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What is CADR?

- CADR is a registry for DNS data
 - i.e. CADR is a tool in the same ball park as registries run by TLDs to manage delegation information
 - or, in some environments, run by registrars to manage delegation information for customers for further propagation to a registry (typically for a TLD)
- CADR differs from other registries by utilizing the in-band authentication of DNS data provided by DNSSEC
 - this enables a new level of simplicity in the management of the parent-child relation at a zone cut (aka a delegation point)
 - i.e. CADR is leveraging from DNSSEC to make the registry **simpler**

A CADR Screenshot

CADR Child View for registry: se.Logged

View zoneUpdate zone from DNSSet Delegation SignerSet Delegation AuthenticatorUpdate keys from DNSView request log

Currently used data for zone **dnssec.se.:**

dnssec.se.	NS	ns2.dnssec.se.	
dnssec.se.	NS	ns1.dnssec.se.	
ns1.dnssec.se.	A	212.247.204.242	
ns2.dnssec.se.	A	195.47.254.20	

No pending changes found for dnssec.se.

Currently used keys for zone **dnssec.se.:**

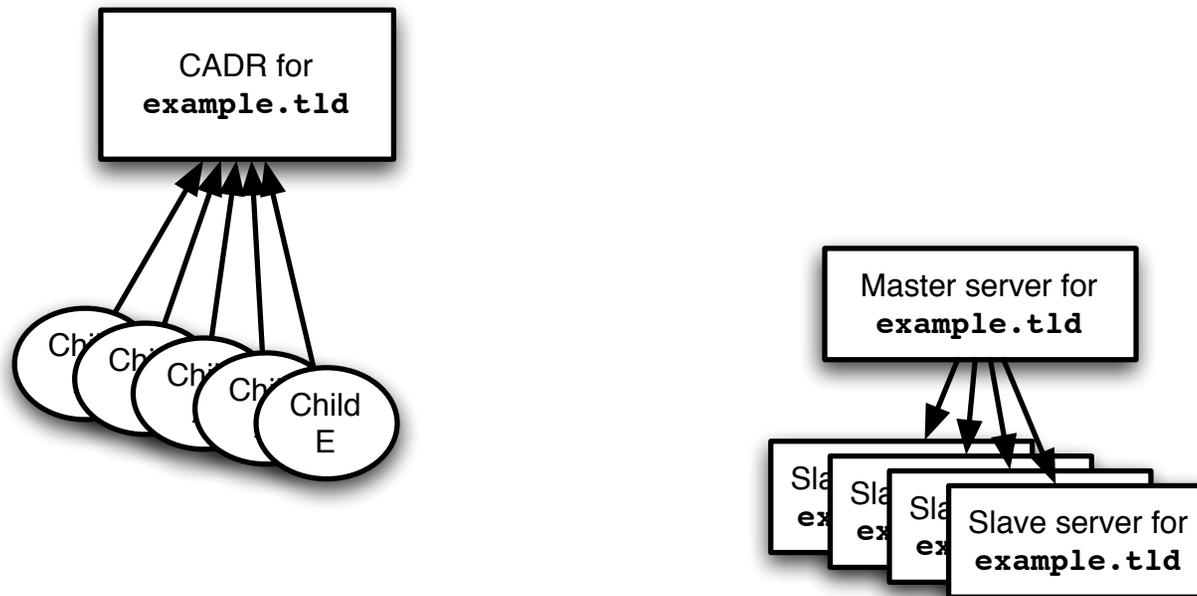
dnssec.se. / DSA / 57551	
dnssec.se. / SHA1 RSA / 47940	
dnssec.se. / SHA1 RSA / 38577 (DA)	
dnssec.se. / MD5 RSA / 38554	

not complete

Why CADR?

- We believe that with DNSSEC the complexity of managing a zone, especially a zone with children, will be daunting enough that people will move away from the model of “flat text file” over to some sort of DNS management system
 - if there are delegations such systems are usually called “registries”
- I.e. we see a need for “registries” not only on the TLD level (where we already have them), but also further down
 - if we just get the software right then running a registry for “**example.tld**” should be **easier** than managing it via a plain text file and an editor

