

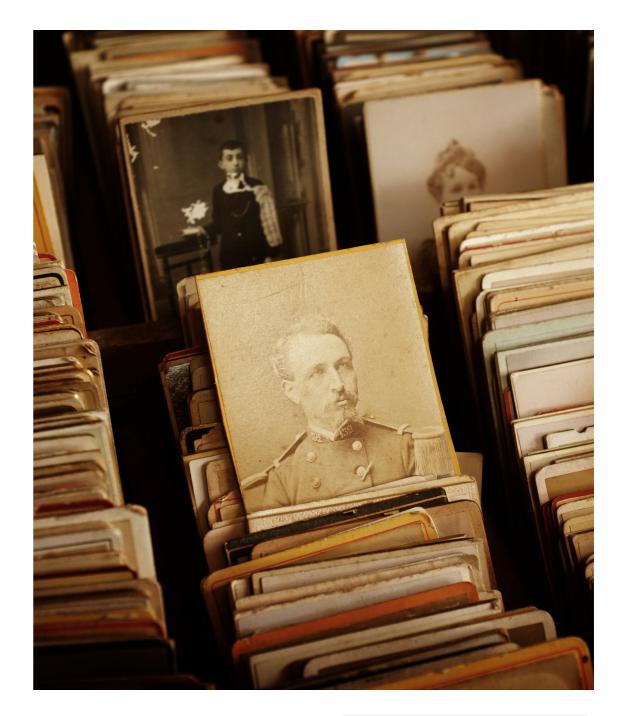
Making a modern DNS Server

Ondřej Surý @ ISC



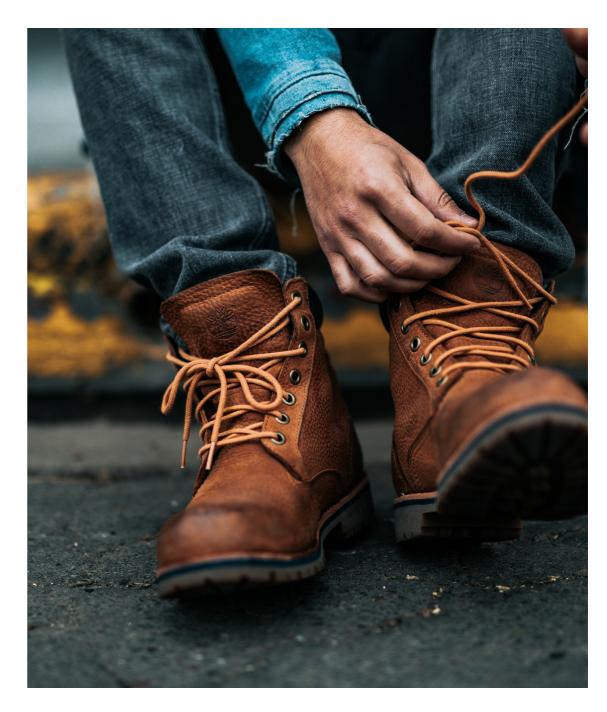
BIND 9 - The History

- First released in y2k
- Written from scratch
- Design by Contract
 - Rather crash than overwrite memory
- First DNSSEC implementation



