

Evaluating Post-Quantum Cryptography for the Domain Name System

SURF Networking dag 2024

02 Dec 2024



Requirements for quantum-safe algorithms

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

Theory: packet size

Scheme	Parameter set	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



Theory: signing and verification speed

Scheme	Parameter set	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		1	5,669,000,000	 108,000,000
VOX	128	1	664,265	168,567

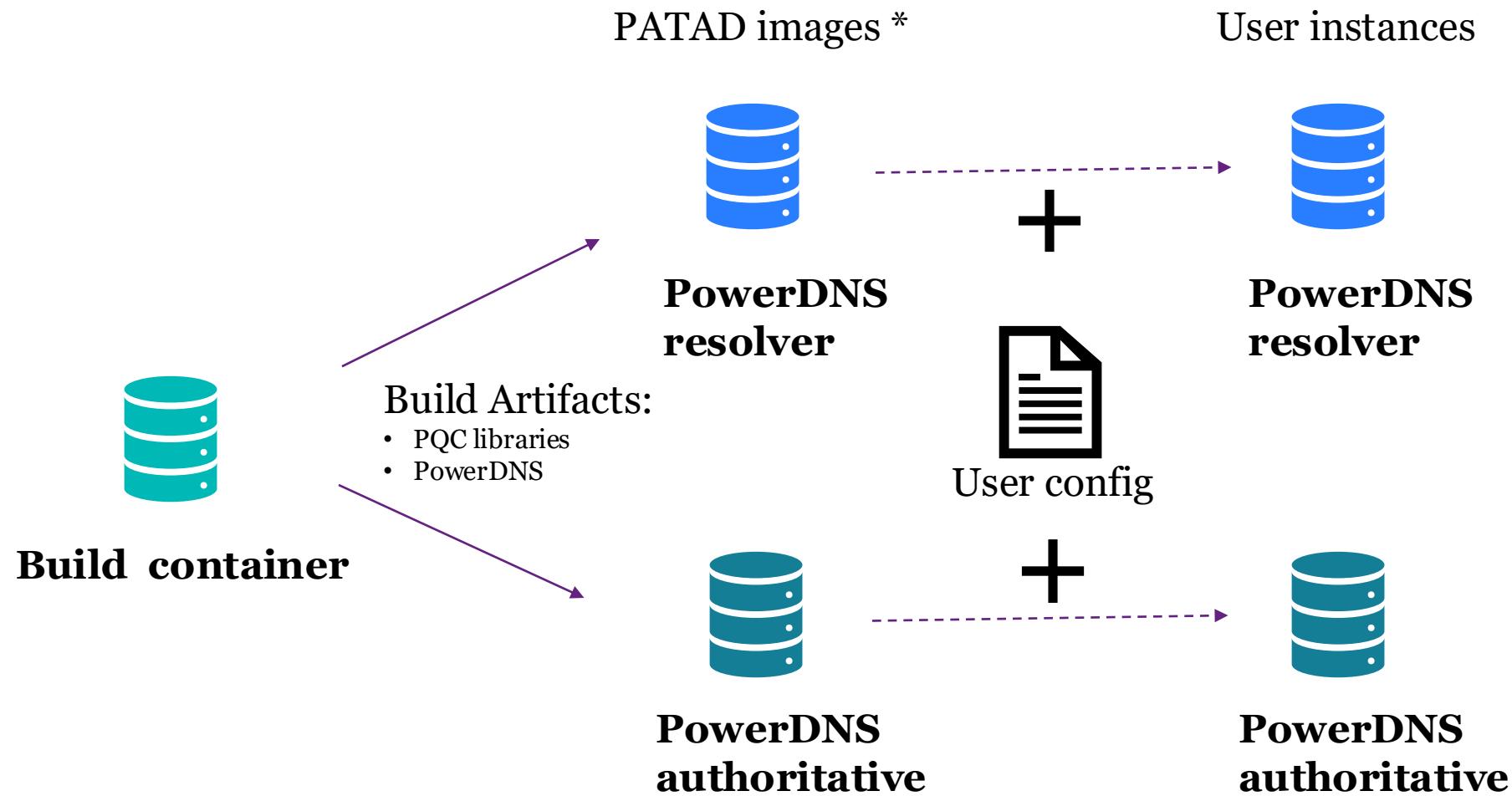


PATAD Testbed

PATAD testbed is available

- Prebuilt docker images plus testbed using docker-compose
 - Specify your own topology.
 - Run your own experiments.
- Supported software:
 - PowerDNS
 - SQIsign-I
 - MAYO-2
 - Falcon-512

