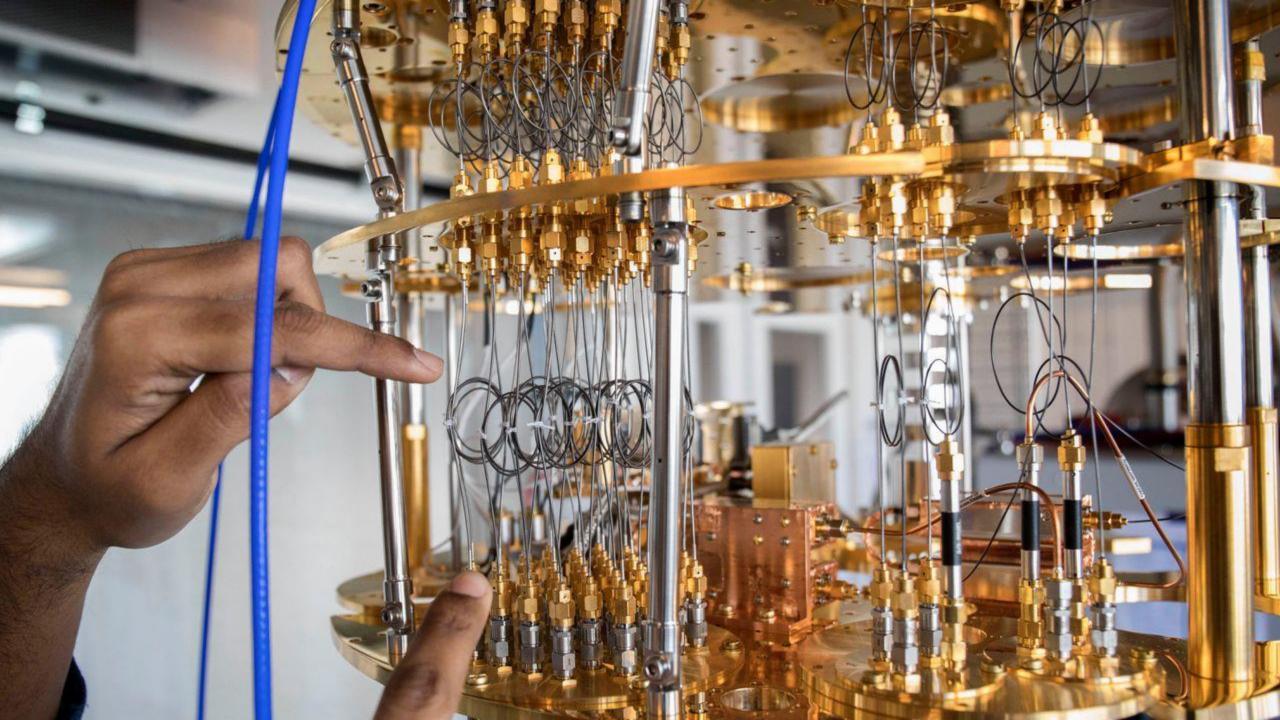
Evaluating Post-Quantum Cryptography for the Domain Name System

TUCCR Fall Workshop on Network Security Research | Apeldoorn

21 Oct 2024







# "IT'S ALWAYS DNS"

LINCOLN

Why is it when something happens, it's always you three?