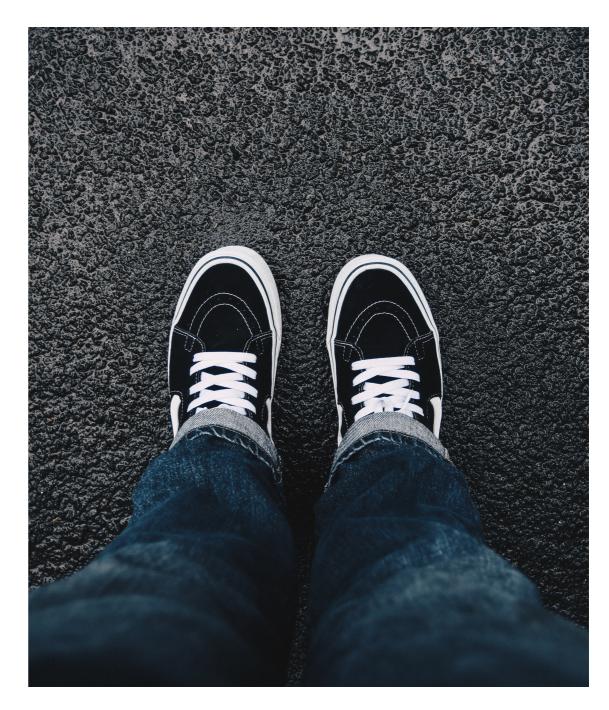
BIND 9.11 ESV

- Released in 2016
- Extended Support Version
- Under Mozilla Public License
- New Features:
 - Catalog Zones
 - Addzone/Delzone Provisioning
 - DNSSEC Key Manager
 - Negative Trust Anchors
 - DNSTAP
 - DNS Cookies
 - Minimal responses to ANY



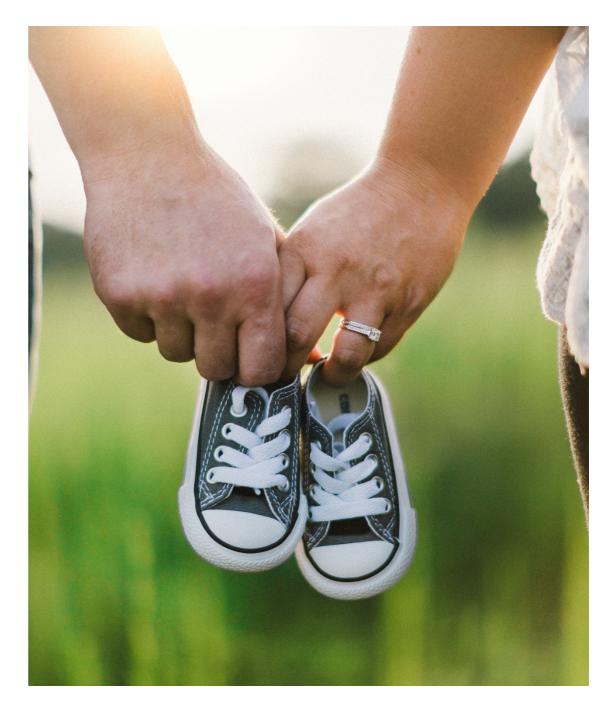
BIND 9.12

- Released in 2018
- NSEC Aggressive Use
- Serve Stale (TTL Stretching)
- Response Policy Interface
- Major Refactoring
- Speedup factor: 1.25-6
- CDS/CDNSKEY tools
- ED25519 Support
- Obsoleted by BIND 9.14



BIND 9.14

- Released in March 2019
- New release schedule
- Refactoring and Modernization
- New features:
 - QNAME Minimization
 - Mirror Zones
 - Plugins for Query-Response Processing