Container hierarchy



* PATAD images are provided for amd64 and arm64 architectures

Configuring the testbed

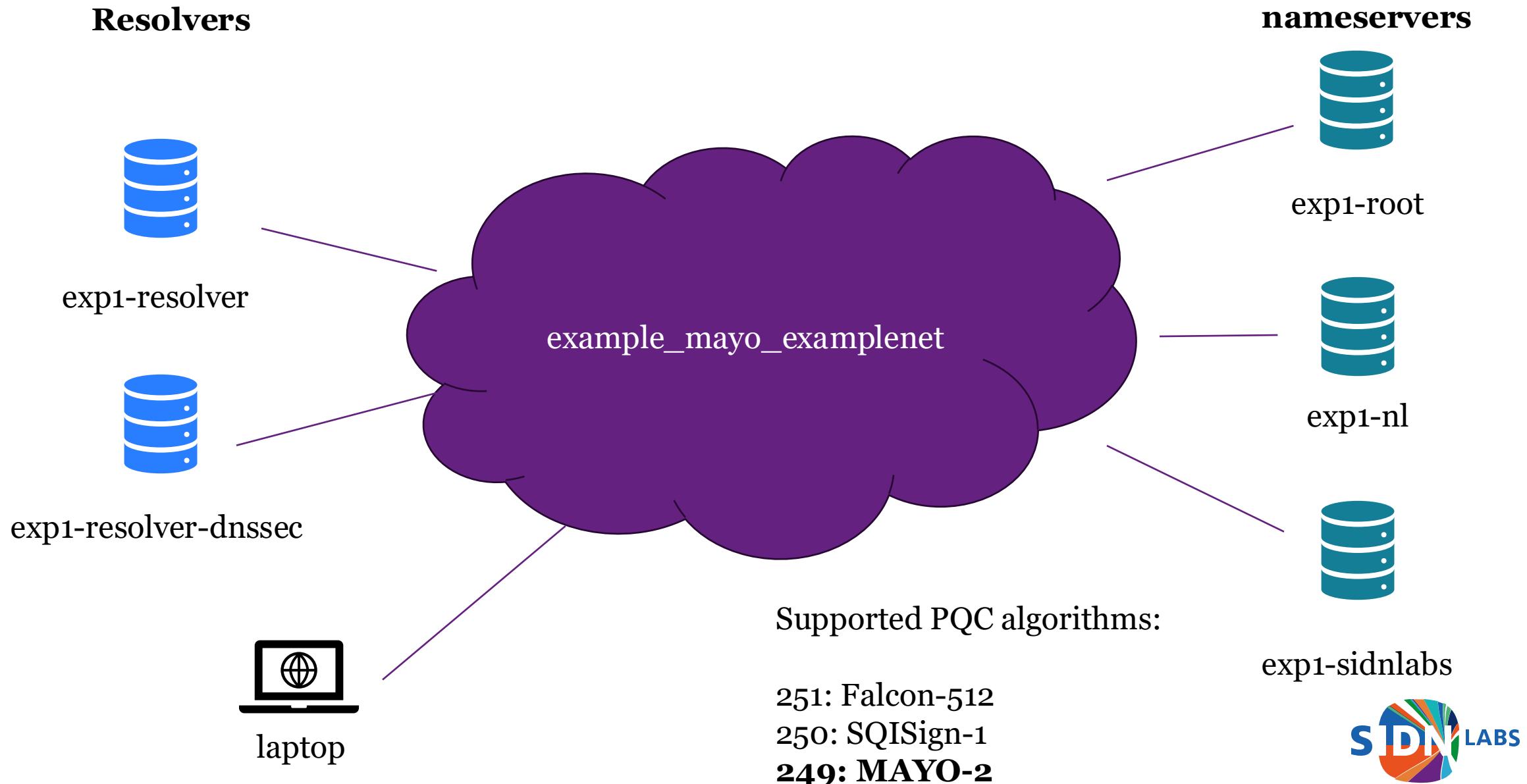
main / pqc-testbed / example /

ElmerLastdrager Initial commit

Name	Last commit message
...	
README.md	Initial commit
docker-compose.yml	Initial commit
generate-testbed.sh	Initial commit
named-nl.conf	Initial commit
named-root.conf	Initial commit
named-sidnlabs.conf	Initial commit
pdns.conf	Initial commit
recursor-dnssec.conf	Initial commit



Testbed “example” overview



Starting the testbed

```
patad$ ./generate-testbed
setting up dnssec on root server
Jul 31 12:26:17 [bindbackend] Done parsing domains, 0 rejected, 1 new, 0 removed
pub: [omitted] 1
Added a KSK with algorithm = 250, active=0
Jul 31 12:26:19 [bindbackend] Done parsing domains, 0 rejected, 1 new, 0 removed
pub: [omitted] 2
Added a ZSK with algorithm = 250, active=0
exporting trust anchor
setting up trust between root and nl
Jul 31 12:26:21 [bindbackend] Done parsing domains, 0 rejected, 1 new, 0 removed
pub: [omitted] 1
