

The DNS and the IoT: security and stability opportunities, risks, and challenges (for ccTLDs)

**Cristian Hesselman (.nl and SSAC)
Jacques Latour (.ca and SSAC)**

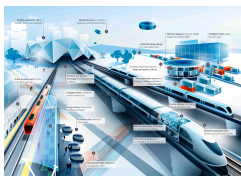
ICANN66
Montréal, Canada
Tue Nov 5, 2019

Today's goals

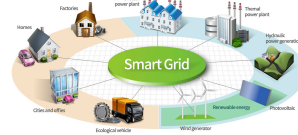
- Provide an overview of interplay between IoT and DNS ecosystems and opportunities, risks, and challenges in terms of DNS security and stability
- Provide a few examples of ccTLD activities (.nl and .ca)
- Trigger and facilitate dialogue in the ccTLD community
- Motivation: overlapping IoT work in SSAC (SAC105) and ccTLDs and strategic issue

Internet of Things

- Internet application that extends “network connectivity and computing capability to objects, devices, sensors, and items not ordinarily considered to be computers” (ISOC)
- Differences with “traditional” applications
 - IoT continually senses, interprets, acts upon physical world
 - Without user awareness or involvement (passive interaction)
 - 20-30B devices “in the background” of people’s daily lives
 - Widely heterogeneous (hardware, OS, network connections)
 - Longer lifetimes (perhaps decades) and unattended operation
- IoT promises a safer, smarter, and more sustainable society, but IoT security is a major challenge



