Negative Trust Anchors ICANN 48

DNSSEC Workshop

20 November 2013

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DNSSEC Validation Is Good

Except when it fails.

Views)

- Customers have sometimes interpreted this as us "blocking" access to the site, and some have recommended switching to non-validating resolvers
- "Fixed" temporarily with a Negative Trust Anchor while their domain administrator • repaired their zone



Negative Trust Anchor?

DONT LIKE DNSSEG memegenerator.net

- Sometimes DNSSEC signing domains mess things up a bit operationally...
 - Some blame the <u>validators</u>, and have a hard time understanding it's an <u>authoritative</u> <u>issue</u>.
 - "It resolves just fine with ShinyCloudFreeDNS+ but not with you guys!"
 - "I'm switching to a nonvalidating resolver. DNSSEC stinks! No security for me!"

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What is a Negative Trust Anchor?

- If a major domain fails DNSSEC validation it is likely either:
 - 1. A real security issue
 - 2. An operational / process / technical error
- At the current stage of deployment, #2 seems more likely based on what we have observed
- So a validator can either
 - 1. Do nothing
 - 2. Turn off ALL validation
 - 3. Turn off validation for ONE domain which is done using a Negative Trust Anchor
- If the customer complaints and/or associated pain is great enough, #1 is not realistic.
- Undertaking #2 seems excessive
- So #3 seems the most targeted temporary solution



NTAs in Practice

- We're still using them and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future, but the frequency is no longer increasing
- When we do it we note it at http://dns.comcast.net
- We don't always do it, especially for "repeat offenders"
- We continue to encourage more domains to sign & for signing domains to have reliable signing practices



Open Questions at the IETF

- Negative Trust Anchors are being used in practice, but should the IETF's DNSOP document this in any manner?
- If so, should we recommend that an individual NTA be time limited?
 - "Reasonably short period of time"
 - 1 month or less
 - 1 week or less
 - 1 day or less
 - Is this a MUST or a SHOULD?
- How do we (or should we) assess when critical DNSSEC deployment mass has been achieved so that this is no longer a common practice?

Plan to Update Related IETF Docs

- Consensus is hard to build – some strongly support it and some do not
- Now on draft-livingoodnegative-trustanchors-06 but still not full consensus
- Backed up a step to try to build consensus on more basic issues:
 - draft-livingood-authdnssec-mistakes-01
 - draft-livingood-dontswitch-resolvers-01



draft-livingood-auth-dnssec-mistakes-01

- "Responsibility for Authoritative DNSSEC Mistakes"
- Intended to explain that authoritative entities are ultimately responsible for authoritative DNS misconfigurations



draft-livingood-dont-switch-resolvers-01

- "In Case of DNSSEC Validation Failures, Do Not Change Resolvers"
- Intended to discourage changing to nonvalidating resolvers to "route around" DNSSEC failures



The end

