

# A Proposed Framework for Distributed Multi-Signer

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# DNSSEC supports multiple keys

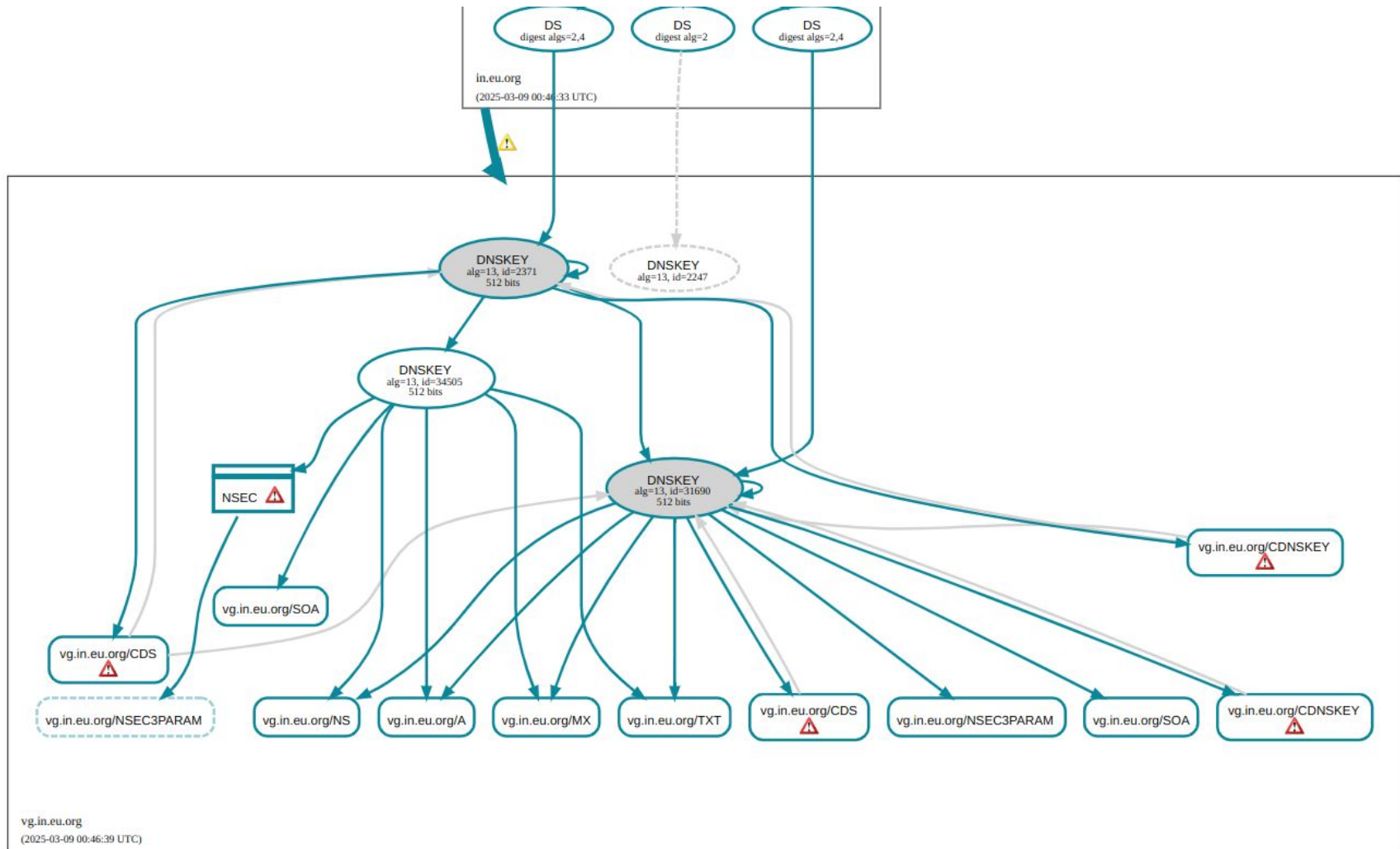
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- You can **sign a single zone with multiple keys**
  - Just add more DNSKEY & DS, signatures etc. ... but there are many rules to observe
- There are good reasons to do that:
  - Transition period while changing keys
  - Pre-publishing a backup key
  - Exercise an additional experimental algorithm
- **Transition period during provider change** ← “temporary multi-signer”
  - **Parallel operations by several signing providers** ← “permanent multi-signer”
- Nothing new (was always allowed by the specs)
  - From resolver perspective, **all looks like multi-key**