Intelligent
Transport
Systems

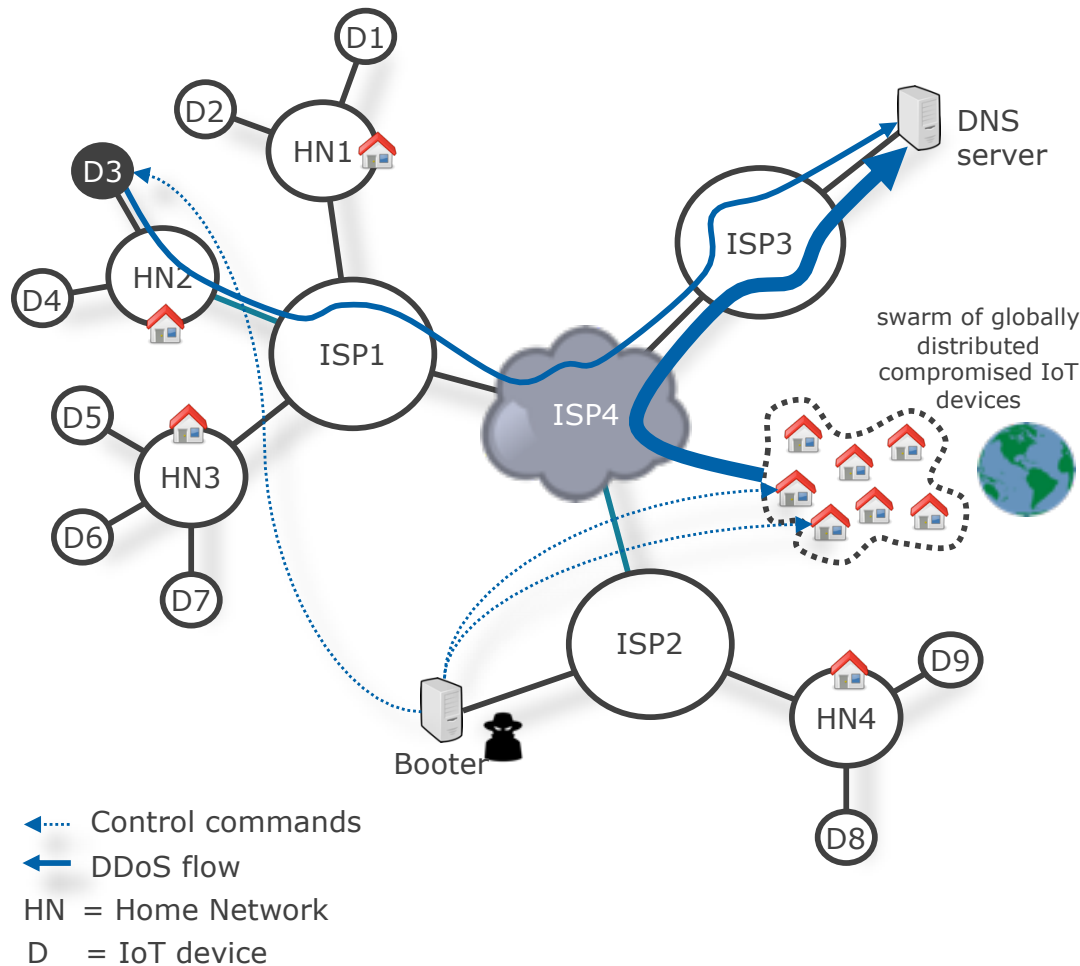


Smart
energy
grids



Smart
homes and
cities

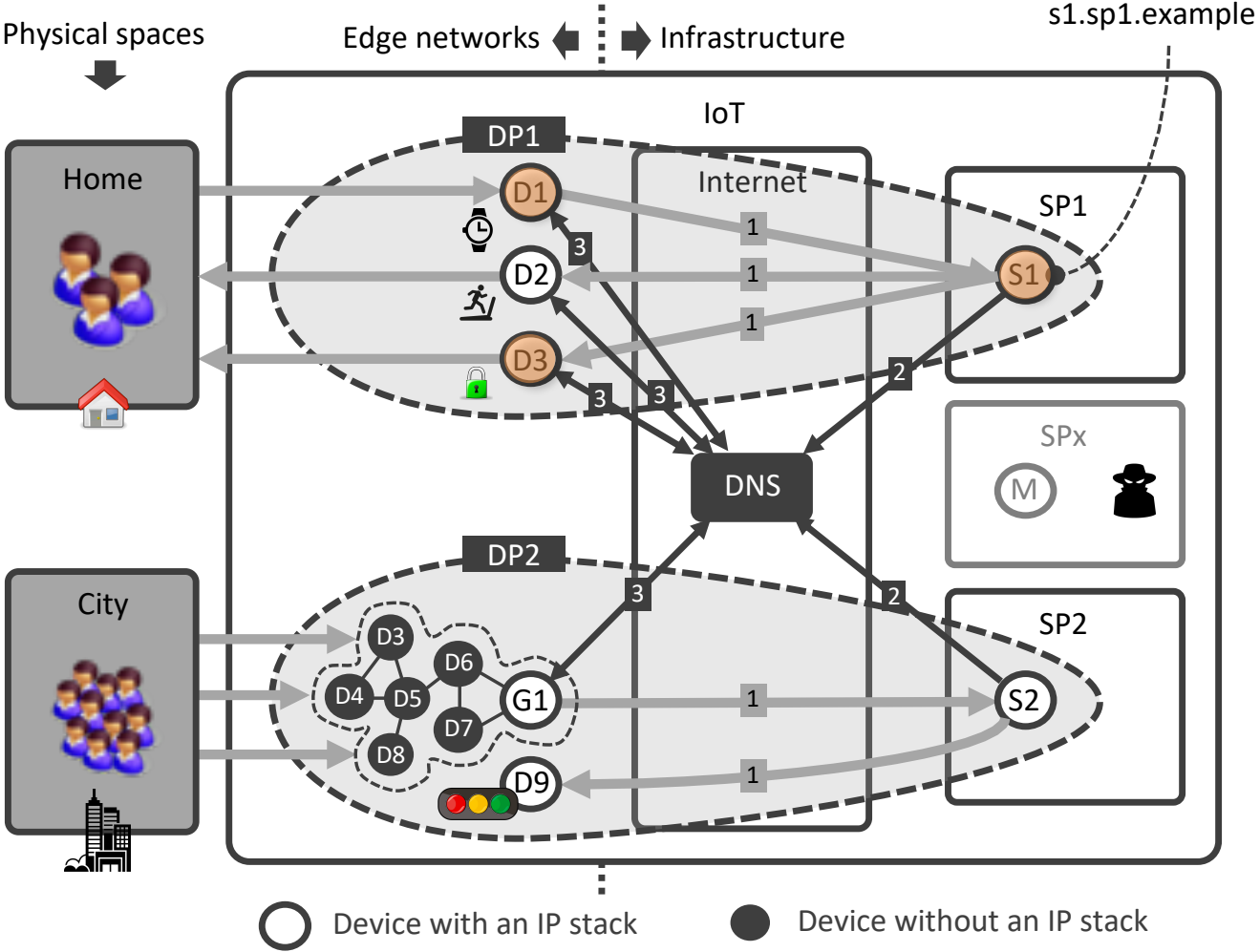
IoT wakeup call for ccTLDs and other operators: Mirai-powered DDoS attacks



Other targets: OVH (hosting provider), Krebs On Security (website), Deutsche Telekom (ISP)

Sources:
 [Mirai17], [Hajime19], [SAC105]
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Dyn_cyberattack
<https://www.zdnet.com/article/mirai-botnet-attack-briefly-knocked-an-entire-country-offline/>

The IoT and the DNS: interacting and co-evolving ecosystems



Sources: [SAC105]

SAC105 opportunities: DNS helps protecting the real world

- Avoid redirections
 - Devices being redirected to malicious resolvers (DoH/DoT) or remote services (using DNSSEC)
 - Protect against (advanced) hijacks of domain names that IoT devices use (using MFA)
- More control over information that IoT devices share
 - Reduce information devices reveal about themselves, such as sense-in.hello.is (using DoH/DoT)
 - Protect user privacy for devices with highly specific tasks, such as a sleep monitor (using DoH/DoT)
 - Visualize services and resolvers IoT devices interact with (using their DNS queries)