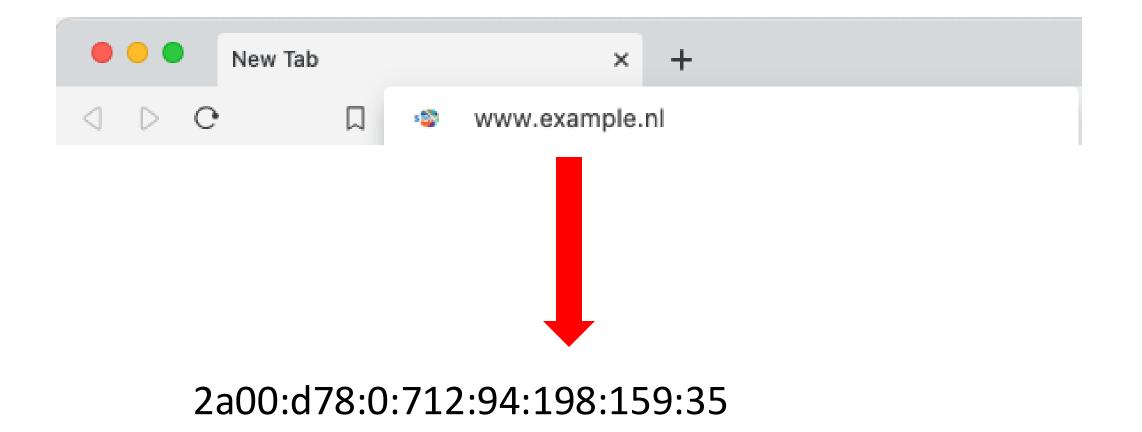
BGP

DNS



488

DHCP





			۹ 🔶 😫				~				
dn	s								X 🔿 🔻	Expression	+ Test
lo.	Time Source	e	Destination	Protocol	Lengtł	Info					
*	4 0.786990 94.19	8.158.3	10.20.7.40	DNS	83	Standard	query	0x4903 AA	AA example	.nl OPT	
_		.7.40	94.198.158.3	DNS						A example.n	l AAAA 2
		8.158.3	10.20.7.40	DNS					AA sidnlab		
		.7.40	94.198.158.3	DNS						A sidnlabs.	nl AAAA …
		8.158.3	10.20.7.40	DNS					AA pkic.or	-	
	9 0.895848 10.20	.7.40	94.198.158.3	DNS	153	Standard	query	response	0x1d23 AAA	A pkic.org	AAAA 260
~	Additional RRs: 1 Queries										
		A, class IN, Address) (28)		2:94:198:159:3	5						
	Queries > example.nl: type AAA Answers > example.nl: type AAA Name: example.nl Type: AAAA (IPv6 A Class: IN (0x0001	A, class IN, Address) (28)		2:94:198:159:3	5						
×	Queries > example.nl: type AAA Answers > example.nl: type AAA Name: example.nl Type: AAAA (IPv6 A Class: IN (0x0001 Time to live: 336	A, class IN, Address) (28) ) 7		2:94:198:159:3	5						







