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# Qualitative DNS Measurement Perspectives

Casey Deccio

Sandia National Laboratories

ISC/CAIDA Data Collaboration Workshop

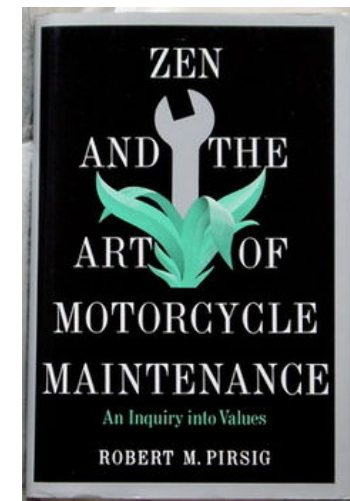
Oct 22, 2012



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# Qualitative Measurement?

- Baseline quantitative measurements
  - Responsiveness – is the service up?
  - Timeliness – what is its response time?
- Qualitative analysis
  - Behavioral analysis
    - Response completeness
    - Response correctness
    - Response consistency
  - Comprehensive analysis
    - Consideration of all dependent names
    - Consideration of all dependent servers
  - Temporal analysis
    - Consideration of caching behavior
    - Consideration of historical behavior
    - Timely identification and notification of problems



# Why Qualitative Analysis?

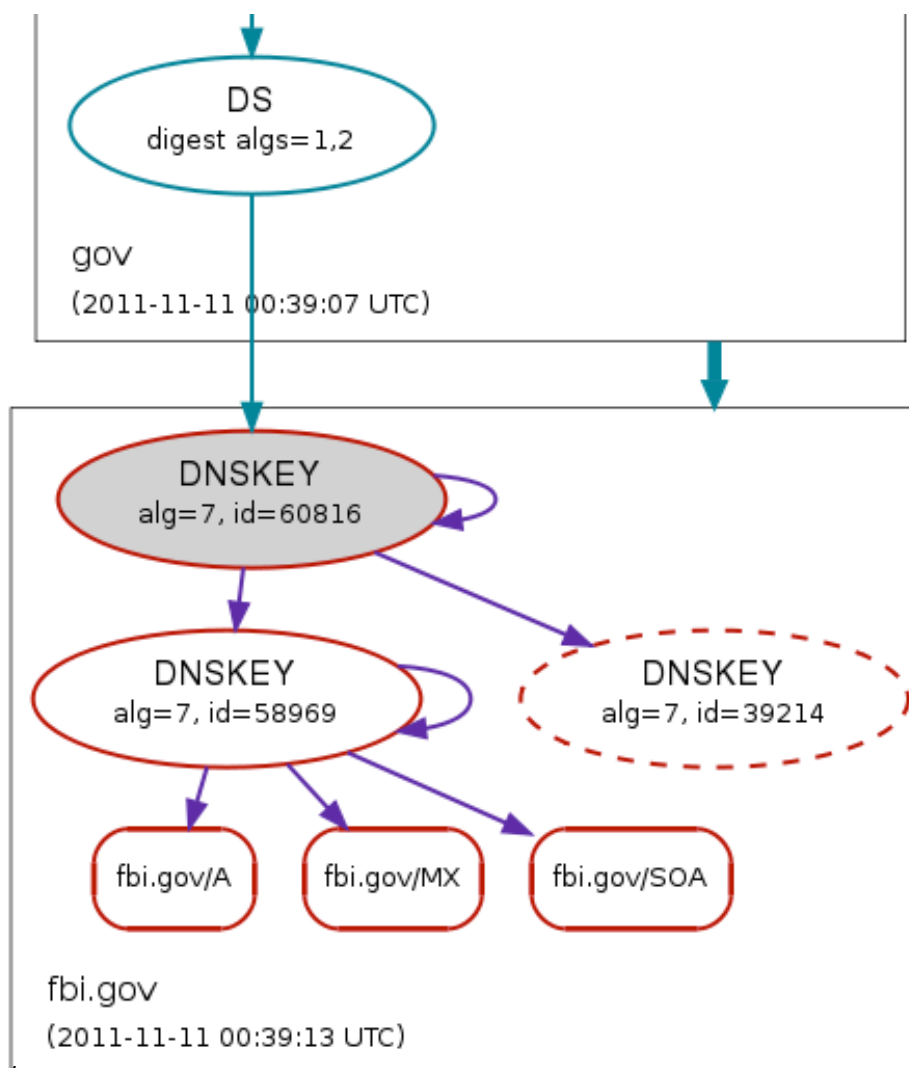
- DNSSEC brings new challenges to name resolution – in addition to its security benefits
  - More interactive and critical relationship between parent and child
    - DS/DNSKEY consistency
  - Temporal challenges
    - Expiring signatures
    - Key rollovers
    - Caching behaviors considered for maintenance
- Standards and implementations are relatively new