SAC105 risks to the DNS from the IoT

- DNS-unfriendly programming at IoT scale
 - TuneIn app example: 700 iPhones generating random queries filled resolver cache of mobile operator, took weeks to update
 - Imagine millions of unsupported devices that operate unattended for decades
- Larger and more complex DDoS attacks by IoT botnets
 - IoT botnets currently around 400-600K bots (Mirai, Hajime), may increase in the future
 - Higher propagation rates (e.g., Hajime exploited vulnerability in 10 days and increased by 50K bots in 24 hours)
 - Vulnerabilities more difficult to fix quickly at scale, botnet infections go unnoticed
- DDoS amplification
 - 23-25 million open resolvers
 - Amplification factors in the range 29-64

SAC105 challenges for DNS and IoT industries

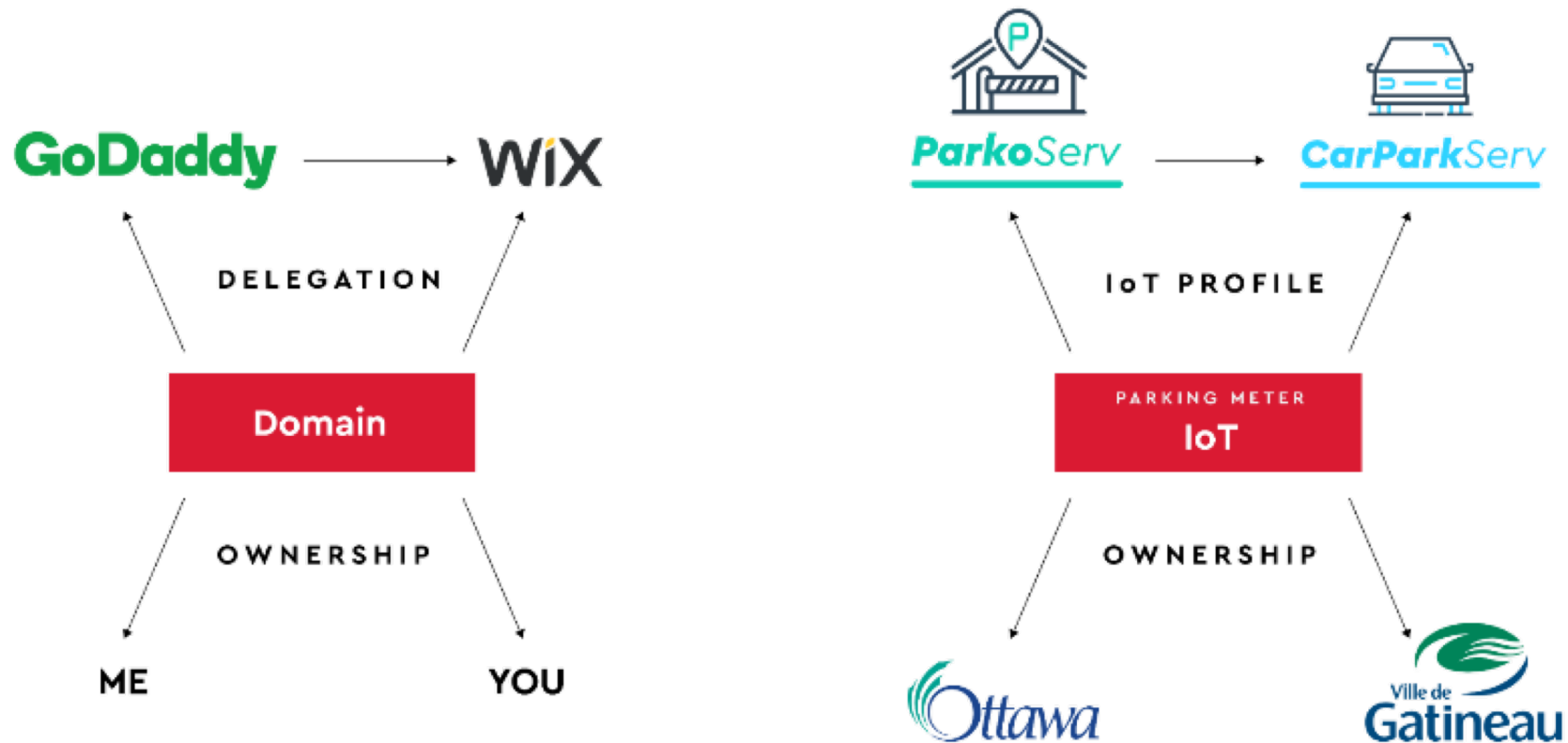
- Develop a DNS security library for IoT devices
 - Such as DNSSEC validation, DoH/DoT support
 - User control over DNS security settings and services used
- Train IoT and DNS professionals
 - IoT folks: understand IoT botnets, open resolvers, “DNS friendly” programming and security (e.g., DNSSEC)
 - DNS folks: understand IoT changes domain registration model and security
- Collaboratively handle IoT-powered DDoS attacks
 - Share DDoS “fingerprints” across operators
 - DDoS mitigation broker to flexibly share mitigation capacity
 - Security systems in edge networks, such as home routers
- Develop a system to measure the evolution of the IoT
 - Device-to-domain name database
 - DNS operators provide coarse grained stats

