

DNSSEC Implementation Approach Panel

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Matt Larson Vice President, DNS Research VeriSign, Inc.

DNSSEC in .com/.net: High-level Design

- Tremendous scale of .com/.net requires entirely custom DNSSEC solution
- Registration system
 - Incremental signing
 - Signing server component abstracts multiple HSMs in multiple Tier 4 facilities

Resolution

DNSSEC-enabled ATLAS, VeriSign's custom high-performance authoritative name server

Key management

- Cryptographic Business Operations (CBO) manages all key material
- KSK offline





- Cautious and measured approach throughout
- Before deployment
 - EPP SDK with DNSSEC support
 - End-to-end operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E) environment, including both registration (EPP) and resolution (signed *.net* zone)
 - DNSSEC tool guide describing tools for DNSSEC implementation and corresponding tool kit (for registrars)
 - DNSSEC transfer white paper (for registrars)
 - Cloud signing service (for registrars)
 - DNSSEC interoperability lab (for hardware and software vendors)
 - Various tools, including DNSSEC debugging tool
 - dnssec-debugger.verisignlabs.com

Deployment

- .net before .com
- Registration system DNSSEC-enabled first
- Deliberately unvalidatable zone





Scale

Signing speed

- Registration system SLAs
- Zone size
 - NSEC3 with Opt-out
- Scope
 - DNSSEC implementation affects every component

Registrar adoption

- DNSSEC needs registrar support to succeed

Importance

- .com and .net can't go down. Ever.





Incremental deployment possible

- Deliberately unvalidatable zone concept

RFC 4310 (EPP DNSSEC extensions) needed some changes

Now have revised specification, RFC 5910

Minimal increase in TCP queries

- Less than 1%

DNSSEC does not break the Internet

- Root signing uneventful
- No issues with .net deployment thus far