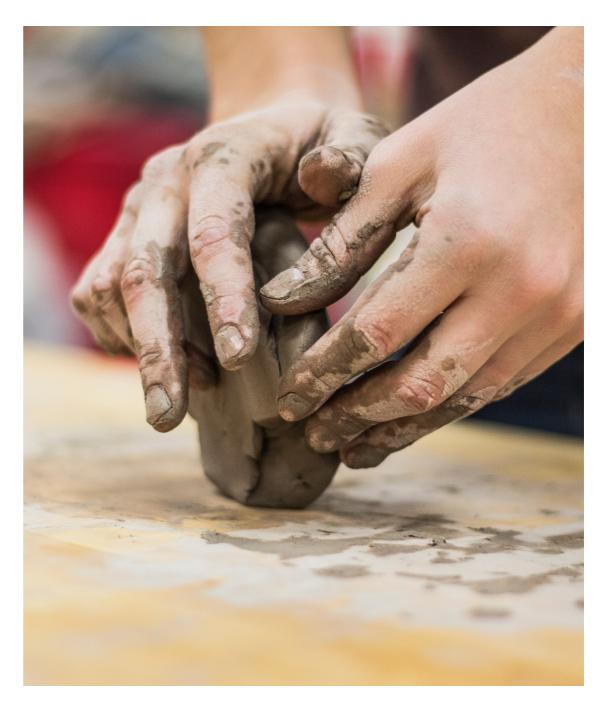
Modernization

- On *NIX, BIND requires:
 - C99 Support in Compiler
 - POSIX Threads
 - Advanced Sockets API for IPv6
 - Standard Atomic
 <stdatomic.h>
- Support for lot of old systems dropped



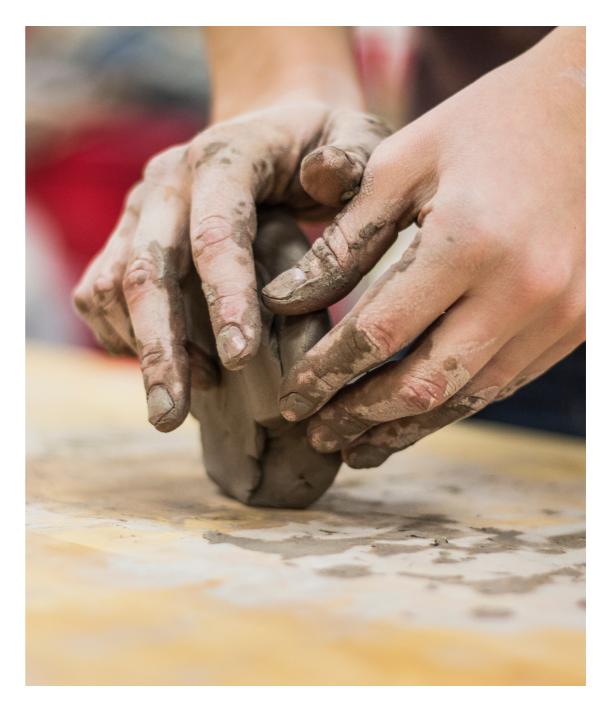
Crypto Refactoring

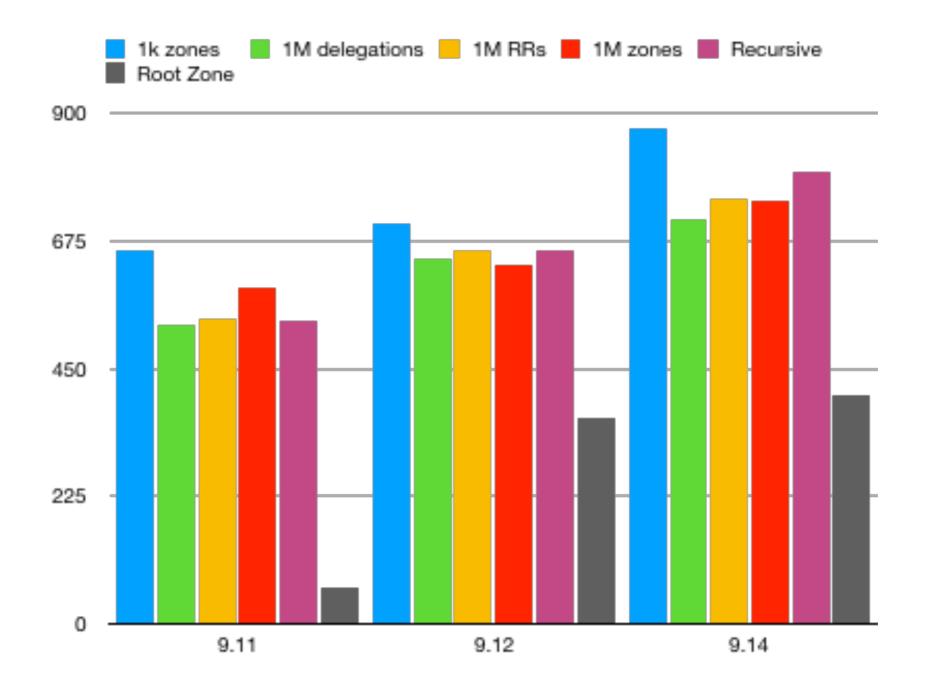
- PKCS#11 now used only for public-key cryptography
 - OpenSSL is mandatory
- Performance Improvements
 - Task Manager is now multithreaded
 - Socket Code has multiple event loops



