

Reevaluating The Adversary Model for DNS Security

Depending on The Kindness of Strangers

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Outline

- 1 Introduction to DNS Security
 - What is DNS?
 - How is DNS Secured
- 2 DNS Adversary Model
 - The Byzantine Generals Problem
- 3 Proof of Work Chain based Key Distribution
- 4 Future Research Directions

SSL/TLS

Alice wishes to Start a communication with Bob.

Alice already knows the Certificate Authority's Public key: PK_C

- $A \Rightarrow B$: "ClientHello" // Initiate exchange
- $B \Rightarrow A$: PK_B signed by PK_C // Send the certificate
- $A \Rightarrow B$: $E(PK_B, \text{NONCE})$ // Sends a key for the stream cipher

Certificate Authorities

DNSSEC

Key Exchange is Key

Trusted Third Parties solve everything

Trusted Third Parties are centralized points of failure

What is a Proof of Work

How does Bitcoin Work?

Modifications to Bitcoin for a key exchange

- Limit the length of the blockchain to 1 year
- Add a 'physical' layer check to authenticate new transactions
- Consider alternative incentive methods

Research Directions

- Improved SSL
- New DNS distribution Options
- Improved Software Licensing
- Greater availability of PGP style messaging
- Just about anything that needs a key exchange