Other challenges (in addition to SSAC105)

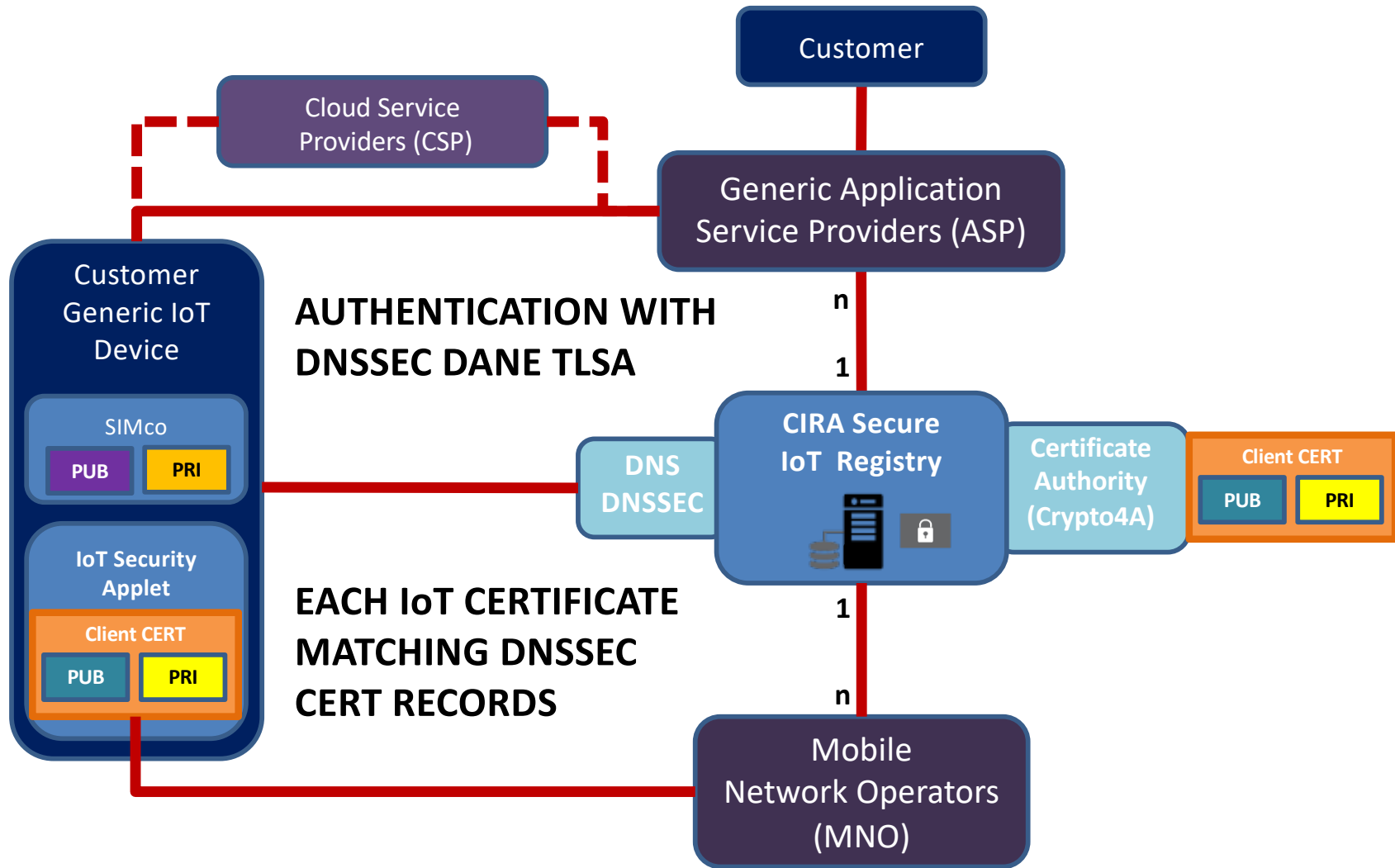
- Empower users
 - “Explainable security” for IoT products (e.g., levels A-F)
 - Support services that help users cleaning their devices
- Secure IoT devices
 - Traffic obfuscation
 - Support for remote (hardware-based) attestation
- Edge IoT security systems
 - Anomaly detection and intelligent quarantining
 - Deployment through integration in CPEs
 - Interaction with abuse handling processes (e.g., at ISPs)
- Standardization and regulation
 - Interoperable home security systems, baseline security
 - Reduce regulatory uncertainty [eSilva19]

