

DNSSEC

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Abstract

TBD

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

DNS by itself is insecure and vulnerable to attack. With DNSSEC, these vulnerabilities are contained and mitigated.

Test below Why DNSSEC matters...[1]

1.2 Problem Statement

1.3 Contributions

What you contribute...

DNS Setup

2.1 DNS Research

Firstly, I think a bit of background about DNS helps to understand why it became what it is today. DNS started as ARPANET, which mapped names to addresses using a host file that was distributed to all entities whenever changes occurred. As it may seem, this system became rapidly unsustainable once there were over 100 networked entities, which led to DNS today.[2]

In my research about DNS, I learned a lot about what happens behind the scenes with DNS Servers. Cloudflare called it, "DNS is like the phone book of the internet." [1] All network systems operate with network addresses, such as IPv4 and IPv6. More or less, DNS translates domain names, like www.example.com, to IP addresses, like 127.0.0.1, so browsers can load internet resources.

DNS naming system is organized as a tree structure made up of multiple levels and naturally creates a distributed system. Each node in the tree is given a label which defines its Domain (its area or zone) of Authority. The topmost node in the tree is the Root Domain; it delegates to Domains at the next level which are generically known as the Top-Level Domains (TLDs). They in turn delegate to Second-Level Domains (SLDs), and so on. The Top-Level Domains (TLDs) include a special group of TLDs called the Country Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs), in which every country is assigned a unique two-character

country code. Below is a diagram demonstrating this hierarchy [figure 2.1](#).[2]

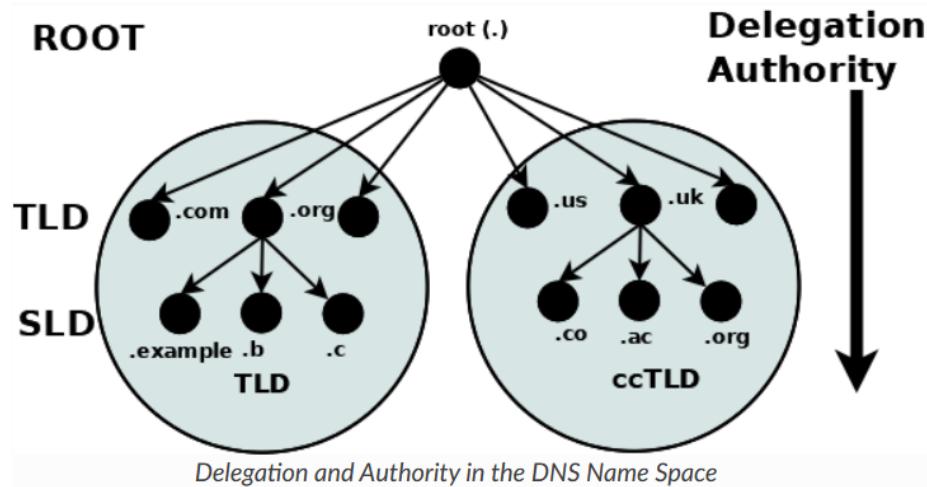


Figure 2.1: Root Delegation Hierarchy[2]

A domain is the label of a node in the tree. A domain name uniquely identifies any node in the DNS tree and is written, left to right, by combining all the domain labels (each of which are unique within their parent's zone or domain of authority), with a dot separating each component, up to the root domain. In the above diagram the following are all domain names: example.com, b.com, ac.uk, us, and org. The root has a unique label of “.” (dot), which is normally omitted when it is written as a domain name, but when it is written as a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) the dot must be present.[2] As seen in [figure 2.2](#):

example.com	# domain name
example.com.	# FQDN

Figure 2.2: FDQN example, the dot on the far right making it FQDN[2]

These root servers play a critical part of the DNS authoritative infrastructure. There are 13 root servers, which is historically tied with IPv4 data that could be packed into a 512-byte UDP message. This data limit is no longer an issue with all root servers supporting IPv4 and IPv6. In addition, almost all the root servers use anycast, with well over 300 instances

of the root servers now providing service worldwide. The root servers are the starting point for all name resolution within the DNS.[2]

The bridge between the user and DNS servers is the DNS resolver or name resolution.