# The Multi-Signer Complication

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- Delegations have several nameservers → some queries go here, some go there
  - **Critical constraint:** Coordinate so that data from different NS fits together
  - Example: Fetch and validate an A/AAAA records
    1. Fetch DNSKEY record from ns1.providerA
    2. Fetch A record from ns1.providerA
    3. Fetch AAAA record from ns-a.other-providerB
- **DNSKEY providers MUST import each other's public keys (RFC 8901)**  
to allow validating *any* signature, regardless of DNSKEY source



# Multi-Signer Coordination Requirements

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Signers' collaboration ...

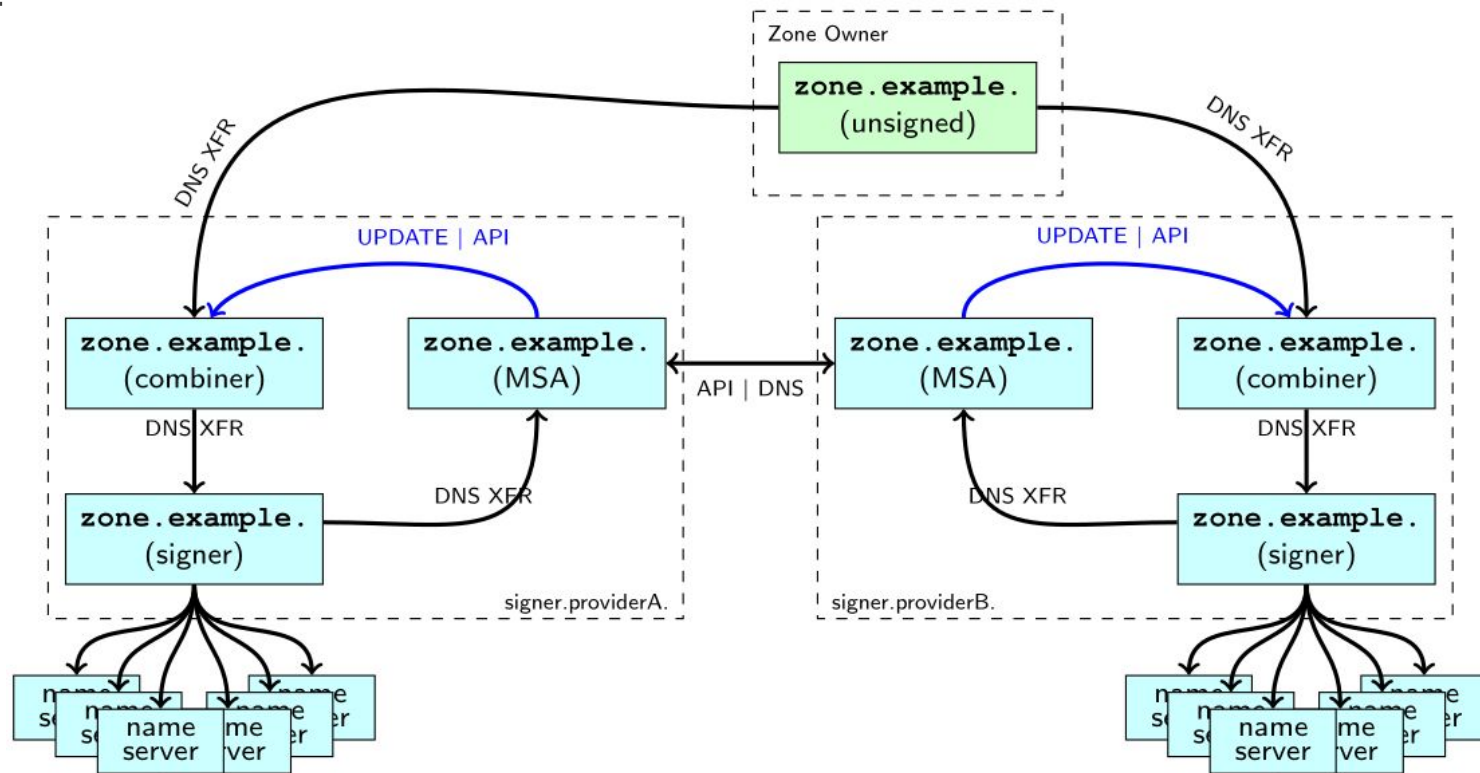
- must be sufficiently robust to deal with **on- and offboarding of signers**
- must include **automated management of shared records** (NS, DNSKEY, DS, ...)
- must be able to **manage parent-side delegation data** (if authorized by owner)

... across multiple organizations.

