

DNSSEC with SmartcardHSM

Not as Easy as One Thinks

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Introduction

Why?

- DNSSEC is Easy!
 - Is it Secure?
- Secure DNSSEC is Expensive!
 - Is it really?

So, what are we looking for?

- Easy
 - off the shelf
- Secure
 - hardware based
- Cheap

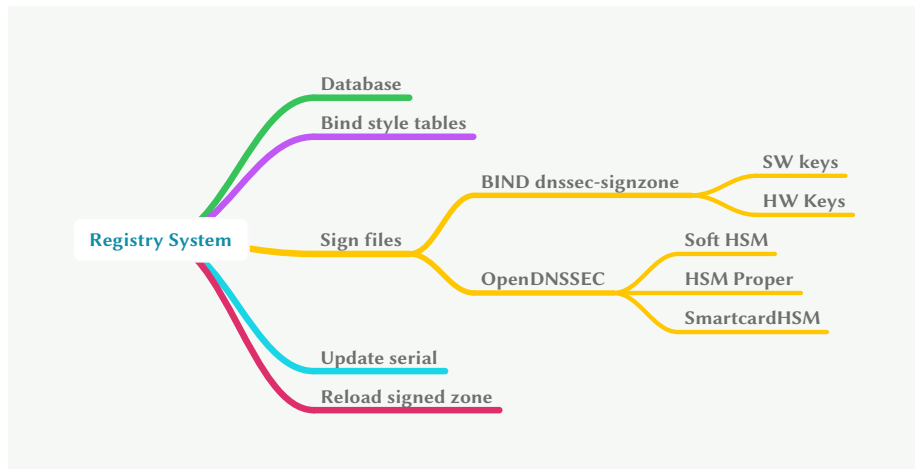
Solution for

- small (cc)TLDs
- individual domains



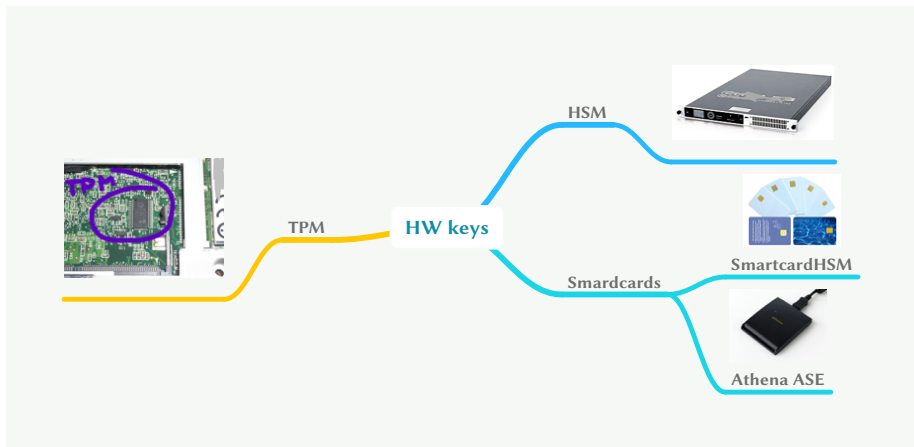
Workflow

Registry System with BIND



Hardware Keys

From the Esoteric to the Expensive



- SmartcardHSM
 - Linux and OS X
 - Key Signing Scripts
 - Rick Lamb
 - Flexible number of *Crypto Officers*
 - generate backup cards
 - Speed is not an issue
 - 2 signings per second = 7200 per hour (reload)



- Works quite well with a Software Key
 - Security Issue
- Requires a Patch for SmartcardHSM
 - Works well
 - [Rick Lamb](#)
 - Not in the repositories
 - manual re-patching of source after each update
 - does not scale
 - ISC has looked at it



- **Special Repository**
 - Maintainer: Ondřej Surý
- **OpenSC**
 - v0.14.0 (14.04 LTS)
 - v0.15.0 (source)
- **pcscd**
 - daemon to interface to the reader(s)
- **Choice of Database**
 - MySQL
 - SQLite3



- Nontrivial Configuration for SmartcardHSM
 - conf.xml
 - `<TokenLabel>SmartCard-HSM (UserPIN)</TokenLabel>`
 - pkcs15-tool -D
 - PKCS#15 Card [*SmartCard-HSM*]
 - PIN [*UserPIN*]
- Significant Learning Curve
 - short RRSIG `<Validity>` Interval



Conclusion

Not Ready for Prime Time Yet

- There were no hardware issues
 - Once inserted the cards were always visible if pcsd was working
- Significant software issues
 - pcsd stopped working all the time
 - different readers (different brands)
 - different cards (same brand)
 - cause not yet found
 - developers not yet contacted
 - openDNSSEC then failed to sign
 - short RRSIG Validity caused resolution to fail
 - heartbeat script resolved this to some extent
 - not acceptable for production



Back to the Drawing Board

PowerDNS to the Rescue?

- <http://jpmens.net/2015/03/30/powerdns-with-a-smartcard-hsm-for-dnssec/>
 - not yet studied
- Approach perhaps:
 - Stealth Server
 - on uncommon port
 - only accessible from local host
 - Notify Master on local host
 - which does AXFER of signed zone
- A number of CoCCA users seem to use OpenDNSSEC
 - Usually with SoftHSM
 - CoCCA has support for PowerDNS built in
 - Might just be what the doctor ordered...

