

Priya Ravichander <pravicha@masonlive.gmu.edu>
Eric Osterweil <eoster@gmu.edu>
Steve Crocker <steve@shinkuro.com>



DNSSEC KEY TRANSITIONS

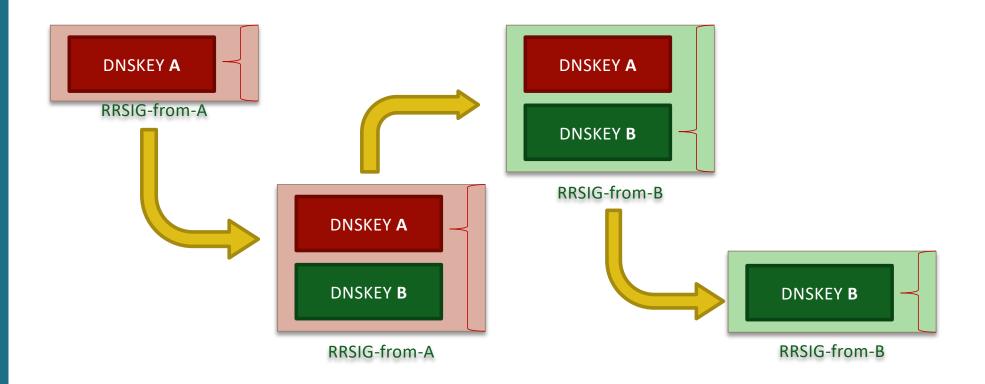
- When DNSSEC zones change their DNSKEYs, they transition from an existing set to a remaining set
 - A developing field of study
- This process can follow standards (such as RFC-7583 or RFC-5011), research papers [1], or no stated process at all!

BUT

- What are validating resolvers <u>seeing?</u>
- These processes are growing more complex (e.g., RFC-8901)
- The DNSKEY Transition Observatory will track resolver-side views of key transitions

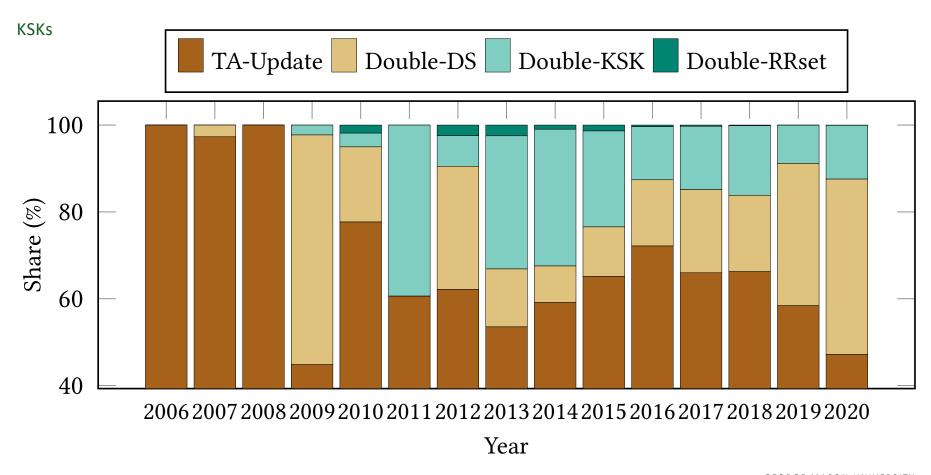
[1] Zheng Wang and Liyuan Xiao. Emergency key rollover in dnssec. In 2014 IEEE 13th International Conference on Trust, Security and Privacy in Computing and Communications, pages 598–604. IEEE, 2014.