2.1.1 DNS Records

These DNS records are the most common records used in building a DNS server. These records are all in db files, which are database files used for each zone defined. For example, the zone ".lab" will have a db.lab file. You can name it whatever, as long as it aligns with the named.conf.local zone path defined for the zone. It is best practice to have the domain name as the db files extension. For both the A and NS records, their line begins with an @ symbol.

SOA Records

SOA records, or "Start Of Authority" records, show the domain name that the specific db file has authority over. There are several sub records within. The MNAME is the domain name of the name server of the original or primary source of data for the zone. Like a .com, or for this study, .jmu and .lab. These are typically preceded with an ns1, which will come into play later with [NS Records](#) later. The next record is a RNAME, which is the Responsible Person record. For this project, I have root.jmu or root.lab for the root having responsibility. The next record is the serial number, which Bind uses to load different serial versions of the zone. This record has the space to be an unsigned 32 bit number. It should be updated every time there is a change to the db file. Some developers like to use the date it was edited on to help keep track of when it was last edited. Next, the refresh record is a 32 bit time interval before the zone should be refreshed. The next record is the retry record, which is another 32 bit time interval that would run out before a failed refresh should give up. Lastly, the expire record defines another 32 bit time value that gives an upper bound on the time interval that can run before the zone is no longer authoritative. Below is an

example of an SOA record for BLANK zone.[3]

A Records

A records are address records, "A" for short. These are the records you get when a domain maps to an IP address of a given domain. This is the most fundamental type of DNS record. There are also "AAAA" records, which are for IPv6 traffic, but for this study we will only focus on IPv4 IPs. These records enable a user's device to connect with and load a website, or whatever is at the IP address.[4] As seen below when querying for an ip at one of my DNS Servers, I am returned with the IP address of that record.

NS Records

NS records stand for "Nameserver" records, and indicate which DNS server is authoritative for that domain. Like in the SOA, ns1.lab shows which server is authoritative for the .lab domain. Domains can have multiple NS records, like .lab has, which indicate primary and secondary nameservers for domains. For instance, in db.lab, there are multiple NS records, one pointing to the server itself and another pointing to the secondary server for the .jmu.lab domain.[5] See below for an example.

2.1.2 DNS Vulnerabilities

SHOULD THIS BE MOVED TO DNSSEC, I'M THINKING SO. DNS without DNSSEC is very insecure and vulnerable to a plethora of attacks.

DNS Spoofing/Cache Poisoning

DNS Tunneling

DNS Hijacking

NXDOMAIN Attack

2.2 VM Research

ADD TO BACKGROUND SECTION?

I have never dealt directly with Virtual Machines before, and building a network of them was something I had never really thought about. However, the thought excited me and it seemed like a great opportunity to learn a new skill. Setting up the first one was a bit of a learning curve, but after setting up the first one to the specifications I wanted, I was able to clone the rest as needed.

The software I used to set up the testbed network for my DNSSEC program was VMWare Workstation. This software made it very easy to set up the virtual machines and network. Having a built in option to create a virtual network was very nice. I was also able to connect to the internet and download the necessary tools I needed, like Bind9, VMWare Tools, Wireshark, gcc and more.

2.2.1 VM Network

On VM Workstation, it is very easy and simple to set up a Virtual Network. Under the "Edit" tab in the menu, I was able to create a new vmnet and customize it to my needs. I made a custom network, isolated from the outside networks. The IP I used was 192.168.107.X, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. The 192.168 is an IP reserved for local networks, so this was perfect for me to use. There was an option to enable or disable DHCP service. Enabling it meant that you could let DCHP assign addresses to machines on the network.

For me, I wanted to statically and manually assign IPs without and DHCP intervention, so I deselected this option.

2.3 Bind9

I installed Bind9 on all of the VMs in the Virtual Network. The version I installed was 9.18.39 (check). I decided on Bind9 because it was a good option to be used on Ubuntu machines and gave me the control I wanted.

Bibliography

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Appendix

A.1 Procedure Manual