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# Message Digests for DNS Zones

Including Plans for the Root Zone

ICANN 72 DNSSEC and Security Virtual Workshop

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# What is a DNS Zone Digest?

- A cryptographic digest, or hash, of the data in a DNS zone
- Embedded in the zone data itself as ZONEMD resource record
- Computed by zone publishers
- Verified by zone recipients

# Analogous to Checksum Files for Software

Index of <ftp://ftp.ubuntu.com/cdimage/daily-live/20210418/>

 [Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified	
<a href="#">File: FOOTER.html</a>	1 KB	4/18/21	1:21:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: HEADER.html</a>	4 KB	4/18/21	1:21:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: SHA256SUMS</a>	1 KB	4/18/21	1:21:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: SHA256SUMS.gpg</a>	1 KB	4/18/21	1:21:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-amd64.iso</a>	2752696 KB	4/18/21	1:19:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-amd64.iso.zsync</a>	5377 KB	4/18/21	1:20:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-amd64.list</a>	16 KB	4/18/21	1:19:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-amd64.manifest</a>	56 KB	4/18/21	1:02:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-arm64.iso</a>	2226348 KB	4/18/21	1:20:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-arm64.iso.zsync</a>	4349 KB	4/18/21	1:21:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-arm64.list</a>	1 KB	4/18/21	1:20:00 AM PDT
<a href="#">File: hirsute-desktop-arm64.manifest</a>	56 KB	4/18/21	1:16:00 AM PDT

# How Does it Work?

- Specified in RFC 8976
- Zone data is given as input to a digest function
  - Using a well-defined and consistent ordering
  - And in a well-defined and consistent format
  - Excluding the ZONEMD record itself (and its signatures)
- Digest is included in the zone itself, and (ideally) signed with DNSSEC



# Why is this Useful?

- Protects zone data “at rest”
  - e.g., data security vs channel security
- Useful in distributing zone data between primary and secondary name servers, especially in modern, complex environments
- Increased interest in serving root zone data locally (e.g., RFC 8806)
- CZDS – Centralized Zone Data Service
- RPZ – Response Policy Zones

# Additional Technical Details

example. 86400 IN ZONEMD 2018031900 1 1  
8ee54f64ce0d57fd70e1a4811a9ca9e849e2e50cb598edf3ba9c2a58  
625335c1f966835f0d4338d9f78f557227d63bf6

- Serial field
- Must match SOA record serial

# Additional Technical Details

example. 86400 IN ZONEMD 2018031900 **1** 1  
8ee54f64ce0d57fd70e1a4811a9ca9e849e2e50cb598edf3ba9c2a58  
625335c1f966835f0d4338d9f78f557227d63bf6

- Scheme field

Value	Description	Mnemonic
0	Reserved	
1	Simple ZONEMD collation	SIMPLE
240-254	Private Use	
255	Reserved	

# Additional Technical Details

example. 86400 IN ZONEMD 2018031900 1 1  
8ee54f64ce0d57fd70e1a4811a9ca9e849e2e50cb598edf3ba9c2a58  
625335c1f966835f0d4338d9f78f557227d63bf6

- Hash Algorithm field

Value	Description	Mnemonic
0	Reserved	
1	SHA-384	SHA384
2	SHA-512	SHA512
240-254	Private Use	
255	Reserved	



# Additional Technical Details

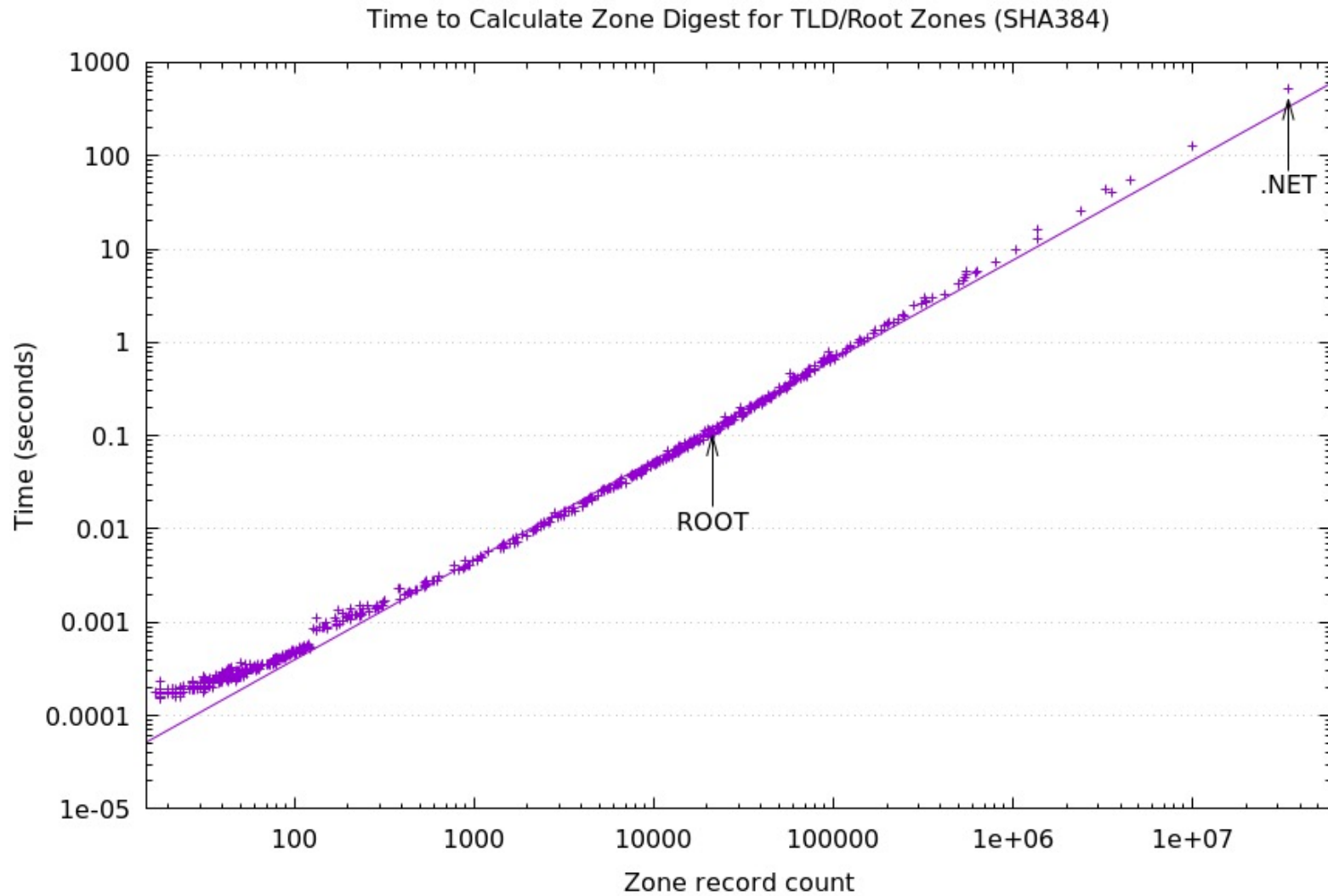
example. 86400 IN ZONEMD 2018031900 1 1  
8ee54f64ce0d57fd70e1a4811a9ca9e849e2e50cb598edf3ba9c2a58  
625335c1f966835f0d4338d9f78f557227d63bf6