DoH, DoT, DNScrypt https://dns4all.eu/

X25519Kyber768

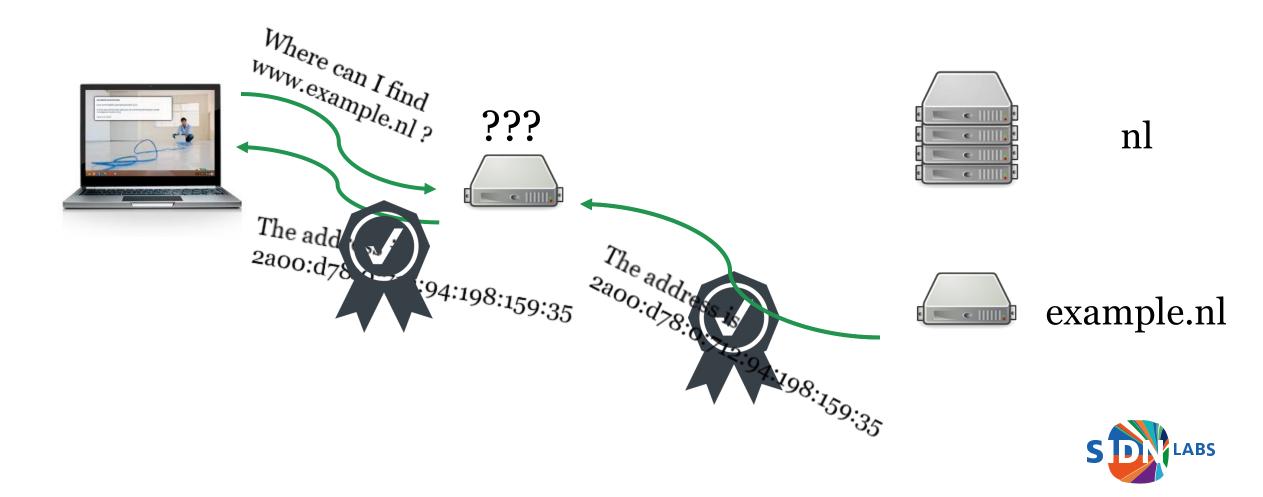
DNSSEC



#### www.example.nl

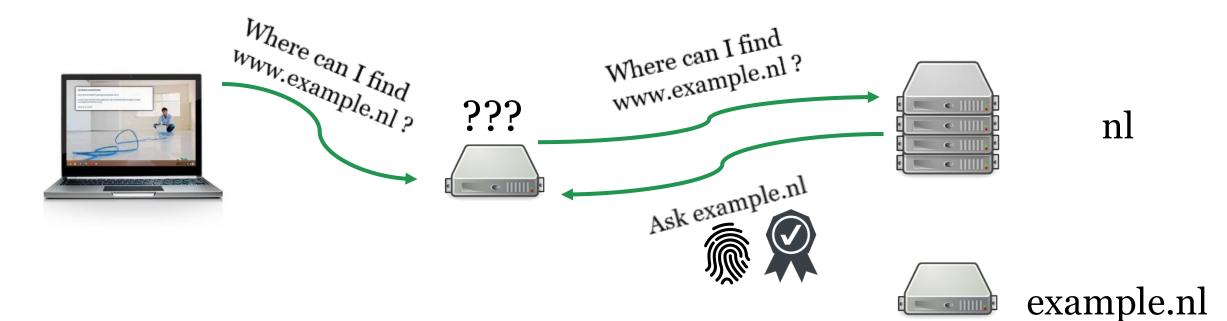


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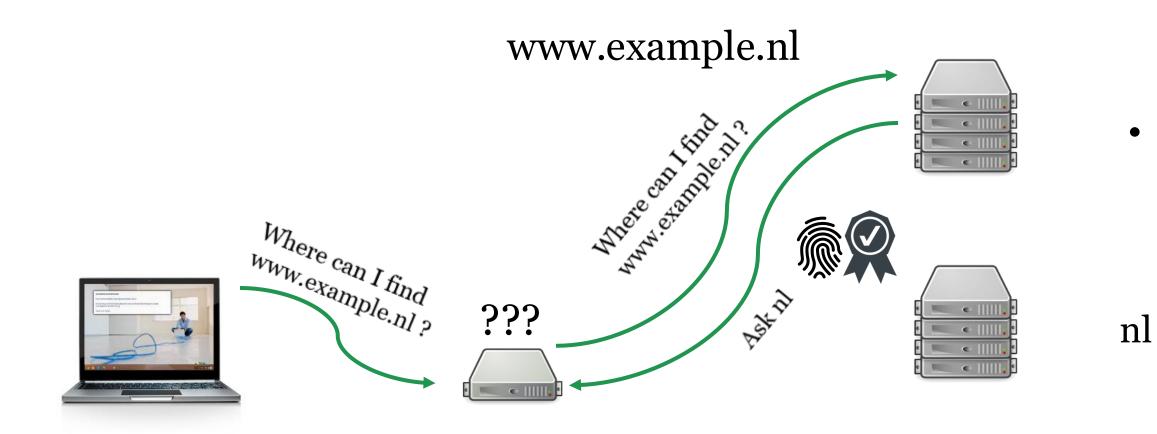
#### www.example.nl







 $\bullet$ 







Prio	Requirement	Good	Accepted Conditionally
#1	Signature Size	$\leq$ 1,232 bytes	_
#2	Validation Speed	$\geq$ 1,000 sig/s	—
#3	Key Size	$\leq$ 64 kilobytes	> 64 kilobytes
#4	Signing Speed	$\geq$ 100 sig/s	—

Table 2: Requirements for quantum-safe algorithms.

M. Müller et al, "Retrofitting Post-Quantum Cryptography in Internet Protocols: A Case Study of DNSSEC", ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, vol. 50, no. 4, 2020.