Photo By Diego Torres Silvestre from Sao Paulo, Brazil ([2005] Rusty Padlock & Fence) [CC-BY-2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

# Example: fbi.gov

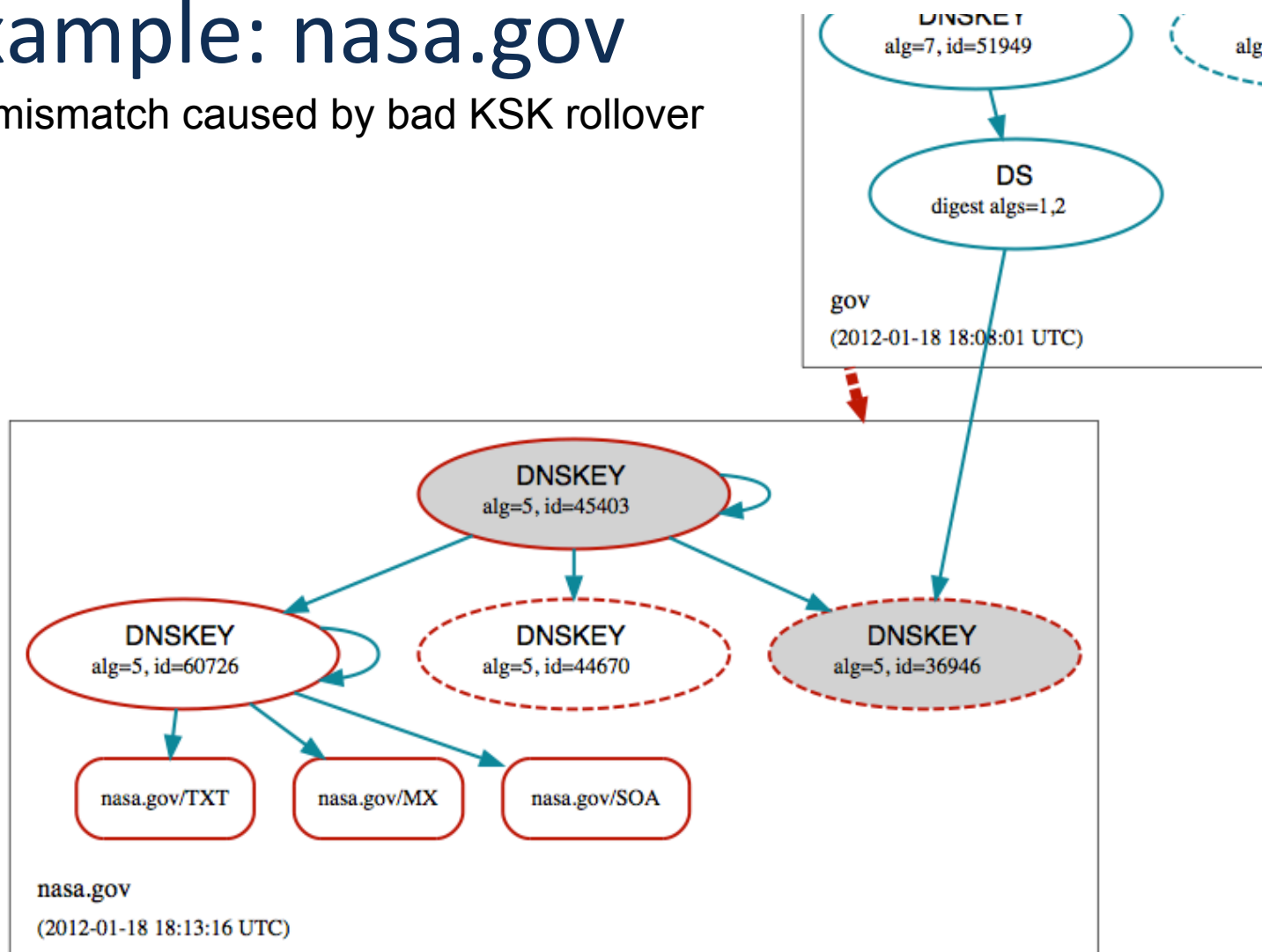
Expired RRSIG



<http://dnsviz.net/d/nasa.gov/TxclvQ/dnssec/>

# Example: nasa.gov

DS mismatch caused by bad KSK rollover



<http://dnsviz.net/d/nasa.gov/TxclvQ/dnssec/>

# nasa.gov Aftermath


nasa.gov incident came just one week  
after Comcast enabled DNSSEC  
validation for residential users

✓ **NASA.gov blocked**

01-18-2012 04:01 PM

Comcast has blocked access to NASA.gov. I am outraged! Is this China or something worse?

## Comcast Blocks Customer Access to NASA.gov

By [Keith Cowing](#) on January 18, 2012 1:17 PM  [16 Comments](#)

► **Keith's note:** Comcast has decided to block customer access to \*.NASA.gov due, I am told, to an issue involving how NASA maintains its DNS records. Why these geniuses at Comcast