KEY TRANSITIONS: SIMPLE... IN THEORY

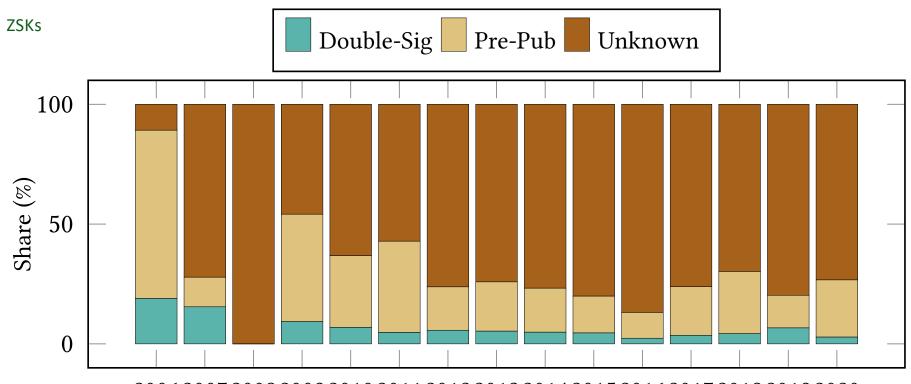


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BUT, IN PRACTICE WE HAVE SEEN A LOT OF "INNOVATION"



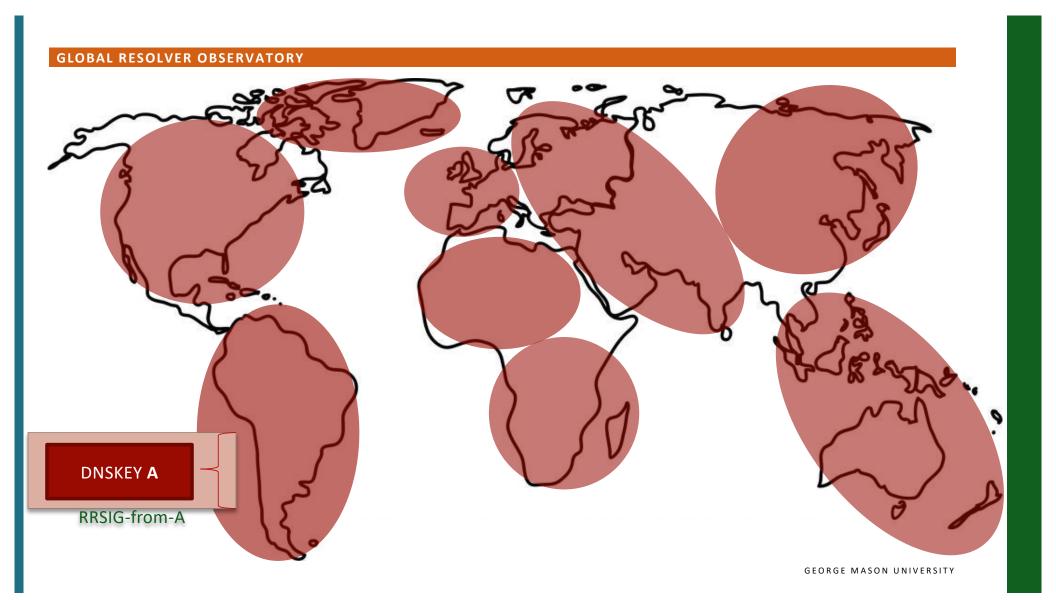
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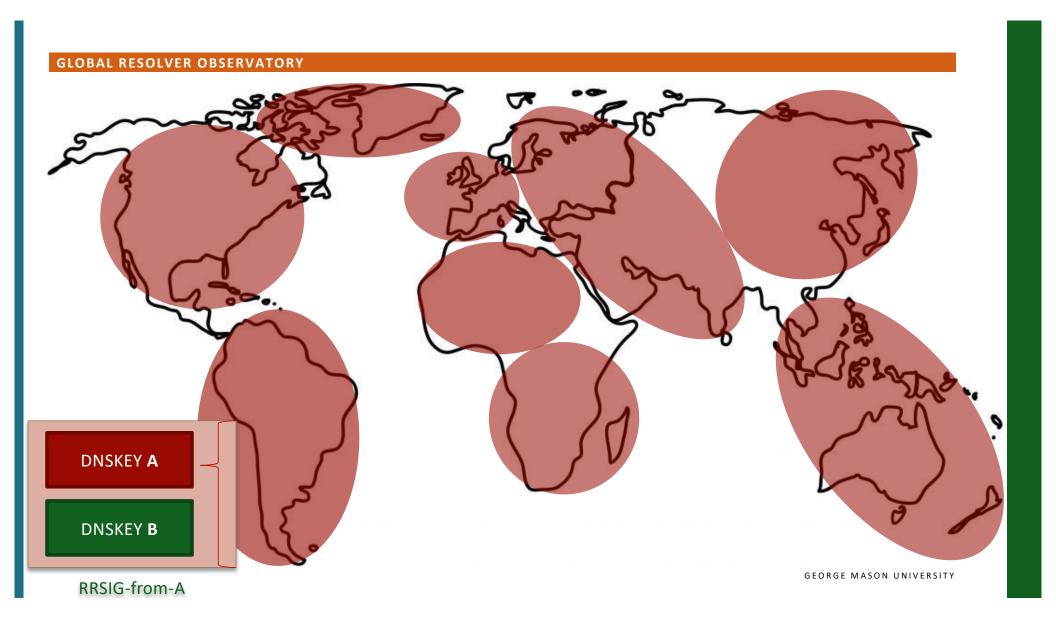


