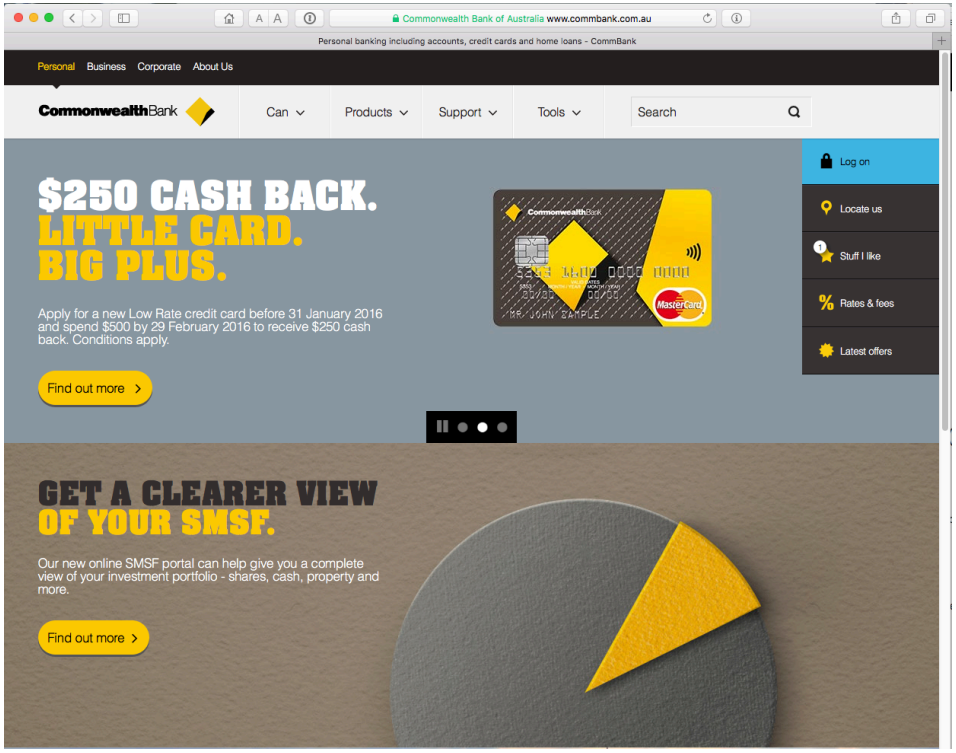
Why Dane?

Geoff Huston
Chief Scientist, APNIC

Security on the Internet

How do you know that you are going to where you thought you were going to?



Connection Steps

Client:

DNS Query:

www.commbank.com.au?

DNS Response:

104.97.235.12

TCP Session:

TCP Connect 104.97.235.12, port 443

Hang on…

```
$ dig -x 104.97.235.12 +short
a104-97-235-12.deploy.static.akamaitechnologies.com.
```

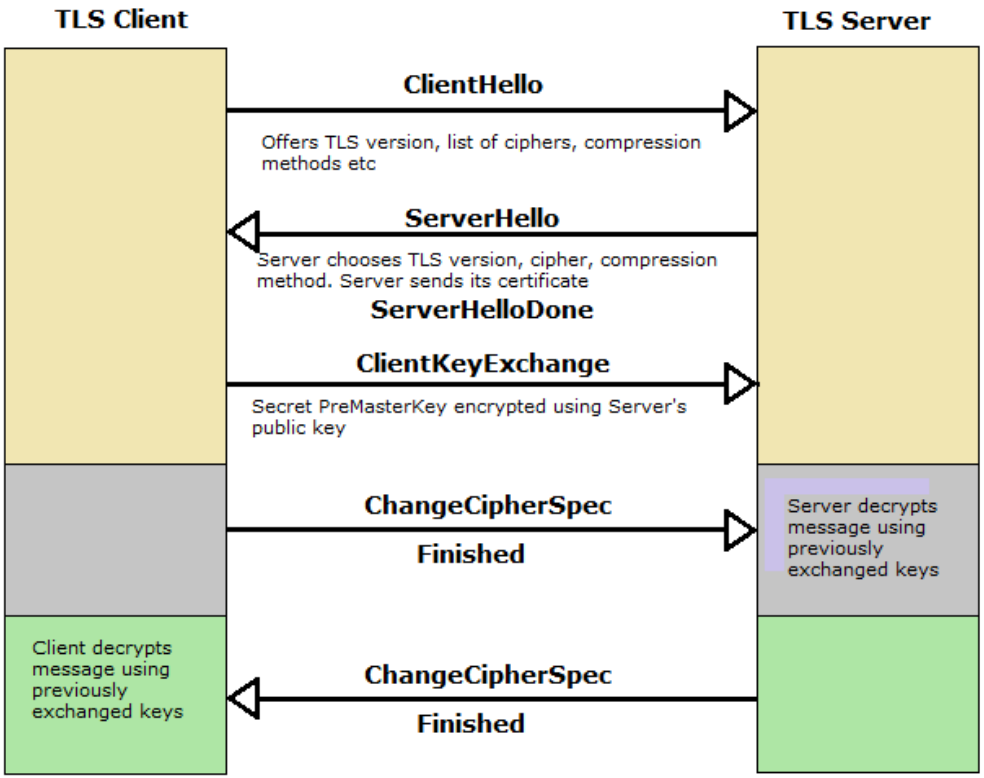
That's not an IP addresses that was allocated to the Commonwealth Bank!

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has 140.168.0.0 - 140.168.255.255 and 203.17.185.0 - 203.17.185.255

So why should my browser trust that 104.97.235.12 is really the "proper" web site for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and not some dastardly evil scam?

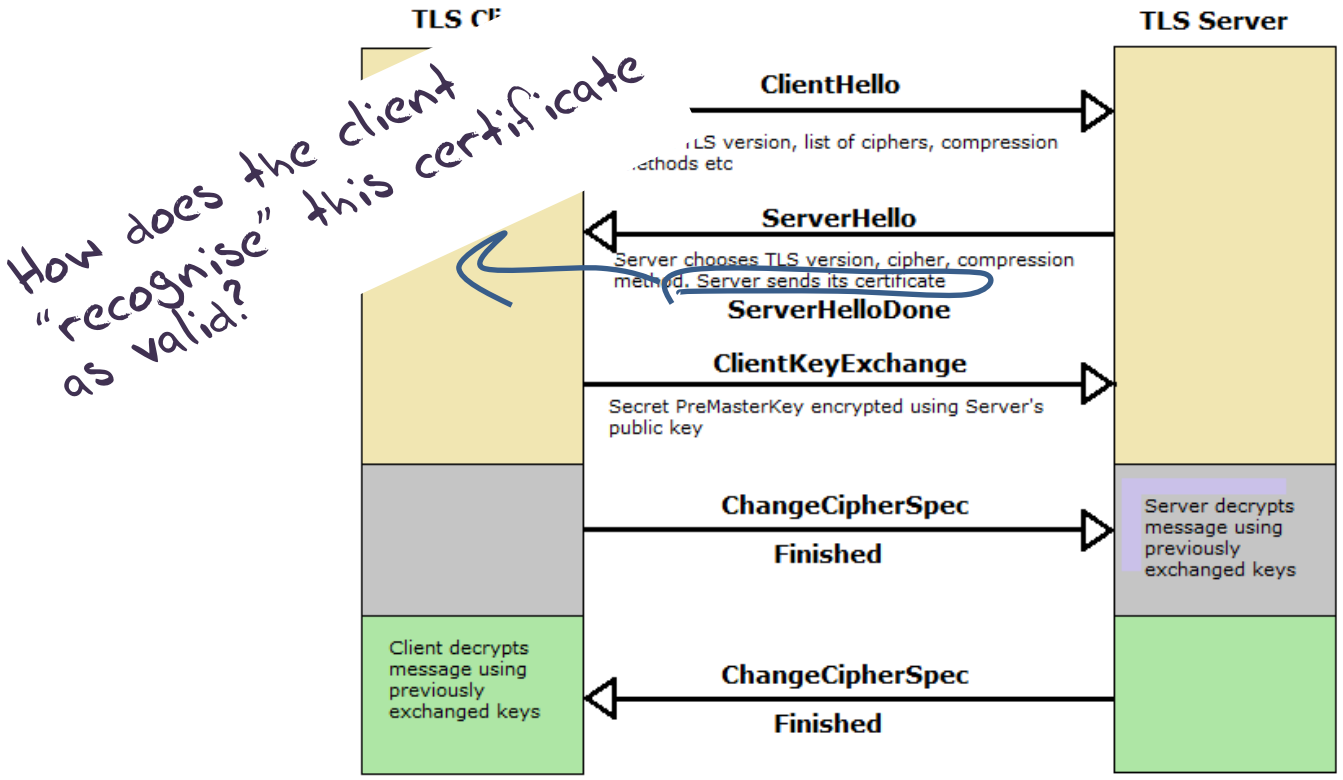
How can my browser tell the difference between an intended truth and a lie?