chose the SOPA/PIPA protest day to do this is curious to say the least. Right now, if you are a Comcast customer, you are being purposefully denied access to one part of your government's services.



<http://forums.comcast.com/t5/Connectivity-and-Modem-Help/NASA-gov-blocked/td-p/1169657>

<http://nasawatch.com/archives/2012/01/comcast-blocks.html>

# Why Comprehensive Analysis?

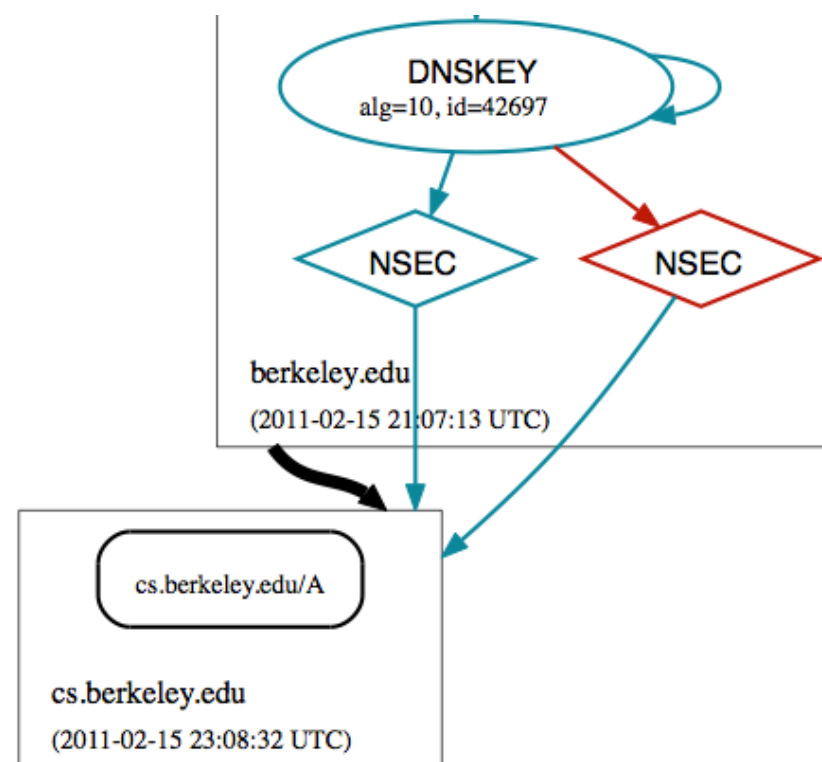
- Behavioral Consistency
  - Different implementations on servers
  - Different versions of implementations
  - Different versions of zone data
- Some resolver implementations retry when they experience validation failure – two-edged sword
  - Alleviates user pain when validation fails due to problems with proper subset of servers
  - Masks potential problems



By Mark and Allegra Jaroski-Biava from Lausanne, Switzerland (Apples, Pears, Oranges) [CC-BY-SA-2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