Added a ZSK with algorithm = 249, active=1
Jul 31 12:26:21 [bindbackend] Done parsing domains, 0 rejected, 1 new, 0 removed
nl. IN DS 16434 249 2 [omitted] ; ( SHA256 digest )
nl. IN DS 16434 249 4 [omitted] ; ( SHA-384 digest )
.:     parsed into memory at 2024-07-31 12:26:21 +0000
setting up trust between nl and sidnlabs
Jul 31 12:26:21 [bindbackend] Done parsing domains, 0 rejected, 1 new, 0 removed
pub: [omitted] 1
Added a ZSK with algorithm = 251, active=1
Jul 31 12:26:22 [bindbackend] Done parsing domains, 0 rejected, 1 new, 0 removed
sidnlabs.nl. IN DS 11468 251 2 [omitted] ; ( SHA256 digest )
sidnlabs.nl. IN DS 11468 251 4 [omitted] ; ( SHA-384 digest )
nl:     parsed into memory at 2024-07-31 12:26:22 +0000
Forcing root to sign all records
... waiting for nameserver
Finished signing root
Forcing sidnlabs.nl to sign all records
Finished signing sidnlabs.nl
```

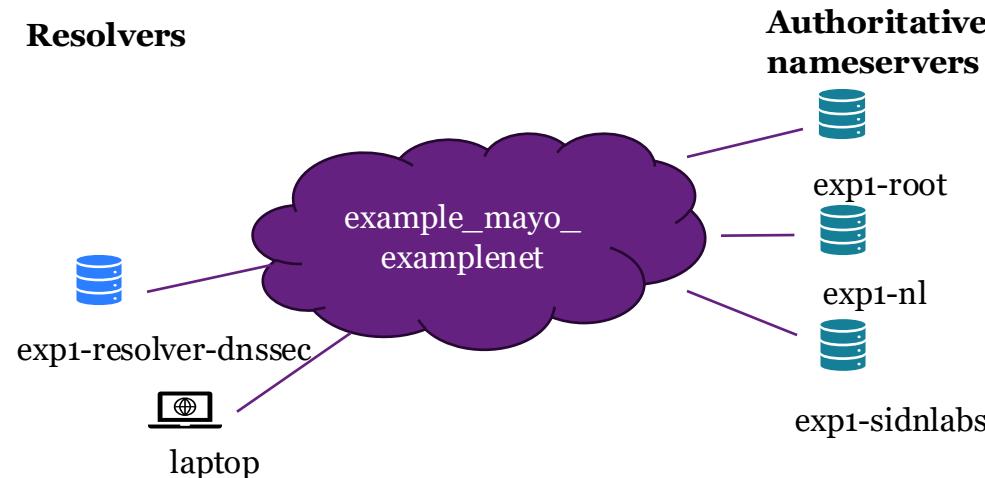
AXFR to force sign the zone



Verifying the testbed

```
patad$ podman ps --format="{{.Names}} {{.State}} \t {{.Ports}}"
```