TLS Connections



https://rhsecurity.wordpress.com/tag/tls/

TLS Connections



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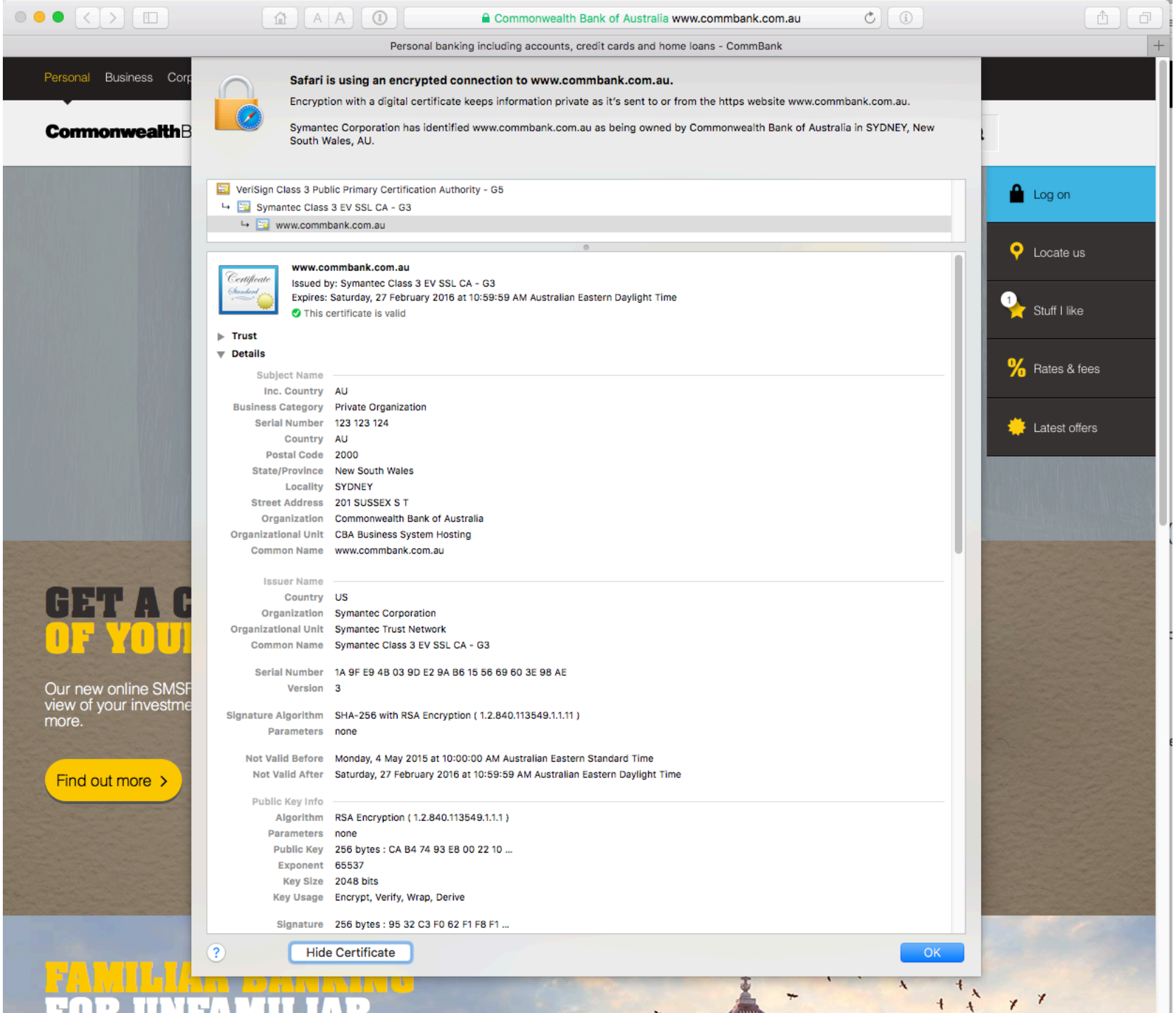
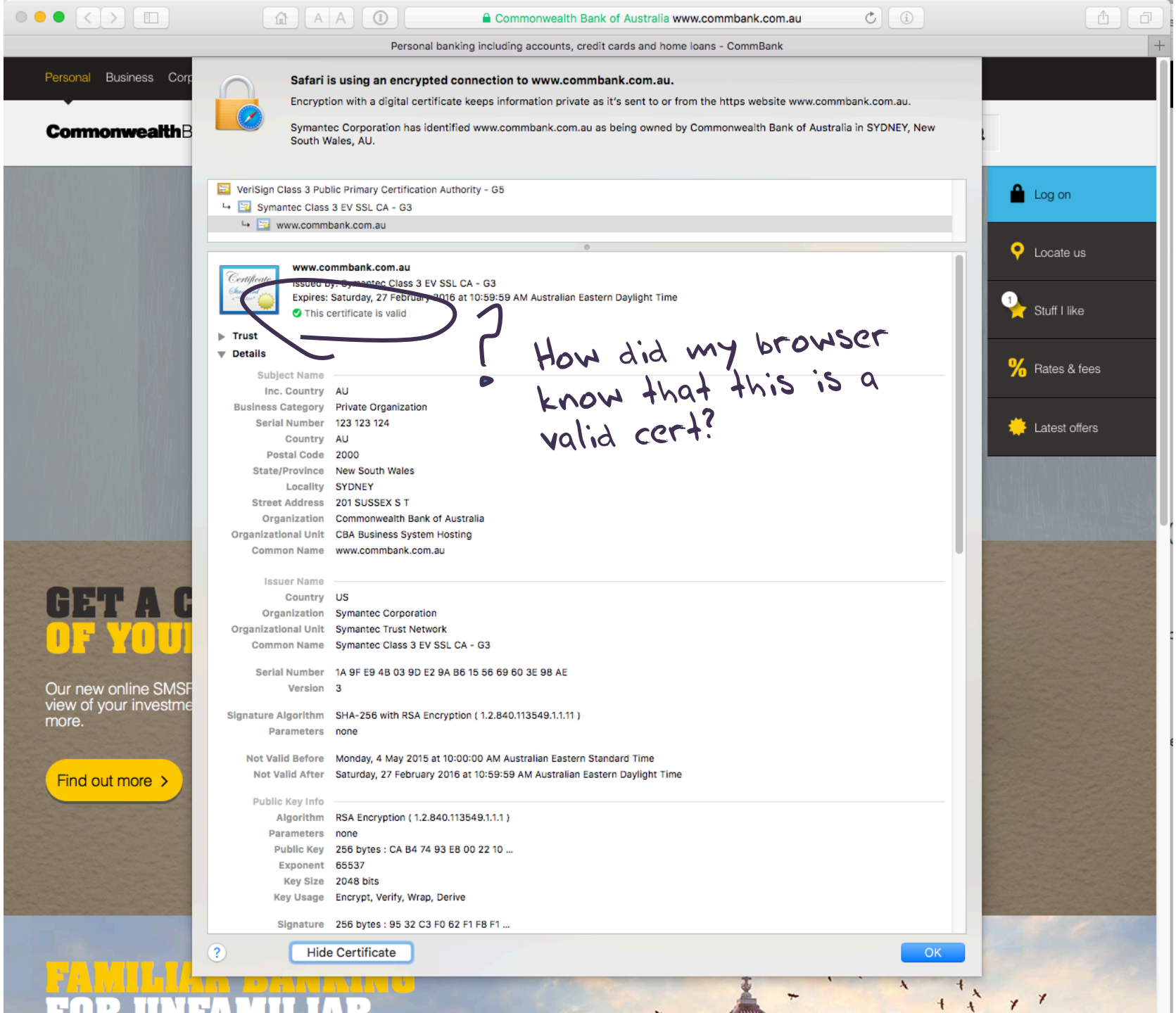

Commonwealth Bank of Australia www.commbank.com.au
Personal banking including accounts, credit cards and home loans - CommBank
Personal
Business
Safari is using an encrypted connection to www.commbank.com.au.
Encryption with a digital certificate keeps information private as it's sent to or from the https website www.commbank.com.au.
Symantec Corporation has identified www.commbank.com.au as being owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia in SYDNEY, New South Wales, AU.
VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority - G5
Symantec Class 3 EV SSL CA - G3
www.commbank.com.au
www.commbank.com.au
Issued by: Symantec Class 3 EV SSL CA - G3
Expires: Saturday, 27 February 2016 at 10:59:59 AM Australian Eastern Daylight Time
This certificate is valid
Trust
Details
Subject Name
Inc. Country AU
Business Category Private Organization
Serial Number 123 123 124
Country AU
Postal Code 2000
State/Province New South Wales
Locality SYDNEY
Street Address 201 SUSSEX S T
Organization Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Organizational Unit CBA Business System Hosting
Common Name www.commbank.com.au
Issuer Name
Country US
Organization Symantec Corporation
Organizational Unit Symantec Trust Network
Common Name Symantec Class 3 EV SSL CA - G3
Serial Number 1A 9F E9 4B 03 9D E2 9A B6 15 56 69 60 3E 98 AE
Version 3
Signature Algorithm SHA-256 with RSA Encryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)
Parameters none
Not Valid Before Monday, 4 May 2015 at 10:00:00 AM Australian Eastern Standard Time
Not Valid After Saturday, 27 February 2016 at 10:59:59 AM Australian Eastern Daylight Time
Public Key Info
Algorithm RSA Encryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.1)
Parameters none
Public Key 256 bytes : CA B4 74 93 E8 00 22 10 ...
Exponent 65537
Key Size 2048 bits
Key Usage Encrypt, Verify, Wrap, Derive
Signature 256 bytes : 95 32 C3 F0 62 F1 F8 F1 ...
Hide Certificate
OK
Log on
Locate us
Stuff I like
Rates & fees
Latest offers
Find out more


