DNS Security Strategy

N3K Expert Webinar Series

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- Timing, Schedule, Q&A Session
- Online Etiquette (microphones, distracting activities)
- Recording and Privacy







DNS Building Blocks



- Platform (hardware, operating system) of the Name Server or Resolver
- Software of the Name Server or Resolver
- Transactions (query/response, transfers, dynamic updates, notifications)
- Database (zone files, journal files)
- **Configuration** (named.conf, include files)

Disaster and Human Error Defences



- Geographic Provisioning of Services against natural & unnatural Disasters (earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, terrorist attacks, acts of war)
- Periodic User Trainings & Communication
- Roles & Responsibilities clearly enumerated and understood
- Change Control Meetings among relevant Stakeholders
- IP Address Management System to identify & correct potential Config. Errors
- Audit Logging to enable Review

Hardware and Operating System



- Physical Access (unplug, disconnect, console access)
- Updates & Patches for known Vulnerabilities (OS & service)
- Protect Control Channel from unauthorized Access
- Permissions to Servers, Directories & Files containing Service Configuration
- Monitoring of Logs (OS & service)

DNS Monitoring



- Monitoring of the Service itself (status, version, patch level, connectivity, probe, transfer, etc.)
- Query Logging on caching Layers into SIEM¹ System incl. ECS² (further investigation of single and groups of DNS queries)
- Monitoring of critical internal Records and Systems (databases, call servers or internal certificate authority, etc.)
- Monitoring of critical public Records and Systems (web servers, mail exchange servers, delegations in parent zone, etc.)

¹ Security Information and Event Management ² EDNS Client Subnet

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Reducing the Attack Surface



- Different DNS Roles can be attacked differently (authoritative DNS, caching DNS, internal or public-facing DNS)
 - Authoritative Servers perform resource-consuming Tasks like dynamic Updates or Zone Transfers
 - Caching Servers handle Queries from Clients and get other Servers involved for Recursion
- Multiple Roles provided by the same Server means bigger Attack Surface
- Systems with separated Roles can be installed and managed in isolated Security Areas
- Role-specific Updates and Patches address different Behaviours

Internal and public-facing Caching Layer



- Internal Caching DNS
 - Configured as **Stealth Secondary** for faster Resolution
 - Subscription to Security Feed (known as DNS firewall)
 - Dedicated caching Layer "close" to Clients in remote Locations
- External Caching DNS
 - Performs Internet Name Resolution
 - Only accept Queries from internal Caching Servers

Public DNS Diversity



- Provisioning multiple Servers in different geographic Locations
- Running a Variety of Server Vendor Implementations
- Using multiple external Hosting Providers



Stub Resolver

- Host Controls incl. physical, Operating Systems and Resolver Software
- DHCP Server Audits
- Connection Encryption (DoT, DoH, DoQ, etc.)



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Recursive Server

- Planned Deployment (size, number & capacity of servers)
- Host Controls incl. physical, Operating Systems and Resolver Software
- Anycast Addressing
- Network Interface and DNS Software ACLs¹
- **Randomization** (source port, transaction ID, query case)
- Limit Queries per Client (rate limiting)
- DNS Firewall (RPZ), DNSSEC Validation, Query Log Auditing (tunnel & malware detection)
- Connection Encryption (DoT, DoH, DoQ, etc.)

¹ Access Control List



Authoritative Server

- Planned Deployment (size, number & capacity of servers)
- External DNS Service Provider (Backup or Diversity)
- Host Controls incl. physical, Operating Systems and Resolver Software
- Anycast Addressing
- Disable Recursion
- Restricted Zone Updates and Zone Transfers
- Deployment-based Network Interface and DNS Software ACLs (internal, external, public-facing)
- Signing of mission-critical Zones (DNSSEC)



Hosting Provider

- Encrypted and unique User Access with Multi-Factor Authentication
- Integrity of every DNS Record (change history)
- **DNSSEC** Signing with planned and Emergency Key Rollover
- Support for other Security Features (ACLs, GeoDNS, Rate Limiting, DMARC¹ policy etc.)
- Service-Level Agreement (SLA)
- Denial of Service (DoS) Mitigation
- Parent Domain Security Controls

¹ Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting and Conformance

Securing each Layer of DNS



Transit Path	Transit Endpoints	Key Security Mechanisms
Recursive Query	Stub Resolver Recursive Server	ACLs, DoT, DoH, DoQ, DNSSEC
Iterative Query	Recursive Server Authoritative Server	DNSSEC
Dynamic Update	IPAM System DHCP Server/Client Authoritative Server	ACLs, Transaction Signatures (TSIG)
Zone Transfer	Primary Server Secondary Server	ACLs, TSIG
DNS Configuration	IPAM System File Editor Transfer to/from Server	SSH, SCP, SFTP, TLS

What's next?



DHCP Security Considerations	16% (4)
Low-Risk DNSSEC Implementation Plan	20% (5)
Kea the Next-Gen DHCP	12% (3)
Troubleshooting DNS with dig	36% (9)
IPAM Security Considerations	16% (4)
25 responses	

Greedy for more?





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Thank you for your Time.

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