Performance Improvements

- Extra 100k or more QPS Improvement
- Due to Refactoring
 - Task Manager is now multithreaded
 - Socket Code has multiple event loops



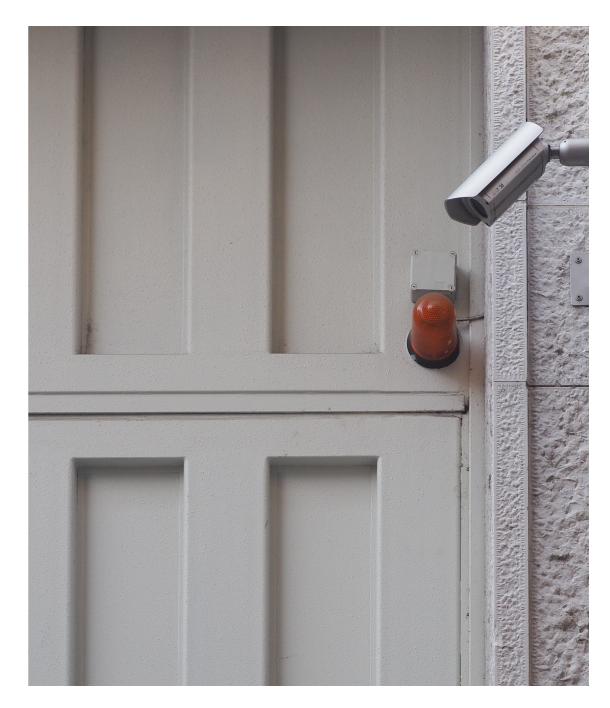


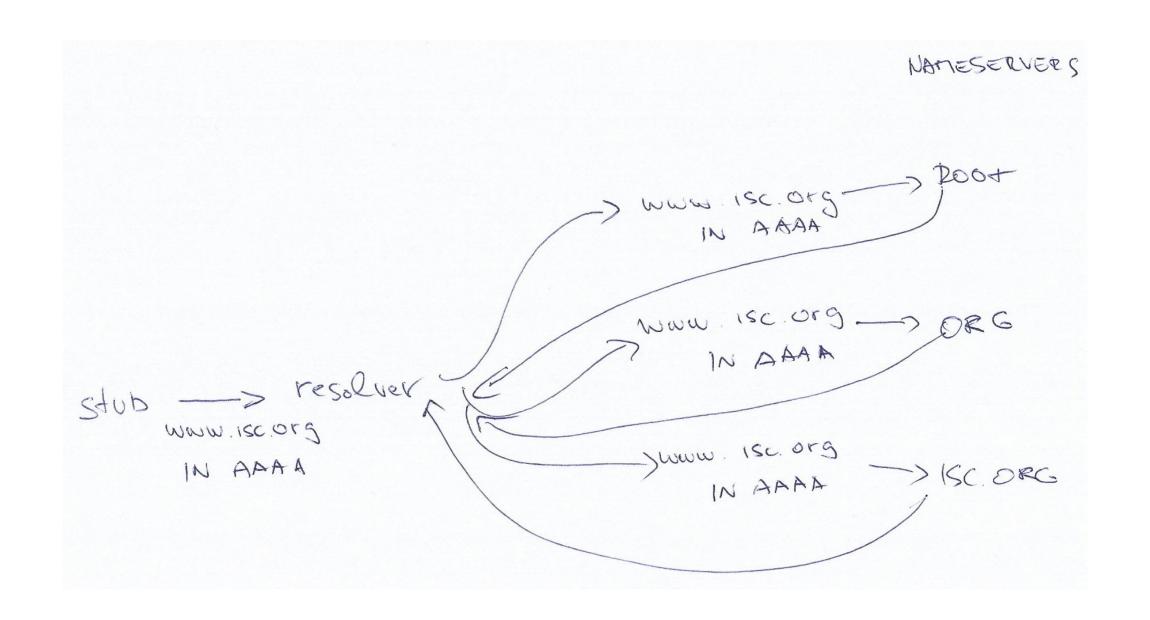
Performance