# Example: berkeley.edu

- Feb 2011 – Sandia experienced validation errors for unsigned zone cs.berkeley.edu
- DNSViz showed two NSEC RRs returned, one with bogus RRSIG



<http://dnsviz.net/d/cs.berkeley.edu/TVsHcQ/dnssec/>

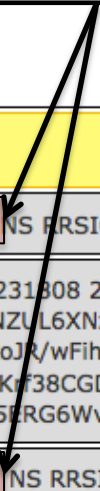


# berkeley.edu – Further Analysis

- Some servers serving different NSEC with same RRSIG
- Case of NSEC was not preserved during transfer after upgrade
- Fortunately, servers upgraded incrementally
- Impact: Jan 2011 – .br servers suffered same bug on half of their authoritative servers

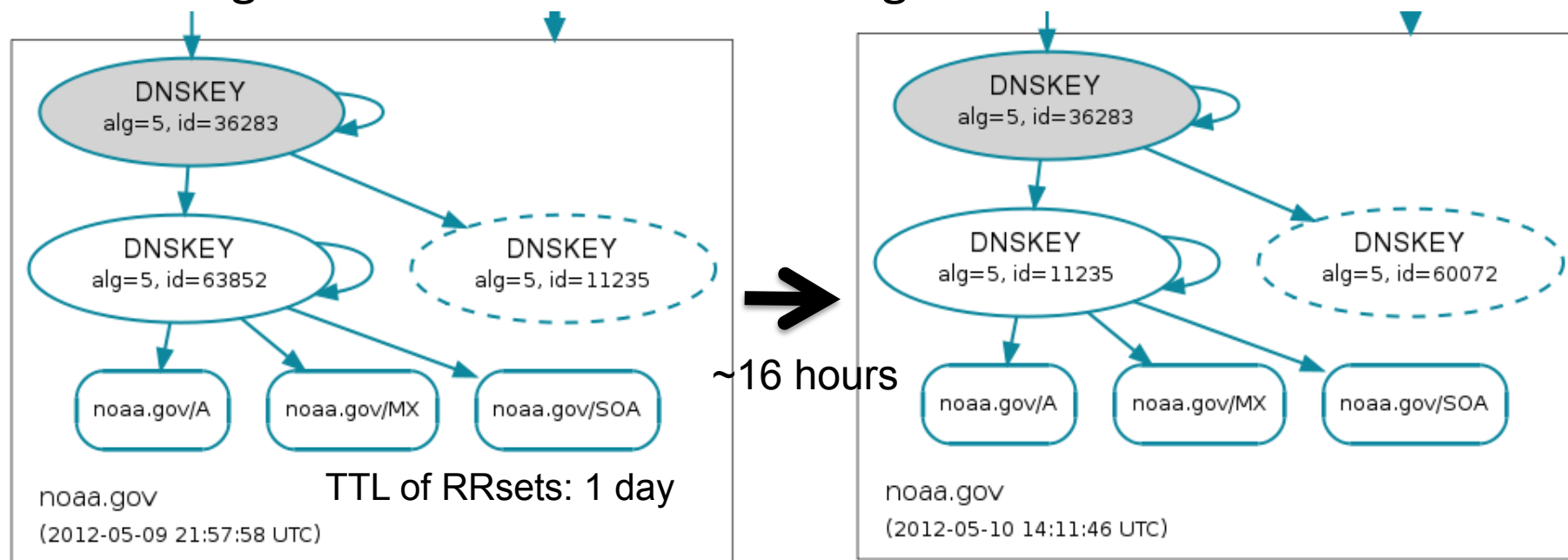
Name	TTL	Type	Data	Status	192.35.225.133	192.5.4.1	128.223.32.35	128.32.136.14	128.32.136.6	128.32.136.3
cs.berkeley.edu		DS		Empty Answer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
cs.berkeley.edu	300	NSEC	cs-kickstart.berkeley.edu. NS RRSIG NSEC	OK	Y	Y	Y		Y	
	300	RRSIG	NSEC 10 3 300 20110321231808 20110214231808 42697 berkeley.edu. cmstKEKH0hIUfa4IJIDodcNZUL6XNzlx A227/gVLObvVKP0ZFksQTNqAnALI4WJd oi4od/ubNm9zA5H+gI+ALoJR/wFihgog pVKK9tvSDSFkO1j65W5TfKrf38CGDm/S VW3yhW0suHt3S9yIY5iub5ERG6Wvh9PX BLo4QXojo7A=	OK	Y	Y	Y		Y	
cs.berkeley.edu	300	NSEC	cs-kickstart.Berkeley.EDU. NS RRSIG NSEC	OK				Y		Y
	300	RRSIG	NSEC 10 3 300 20110321231808 20110214231808 42697 berkeley.edu. cmstKEKH0hIUfa4IJIDodcNZUL6XNzlx A227/gVLObvVKP0ZFksQTNqAnALI4WJd oi4od/ubNm9zA5H+gI+ALoJR/wFihgog pVKK9tvSDSFkO1j65W5TfKrf38CGDm/S VW3yhW0suHt3S9yIY5iub5ERG6Wvh9PX BLo4QXojo7A=	BOG				Y		Y