Commonwealth Bank of Australia www.commbank.com.au
Personal banking including accounts, credit cards and home loans - CommBank
Personal
Business
Safari is using an encrypted connection to www.commbank.com.au.
Encryption with a digital certificate keeps information private as it's sent to or from the https website www.commbank.com.au.
Symantec Corporation has identified www.commbank.com.au as being owned by Commonwealth Bank of Australia in SYDNEY, New South Wales, AU.
VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority - G5
Symantec Class 3 EV SSL CA - G3
www.commbank.com.au
www.commbank.com.au
Expires: Saturday, 27 February 2016 at 10:59:59 AM Australian Eastern Daylight Time
This certificate is valid
Trust
Details
How did my browser know that this is a valid cert?
Subject Name
Inc. Country AU
Business Category Private Organization
Serial Number 123 123 124
Country AU
Postal Code 2000
State/Province New South Wales
Locality SYDNEY
Street Address 201 SUSSEX S T
Organization Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Organizational Unit CBA Business System Hosting
Common Name www.commbank.com.au
Issuer Name
Country US
Organization Symantec Corporation
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Serial Number 1A 9F E9 4B 03 9D E2 9A B6 15 56 69 60 3E 98 AE
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Key Size 2048 bits
Key Usage Encrypt, Verify, Wrap, Derive
Signature 256 bytes : 95 32 C3 F0 62 F1 F8 F1 ...
Hide Certificate
OK
Log on
Locate us
Stuff I like
Rates & fees
Latest offers
Find out more

Domain Name Certification

- The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has generated a key pair
- And they passed a certificate signing request to a company called “Symantec”
- Who is willing to vouch (in a certificate) that the entity who goes by the domain name of www.commbank.com.au also has a certain public key value
- So if I can associate this public key with a connection then I have a high degree of confidence that I’ve connected to www.commbank.com.au, as long as I am prepared to trust Symantec and the certificates that they issue

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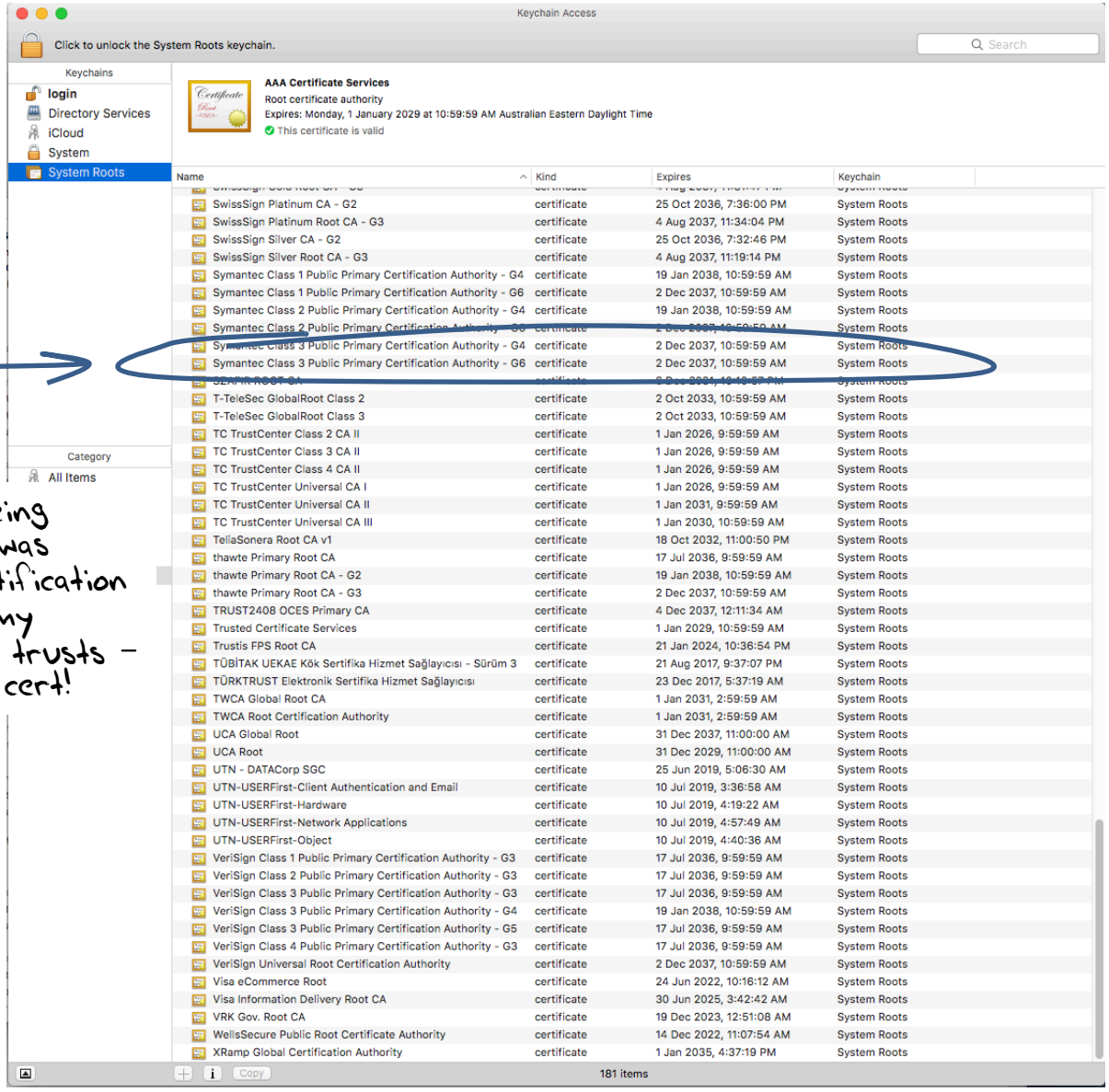
Why should i trust them?

Local Trust

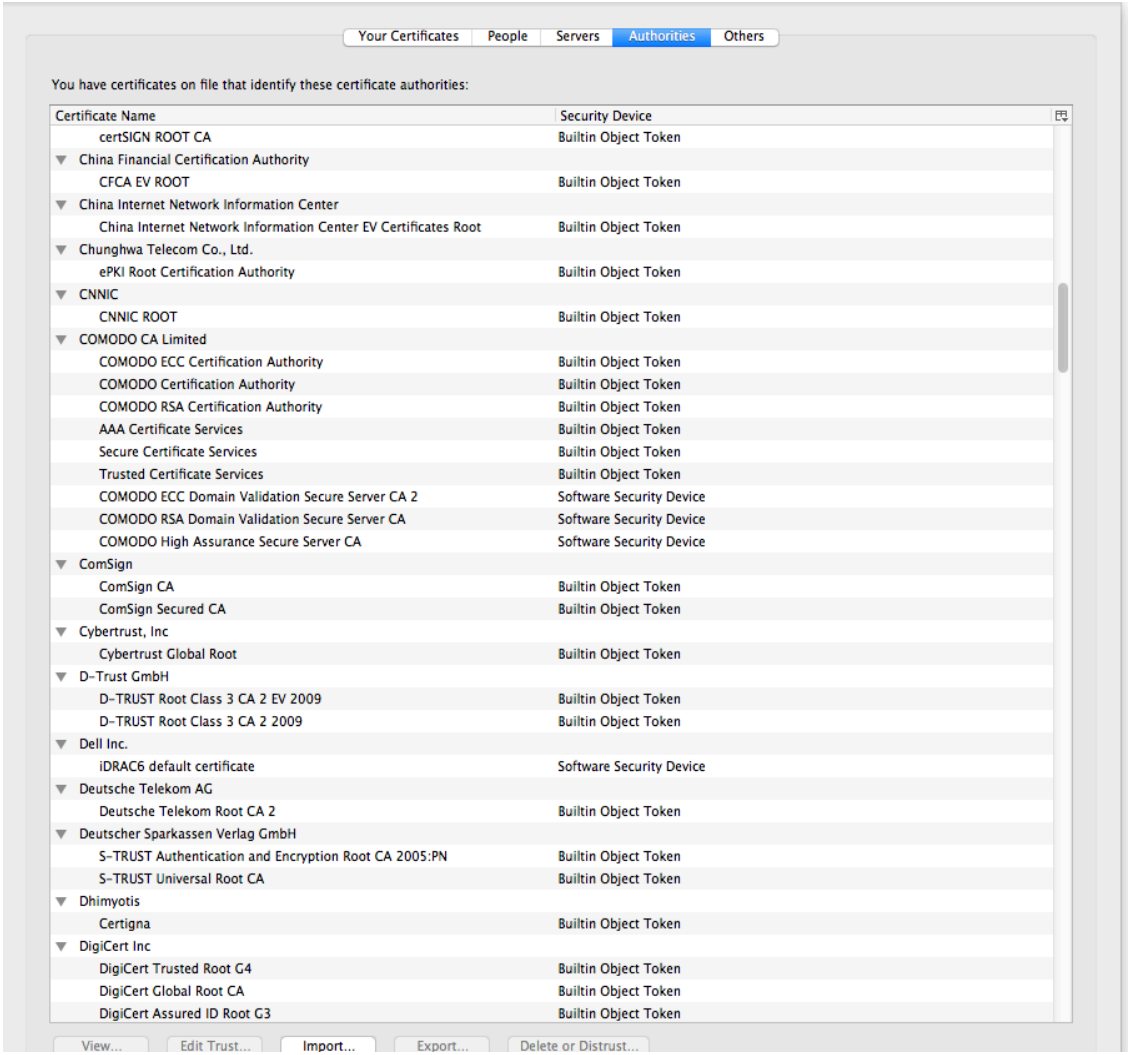


The cert I'm being asked to trust was issued by a certification authority that my browser already trusts - so I trust that cert!