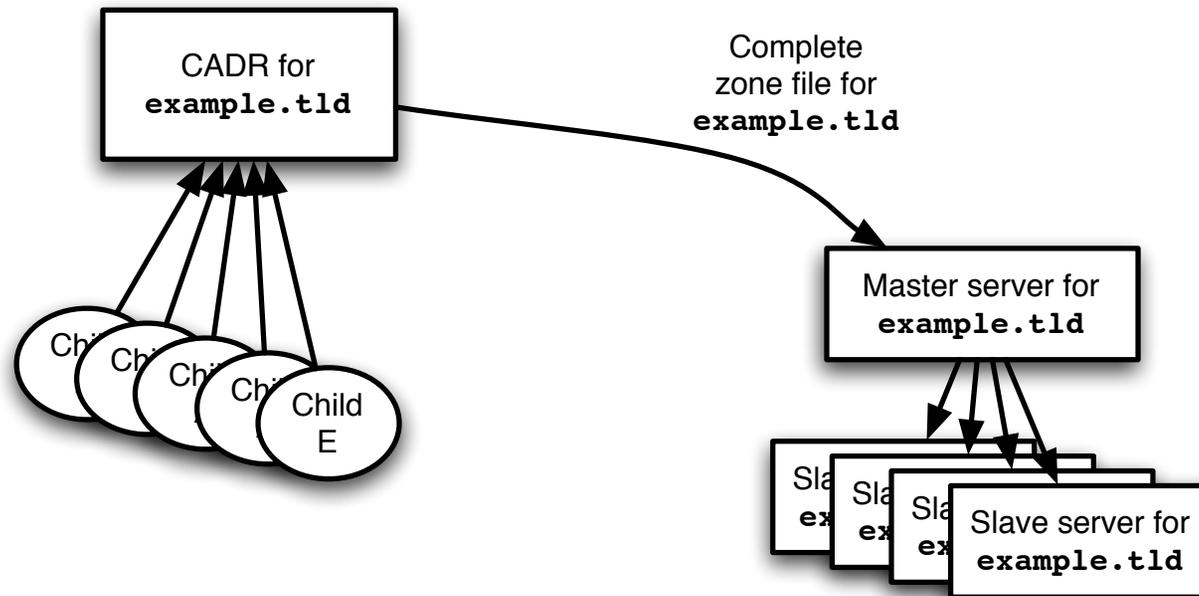
What is the role of CADR?



\$Id: cadr-vs-server.graffle,v 1.1 2005/09/04 09:56:52 johani Exp \$

- Given that children can update their delegation information in the CADR registry, how should this update be communicated to the parent nameservers?

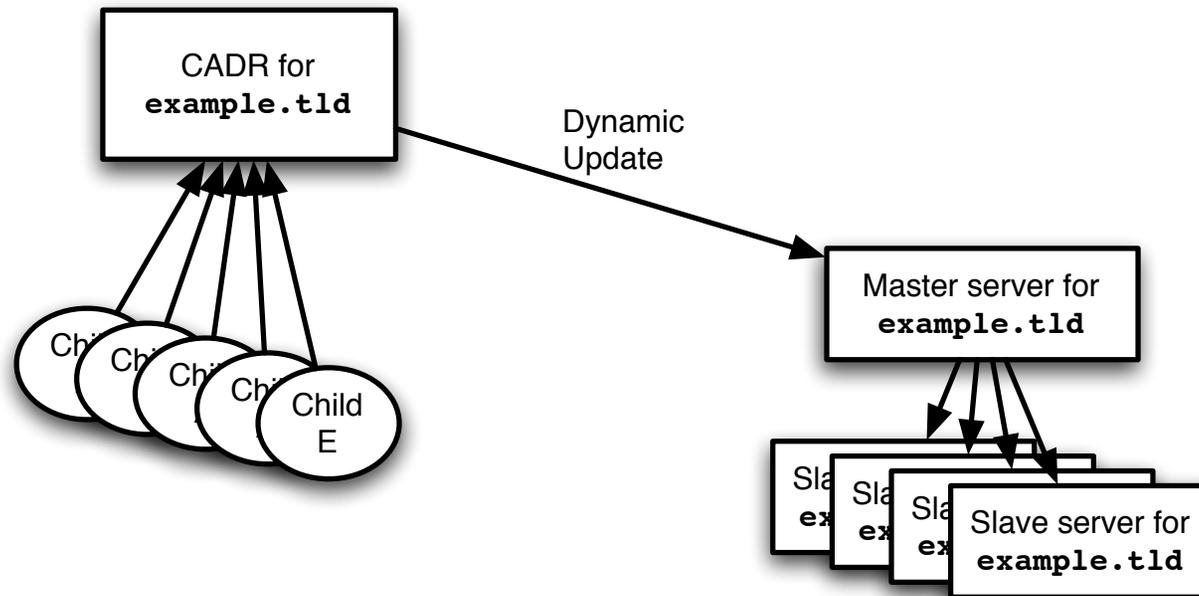
What is the role of CADR?



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- One alternative (the most obvious one perhaps) is to just export the entire zone file.

