DNSSEC validation measurement
--- How to count Validators ---

Kazunori Fujiwara, JPRS
<fujiwara@jprs.co.jp>
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  – Definition of diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation
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Assumption
Assumption: How to detect validators

• JP DS RR has been introduced in root zone
• JP DNSKEY TTL is 86400, 1 day

• Thus, DNSSEC Validators send JP DNSKEY query once a day if the validators try to perform JP domain name validation everyday.
Definition: Validators and Resolvers

• Validators
  – IP addresses which send JP DNSKEY queries (at JP DNS servers)

• Resolvers
  – IP addresses which send JP zone queries (at JP DNS servers)
Diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation (Host based)

- The diffusion rate of DNSSEC validation may be measured by counting number of Validators and counting number of Resolvers

- (number of hosts based)

Diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation
= Number of validators / Number of Resolvers
Diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation (Query count based)

- Number of queries from Validators = Number of queries originated by Validators
- Number of queries from all resolvers = Number of queries received by JP DNS servers
- (Query count based) Diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation = Number of queries from Validators / Number of queries from all Resolvers
JPRS’ data sets
Overview of JP

- .JP has 1,207,100 registered domain names (March 1, 2011)
- JP DNS servers serve 1.6 billion queries per day
- Collecting packet captures and query logs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address (IPv4:7, IPv6:6, total 13)</th>
<th>Capture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.DNS.JP</td>
<td>JPRS</td>
<td>JP*2</td>
<td>203.119.1.1, 2001:dc4::1</td>
<td>Pcap/Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.DNS.JP</td>
<td>JPRS</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>156.154.100.5, 2001:502:ad09::5</td>
<td>Pcap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.DNS.JP</td>
<td>WIDE</td>
<td>JP<em>1, US</em>1, FR*1</td>
<td>192.50.43.53, 2001:200:c000::35</td>
<td>Pcap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.DNS.JP</td>
<td>NII</td>
<td>JP*1</td>
<td>150.100.2.3, 2001:2f8:0:100:153</td>
<td>Pcap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.DNS.JP</td>
<td>JPRS</td>
<td>JP*1</td>
<td>203.119.40.1</td>
<td>Pcap/Log</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JPRS’ data sets

• JPRS collected two days long full capture of DNS packets around JP DS was registered in root zone
  – JP’s DS RR was introduced into root zone at about 4:38, Dec. 10, 2010 (UTC)
  – JPRS collected From 22:00 Dec. 9 to 14:00 Dec. 12, 2010 (UTC)
    • 6.5 hours before JP DS was introduced
    • 48.5 hours after JP DS was introduced

• JPRS has been collecting DNS querylog from 2 of 7 JP DNS servers for 7 years
  – A.DNS.JP and G.DNS.JP are operated by JPRS and located in Japan, easy to collect.
  – A.DNS.JP query log is collected for over 7 years
  – G.DNS.JP query log is collected for over 2 years
Result of full packet capture
When JP DS was introduced into root

• Two day (55 hours) total
  – 1,831,434 IP addresses send 3,709,177,100 JP queries
  – 3,315 IP addresses send 55,920 JP DNSKEY queries
  – 75% of DNSKEY queries came from one IP address
  – 5.6% of DNSKEY queries came from JPRS’ monitors

• Calculated 4 time slot
  – Before JP DS was introduced: 6 hours
  – Changing 1 hour
  – First 24 hours after JP DS was introduced
  – Second 24 hours after JP DS was introduced
## Result of 55 hours packet capture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 55h</th>
<th>Before 6h</th>
<th>Changing 1h</th>
<th>First 24h</th>
<th>Second 24h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begin Day/Time</td>
<td>9/22:00</td>
<td>10/04:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/05:00</td>
<td>11/05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Day/Time</td>
<td>12/04:00</td>
<td>10/04:00</td>
<td>10/05:00</td>
<td>11/05:00</td>
<td>12/05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day of week</td>
<td>Fri-Sun</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Fri-Sat</td>
<td>Sat-Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num of Validators</td>
<td>3,315</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2,468</td>
<td>2,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num of Resolvers</td>
<td>1,831,434</td>
<td>784,513</td>
<td>468,384</td>
<td>1,469,184</td>
<td>1,108,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of Validators (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.168 %</td>
<td>0.205 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num of query: from validators</td>
<td>220,000,744</td>
<td>1,014,282</td>
<td>477,893</td>
<td>83,947,487</td>
<td>65,179,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num of query: from resolvers</td>
<td>3,709,177,100</td>
<td>429,276,877</td>
<td>83,736,527</td>
<td>1,670,176,896</td>
<td>1,525,986,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validator’s share of queries</td>
<td>5.93%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>5.03%</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date/Time is represented as UTC
Result of 2 of 7 JP DNS servers
Querylog from [AG].DNS.JP