**No (reliable) way to get this right without automation.**

Q: Where does it live?

# Decentralized Architecture Overview (Proposal from .SE)



# MSA Configuration: The HSYNC Record

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- Five fields:
  - STATE ON/OFF: whether this DNS provider is onboarded/offboarded (target state)
  - NSMGMT OWNER/AGENT: whether parent-side NS are manual or automatic (CSYNC)
  - SIGN SIGN/NOSIGN: whether this DNS provider is a signer
  - PROVIDER domain name that identifies this DNS provider
  - UPSTREAM upstream DNS provider from which to ingest zone data (or “.” for manual)
- Skeleton structure in a child zone:

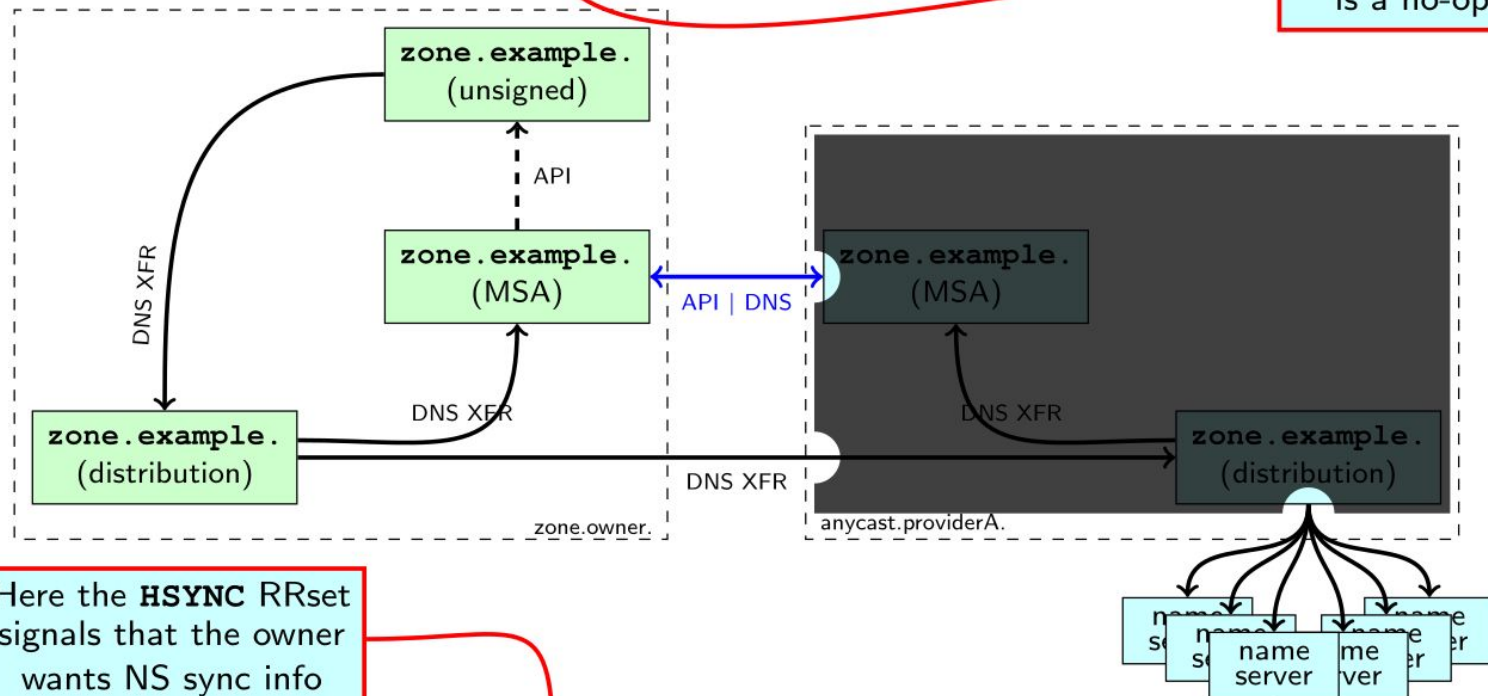
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zone.example. IN HSYNC {STATE} {NSMGMT} {SIGN} identity.providerA. UPSTREAM
zone.example. IN HSYNC {STATE} {NSMGMT} {SIGN} identity.providerB. UPSTREAM
zone.example. IN HSYNC {STATE} {NSMGMT} {SIGN} identity.providerC. UPSTREAM
```

