

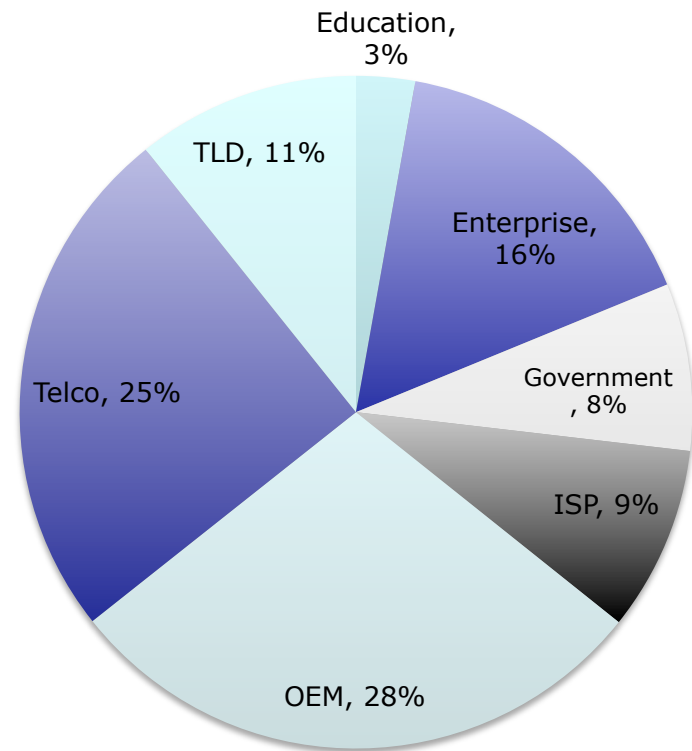
BIND, from ISC

Name Server Round Table
ccNSO, ICANN 50
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BIND use cases

- BIND is the Swiss Army knife of DNS software.
- It is intended to work for any use case
- Though it is not optimal for every use, it will always work
- Recent BIND features support different use cases
- ~35,000 copies of BIND downloaded via ISC <http> since January, 2014

2013 BIND support subscriptions



BIND Provisioning overview

- Authoritative and recursive service from same program, NAMED
- Configured at startup from config file (named.conf), or while running using a realtime controller (RNDC)
- Config file is a permanent record of a configuration.
- Zone files or zone databases can be manipulated like any other file (e.g. using standard tools)
- Accepts DDNS updates

A few BIND features

- Views
- In-line DNSSEC signing
- Response Policy Zones
- Response Rate Limiter
- Dynamically loaded zones
- Resolver prefetch of expiring data

DNSSEC Support

Serve signed zones

Sign zones

In-line signing

NSEC, NSEC3

Hash methods: hmac-md5, hmac-sha1, hmac-sha224, hmac-sha256, hmac-sha384, hmac-sha512

Key management, scheduled rollover (next release)

HSM support (native PKCS#11)

DNSSEC troubleshooting (delv)

Negative Trust Anchor (next release)

General vs special tools

- BIND is universal. If you want to use just one tool for all DNS service, use BIND.
- ISC works hard to ensure that BIND correctly implements every new RFC.
- There are a lot of RFCs, so BIND has a lot of features.
- For a large-scale mission-critical service, software heterogeneity is ideal.