Scheme	Parameterset	NIST level	Pk bytes	Sig bytes	pk+sig
EdDSA 🦧	Ed25519	Pre-Q	32	64	96
MAYO	two	1	5,488	180	5,668
RSA 🦧	2048	Pre-Q	272	256	528
SNOVA	(24, 5, 16, 4)	1	1,016	248	1,264
SNOVA	(25, 8, 16, 3)	1	2,320	165	2,485
SNOVA	(28, 17, 16, 2)	1	9,842	106	9,948
SQIsign	I	1	64	177	241
VOX	128	1	9,104	102	9,206

https://pqshield.github.io/nist-sigs-zoo

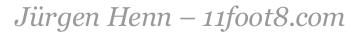


Scheme	Parameterset	NIST level	Sign (cycles)	Verify (cycles)
EdDSA 🙏	Ed25519	Pre-Q	42,000	130,000
MAYO	two	1	563,900	91,512
RSA 🦺	2048	Pre-Q	27,000,000	45,000
SNOVA	(24, 5, 16, 4)	1	19,681,409	8,086,815
SNOVA	(25, 8, 16, 3)	1	12,408,096	3,959,869
SNOVA	(28, 17, 16, 2)	1	10,964,945	3,161,199
SQIsign	Ι	1	5,669,000,000	108,000,000
VOX	128	1	664,265	168,567

