A Brief Introduction to JPRS DNSSEC Implementation Research for TLD

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Background

• Current status of .JP
  – A million of domain names
  – Frequent DNS updates (every 15 minutes)
  – Zone synchronization to 30 DNS servers (including IP anycast & stand-by servers)

• Issue regarding to implement DNSSEC
  – Zone data signing with existing tool (e.g. dnssec-signzone) takes longer time than our update interval

• JPRS decided to create a prototype implementation to solve this issue
Frequent DNS updates: Current .JP System

DNS setting requests from registrants

Registry Database

Extraction & copy of ALL zone data

.JP DNS Master

 ixfr_from_differences

IXFR
Almost Every 15 minutes

.Zone Data

.JP DNS

Internet Users

Bottle-necks against further update frequency & creating DNSSEC related RRs
Major Requirements Defined in R&D

• **Large zone administration**
  - 10 million-domain class

• **Rapid updates**
  - Data updates by every minute (on service operation)
  - 100 domains update is performed within 10 seconds

• **Reliable zone data synchronization**
  - Checking sync. delay time
  - Checking data integrity

• **DNSSEC capability**
  - Compliance to RFC4033-RFC4035
  - Compliance to both of NSEC & NSEC3
  - Key management (generation/rollover)
Design Concepts of the Prototype Implementation

• **Easy integration** to current Registry system
  – Least changes to Registry system
  – DNSSEC & related features are provided by the Prototype implementation

• **RRset extraction from Registry database** & DNSSEC signing in an **incremental manner**
  – For rapid updates of large zone

• **Data integrity check of DNS servers** without **service interruption**
  – Under rapid update environment
System Components

1. Registry System (pseudo .JP/real .JP)
2. Zone Distribution System
3. Integrity Checking Tools
4. DNS servers (BIND 9, NSD 3)
System Diagram

- .JP Registry System
- Registrars
- Incremental zone data synchronization
- Zone data transfer
- Zone data integrity and sync. latency check
- Incremental data Extraction & signing
- Reg. I/F module
- Integrity Check Tools
- BIND 9
- NSD 3
- BIND 9
- NSD 3
- BIND 9
- NSD 3
Zone Distribution System

• ‘Intelligent box’ between Registry system and DNS servers
  – Incremental data extraction from .JP Registry system
  – Zone data distribution to DNS servers
    • Using IXFR/AXFR for BIND, NSD, etc.
  – Zone data revision management
    • Possible to obtain any #serial of zone data
    • For integrity check without service interruption
  – DNSSEC features (next slide)

• Implementation details
  – Developed from scratch by Java
  – PostgreSQL/Oracle/HSQL as backend DB
DNSSEC Features of Zone Distribution System

- Compliant to NSEC & NSEC3
- ZSK creation & RRset signing for all domains of Registry database on system initialization
- Incremental RRset signing according to the updates on Registry database
- Semi-automatic ZSK rollover & re-signing of RRsets
  - Semi-automatic means KSK private key needs to attach to the system manually for each time by security reason
  - When re-signing, old DNSKEYs / RRSIGs are deleted after appropriate time considering their TTLs
Integrity Checking Tools

- **Zone synchronization latency check tool**
  - Measures update latency of each DNS server from Zone Distribution System and checks if the latency is in allowable time frame
  - Designed for frequent & light-weight checking

- **Full data integrity check tool**
  - Verifies zone data synchronization between Zone Distribution System and each DNS server
    - Obtains complete zone data from each DNS server and compares with corresponding zone data in Zone Distribution System
    - Designed for periodic (ex. daily/weekly) & comprehensive checking
Update Performance: Comparing with Current System

In case of adding 100 domain to zone of 1 million domains, with DNSSEC signing

**JP registry System (current+DNSSEC)**

- **Registron**
  - Registry System
  - Zone File Generation
  - dnssec-signzone
  - Stealth (BIND)
  - Authoritative (BIND)

  - Domain name registration
  - Extraction of whole domain data from DB (takes 1 minute)
  - Generation of zone data (takes 30 seconds)
  - DNSSEC signing (takes 20-25 minutes)
  - Transferring zone data (takes 30 seconds)

  - 1500 seconds (25min) proportional to number of domains in zone

**Prototype System**  **Far better than the current system**

- **Registron**
  - Registry System
  - Zone Distribution System
  - Authoritative (NSD)
  - Authoritative (BIND)

  - Domain name registration
  - Extraction of incremental domain data from DB (takes 1 second)
  - Generation of incremental zone data (takes 1 second)
  - DNSSEC signing to incremental data (takes 5 seconds)
  - Transferring zone data (takes 3 seconds)

  - 10 seconds: independent from number of domains in zone

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Field Test of Prototype System

• Check following performances
  – Data update latency from .JP Registry database change
  – Data integrity of DNS servers after long term running
  – Without DNSSEC signing
    • Due to implementation problem at that time..
• Connected Zone Distribution System to real .JP Registry system for 1 month
  – Configured to pull out updated data every minute from .JP Registry database
• DNS servers were for internal test only
  – Placed in Tokyo & New York
  – Simulate queries from A.DNS.JP query log so that they had the same load as real .JP DNS servers
Field Test Scheme

Prototype System

- Zone Distribution system
- IXFR
- .JP DNS (internal)

Real System

- .JP Registry Database
- Extraction of updated data by every minute
- .JP DNS Master
- Zone Data
- IXFR
- Almost Every 15 minutes
- .JP DNS

Extraction of updated data by every minute

Replay queries of A.DNS.JP

Internet Users

ixfr_from_differences
System Integration needed for Field Test

• Modification to real .JP Registry System
  – Only added RDBMS trigger to .JP Registry database which generates updated domain names list
• Data import Java class of Zone Distribution System
  – To obtain incremental data from .JP Registry database according to the list
• Easy to integrate!
  – Relatively..
Field Test Results

• Average within 2 seconds of DNS data update latency from .JP Registry database change
  – If DNSSEC signing were done, it would be took 5 seconds or so?

• NO data inconsistency after 1 month running
Conclusions/Summary of the R&D

• JPRS Developed
  – Incremental data processing mechanism of .JP Registry updates, including DNSSEC signing/key management features
    • As Zone Distribution System

• The field test results satisfied
  – JP TLD requirements of large zone, rapid updates, reliable synchronization
Thank you!