The IoT and the DNS @ .ca

Similarity between domain names and (mobile) IoT devices



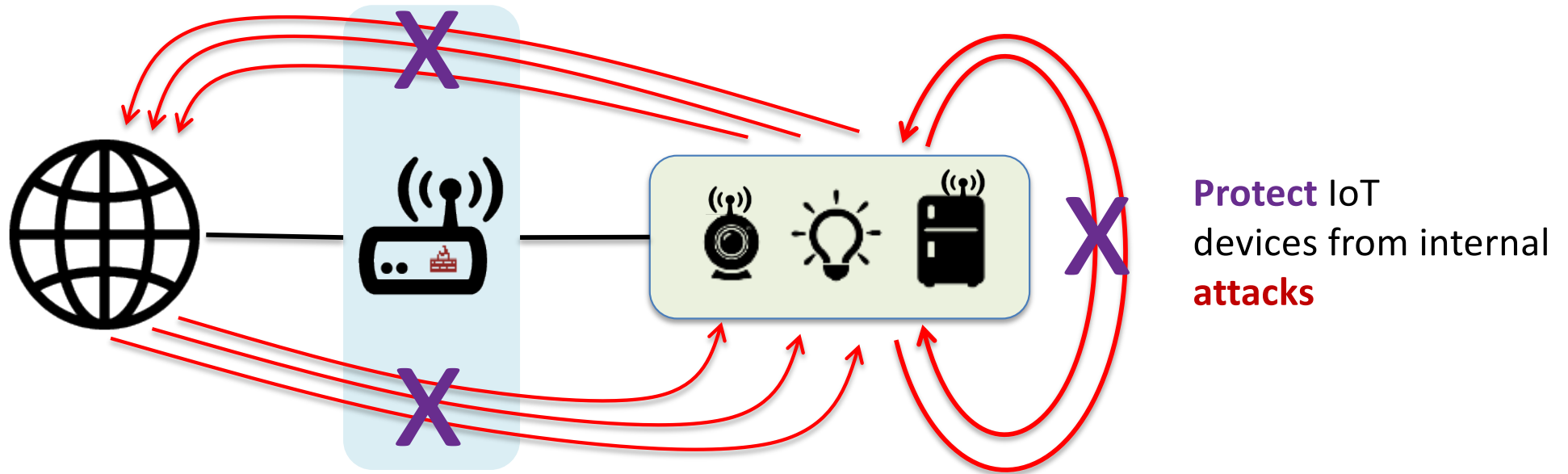
The DNS/DNSSSEC as the new root of trust



Secure IoT Registry
Ecosystem

Secure home gateway (SHG)

Protect the internet from IoT devices **attacks**



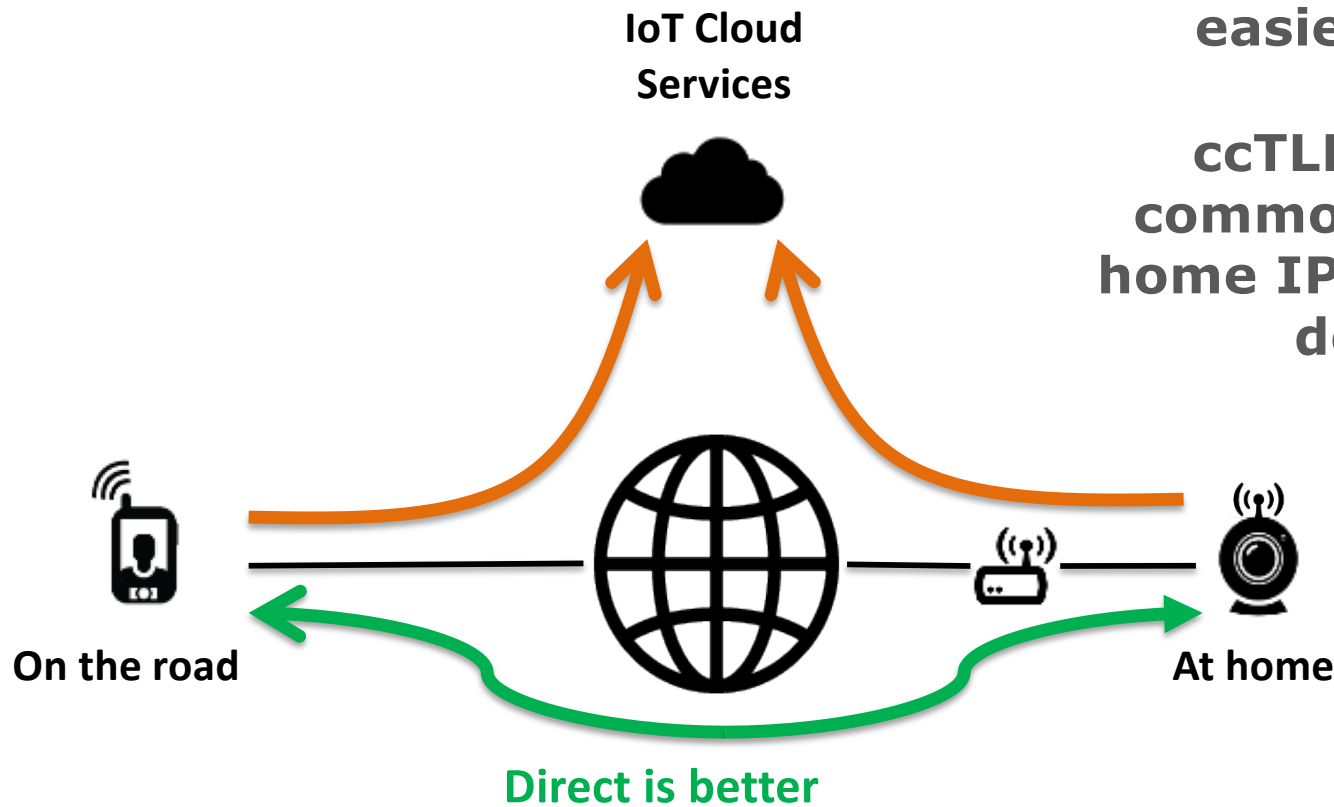
Protect IoT devices from internet **attacks**