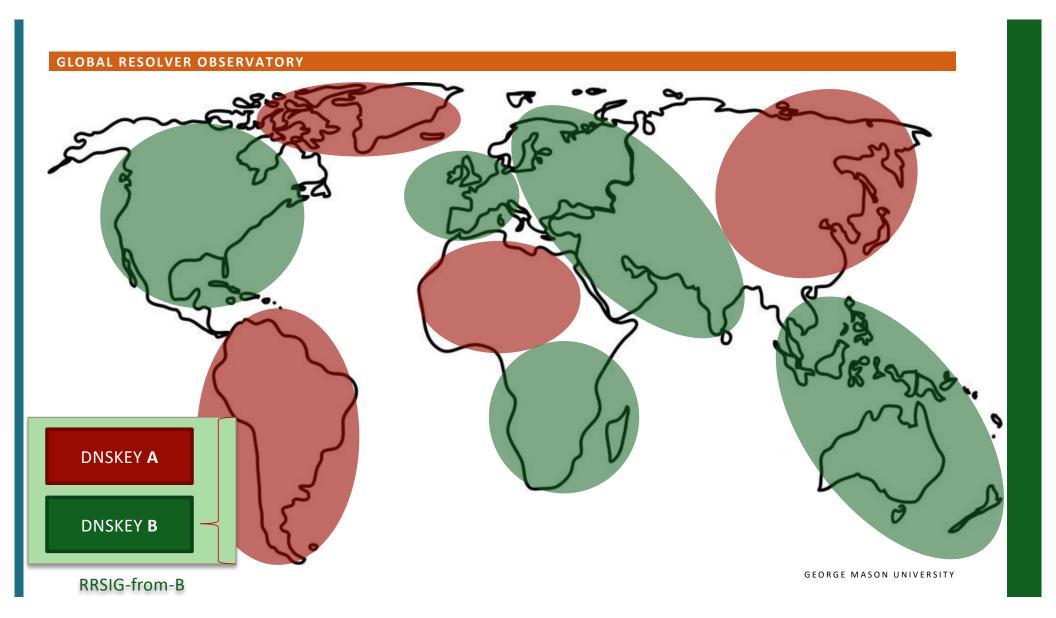
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Year