Case mismatch: "edu" vs. "EDU"



# Why Temporal Analysis?

- Snapshot of behaviors exhibited by authoritative servers at a given time is insufficient
- Timing is critical because of caching behavior



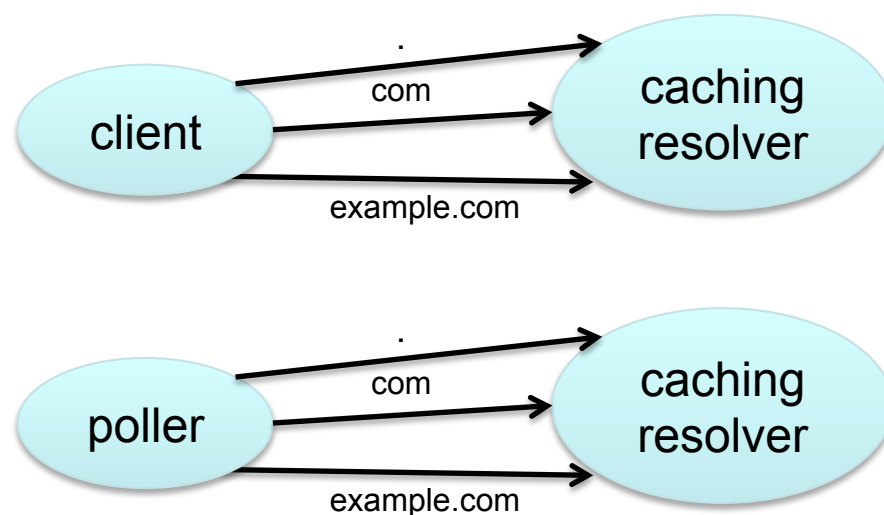
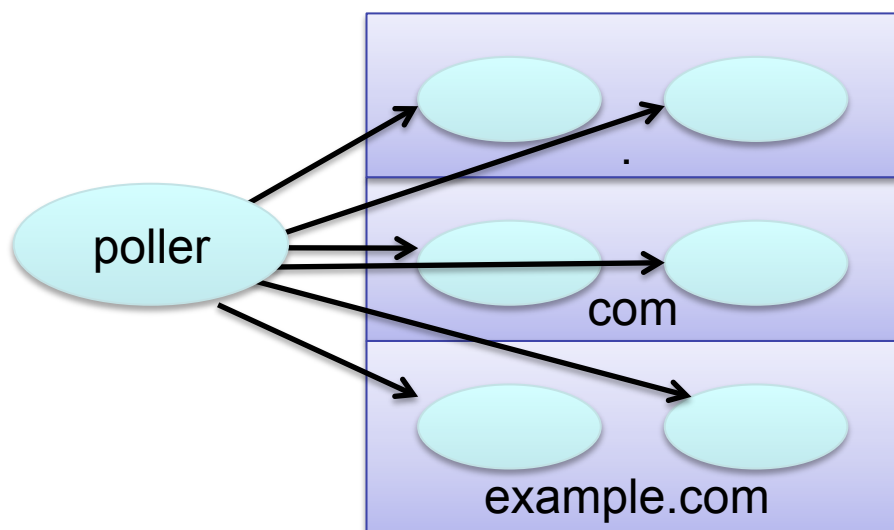
<http://dnsviz.net/d/noaa.gov/T6roZw/dnssec/>