• JPRS has been collecting querylogs from A.DNS.JP and G.DNS.JP for several years
  – Diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation may be calculated from the querylogs

• But full-resolvers have cache function
  – JP DNSKEY TTL is 86400 (1 day)
  – Resolvers can choose 13 IP addresses
  – Then, JPRS’ querylog does not contain full DNSKEY query

• How to adjust?
DNSKEY queries from JPRS’ test Validator

How many queries JPRS’ test Validator send to [AG].DNS.JP

- The Validator sends JP zone query everyday, then it sends JP DNSKEY query once a day.

- In the example, there are continuous 6 days that our query log cannot detect JP DNSKEY query from the server.

- Assumption: An IP address is a validator if it sent JP DNSKEY queries in the past 7 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>JP Query</th>
<th>DNSKEY Query</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20110210</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110211</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110212</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110213</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110214</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110215</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110216</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110217</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110218</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110219</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110220</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110221</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110222</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110223</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20110224</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of IP addresses which send JP DNSKEY queries

From full packet capture, there are 2468 and 2277 IP addresses in both 24 hours. They are similar to the adjusted value 2400 at Dec 17 (7 days later from Dec 10). The Adjustment seems to fit for DNSKEY query.
The adjusted value of Resolvers are between 2.2 million to 3.3 million.
From full packet dump, there are 1,469,184 and 1,108,903 IP addresses in a day.
The adjustment does not fit for Resolvers.
I chose number of Resolvers as fixed value 1,469,184 (Weekday value)
Diffusion rate of DNSSEC validator (Host based)

From packet capture
0.168 at Dec 10
0.205 at Dec 11

0.23% of IP addresses send JP DNSKEY queries.
Increment before Dec. 10 is 0.17%. It may be real DNSSEC validators.
Diffusion rate of DNSSEC validation (query based)

From packet capture:
- 5.03% at Dec 10
- 4.27% at Dec 11

Rate of queries which originated by DNSSEC Validators (%)
- 2% of queries may come from DNSSEC monitors because it came before JP DS.
- Increment is 6%. 6% of queries may come from DNSSEC validators.
Cause of increase

- 6% of queries may have come from Validators

- A large-scale organization might support DNSSEC validation.

- Or, some users of some large-scale organizations send “JP DNSKEY” queries to their resolvers
  - It cannot be identified ....
Who sent JP DNSKEY queries before JP DS was introduced in root

• About 900 IP addresses
• Why?
  – There are many DNSSEC monitors
  – JPRS operates our service’s monitors
  – Someone set JP DNSKEY as a trust-anchor. (I did)
• IP addresses which send JP DNSKEY query before JP DS was introduced may not be real Validators.
• Then, the increment after JP DS introduction might be real DNSSEC Validators.
• There are 3,000 IP addresses which send JP DNSKEY periodically
• Then number of real Validators are about 2,100 (0.17%)
Conclusion and future works
Conclusion

• Tried to define diffusion rate of DNSSEC validation
• Calculated diffusion rate of DNSSEC validation using JPRS’ data
• Number of Validators seems to be increasing
  – There seems to be about 2,100 Validators (0.17% of Resolvers)
  – They send 6% of queries
• Part of TLD DNS servers’ querylog is useful to calculate diffusion rate of DNSSEC validation
Future works and Questions

• Improving accuracy
  – Excluding DNSSEC monitors or users’ interest

• More data: Let’s evaluate diffusion rate of DNSSEC Validation
  – Collecting DNS packet before and after TLD’s DS introduction into root is useful.
  – Or, root servers can collect complete data.
  – May I access to another data?

• Comments & Questions?