https://pqshield.github.io/nist-sigs-zoo





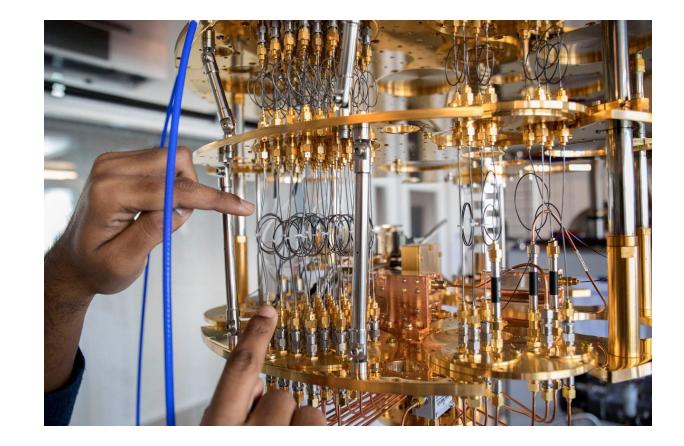








## Post-quantum Algorithms Testing and Analysis for the DNS





## PATAD testbed: plan and experiment

1) Test infrastructure

2) The PQC algorithm that we want to test



3) The measurements we want to perform

e.g. sign .nl zone

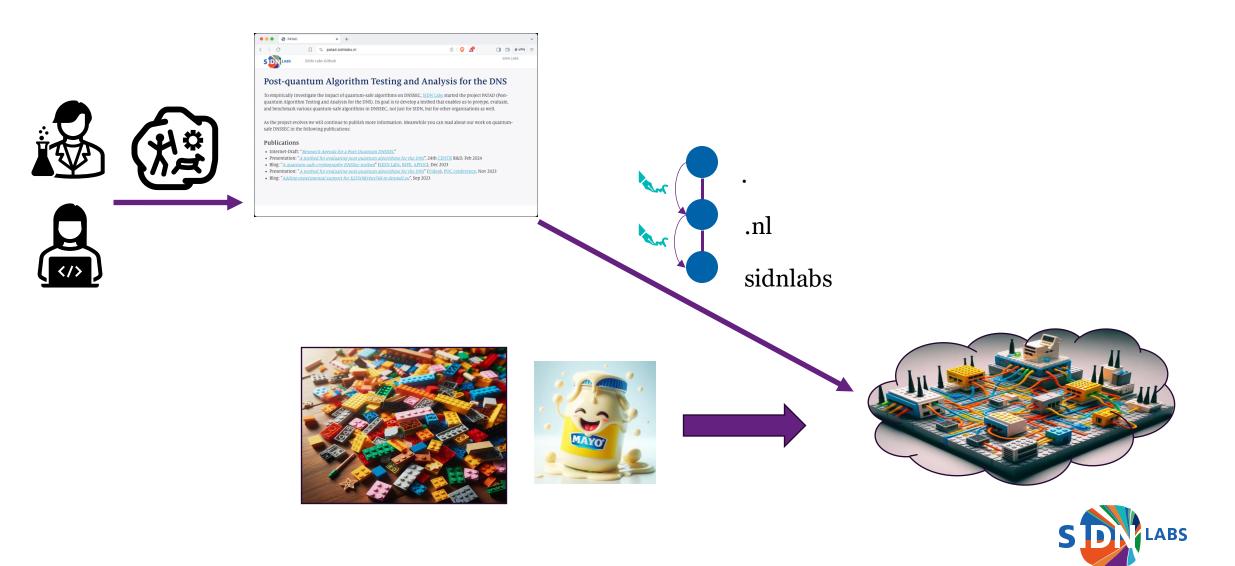
.nl

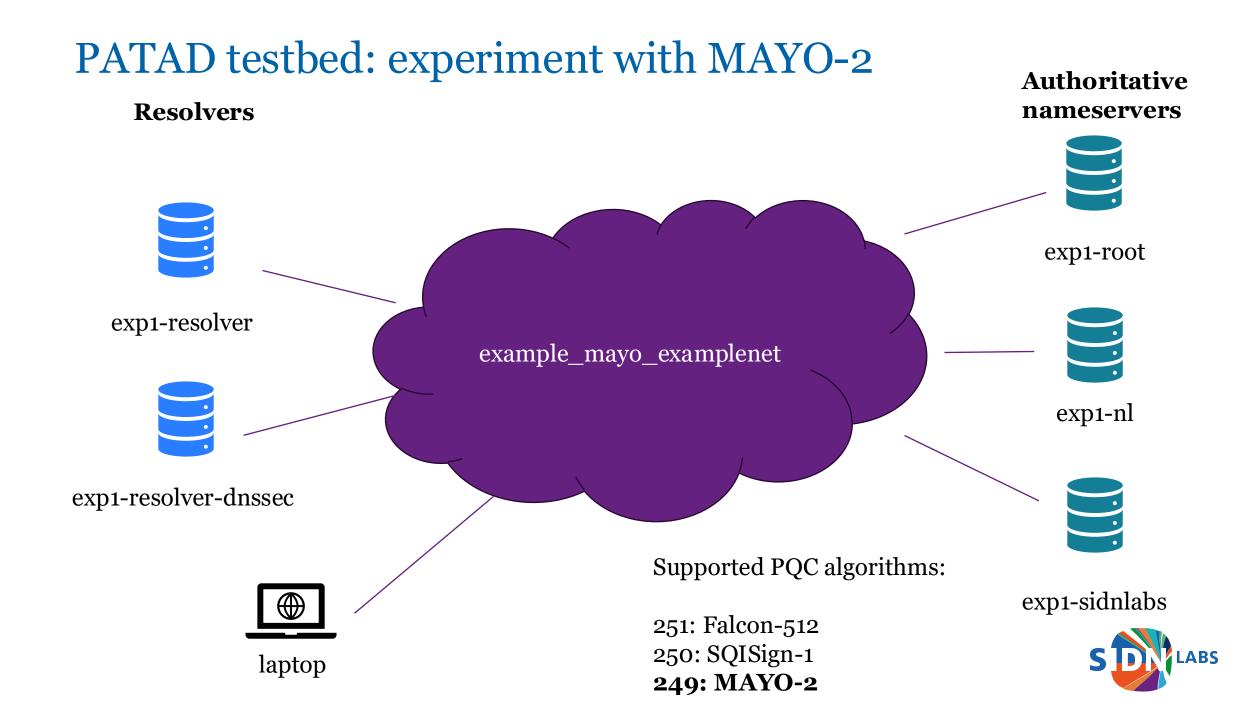
example





## PATAD testbed: building a testbed





#### Next steps



Develop more PQC DNSSEC components



Improve testbed infrastructure



Perform experiments on our testbed



Encourage others to use testbed and to work together

PATAD blog appeared on:

(C) **RIPE** Labs (C) **AP**NIC



**Research partners:** 





## Running PQC testbed yourself



https://patad.sidnlabs.nl https://github.com/SIDN/pqc-testbed



## Open discussion



### We are open for collaboration



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## Thank you for your time!