<http://dnsviz.net/d/noaa.gov/T6vMow/dnssec/>

# Active DNS Measurement

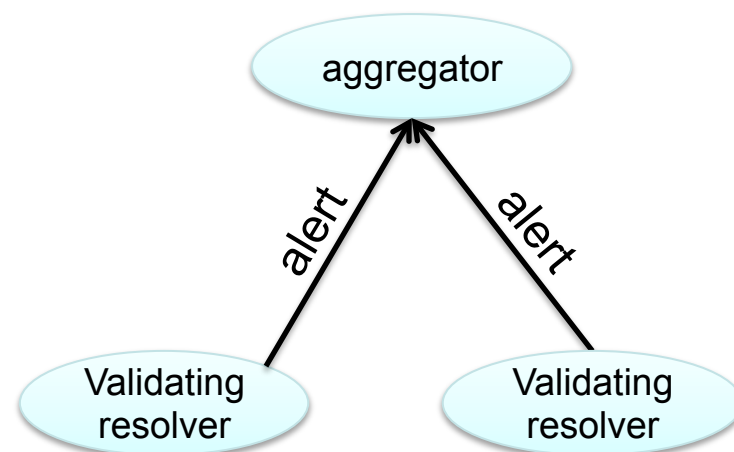
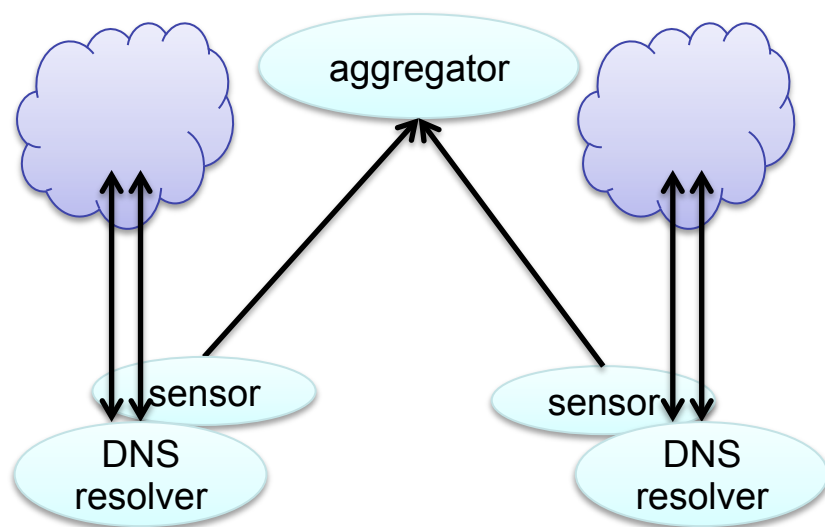
## Perspectives

- From single vantage point, using delegation chain
  - Comprehensive analysis across authoritative servers
  - Follows server and name dependencies
  - Provides snapshot of behavior at a given time
  - Periodic polling
  - Currently implemented by DNSViz (<http://dnsviz.net/>)
- From single vantage point, targeted
  - Analysis from perspective of caching resolver, initiated by poller or client (e.g., Web browser)
  - Cache inspection
  - On-demand
  - Work-in-progress for DNSViz



# Passive DNS Measurement Perspectives

- Passive observation, traffic replication
  - Implemented by SIE.
  - Storing DNSSEC context allows real-time detection of misconfiguration and discrepancy.
- Passive observation, detection and alerts
  - Sensors or validating resolvers detect problems at resolver in real-time and notify poller for comprehensive analysis.



# Measurement Scoreboard

- Baseline quantitative measurements
  - Responsiveness – is the service up?
  - Timeliness – what is its response time?

Active  
Active

- Qualitative analysis

- Behavioral analysis
  - Response completeness
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Active  
Active  
Active

Active  
Active

Active – partial	Passive
Active – partial	Passive
	Passive



# Conclusions

- Qualitative measurement will aid DNSSEC deployment by helping identify and troubleshoot validation failures.
- Active measurement supplemented by passive measurement can provide rapid detection of DNSSEC misconfiguration, breaches, and other anomalies, appropriately classify their impact, and offer remedies.