

DPS framework

DNSSEC Signing policy
and practice statement framework.

draft-ljunggren-dps-framework-00.xml

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DNSSEC

- Builds a chain of trust based on best effort
- The higher up in the DNS hierarchy, the higher the value
- KSK's needs to be known to the public – one way is using Trust Anchor Repositories (TAR's)
- Signed root eliminates need for TAR's

What is a DPS

- Defines the establishment and management of keys to be used by a registry in conjunction with DNSSEC.
- Defines roles and responsibilities.
- Describes the verification process for the links between a domain, a public key, a physical individual or legal entity (the registrant of the domain) and the name service provider (technical contact) for that domain.
- Contains a brief description of the operational procedures ran by the registry.
- Is intended to enable trusting parties to determine the level of trust they wish to grant to the registry's DNSSEC management.

PKI - a comparison

- CP + CPS
- Webtrust audit
- "Trusted" CA certificates gets distributed by vendors

Why a DPS?

- Provide transparency to the relying parties
- Gain trust

Who should publish a DPS?

- Registries
- ...

Who should be interested in a DPS?

- High-value domain holders
- Relying parties
- The DNS community

DPS framework - motivation

- Supports the harmonisation of DNSSEC Policy and Practice Statements (DPS).
- Assist writers of DPS's.
- Increased transparency may have a positive effect on security controls at registries.

The framework

content and scope

- Outline of topics that should be covered in a DPS.
- Explanation of each topic.
- Does not suggest security controls or DNSSEC parameters.