Local Trust

That's a big list of people to Trust

Are they all trustable?



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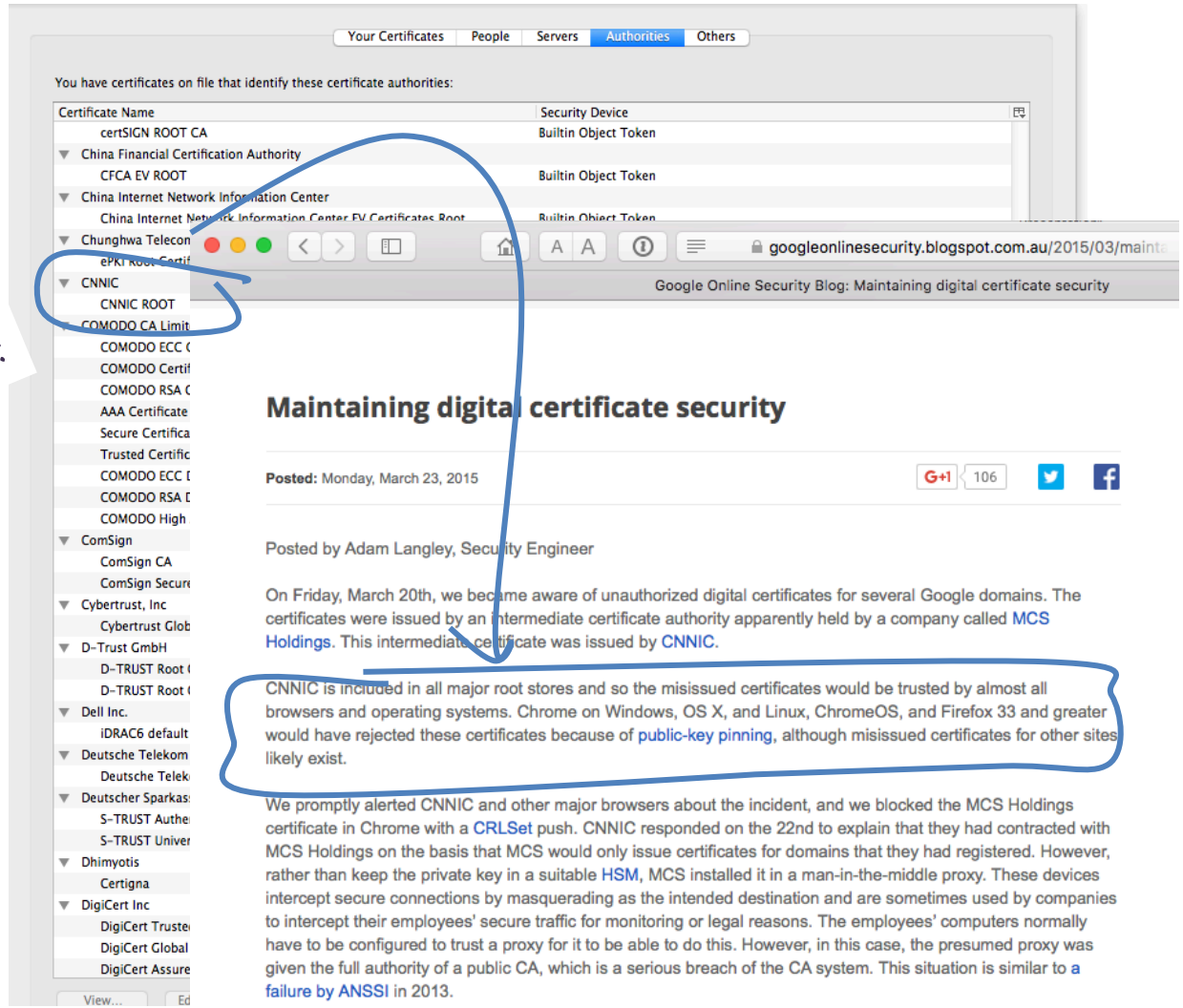
Evidently Not!



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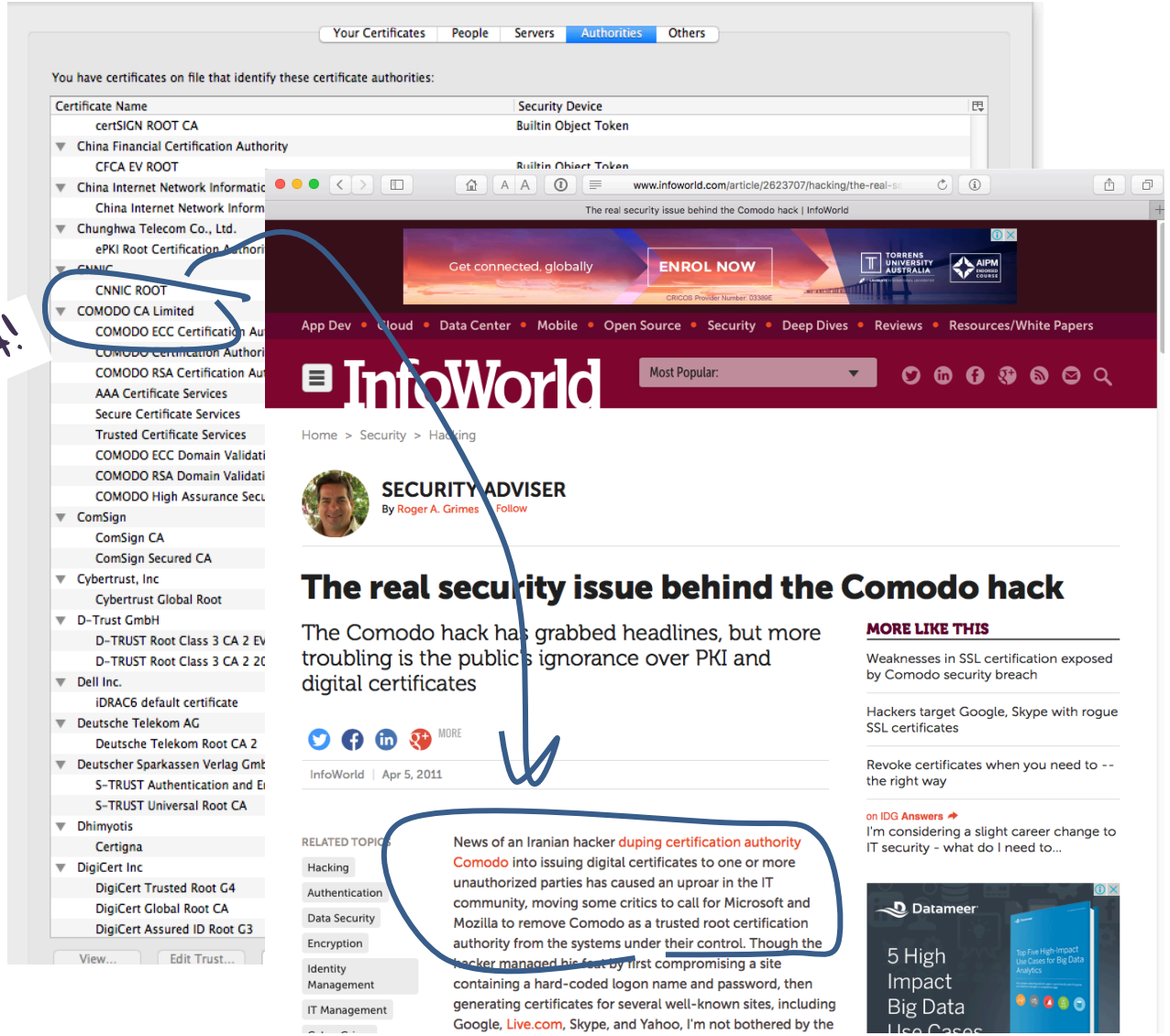


With unpleasant consequences
when it all goes wrong

With unpleasant consequences when it all goes wrong

talk
ow

Cuba aimed at U.S.
her husband not to
anything happens,
tay right here with
told him in October
be with you, and I
u, and the children
ithout you."
nterview conducted
e of only three that
after Mr. Kennedy's
ublished as a

sters helped ignited
untry's 45-member

ing television interview.
Société Générale, BNP Paribas and Crédit Agricole, are considered integral actors in the French economy, lending

VOLATILITY IS THE NEW MARKET NORM
Large swings in share prices are more common now than at any other time in recent stock market history. PAGE 16

Iranian activists feel the chill as hacker taps into e-mails

BY SOMINI SENGUPTA

He claims to be 21 years old, a student of software engineering in Tehran who reveres Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and despises dissidents in his country.