Protect IoT devices from internal **attacks**

IoT vendors are creating dependency on cloud architecture

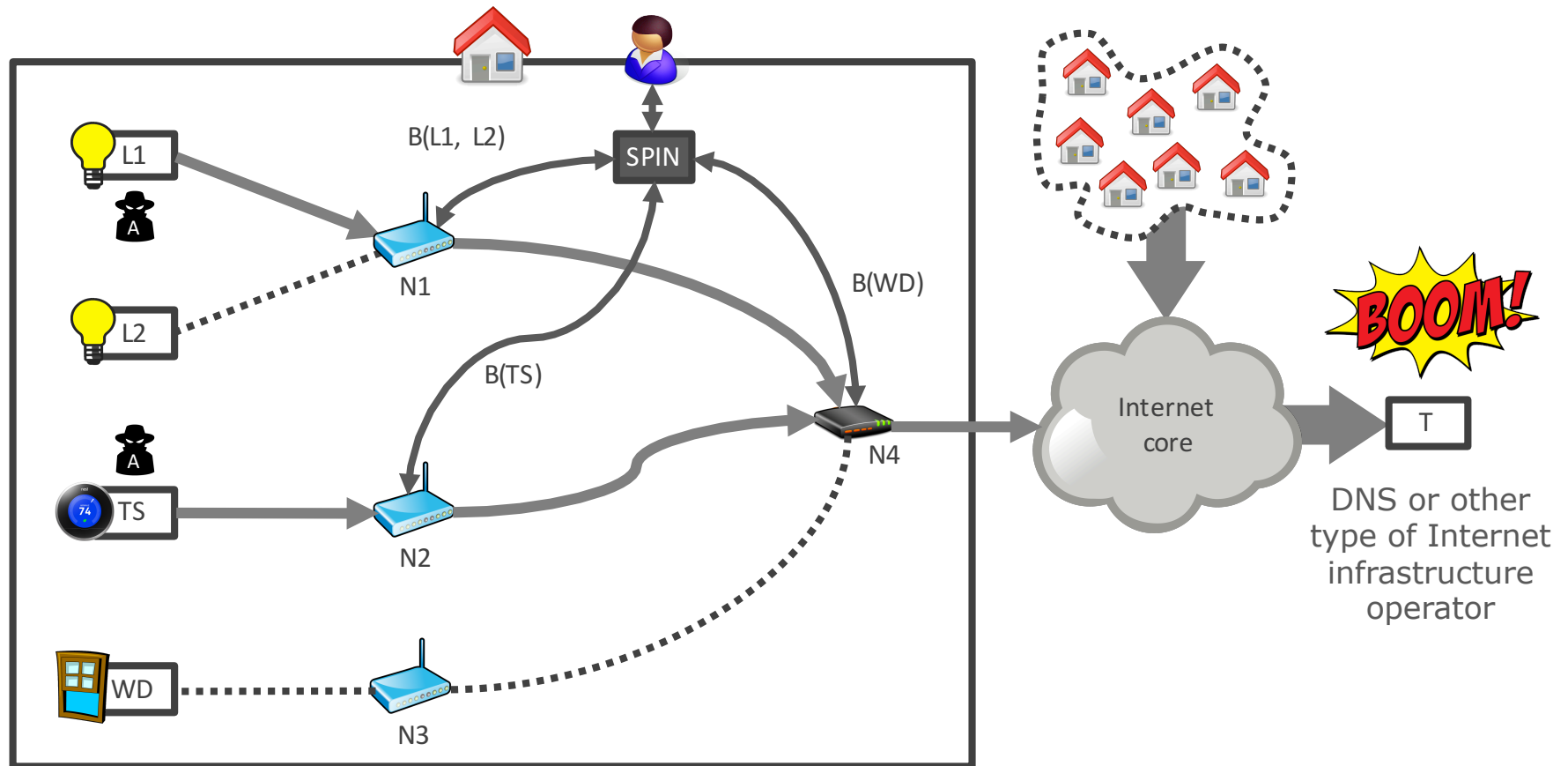
Having a domain name per home gateways makes remote access possible, easier, more secure.

