

IETF Hackathon

IETF 114

23-24 July 2022

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Hackathon Plan

- Draft: [draft-ietf-dnsop-dnssec-bootstrapping](#)
- Requires co-publishing the target zone's CDS/CDNSKEY records at a subdomain of the nameserver's hostname
- Example: Bootstrapping `example.co.uk` via `ns1.desec.io` requires:

`_dsboot.example.co.uk._signal.ns1.desec.io. IN CDS ...`

No automation so far.

- Hackathon plan: Automatically generate these records, either via
 - period cronjob, or
 - dynamic synthesis (by nameserver when queried)

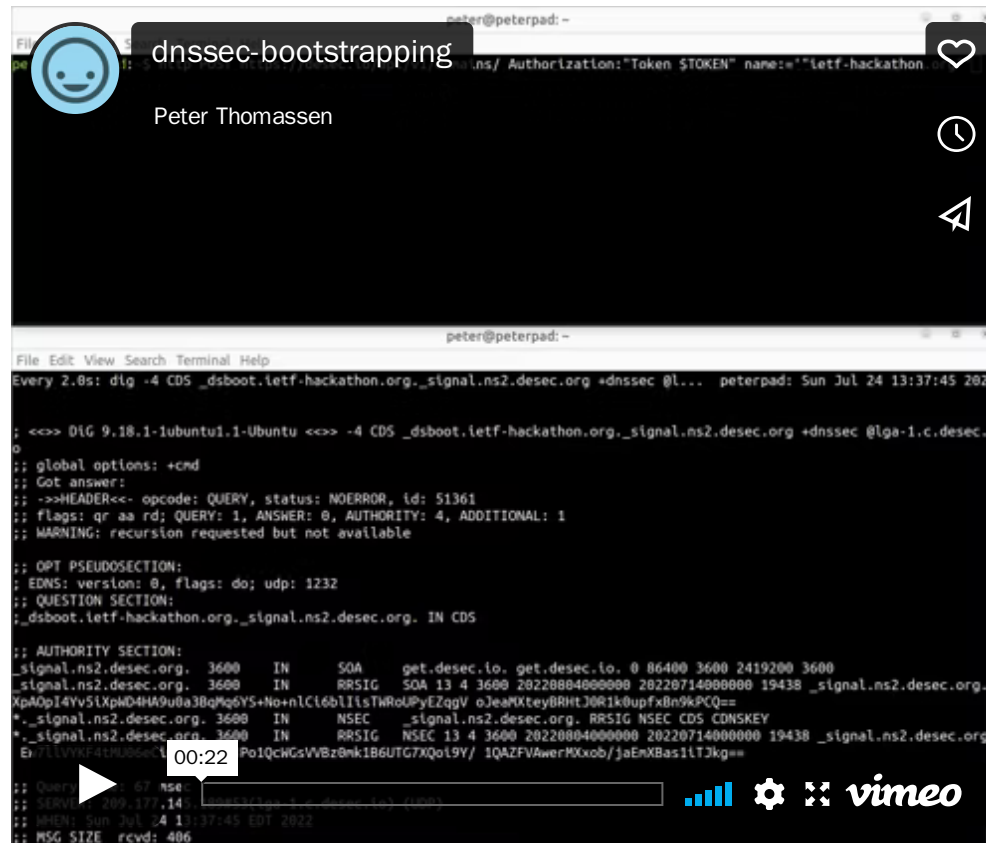
What got done

- Agreement: Expose only minimal configuration to admin
 - Tagging a zone as "bootstrapping zone" enables synthesis for all managed zones
- Code (deployed):
 - deployed:
 - saltant.net: cronjob (catalog zone → bootstrap zone) ([Gitlab repo](#))
 - at deSEC: PowerDNS record synthesis ([deSEC PR #46](#))
 - in the works:
 - Knot DNS module
- Techniques:
 - cronjob: Python script
 - PowerDNS: LUA records
 - Knot DNS: native C module

What we learned

- Pretty straightforward, plan worked overall
- Learned some things about LUA – good to have an expert at the table :-)
- Unexpected insight: bootstrap zones also have 2 NS records
→ need to have them on two secondaries
 - e.g. `_signal.ns1.desec.io` is hosted on ns1 *and* ns2
- Protocol seems workable in practice

Video demo



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, there is a header bar with a blue circular profile picture of a person with a smiley face, the text "dnssec-bootstrapping", and the name "Peter Thomassen". To the right of the header are icons for a heart, a clock, and a share symbol. The main area of the video player is a terminal window. The terminal title bar says "peter@peterpad: -". The terminal content shows a command prompt where a user has entered a command to perform a DNSSEC query. The output of the command is displayed, showing various DNS protocol details such as flags, question section, authority section, and additional section. A play button icon is visible over the terminal output, and a "00:22" timestamp is shown. At the bottom right of the video player, there are icons for signal strength, settings, and the Vimeo logo.

```
peter@peterpad: -
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Every 2.8s: dig -4 CDS _dsboot.ietf-hackathon.org._signal.ns2.desec.org +dnssec @l... peterpad: Sun Jul 24 13:37:45 2022

; <==> Dig 9.18.1-ubuntu1.1-Ubuntu <==> -4 CDS _dsboot.ietf-hackathon.org._signal.ns2.desec.org +dnssec @lga-1.c.desec.l
0
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<-- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 51361
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 4, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags: do; udp: 1232
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;_dsboot.ietf-hackathon.org._signal.ns2.desec.org. IN CDS

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
signal.ns2.desec.org. 3600 IN SOA get.desec.lo. get.desec.lo. 0 86400 3600 2419200 3600
signal.ns2.desec.org. 3600 IN RRSIG SOA 13 4 3600 20220804000000 20220714000000 19438 _signal.ns2.desec.org.
XpAOpI4Yv5lXpM4HA9u0a3BoMq6Y5+No+nLC16b1IisTWRoUPyEZqgV oJeaMXteyBRHtJ0R1k0upfx8n9%PCQ==
*_signal.ns2.desec.org. 3600 IN NSEC _signal.ns2.desec.org. RRSIG NSEC CDS CDSKEY
*_signal.ns2.desec.org. 3600 IN RRSIG NSEC 13 4 3600 20220804000000 20220714000000 19438 _signal.ns2.desec.org.
En7llvKf4tU0066C1 Po1QchGsVVBz0nk1B6UTGXQol9Y/ 1QAZFVAwerMXxob/joEnXBasi1tJkg==

;; Query time: 67 msec
;; SERVER: 209.177.14. (209.177.14.1:53) (IPv4)
;; WHEN: Sun Jul 24 13:37:45 EDT 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 406
```

Wrap up

Team members:

Cronjob:

- John O'Brien

PowerDNS synthesis:

- Jerry Lundström
- Nils Wisiol

Knot DNS synthesis:

- Peter Thomassen

First timers @ IETF/Hackathon:

- John O'Brien
- Nils Wisiol