Interoperability Tests Report for RFC2845 (TSIG)

Mohsen.Souissi@nic.fr

(6WIND, AFNIC, Euro6IX, G6)

IETF 57, Vienna

dnsext-wg

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Outline

- Introduction
- Goals and non goals
- Quick description of tests
- Results
- Conclusion

Introduction

- TSIG (Secret Key Transaction Authentication for DNS) is specified in <u>RFC 2845</u>
- It provides an authentication mechanism at the transaction level using shared secrets and one way hashing
- It can be used:
 - To authenticate dynamic updates as coming from an approved client
 - To authenticate responses as coming from an approved recursive name server
 - To authenticate zone transfers as coming from an authoritative name server

Goals of the Interop Tests

- RFC 2845 is currently in the "Proposed Standard" status
- In order to move it forward to the "Draft Standard" status:
 - Interop tests need to be performed
 - At least two independent implementations should be found interoperable
- > An interop report is needed
 - Comprehensive list of tests performed with results
- When 2 implementations fail to interoperate with respect to a given test
 - A report is sent to implementers in order to determine the origin of the problem:
 - Specification error (broken protocol)
 - Implementation error (with respect to the spec)
 - Documentation (e.g. ambiguity → different interpretations)

Non Goals of the Interop Tests

To test full conformance of each implementation with respect to the specifications (RFC)

To publish names of implementations tested

 To measure and compare performance of implementations (benchmarking)

> To give detailed explanations on the causes of failures (if any)

Who, where, when?

> Who?

- 6WIND / Euro6IX
- AFNIC
- With the help of
 - Euro6IX Project (FT R&D, U Murcia)
 - G6
- > Where?
 - AFNIC, Saint Quentin en Yvelines, France
- > When?
 - June 17th, 2003

Categories of tests

- Client-Server (C-S):
 - involves one client and one server at a time

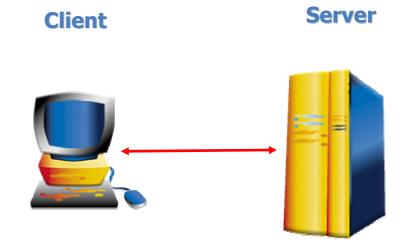
- Slave-Master (S-M):
 - involves two servers, one slave and one master

- Client-Forwarder-Server (C-F-S):
 - involves one client and two servers, the intermediate one acting as a "forwarding server"

Client-Server tests

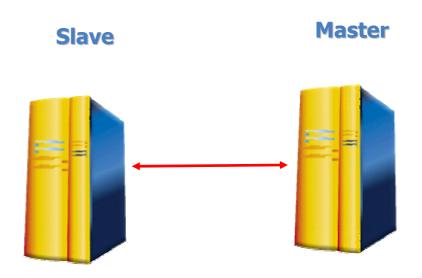
- ➢ OK (basic test) → C1
- Errors:
 - BADKEY → C2
 - BADTIME (early and late) → C3.1, C3.2
 - BADSIG → C4
- > TSIG exclusive: (TSIG only) \rightarrow C5
- > Not exclusive \rightarrow C6
- > Truncation (TCP fallback) \rightarrow C7
- ➢ Multi-envelopes (OK and KO) → C8.1, C8.2





Slave-Master tests

- ➢ OK → S1
- ➤ Errors:
 - BADKEY → S2
 - BADTIME (early and late) \rightarrow S3.1, S3.2
 - BADSIG → S4
- > TSIG exclusive \rightarrow S5
- > Not exclusive \rightarrow S6



➢ Multiple envelopes (OK and KO) → S7.1, S7.2

Client-Forwarder-Server tests

- C-F: NO KEY
 - C-S: NO KEY
 - F-S: GOOD/BAD KEY → F1.3, F1.4
 - C-S: GOOD KEY
 - F-S: NO KEY → F1.1
 - C-S: BAD KEY
 - F-S: NO KEY → F1.2



- C-S: NO KEY
 - F-S: NO/GOOD/BAD KEY → F2.1, F.2.2, F.2.3



- ➢ C-F: BAD KEY
 - C-S: NO KEY
 - F-S: NO/GOOD/BAD KEY → F3.1, F.3.2, F3.3

Results

- Three client implementations: A, B, C. Two server implementations: X,Y
- ➢ In *Client-Server* category:
 - All tests were successful except for those related to truncation (C7) which partially succeeded and multi-envelopes (C8.[12]) which we failed to check

> In *Slave-Master* category:

 All tests were successful by all possible Slave-Master combinations except for those related with multi-envelopes which we failed to check

> In *Client-Forwarder-Server* category (section 4.7):

- Server implementations X and Y, configured as forwarding servers, do not accept to be bypassed by a client directly sharing a secret with the upstream server (failure of F1.1 and F1.2)
- Tested C-F-S combinations partially interoperate for the remaining tests
- Some misbehavior was reported to implementers. Patch received and applied → results improved

Conclusion

- TSIG Interop tests were performed
- Full or partial interoperability has been found depending on the category of tests (C-S, S-M or C-F-S)
- > Preliminary report at:

http://w6.nic.fr/RFC2845/ (dual stack!)

What's next?

Questions/comments: rfc2845@nic.fr