He sneaked into the computer systems of a security firm on the outskirts of Amsterdam. He created fake credentials that could allow someone to spy on Internet connections that appeared to be secure. He then shared that bounty with people he declines to identify.

The fruits of his labor are believed to ed to tap into the online many as 300,000 ummer.

online security mechanism that is trusted by Internet users all over the world.

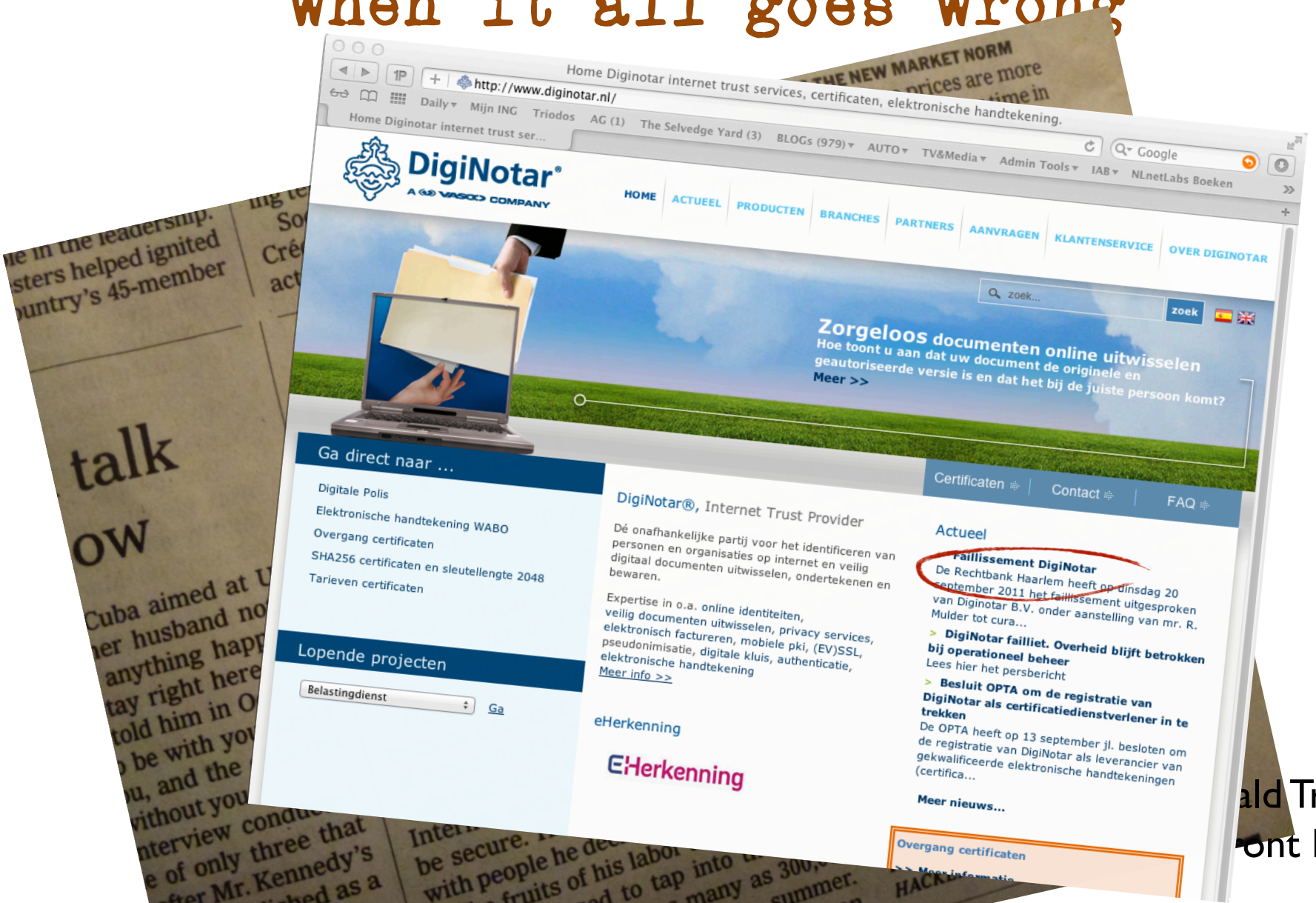
Comodohacker, as he calls himself, insists that he acted on his own and is unperturbed by the notion that his work might have been used to spy on anti-government compatriots.

"I'm totally independent," he said in an e-mail exchange with The New York Times. "I just share my findings with some people in Iran. They are free to do anything they want with my findings and things I share with them, but I'm not responsible."

In the ols of Internet attacks, this is most likely to g in as a moment of reckoning. For activists, HACKER, PAGE

International Herald Tribune
Sep 13, 2011 Front Page

With unpleasant consequences when it all goes wrong



ald Tribune

ont Page

What's going wrong here?

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WOW! That's awesomely bad!

What's going wrong here?

- The TLS handshake cannot specify WHICH CA should be used to validate a digital certificate
- You

WOW! That's awesomely bad!

Here's a lock - it might be the lock on your front door for all I know.

The lock might LOOK secure, but don't worry - literally ANY key can open it!

What's going wrong here?

- There is no incentive for quality in the CA marketplace
- Why pay more for any certificate when the entire CA structure is only as strong as the weakest CA
- And you browser trusts a LOT of CAs!
  - About 60 – 100 CA's
  - About 1,500 Subordinate RA's
  - Operated by 650 different organisations

See the EFF SSL observatory
http://www.eff.org/files/DefconSSLiverse.pdf

In a commercial environment

Where CA's compete with each other for market share

And quality offers no protection

Than what 'wins' in the market?

?

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Where CA's compete with each other for market share

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Than what 'wins' in the market?

Where now?

Option A: Take all the money out of the system!

Where now?

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Where now?

Option B: White Listing and Pinning with HSTS

https://code.google.com/p/chromium/codesearch#chromium/src/net/http/transport_security_state_static.json

Where now?

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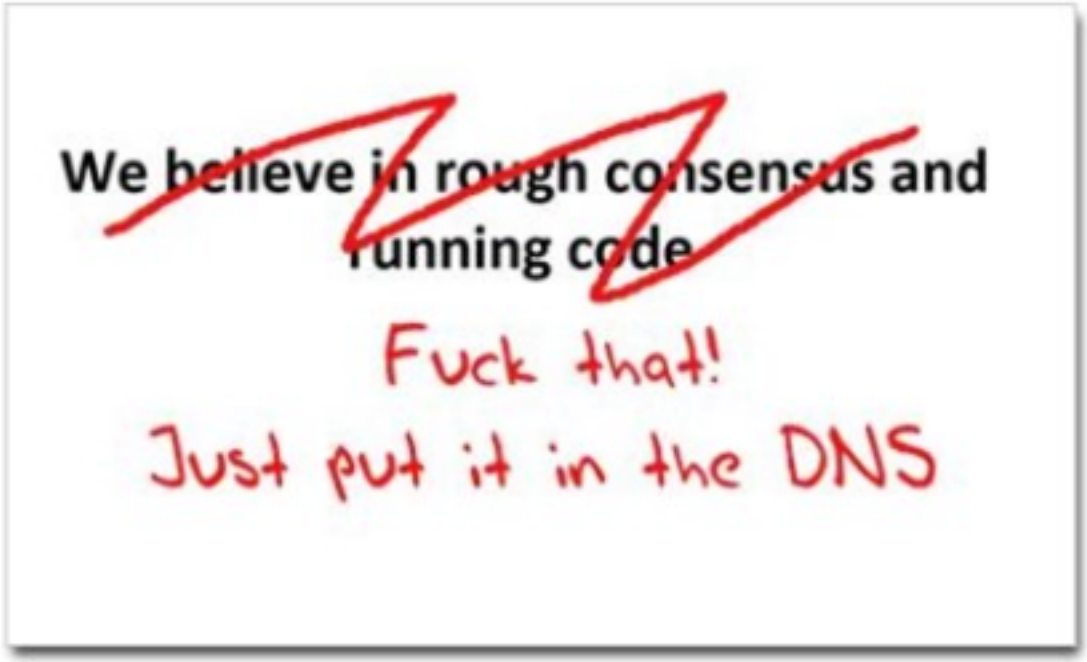
https://code.google.com/p/chromium/codesearch#chromium/src/net/http/transport_security_state_static.json

its not a totally insane idea -- until you realise that it appears to be completely unscaleable!

Where now?

Option C: Use the DNS!



cafepress.com/nxdomain

Seriously

Where better to find out the public key associated with a DNS name than to look it up in the DNS?

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- Why not query the DNS for the HSTS record (pinning record)?

Seriously

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- Why not query the DNS for the HSTS record?
- Why not query the DNS for the issuer CA?

Seriously

Where better to find out the public key associated with a DNS name than to look it up in the DNS?

- Why not query the DNS for the HSTS record?
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- Why not query the DNS for the hash of the domain name cert?

Seriously

Where better to find out the public key associated with a DNS name than to look it up in the DNS?

