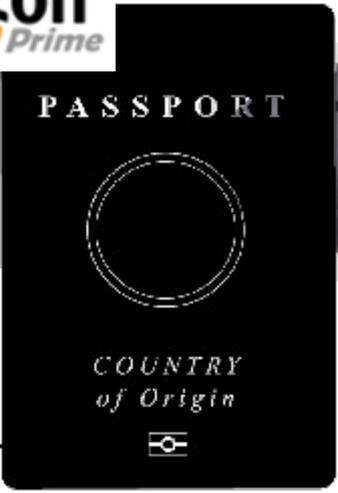
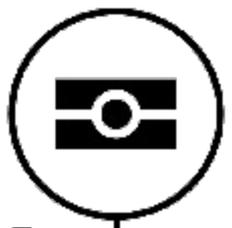
DNS is a part of all IT ecosystems



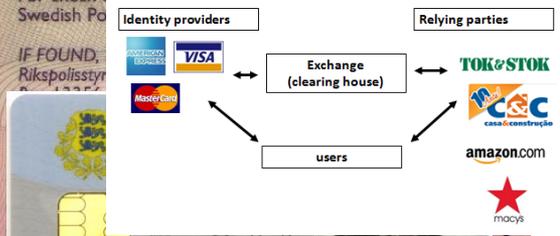
OECS ID effort



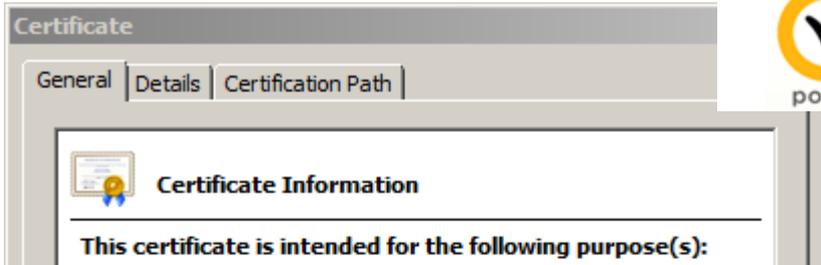
e-Passport symbol



Trust frameworks are not new



Smart Electrical Grid

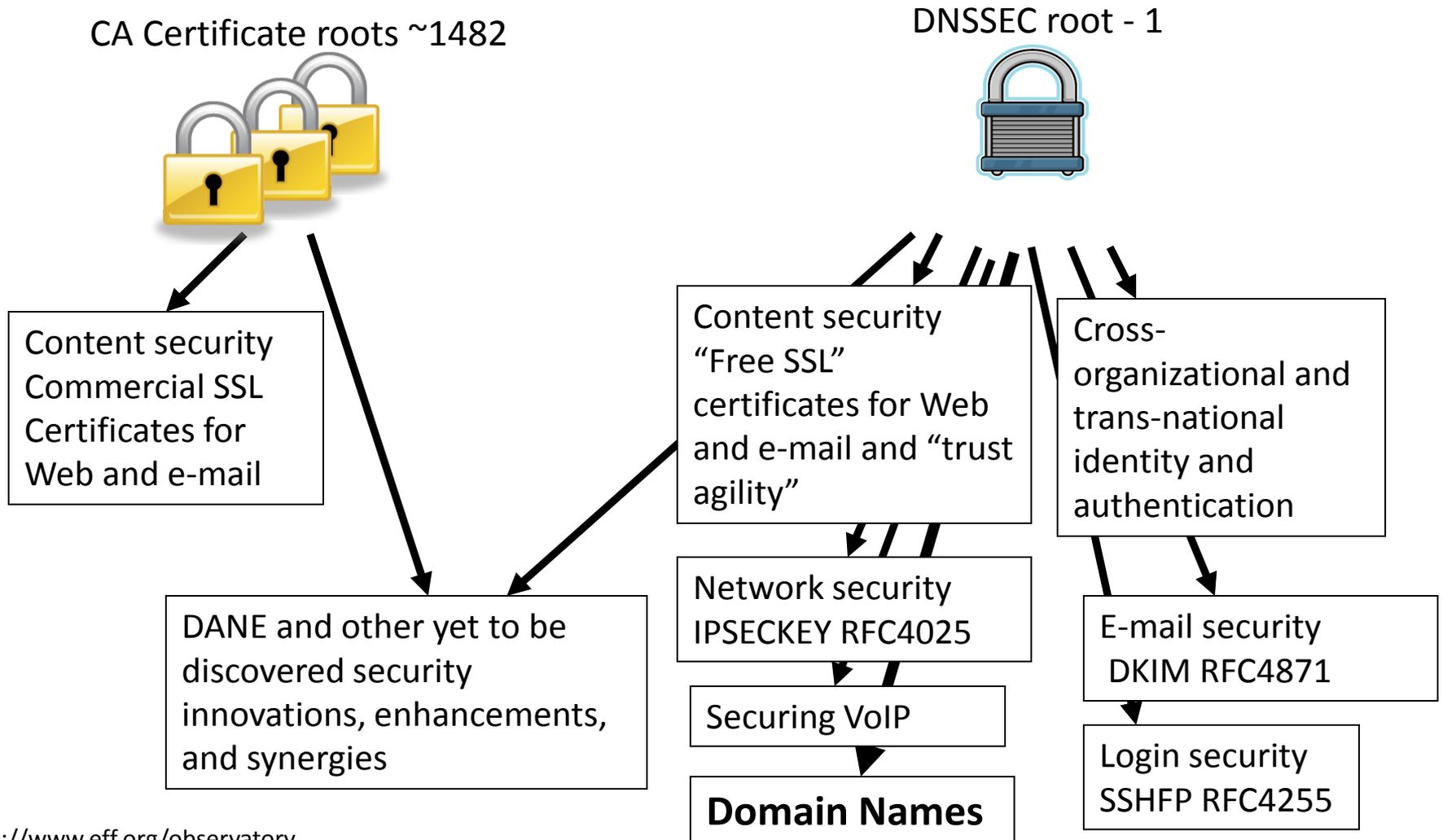


mydomainname.com

lamb@xtcn.com

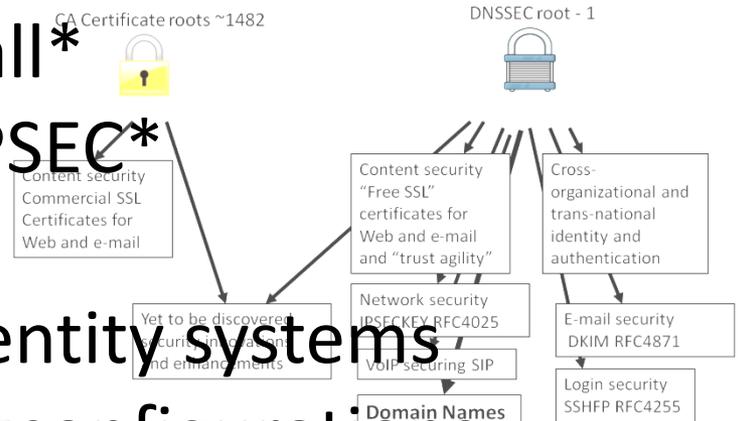
The Bad: SSL Dilution of Trust

The Good: DNSSEC = Global “free” PKI



Opportunity: New Security Products

- Improved Web SSL and certificates for all*
- Secured e-mail (S/MIME) for all*
- Validated remote login SSH, IPSEC*
- Securing VoIP
- Cross organizational digital identity systems
- Secured content delivery (e.g. configurations, updates, keys)
- Securing Smart Grid efforts
- A global PKI
- Increasing trust in e-commerce



A good ref <http://www.internetsociety.org/deploy360/dnssec/>
*IETF standards complete or currently being developed

DNSSEC: Internet infrastructure upgrade to help address today's needs and create tomorrow's opportunity.

The Internet's Phone Book - Domain Name System (DNS+DNSSEC)