```

zone.example. IN HSYNC ON OWNER NOSIGN msa.anycast.providerA. msa.zone.owner.
zone.example. IN HSYNC ON OWNER NOSIGN msa.zone.owner. .

```

In this case the  
**HSYNC** RRset  
is a no-op



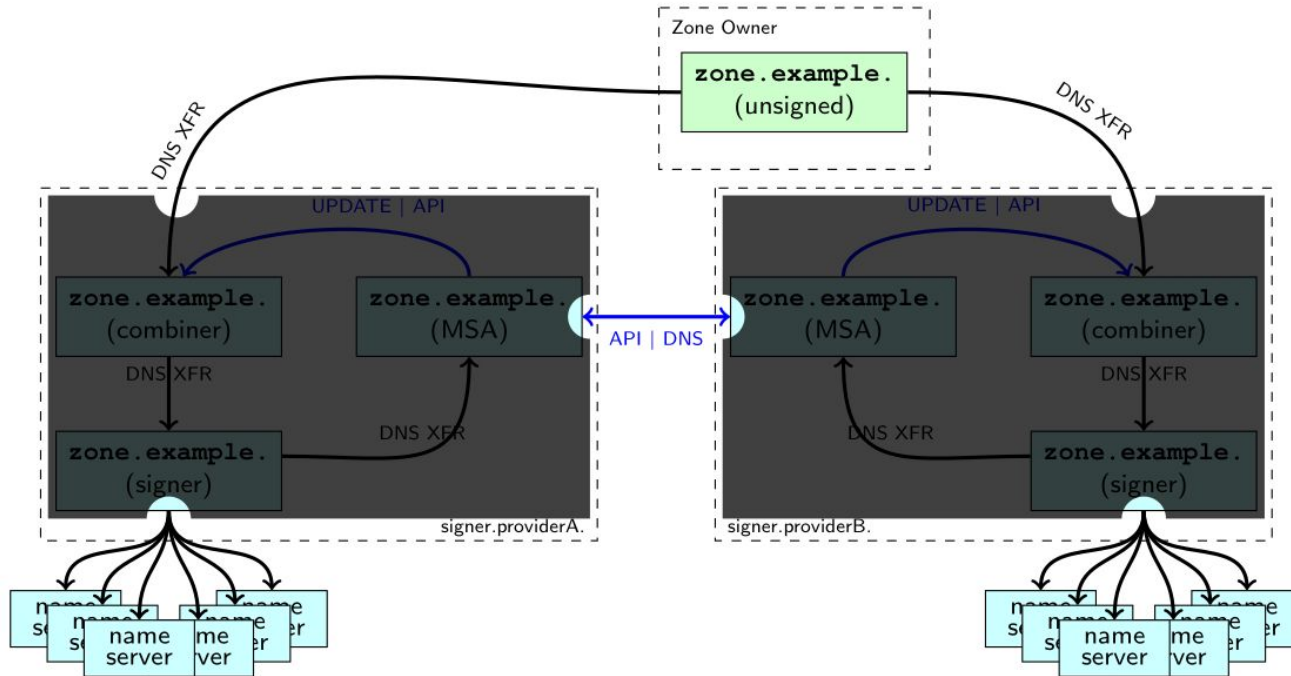
Here the **HSYNC** RRset  
signals that the owner  
wants NS sync info

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zone.example. IN HSYNC ON AGENT NOSIGN msa.anycast.providerA. msa.zone.owner.
zone.example. IN HSYNC ON AGENT NOSIGN msa.zone.owner. .