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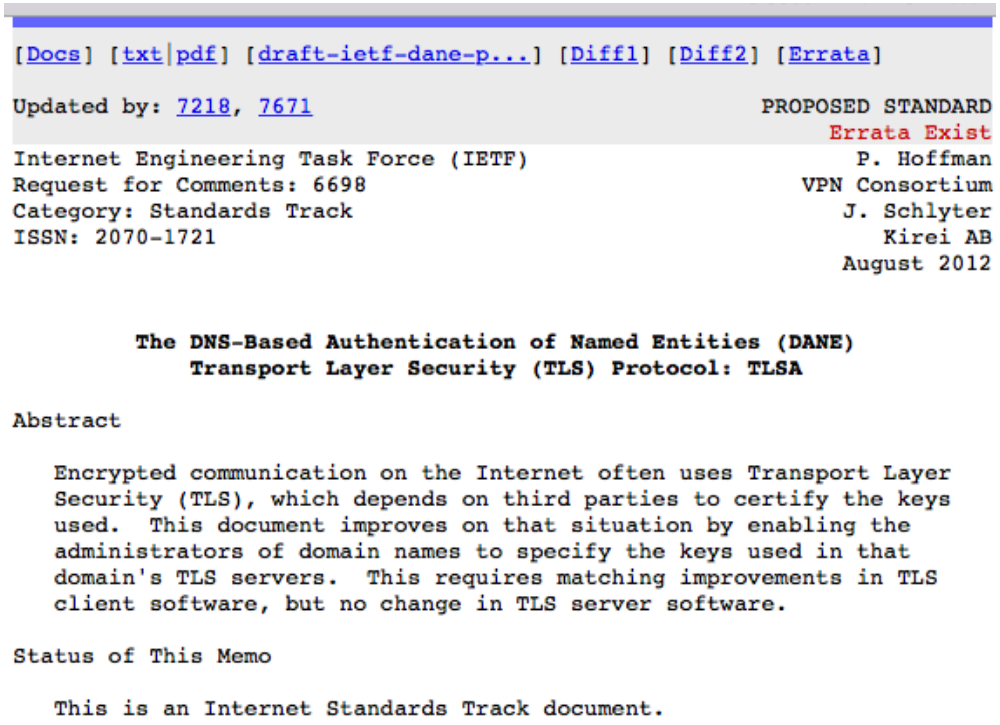
Who needs CA's anyway?

DANE

- Using the DNS to associated domain name public key certificates with domain name



[Docs] [txt|pdf] [draft-ietf-dane-p...] [Diff1] [Diff2] [Errata]

Updated by: 7218, 7671 — PROPOSED STANDARD, Errata Exist

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) — P. Hoffman, VPN Consortium
Request for Comments: 6698 — J. Schlyter, Kirei AB
Category: Standards Track — August 2012
ISSN: 2070-1721

The DNS-Based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE) Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol: TLSA

Abstract

Encrypted communication on the Internet often uses Transport Layer Security (TLS), which depends on third parties to certify the keys used. This document improves on that situation by enabling the administrators of domain names to specify the keys used in that domain's TLS servers. This requires matching improvements in TLS client software, but no change in TLS server software.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

DANE

TLSA RR

2.3. TLSA RR Examples

An example of a hashed (SHA-256) association of a PKIX CA certificate:

```
_443._tcp.www.example.com. IN TLSA (
    0 0 1 d2abde240d7cd3ee6b4b28c54df034b9
          7983a1d16e8a410e4561cb106618e971 )
```

CA Cert Hash

An example of a hashed (SHA-512) subject public key association of a PKIX end entity certificate:

```
_443._tcp.www.example.com. IN TLSA
    1 1 2 92003ba34942dc74152e2f2c408d29ec
          a5a520e7f2e06bb944f4dca346baf63c
          1b177615d466f6c4b71c216a50292bd5
          8c9ebdd2f74e38fe51ffd48c43326cbc )
```

EE Cert Hash

An example of a full certificate association of a PKIX trust anchor:

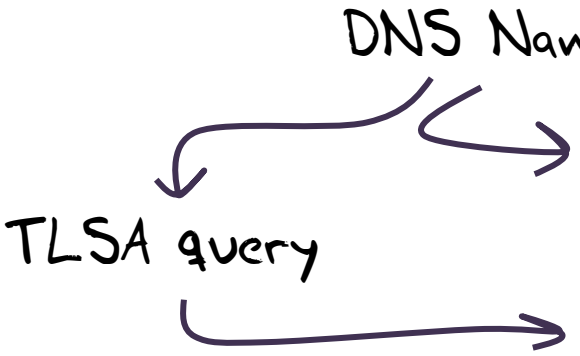
```
_443._tcp.www.example.com. IN TLSA
    2 0 0 30820307308201efa003020102020... )
```

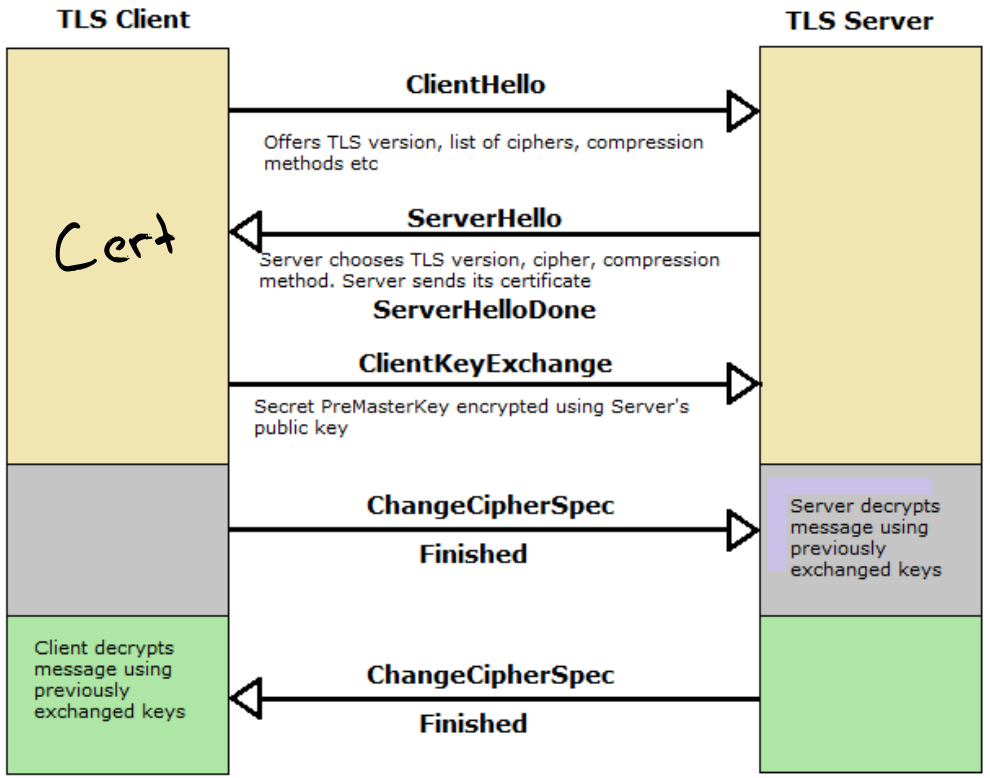
Trust Anchor

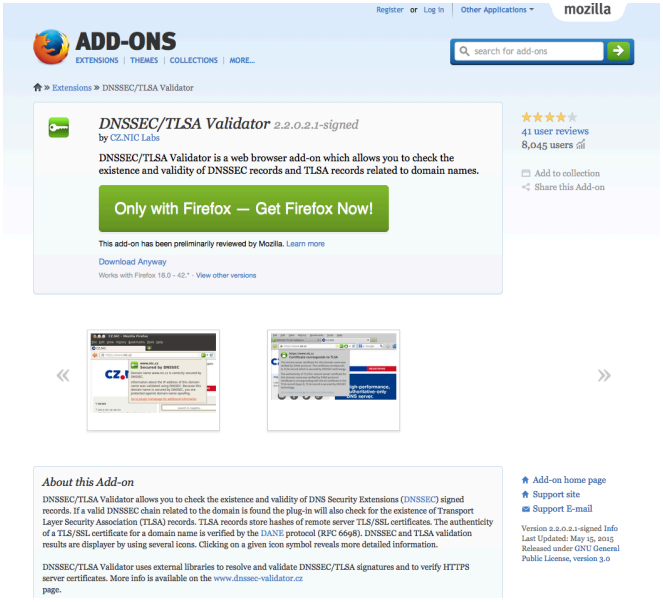
TLS with DANE

- Client receives server cert in Server Hello
  - *Client lookups the DNS for the TLSA Resource Record of the domain name*
  - *Client validates the presented certificate against the TLSA RR*
- Client performs Client Key exchange

TLS Connections







https://rhsecurity.wordpress.com/tag/tls/

Just one problem…

- The DNS is full of liars and lies!
- And this can compromise the integrity of public key information embedded in the DNS
- Unless we fix the DNS we are no better off than before with these TLSA records!

Just one response…

- We need to allow users to validate DNS responses for themselves
- And for this we need a Secure DNS framework
- Which we have – and its called DNSSEC!