v2_database_1	running	
v2_apiserver_1	running	127.0.0.1:8000->80/tcp
example_exp1-root_1	running	0.0.0.0:5302->53/tcp, 0.0.0.0:5302->53/udp
example_exp1-nl_1	running	0.0.0.0:5303->53/tcp, 0.0.0.0:5303->53/udp
example_exp1-sidnlabs_1	running	0.0.0.0:5304->53/tcp, 0.0.0.0:5304->53/udp
example_exp1-resolver-dnssec_1	running	0.0.0.0:5311->53/tcp, 0.0.0.0:5311->53/udp



Querying the root authoritative

```
patad$ dig . NS -p 5302 @::1

; <>> DiG 9.18.27 <>> . NS -p 5302 @::1
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 60209
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 5

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags: do; udp: 1232

;; QUESTION SECTION:
.;. IN NS

;; ANSWER SECTION:
. 3600 IN NS s.root-servers.net.
. 3600 IN RRSIG NS 250 0 3600 (
    20240808000000 20240718000000 15317 .
    [omitted] )

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
s.root-servers.net. 3600 IN AAAA fc01::2
s.root-servers.net. 3600 IN RRSIG AAAA 250 3 3600 (
    20240808000000 20240718000000 15317 .
    [omitted] )

;; Query time: 3 msec
;; SERVER: ::1#5302(::1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Jul 31 14:27:08 CEST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 726
```

AA bit set

250 = SQISign-I



Querying the resolver

```
patad$ dig sidnlabs.nl txt -p 5311 @::1

; <>> DiG 9.18.27 <>> sidnlabs.nl txt -p 5311 @::1
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 31760
;; flags: qr rd ra ad; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags: do; udp: 512

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;sidnlabs.nl.           IN TXT

;; ANSWER SECTION:
sidnlabs.nl.          3600 IN  TXT "This is the sidnlabs.nl zone"
sidnlabs.nl.          3600 IN  RRSIG TXT 251 2 3600 (
                           20240808000000 20240718000000 11468 sidnlabs.nl.
                           [omitted] )

;; Query time: 57 msec
;; SERVER: ::1#5311(::1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Jul 31 14:27:19 CEST 2024
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 783

patad$
```

AD bit set

251 = Mayo-2



Running PQC testbed yourself

<https://patad.sidnlabs.nl>

<https://github.com/SIDN/pqc-testbed>

PowerDNS with PQC patches:

[https://github.com/SIDN/pdns/tree/
master-pqc-20240606](https://github.com/SIDN/pdns/tree/master-pqc-20240606)