```

```
zone.example.    IN HSYNC ON OWNER SIGN msa.signer.providerA. .
zone.example.    IN HSYNC ON OWNER SIGN msa.signer.providerB. .
```



```
zone.example.    IN HSYNC ON AGENT SIGN msa.signer.providerA. .
zone.example.    IN HSYNC ON AGENT SIGN msa.signer.providerB. .
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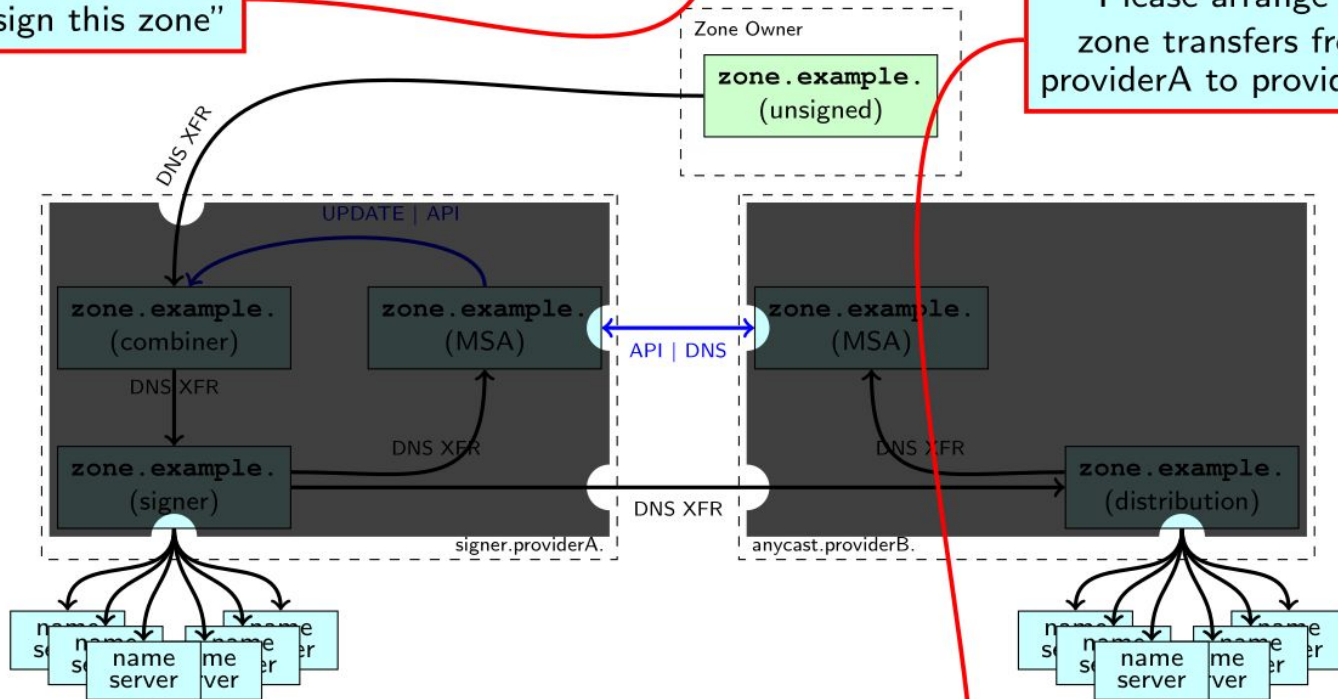
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zone.example.  IN HSYNC ON OWNER SIGN msa.signer.providerA. .
zone.example.  IN HSYNC ON OWNER NOSIGN msa.anycast.providerB. msa.signer.providerA.

```

"I want providerA to sign this zone"

"Please arrange for zone transfers from providerA to providerB"



```

zone.example.  IN HSYNC ON AGENT SIGN msa.signer.providerA. .
zone.example.  IN HSYNC ON AGENT NOSIGN msa.anycast.providerB. msa.signer.providerA.

```

# Let's Discuss

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- HSYNC records describes
  - each provider's role (gaining/losing? is this provider a signer?)
  - zone transfer relationships
  - whether the zone owner wishes to use CSYNC

## Questions:

- Are these things best described in one structure?
- Are these things best described within the child zone?
- ...?