Responses Per Second

QNAME Minimization

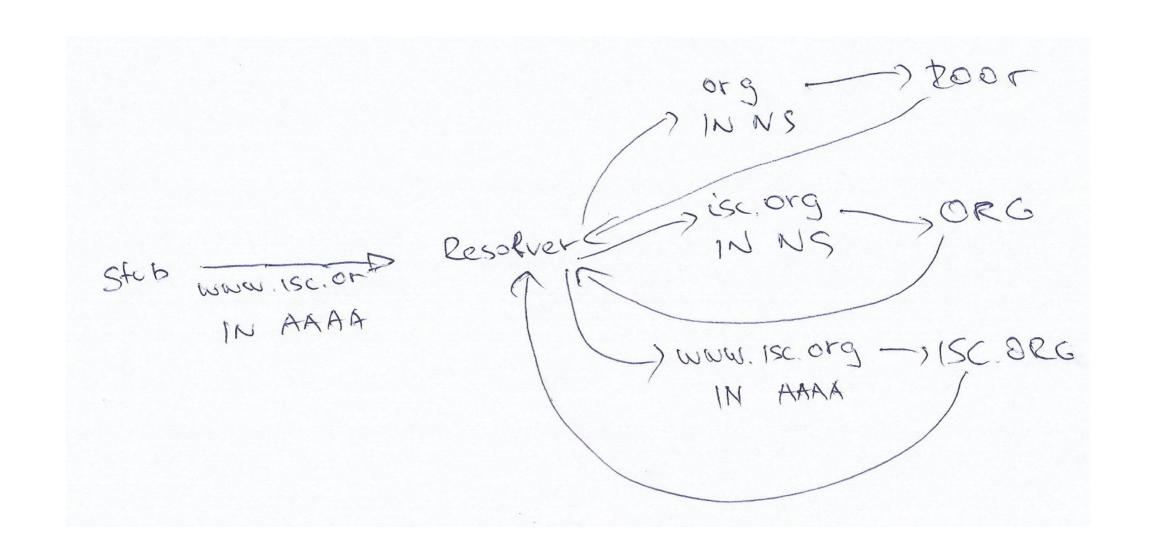
- Defined in RFC7816
- Improves DNS Privacy
- Protects DNS transactions
 - Resolver sends only the minimal info needed to resolve the query
- Enabled by default in a relaxed mode in BIND 9.14