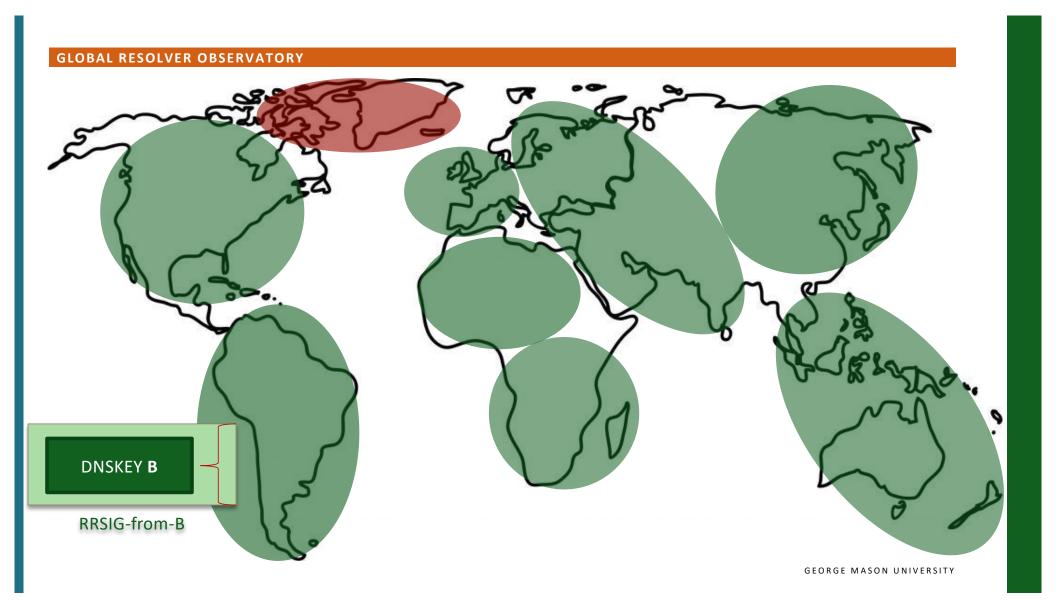
BUT, WHAT DO RESOLVERS SEE?

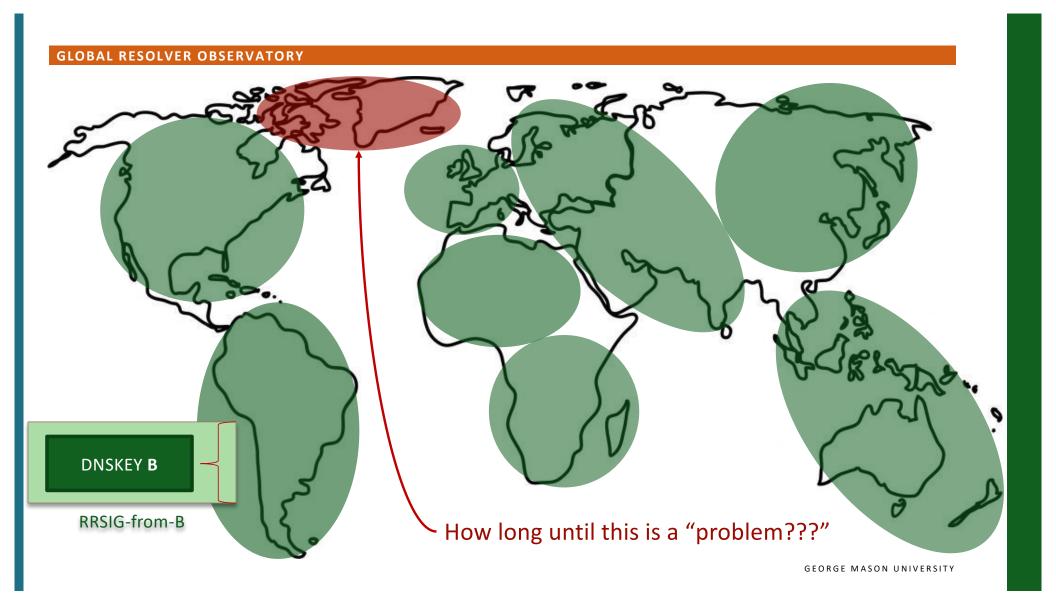
- When a zone transitions from an existing key (DNSKEY A) to a new key (DNSKEY B), when do resolvers see the change?
- Many details can complicate this
 - Timing
 - Caching
 - Multiple signing providers/operators
 - etc.
- Will transitions be regional?
- Will they converge, and how long will that take?
- We need a distributed monitor (an observatory) to monitor the global/distributed evolution











ANALYSES

- The transition observatory will track transitions in real-time
- The sets of transitions and procedures will each lead to different acceptance criteria, such as
 - What is a valid state?
 - How long should transitions take?
 - What, if anything, has gone wrong?
 - etc.
- Aggregate analyses will be disseminated and fed-back into operational forums (like this one)