DNSSEC Interlocking Signatures

. (root)

. Key-Signing Key – signs over

. Zone-Signing Key – signs over

DS for .com (Key-Signing Key)

.com

.com Key-Signing Key – signs over

.com Zone-Signing Key – signs over

DS for example .com (Key-Signing Key)

.example.com

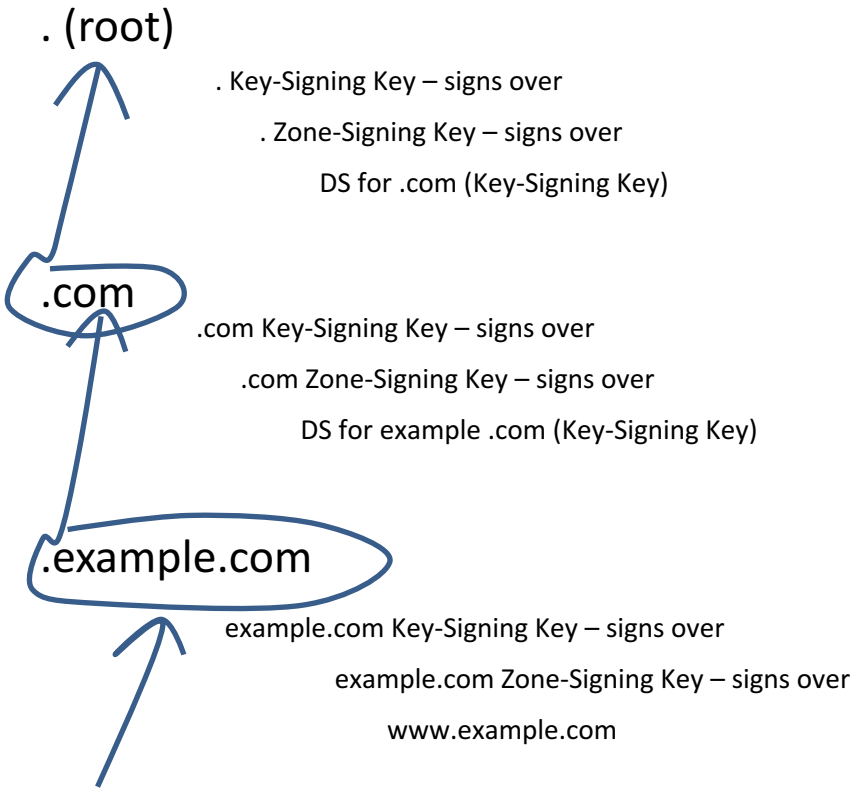
example.com Key-Signing Key – signs over

example.com Zone-Signing Key – signs over

www.example.com

www.example.com

DNSSEC Interlocking Signatures



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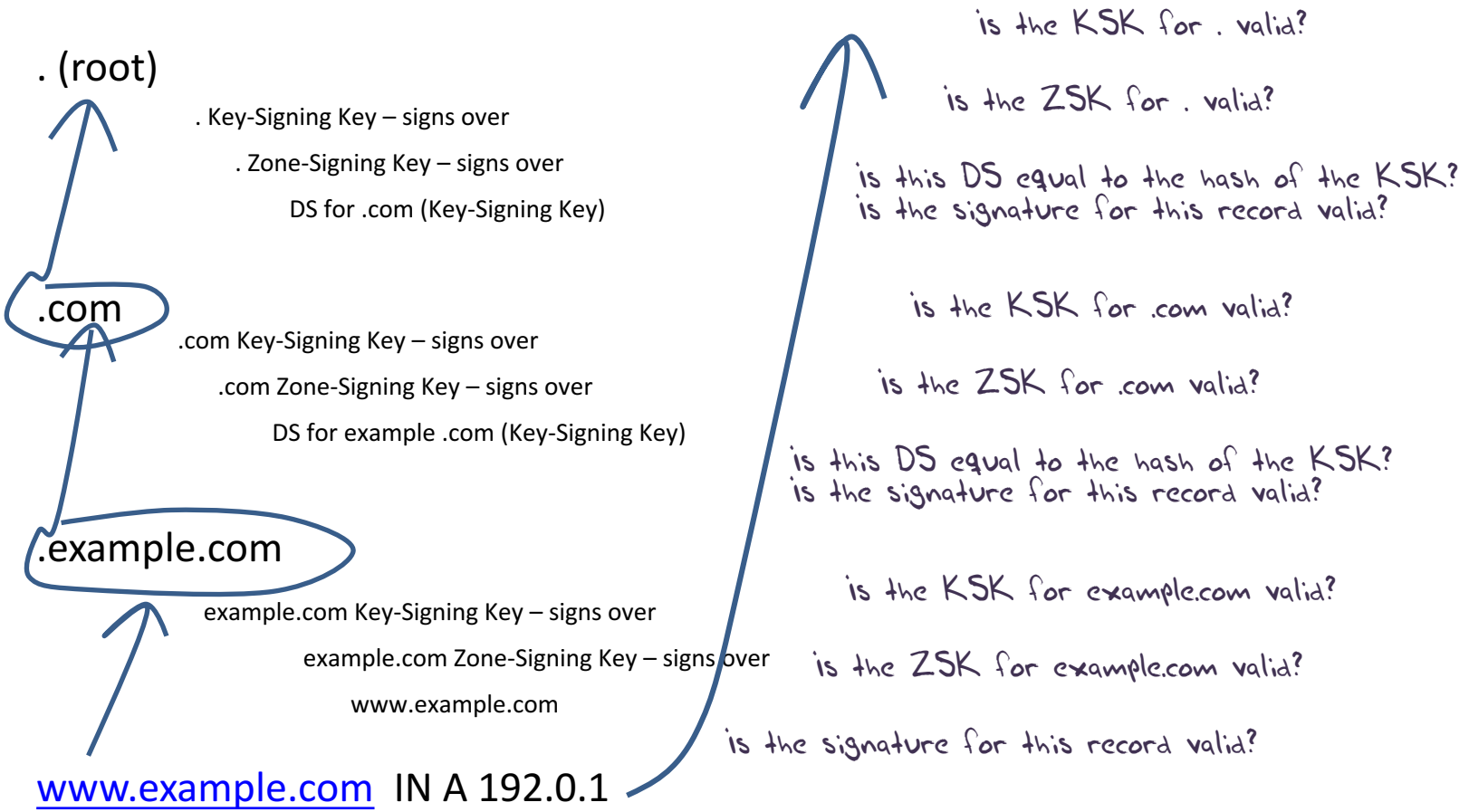
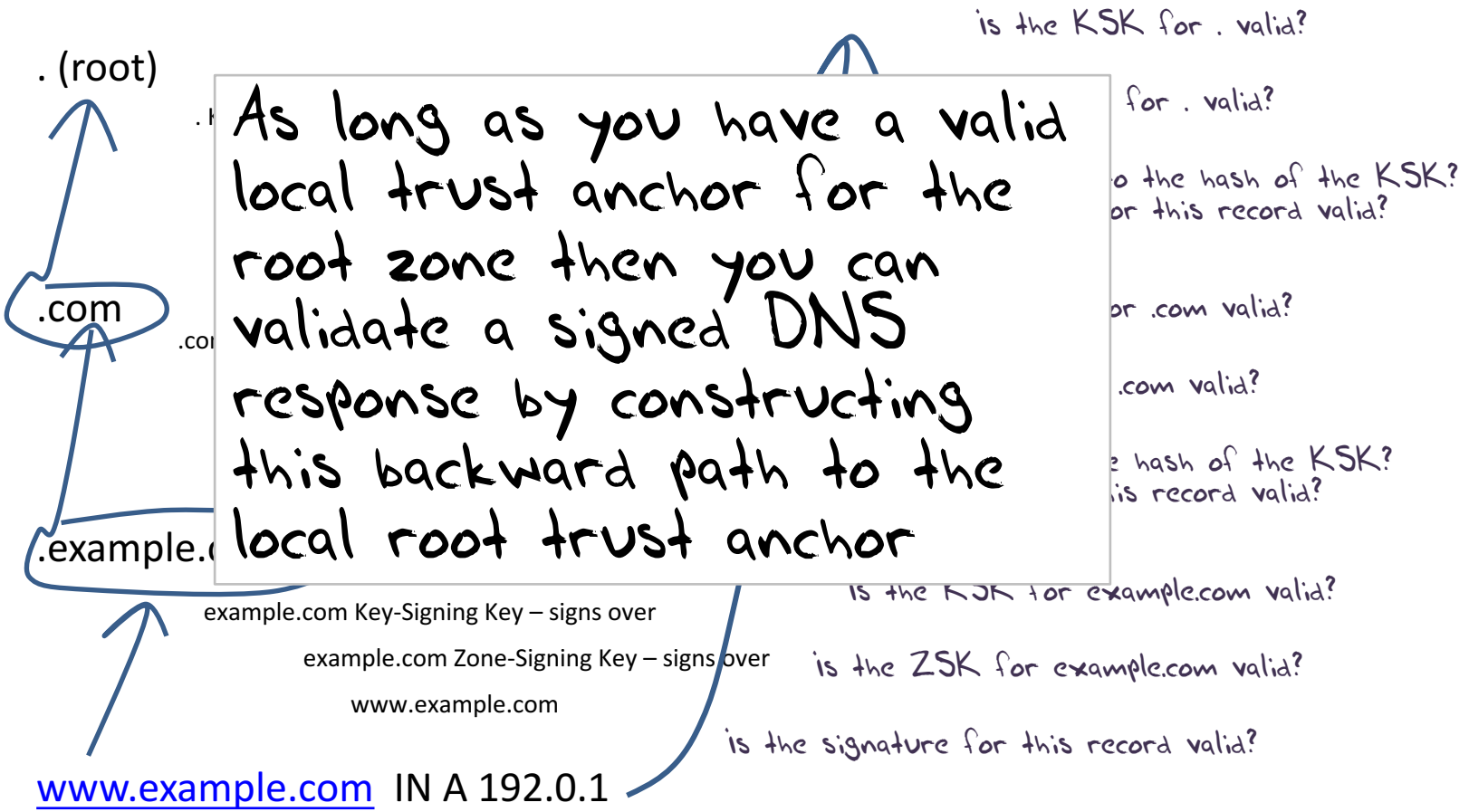