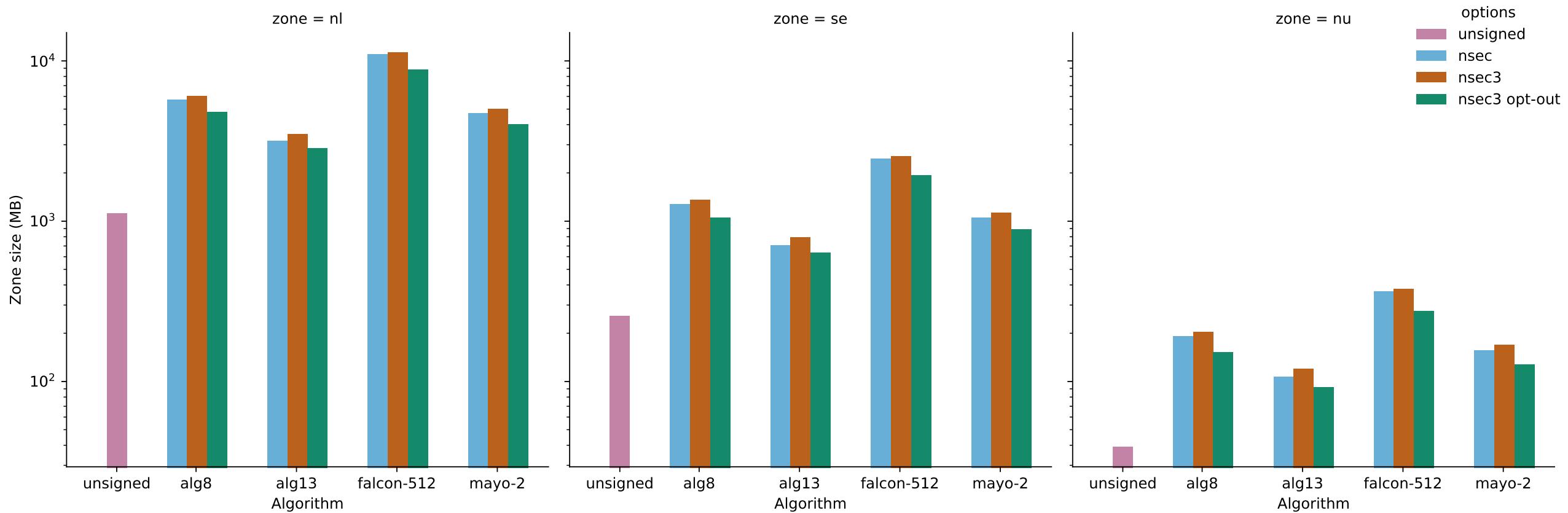


Measurements

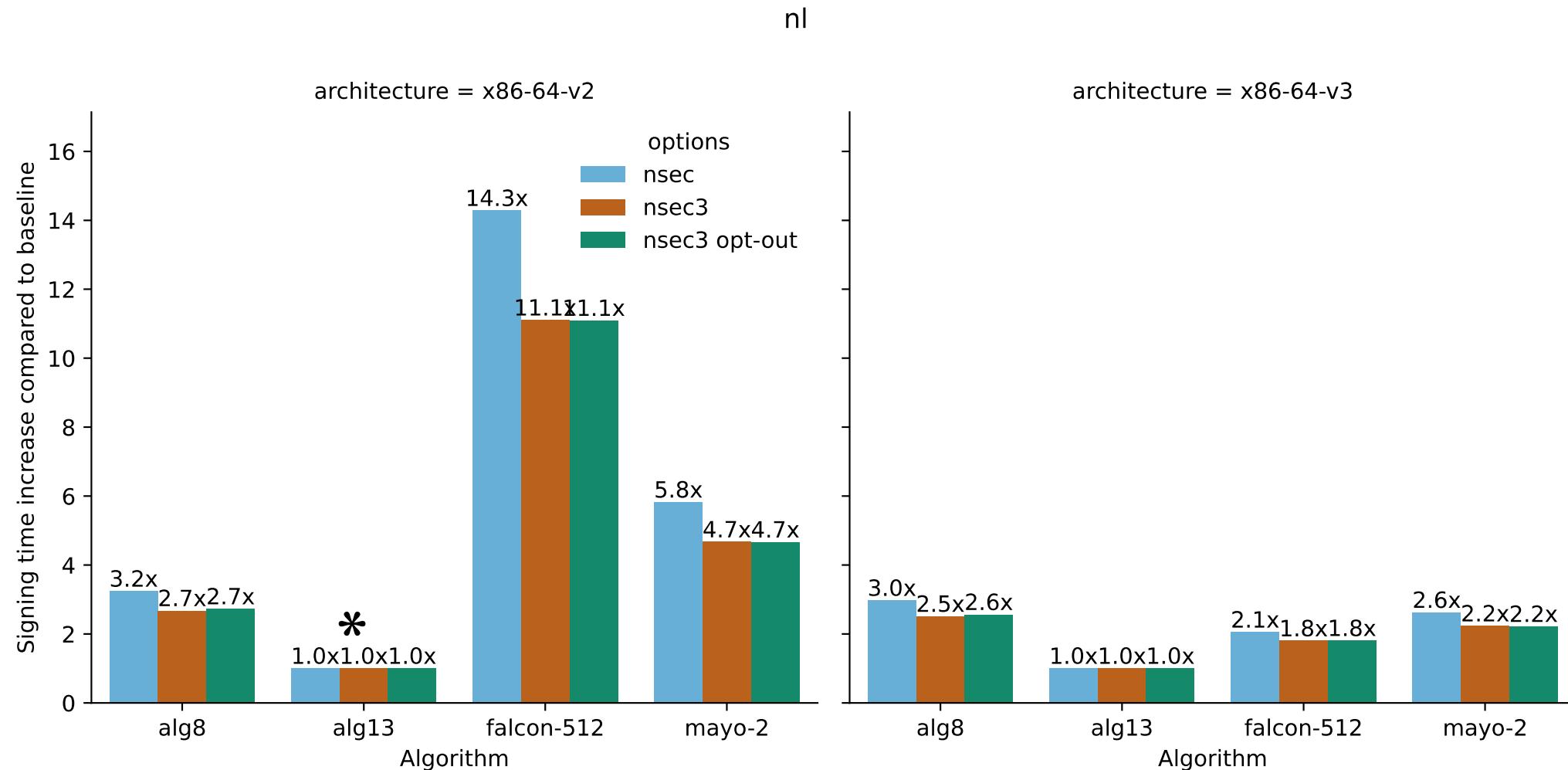
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Zonefile sizes and increase