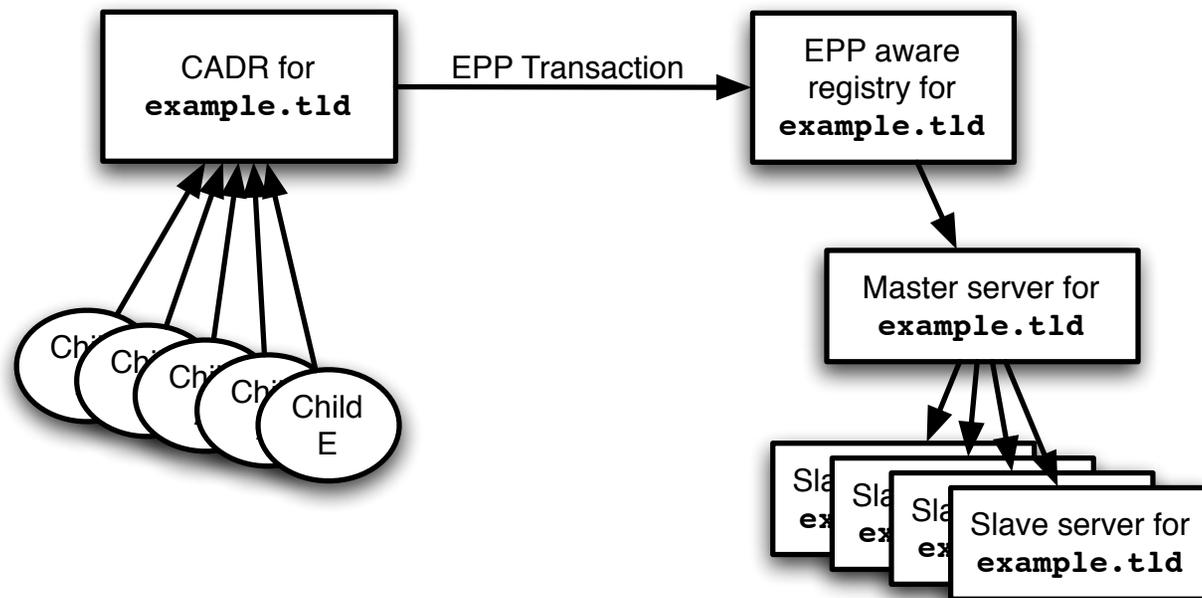
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- Another alternative is that the CADR registry sends a (secure) dynamic update to the nameserver infrastructure
 - there are pros and cons of this, but it **is one** of the possibilities

What is the role of CADR?



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- The final alternative is to communicate the update from CADR to an EPP aware registry for the parent zone
 - most relevant for the registrant -- registrar -- registry model of many TLD zones

Benefits of the CADR Model?

- “Traditional DNS” is very often misconfigured in various ways.
 - one of the most common sources of errors is the management of the delegation information for a child zone in the parent zone
 - typical stats indicate that around 15-25% of the delegations are more or less broken in this area
 - major causes of the problems are
 - entry of same information in multiple places (both child zone and parent zone)
 - authentication of child to parent for changes is complicated

“Synchronize Parent!”

- The reason for entering the same information in both parent and child (instead of just copying when needed) is the absence of proof of the integrity of the data
 - i.e. the parent could easily look up the delegation information for the child in the public DNS, but it cannot **trust** the information to be correct
 - this assumption no longer holds true when we deploy DNSSEC
- With DNSSEC it is suddenly possible to prove (to the parent) that the information about the child in the public DNS is authentic and can be depended upon directly
 - this enables us to switch to the new model “synchronize parent” (i.e. in-band copying of delegation data from child to parent)

Current and Next Steps

- The goal is to contribute a complete CADR system to the community as open source (hopefully during 2006)
 - we're not quite there yet, more work is needed to polish this off as a piece of software useful to others
- There is significant functionality that is not yet implemented. Some examples:
 - “Host Records” (i.e. a way to manage out-of-zone glue in a CADR context) **ONGOING WORK**
 - EPP backend **COMPLETE**
 - Dynamic Update backend **COMPLETE**
 - Ability to manage several “parent zones” in one CADR **COMPLETE**
 - Child-side GUI tool that communicates with the CADR parent (to replace the web GUI) **ONGOING WORK**

Other Features Of Interest

- Dynamic creation of new registries in “same CADR”:
 - i.e. if you already manage “frobazz.com” and “gnark.net” in CADR then it is just a few buttons to push to add the new parent domain “flodhäst.se” to the collection
- Dynamic creation (and destruction) of admin users
- Access control lists per user and zone
- Complete request log for all change requests
 - including back-and-forth between child and parent
 - with ability to add free-form comments in both ends
- Command line tool to export complete zone file for loading into favourite nameserver
 - for those that don't like Dynamic Update

Demo Time (if there is time)

- The task is to make an update to a delegation beneath a demo version of “.SE”.
 - .SE is being used because there are a bunch of signed children available to play with
 - i.e. while the parent is a demo version, **the children** are live, public, and real delegations from .SE
- CADR’s task is to accept the update request, present it to the admin, wait for a commit decision and then publish the result via DDNS.

```
# dig @ns1.cadr.se se axfr
```

Questions?

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