- Digest field
- Length depends on chosen Hash Algorithm
  - Always 48 octets for SHA-384
  - Always 64 octets for SHA-512
  - Never less than 12 octets for any hash algorithm, including private use

# Implementations

Implementation	Publish	Verify	Notes
Idns-zone-digest	yes	yes	RFC reference implementation
Unbound	no	yes	<i>auth-zone</i> stanza
Idns	yes	yes	<i>Idns-signzone</i> and <i>Idns-verifyzone</i>
dns-tools from NIC Chile Labs	yes	yes	
PowerDNS Resolver			work in progress
Knot Resolver			work in progress
BIND9			parse only
Perl Net::DNS			parse only

# Benchmarks with Idns-zone-digest



# Example Using Unbound 1.13.2

server:

```
verbosity: 3
interface: 127.0.0.1
```

auth-zone:

```
name: "example"
zonefile: "example.zone"
```

```
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: module config: "validator iterator"
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] notice: init module 0: validator
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: validator nsec3cfg keyisz 1024 mxiter 150
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: validator nsec3cfg keyisz 2048 mxiter 500
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: validator nsec3cfg keyisz 4096 mxiter 2500
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] notice: init module 1: iterator
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: target fetch policy for level 0 is 3
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: target fetch policy for level 1 is 2
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: target fetch policy for level 2 is 1
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: target fetch policy for level 3 is 0
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: target fetch policy for level 4 is 0
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: donotq: 127.0.0.0/8
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: donotq: ::1
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: read zonefile example.zone for example.
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: auth-zone example. ZONEMD hash is correct
[1619565823] unbound[73900:0] debug: auth zone example. ZONEMD verification successful
...
```

# ZONEMD for the Root Zone

# RZERC Recommendations

Earlier this year, ICANN's Root Zone Evolution Review Committee (RZERC) made the following recommendations to the ICANN Board regarding ZONEMD in the root zone:

1. The root zone maintainer and root server operators should verify and confirm that the addition of a ZONEMD resource record will in no way negatively impact the distribution of root zone data within the RSS.
2. The DNS and Internet community should be made aware of plans to use ZONEMD in the root zone, and be given an opportunity to offer feedback.
3. Developers of name server software are encouraged to implement ZONEMD and consider enabling it by default when the software is configured to locally serve root zone data.
4. Public Technical Identifiers (PTI) and the RZM should jointly develop a plan for deploying ZONEMD in the root zone, and make this plan available for review by RZERC.

Source: [https://www.icann.org/iana\\_rzerc\\_docs/449-rzerc003-adding-zone-data-protections-to-the-root-zone-v-final](https://www.icann.org/iana_rzerc_docs/449-rzerc003-adding-zone-data-protections-to-the-root-zone-v-final)

# Tentative Root ZONEMD Deployment Plans

- A single ZONEMD record
- Initially with a private-use algorithm
  - Everyone remembers the “DURZ”?
- Then with SHA-384
- Possibly starting 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022

# Native or Generic / Unknown RR Format?

- These two formats are equivalent:

```
. 86400 IN ZONEMD 2021101902 1 1  
7d016e7badfd8b9edbf515deebe7a866bf972104fa06fece85402cc4ce9b6  
9bd0cbd652cec4956a0f206998bf34483
```

```
. 86400 IN TYPE63 \# 54  
7877914e01017d016e7badfd8b9edbf515deebe7a866bf972104fa06fece8  
5402cc4ce9b69bd0cbd652cec4956a0f206998bf34483
```

- For distribution within the root server system, this won't matter.
- Consumers of zone files in text format (e.g. from [www.internic.net](http://www.internic.net)) might not understand the ZONEMD RR format.
- Probably use Unknown RR format out of caution.



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