

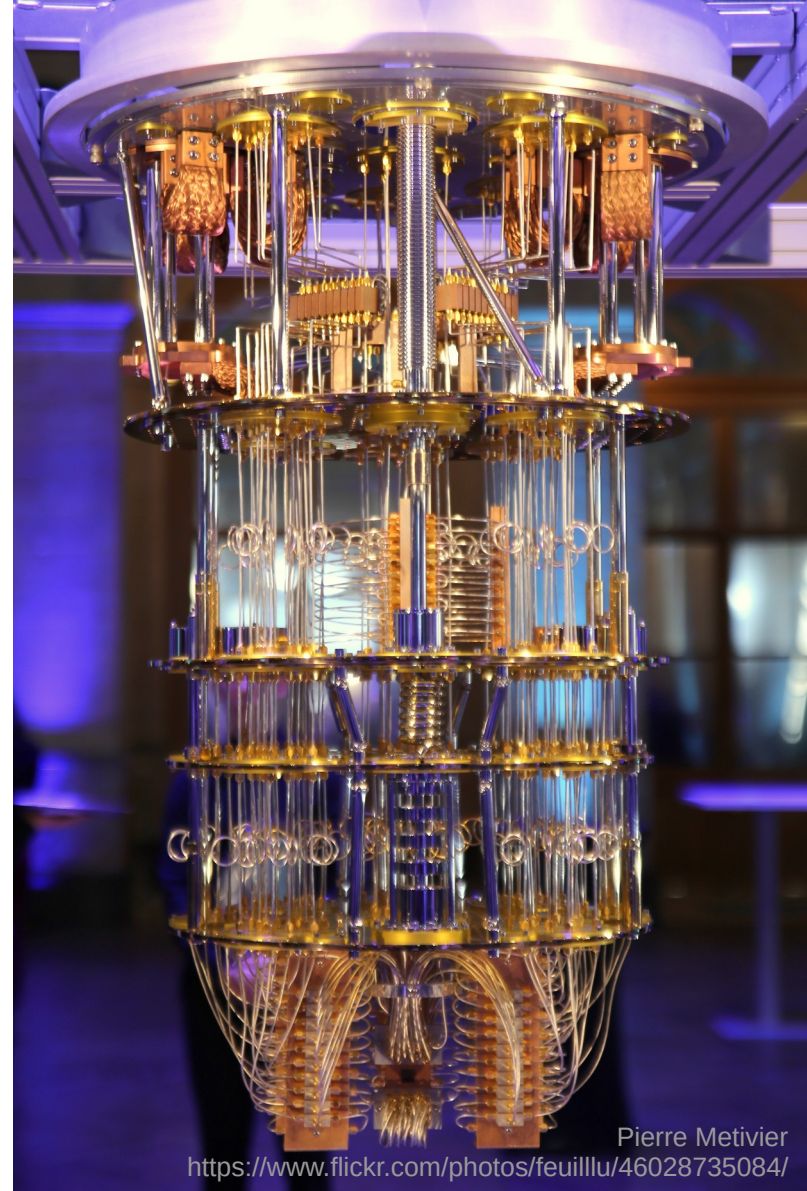


Post-quantum cryptography for DNSSEC in practice

Joeri de Ruiter (SURF)

Quantum apocalypse

- Quantum computer can break asymmetric cryptography
- Not yet (as far as we know)





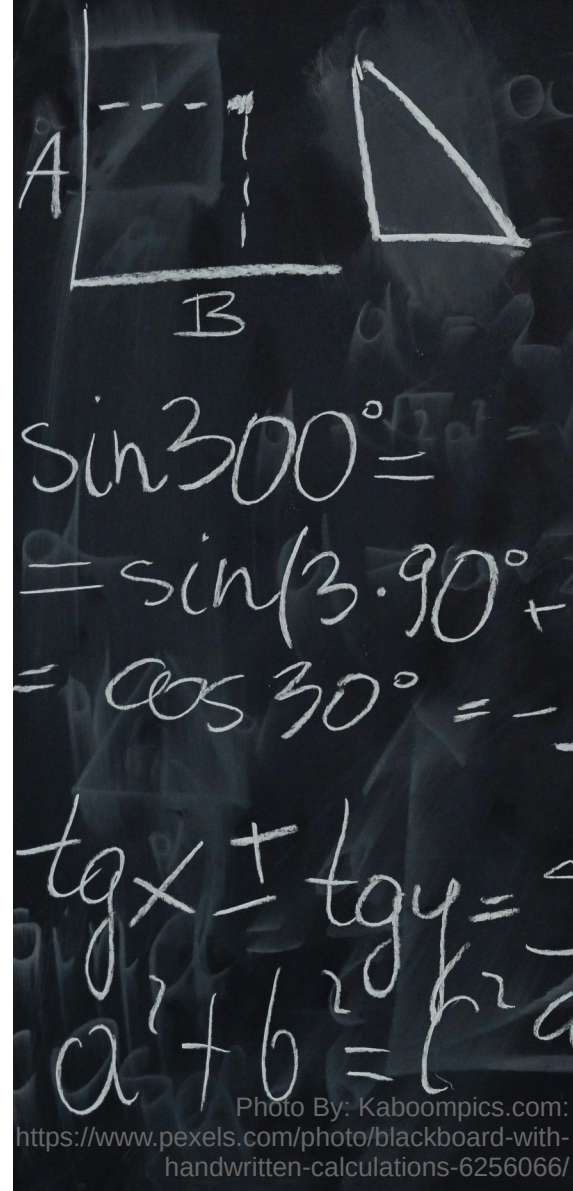
When will this become a problem?