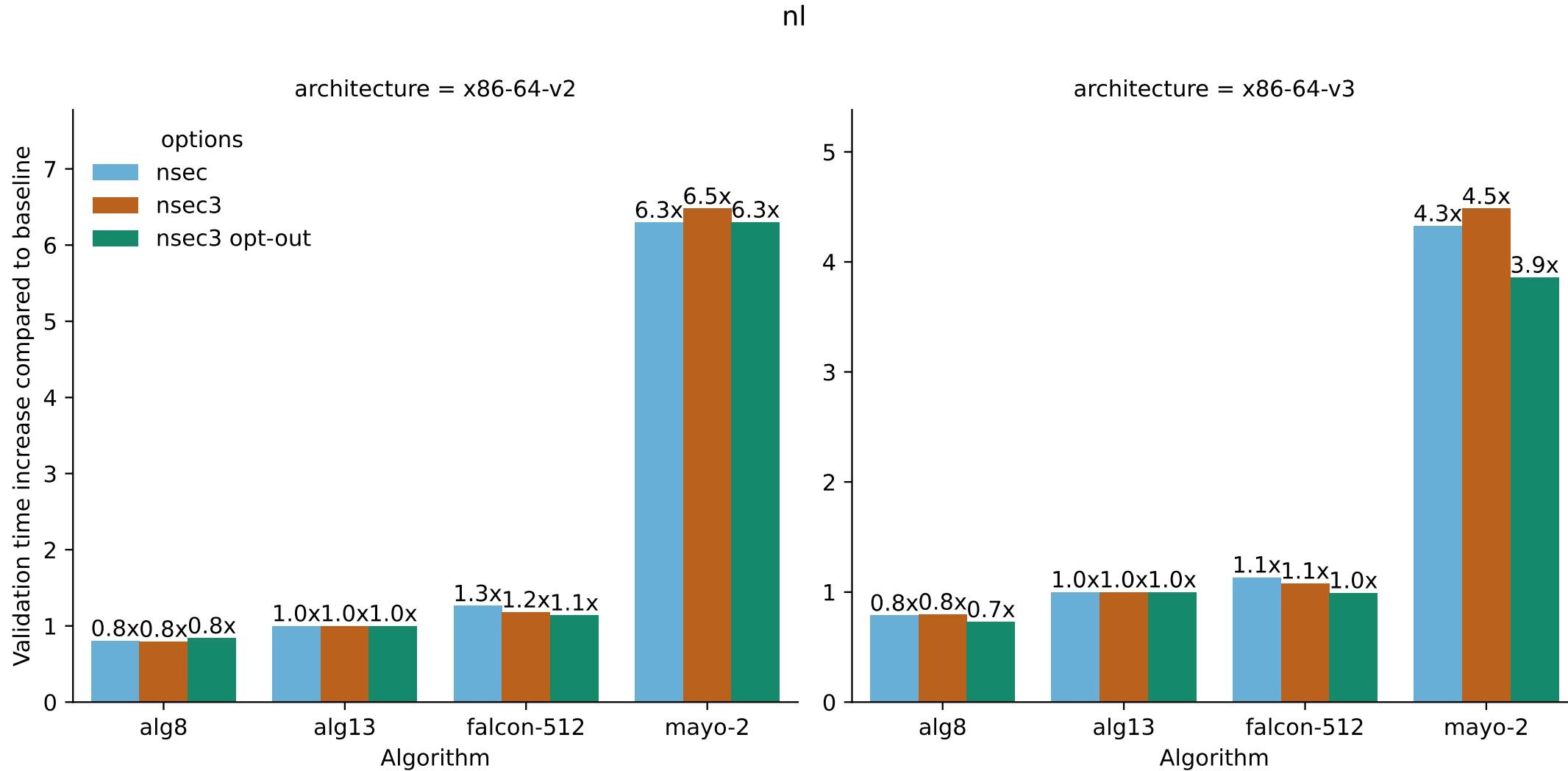


Zone signing times of .nl relative to algorithm 13



- 1.0x approx 1,5 hours of signing using dnspython

Validation time of .nl (full zone) relative to algorithm 13



Conclusions

Falcon-512

- ✓ Larger zone size
- ✓ Zone signing times below alg8
- ✓ Validation time comparable to alg13
- ⚠ Large signature 10x larger than alg13 (but below threshold)

Mayo-2

- ✓ Smaller zone size
- ✓ Zone Signing times below alg8, slightly higher than falcon512
- ⚠ Validation takes much (4x) longer than alg13 (and alg8)
- ✓ Signature size comparable to alg13

Demo



PATAD testbed demo / query explorer

www.example.nl PQC Analyze Reset

```
graph LR; Client((Client)) --> Resolver((Resolver)); Resolver <--> ANS((Authoritative Nameservers))
```

Client → Resolver ← Authoritative Nameservers

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Contacting resolver

The client contacted the selected resolver: [fc01::100]

The question that was asked: what is the IP address of www.example.nl?

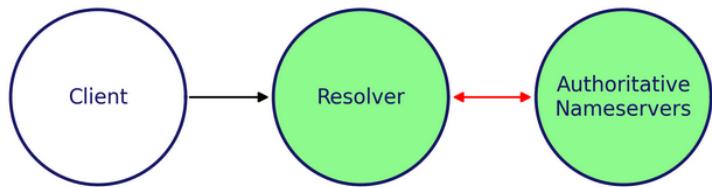
Connection to resolver is **secured** with PQC using DoH with ML-KEM/Kyber.

After this, the resolver will start searching for the answer.