QNAME Minimization

Normal DNS Traffic

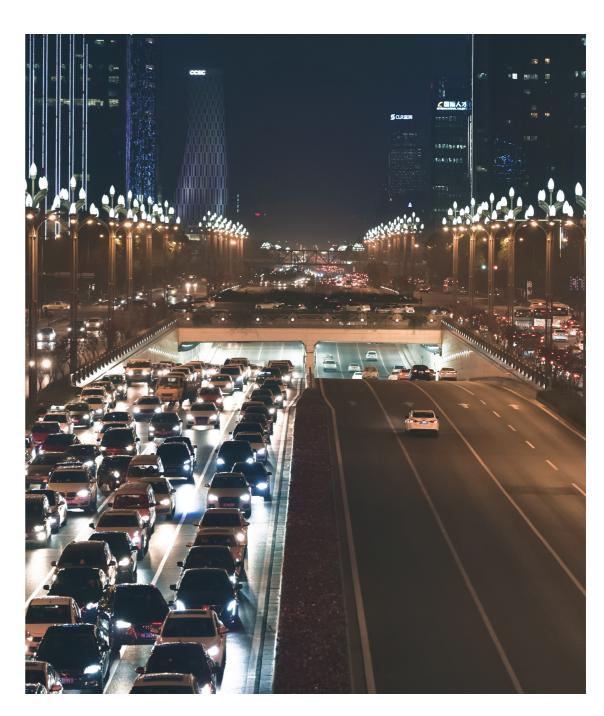


QNAME Minimization

Minimized DNS

Root Zone Local Copy

- Defined in RFC7706
- Reduced traffic to the Root
- Transfer (XFR) RZ from wellknown sources
- DNSSEC Validated
- Root Zone used only internally



BIND 9.15 Plans

- Performance
- Management
- Security & Privacy
- Operations

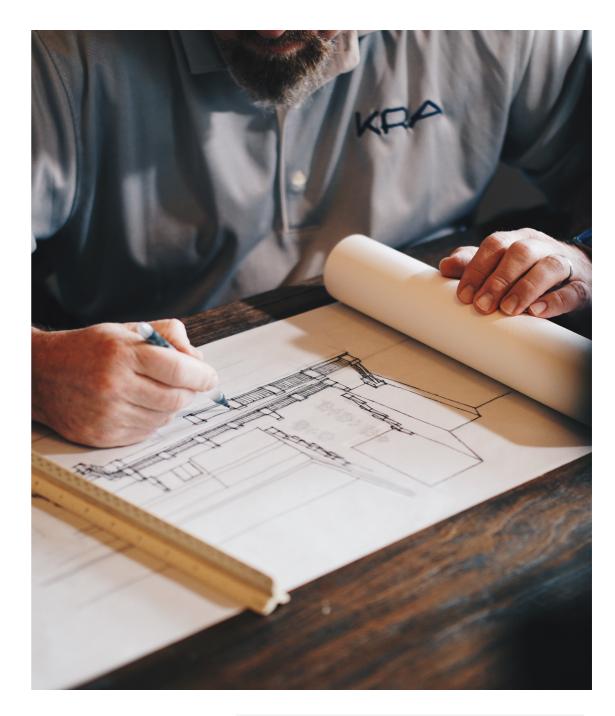


Photo by Daniel McCullough on Unsplash

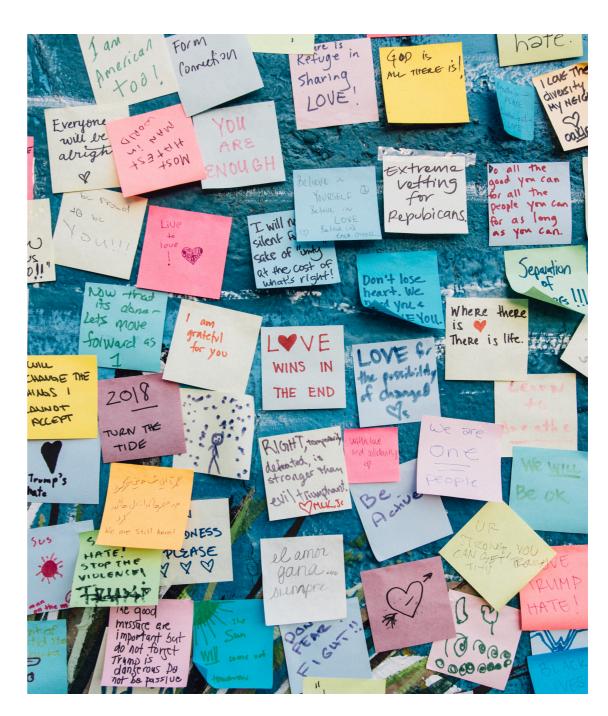
Performance

- Improve BIND performance, so you don't have to care
- Network stack rewrite / reengineering
- Improve both UDP and TCP performance
- Using libuv
 - Full-featured event loop backed by epoll, kqueue, IOCP, event ports
 - Asynchronous TCP and UDP sockets
 - And more...
 - Thread pools
 - Signal handling
 - High resolution clock
- Using external library allows us to focus on DNS