Encryption: “store now, decrypt later”

Integrity: once a powerful quantum computer is available

Post-quantum cryptography

- New cryptographic algorithms needed
 - Different mathematical principles
- A lot happening
 - First algorithms standardised by NIST
 - Guidelines by BSI



PQC and DNS

- DNS: phonebook of the internet
- Asymmetric cryptography is used for DNSSEC-signatures
- No confidentiality offered by DNSSEC
 - Only integrity/authenticity
 - “Store now, decrypt later” not a problem
- Slow adoption rate

Impact on DNS

- Properties of PQC very different
- Bigger keys and signatures → bigger packets
 - Fallback from UDP to TCP
- Computations can take longer
 - Signing of zones on authoritative nameservers
 - Validation on resolvers

Query www.sidnlabs.nl

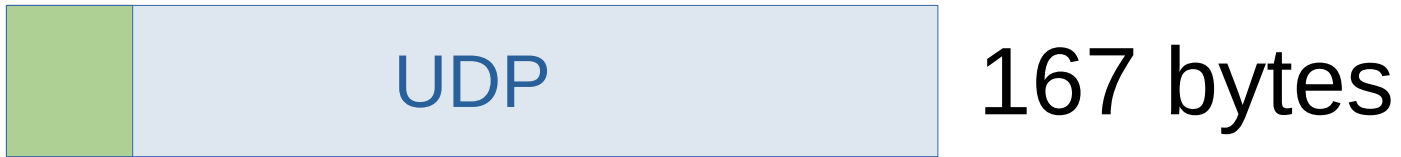
ECC



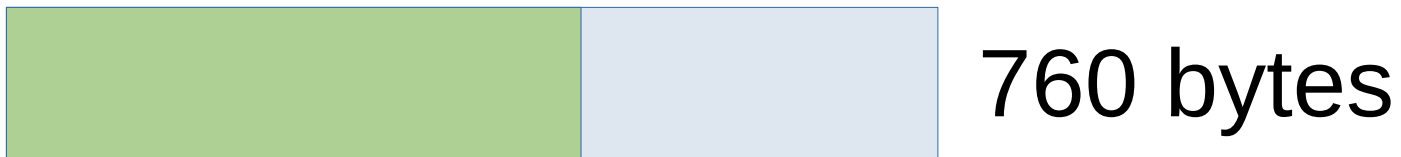
167 bytes

Query www.sidnlabs.nl

ECC



Falcon-512



Query DNSKEY

ECC



289 bytes

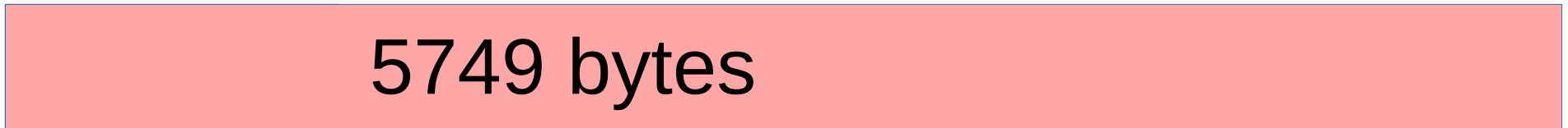
Query DNSKEY

ECC



289 bytes

MAYO-2



5749 bytes

Joint research

- Impact of PQC on DNSSEC in real-life scenarios
- Input based on our respective roles
 - SIDN as TLD-registry
 - SURF as provider of resolvers and authoritative nameservers

UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



Testbed

- “Replication of the world”
 - Root (.)
 - Top-level domains (e.g. .nl)
 - Regular DNS-zones (e.g. surf.nl)
- PQC-support
 - DNSSEC-signers
 - Resolvers
- Data from production resolvers
 - Anonymised
 - Zones reconstructed

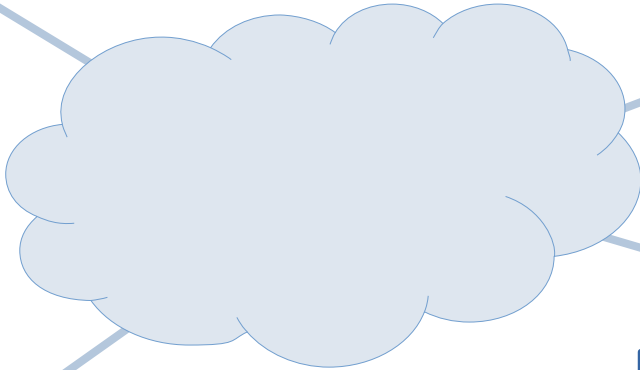


SURF

DNS-resolver

.

surf.nl
example.org
sidnlabs.nl



.nl
.org

Measurements

- Different scenarios/algorithms
- Impact on resolver
 - CPU
 - Memory
 - TCP fallbacks
 - Network traffic
- Should we add a bit of extra resources?
- Should we double capacity?
- Should we build new datacenters?



First results

- ECC (ECDSA P-256) vs PQC (MAYO2)
- 13 million queries
 - Roughly 30 minutes of production traffic
- Replay of all queries

ECDSA P-256	17178 q/s
MAYO2	6741 q/s

Next steps

- More algorithms
- Measure realistic scenarios

Joeri de Ruyter (joeri.deruyter@surf.nl)