ccTLD should build a common system to track home IP addresses to their domain name

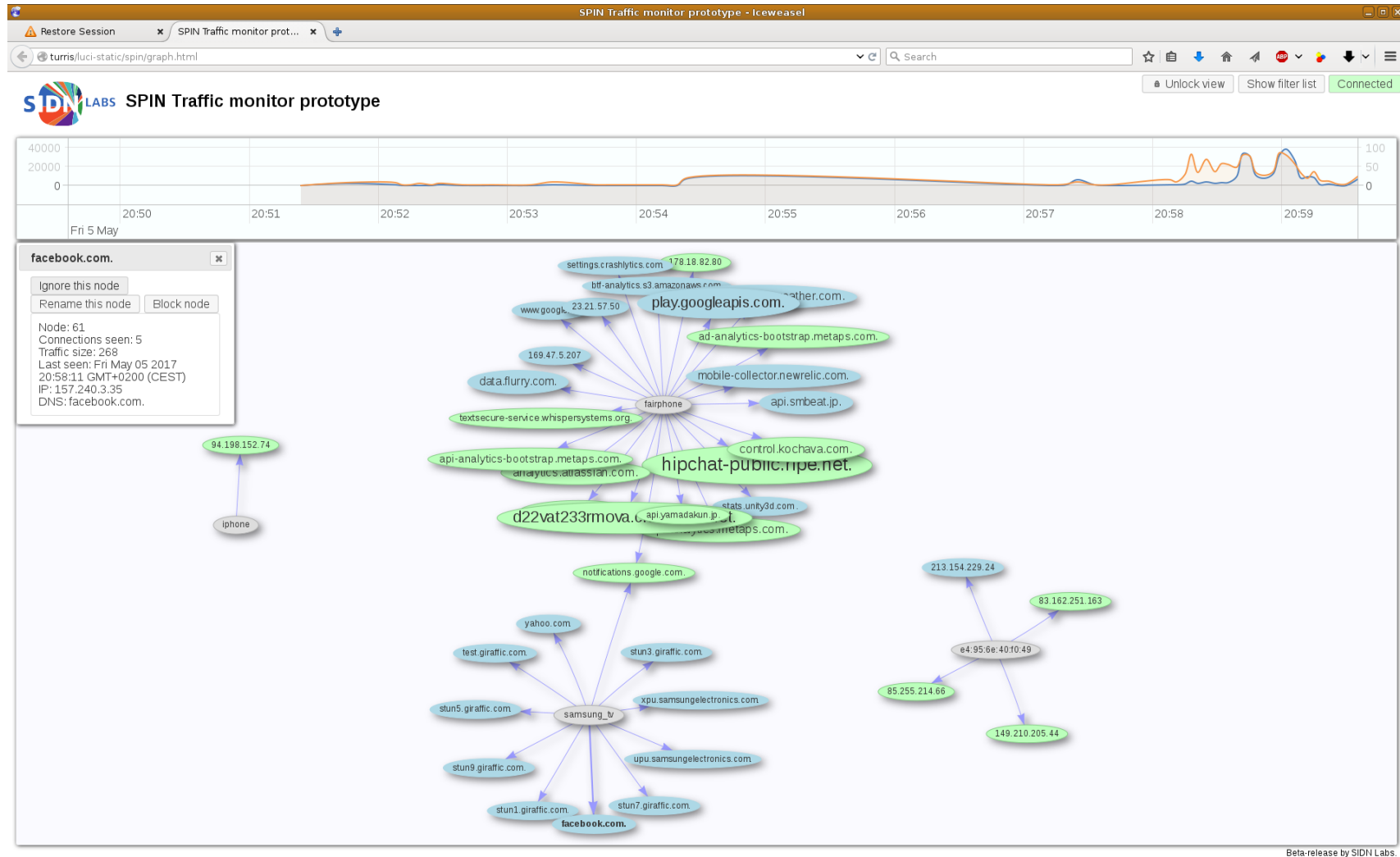


The IoT and the DNS @ .nl

Fine-grained blocking of vulnerable IoT devices through SPIN

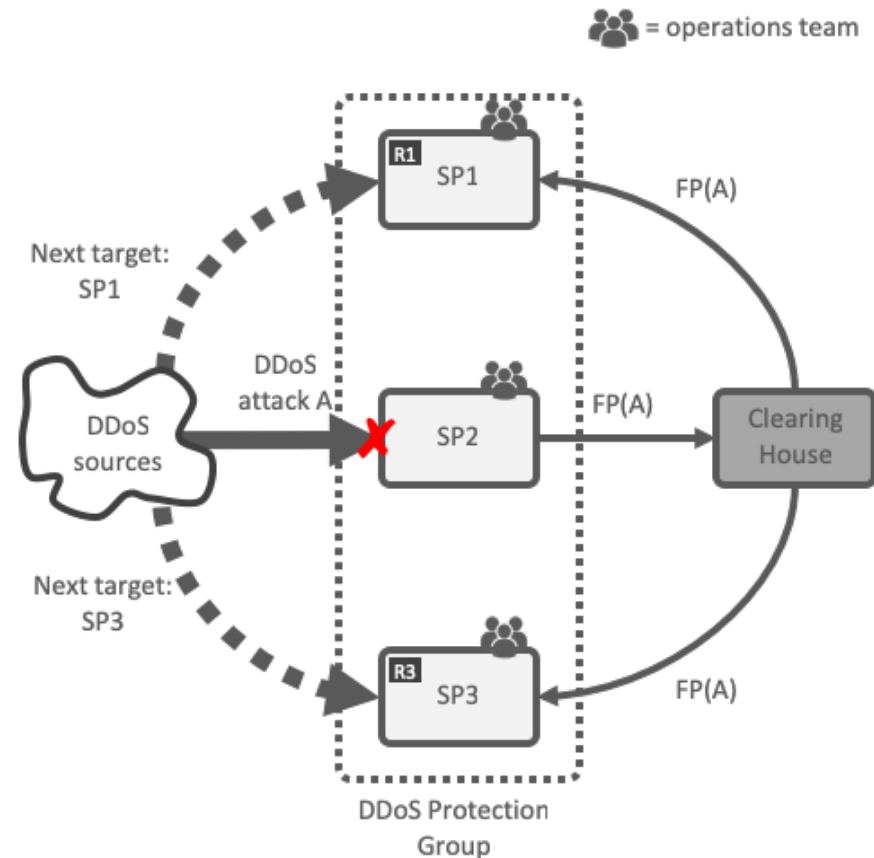


SPIN DNS traffic monitor for IoT users



National DDoS clearing house

- Continuous and automatic sharing of “fingerprints” of (IoT-powered) DDoS attacks buys providers time (proactive)
- Extends DDoS protection services of critical service providers, not a replacement
- Pilot with 10 NL partners, then scale up to EU-level as part of CONCORDIA project [DDoS19]



Conclusions

- IoT will bring us lots of new services that will make society more sustainable, safer, and smarter
- But many challenges ahead to seize DNS opportunities to secure the IoT and protect the DNS from the IoT
- Potential opportunities for ccTLDs
 - As IoT trust anchors (cf. CIRA's secure IoT registry)
 - Initiator of collaborative security efforts (e.g., a national DDoS clearing house)
 - Initiator of IoT security mechanisms for which there's little commercial appetite as yet (cf. SPIN)
 - Carry out research on IoT security to better understand the problem space or stimulate research elsewhere
 - Leverage the mature DNS infrastructure to support ongoing security of IoT devices

Questions & discussion

Cristian Hesselman
cristian.hesselman@sidn.nl

Jacques Latour