DNSSEC Interlocking Signatures



DANE + DNSSEC

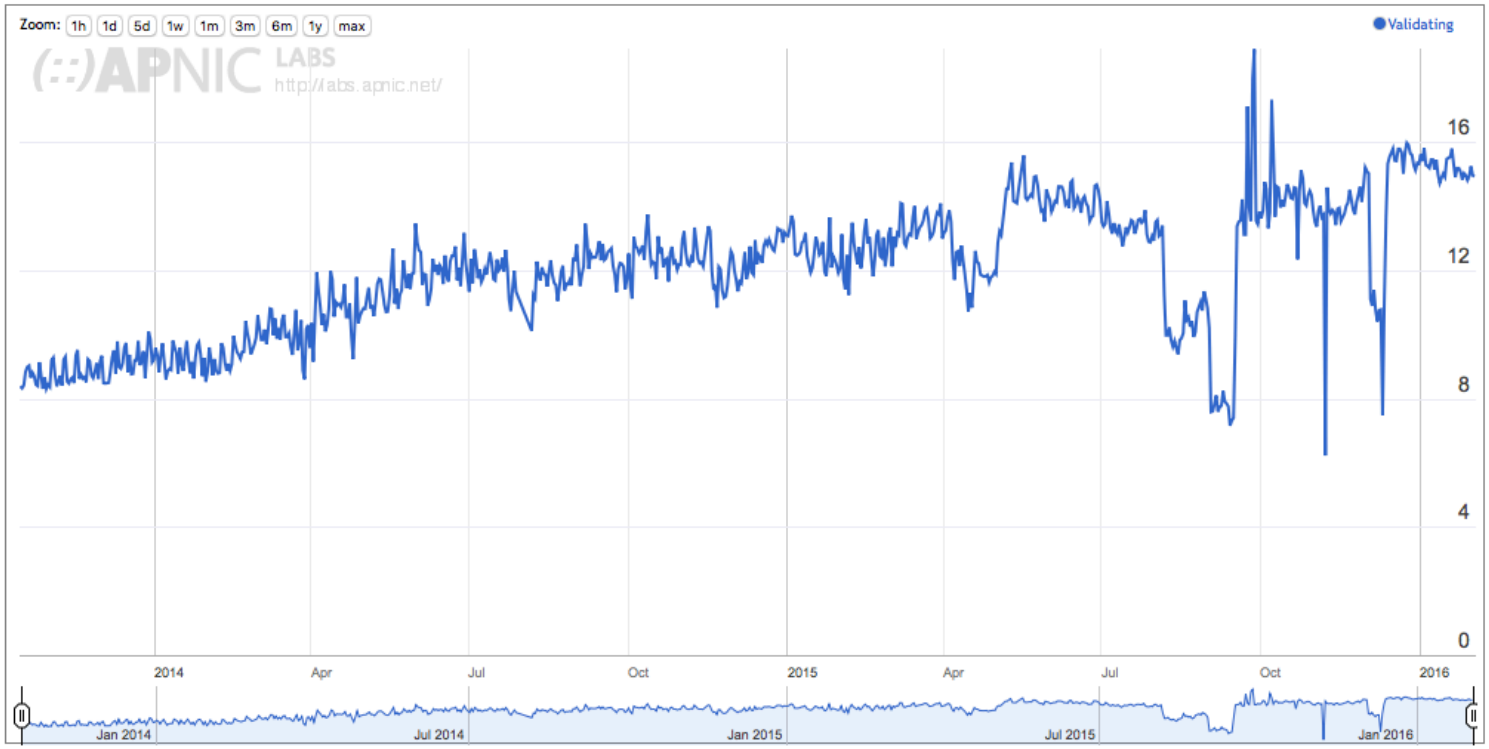
- Query the DNS for the TLSA record of the domain name and ask for the DNSSEC signature to be included in the response
- Validate the signature to ensure that you have an unbroken signature chain to the root trust point
- At this point you can accept the TLSA record as the authentic record, and set up a TLS session based on this data

So we need DNSSEC as well as DANE…

How much DNSSEC Validation is out there?

Do we do DNSSEC Validation?

Use of DNSSEC Validation for World (XA)



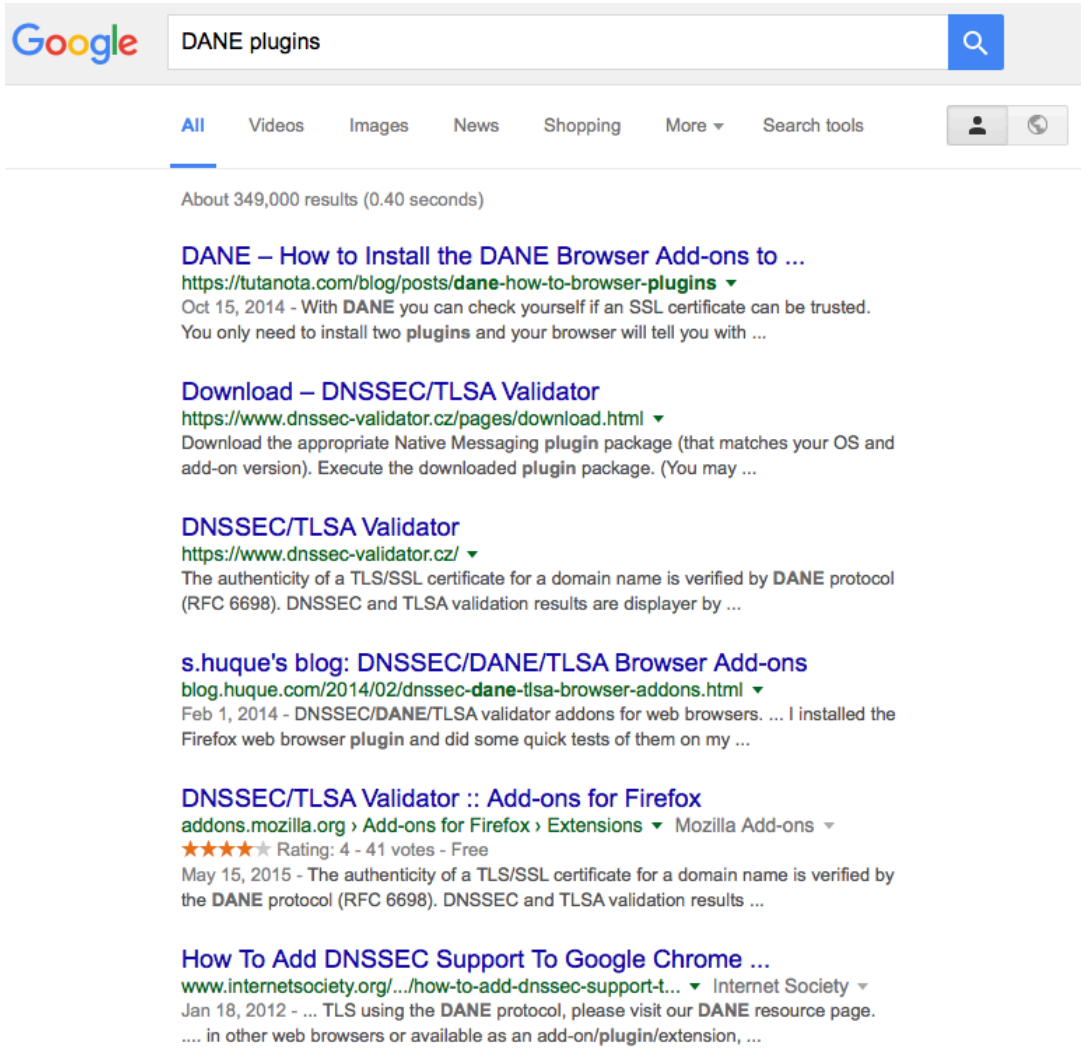
stats.labs.apnic.net/dnssec/XA

Or…

Look! No DNS!

- Server packages server cert, TLSA record and the DNSSEC credential chain in a single bundle
- Client receives bundle in Server Hello
  - *Client performs validation of TLSA Resource Record using the supplied DNSEC signatures plus the local DNS Root Trust Anchor without performing any DNS queries*
  - *Client validates the presented certificate against the TLSA RR*
- Client performs Client Key exchange

Where now?



Browser vendors appear to be dragging the chain on DANE support

DANE exists today as plug-ins rather than a core functionality

Cynically, one could observe that fast but insecure is the browser vendors' current preference!

Where now?

We could do a **far** better job at Internet Security:

- Publishing DNSSEC-signed zones
- Publishing DANE TLSA records
- Using DNSSEC-validating resolution
- Using TLSA records to guide Key Exchange for TLS

What this can offer is robust, affordable, accessible security without the current overheads of high priced vanity CA offerings

That's it!