PATAD testbed demo / query explorer

DEMO: post-quantum algorithms in DNSSEC

www.example.nl PQC Analyze Reset



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Next

The root (.) lists all top-level-domains (TLDs) and is the starting point of DNS. In DNSSEC, the root is the trust anchor for validating the chain of trust. The servers are run by many organisations.

DNS query 1



DNSSEC: obtain pubkey



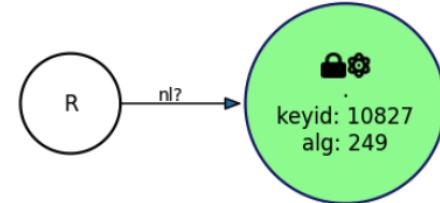
DNSSEC: delegation



Nameserver for query	.
Query sent	nl.
Transport layer	UDP
DNSSEC	signed
Packet size	287 bytes

Type	DNSKEY
zsk	10827 MAYO-2 (249)
ksk	19828 MAYO-2 (249)
Transport layer	UDP
DNSSEC	signed
Packet size	11260 bytes

Type	DS
Key type	35292 MAYO-2 (249)
Key type	35292 MAYO-2 (249)
Transport layer	UDP
DNSSEC	signed
Packet size	370 bytes



Next steps for us.

Work together with SURF and UT to further Measure impact on DNSSEC signing and resolvers: validation timings, response times, packet sizes

Implement and Investigate other Round 2 candidate algorithms:

- SQIsign variant SQIsign2D-West
- SNOVA (24, 5, 4), UOV (Ip-pkc)

Look into other solutions for DNSSEC to support PQC such as merkle-trees and MTL-mode

Questions?