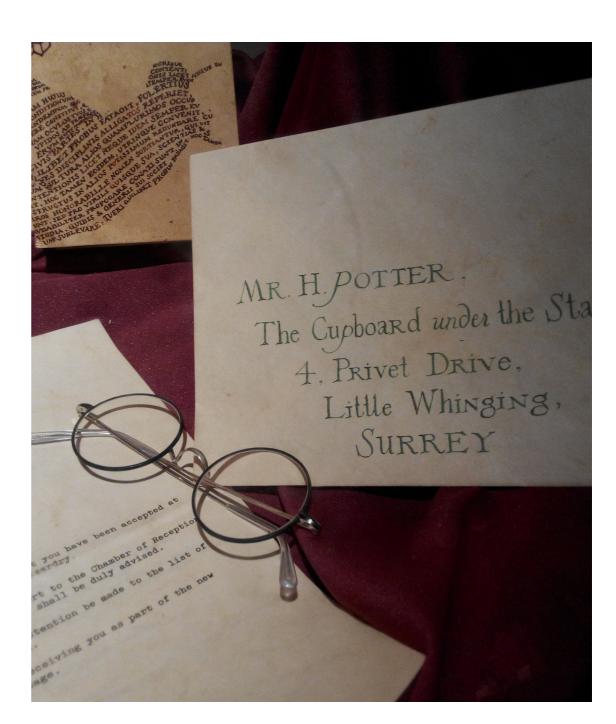
Management

- Metrics, statistics, ...
 - Too many?
 - Too few?
 - What's missing?
 - What's extra?
- Update Catalog Zones



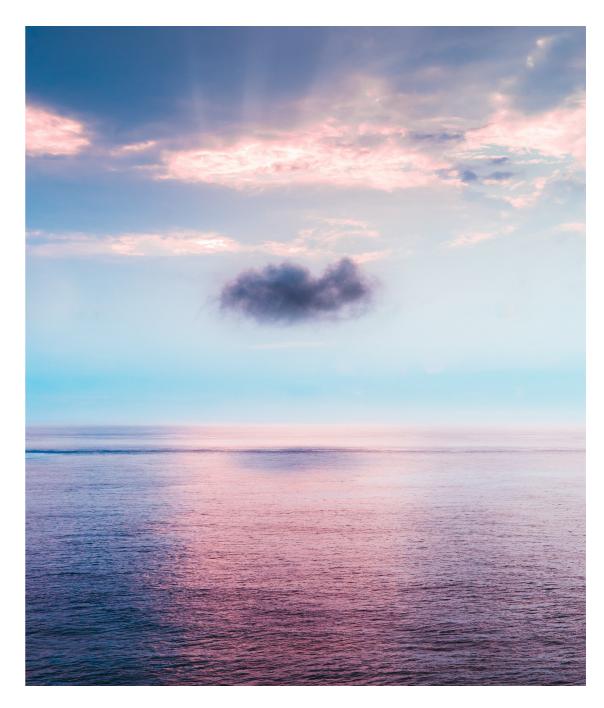
DNS over TLS

- Defined in RFC 7858 & RFC 8310
- Running on port 853
- Add as a module to new networking stack
- Support in clients:
 - CLI Tools: dig, delv, ...
 - Forwarder
- Support in server:
 - Stub to BIND Resolver



