

Signing .si Before and After

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Before

- DNSSEC validation
- Preparing for signing
- Signing .si
- After
 - Adapting registry system
 - Raising DNSSEC awareness

Before

- Low interest for DNSSEC
- Dnssec validation on recursive nameservers
 - We have learned that
 - Some domains were not resolved any more
 - No reported problem regarding CPEs
 - Traffic increase was not significant
 - Load increase was not significant
 - Around 40% queries with DO bit
 - Reply lengths are (still) mainly under 512 bytes

Before

Preparation for signing

- DNSSEC testbed
- A lot of documentation
- Testing (hardware, software, rollovers...)
- Backup location
- Monitoring
 - Sanity checks before publishing a signed zone
 - Nagios for nameservers and DNSSEC (RRSIG validity, chain of trust..), RIPE's DNSMON
 - DSC, cacti

Signing .si

- OpenDNSSEC
 - HSM Sun/Oracle sca6000 for KSKs
 - SoftHSM for ZSKs
 - Keys
 - Algorithm 8 (RSASHA256)
 - NSEC3 with OptOut
 - KSK
 - Size 2048b
 - lifetime 1year
 - ZSK
 - Size 1024b
 - lifetime 30days
 - RRSIG
 - lifetime 14 days

Signing .si

- 30th of Nov 2011
 - 13:00 Key Generation Ceremony
 - 17:00 First signed version of .si zone was published
- 23th of Dec 2011
 - DS record for .si was added to root zone

After



- No problems detected
- Increase of traffic on a nameserver we are running for .si
- Increase of DS lookups (expected)

After

- Almost no interest for DNSSEC
 - Governmental institutions
 - Banks
 - Two registrars
- At the moment only few delegations signed (~ 20)

After

- We need to adapt our registry system for DNSSEC
- Signing zones we are operating as a registrar
 - in-addr.arpa, ip6.arpa
 - Zones we are hosting
- We need to raise DNSSEC awareness
 - Resolver operators to turn on DNSSEC validation
 - Hosting providers to start signing their domains
 - Registrars to publish DS records
- Trainings
- Signing service?

Questions?