Jacques.Latour@cira.ca

Further reading

- [ISOC15] K. Rose, S. Eldridge, and L. Chapin, "The Internet of Things: an Overview", ISOC, Oct. 2015
- [SAC105] T. April, L. Chapin, kc claffy, C. Hesselman, M. Kaeo, J. Latour, D. McPherson, D. Piscitello, R. Rasmussen, and M. Seiden, "The DNS and the Internet of Things: Opportunities, Risks, and Challenges", SSAC report SAC105, June 2019
- [Mirai17] M. Antonakakis, T. April, M. Bailey, M. Bernhard, E. Bursztein, J. Cochran, Z., Durumeric, J. A. Halderman, L. Invernizzi, M. Kallitsis, D. Kumar, C. Lever, Z. Ma, J. Mason, D. Menscher, C. Seaman, N. Sullivan, K. Thomas, and Y. Zhou, "Understanding the Mirai Botnet", 26th USENIX Security Symposium, 2017
- [Hajim19] S. Herwig, K. Harvey, G. Hughey, R. Roberts, and D. Levin, "Measurement and Analysis of Hajime, a Peer-to-peer IoT Botnet", Network and Distributed Systems Security (NDSS) Symposium 2019, San Diego, CA, USA, February 2019
- [eSilva19] K. e Silva, "Mitigating botnets: Regulatory solutions for industry intervention in large-scale cybercrime", Ph.D. thesis (submitted), Tilburg University, the Netherlands
- [DDoS19] C. Hesselman, "Piloting a DDoS Clearing House for Europe", CONCORDIA Open Door Event 2019, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg, Oct 2019, https://www.sidnlabs.nl/downloads/UiROh8kJW62ngdxd1mpX3/3c90e054110a935c463cd4a181a2707c/20191017_CONCORDIA_T3.2_DDoS_Clearing_House_FINAL.pdf