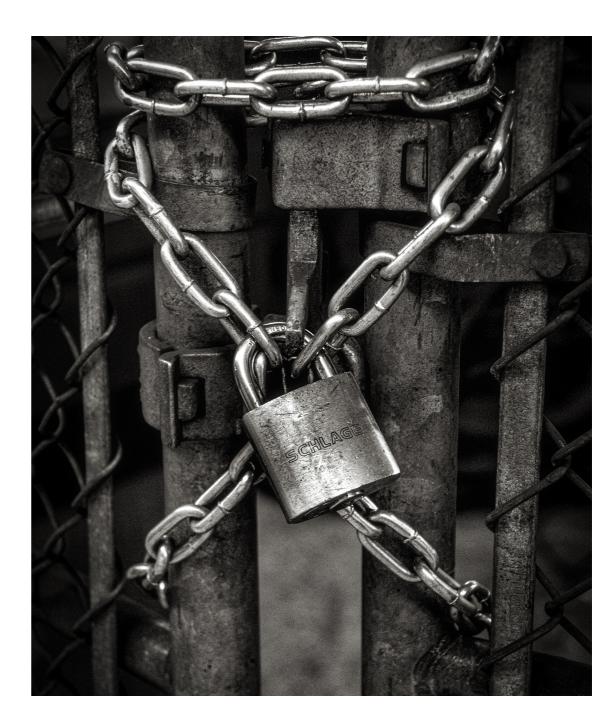
DNS over HTTPS

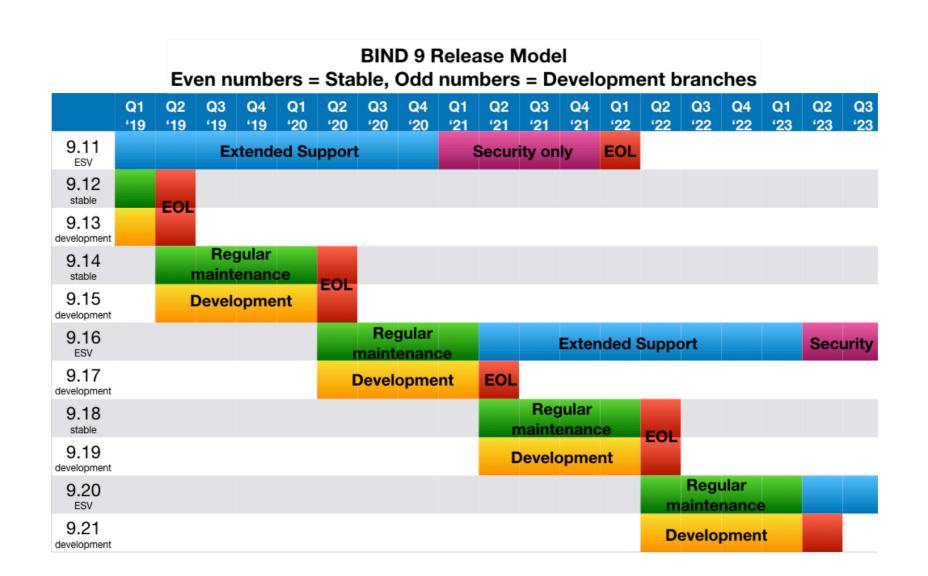
- RFC 8484
- Mixed traffic with HTTP
- Add counterweight to "DNS Silos"
- Support in clients
- Support in server via proxy:
 - Add support for "proxy" protocol (acl, RPZ, ...)
 - Proxy module for popular webservers (nginx, apache2) as cross-vendor project



DNSSEC Made Easy

- Go from "DNSSEC in 6 minutes" to simple "Yes"
- Keep the existing tools (dnssec-signzone, ...)
- Pick reasonable defaults
 - Elliptic Curve keys
- Automate everything
 - Key creation
 - Key rotation
 - Child-to-parent (both sides)
 - Periodic signing
- Add support for:
 - Offline KSKs
 - Combined Signing Keys (CSK)





Release Schedule

Predictable (Time-Based) Releases



Photo by Evan Dennis on Unsplash

Questions?

