

Intro to DNA

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Domain

Name

Assertions

- Delegate hosting your domain?
- Typical X.509 identities are not enough
 - Secrecy/liability of private keys
 - Scale

Dramatis Personæ

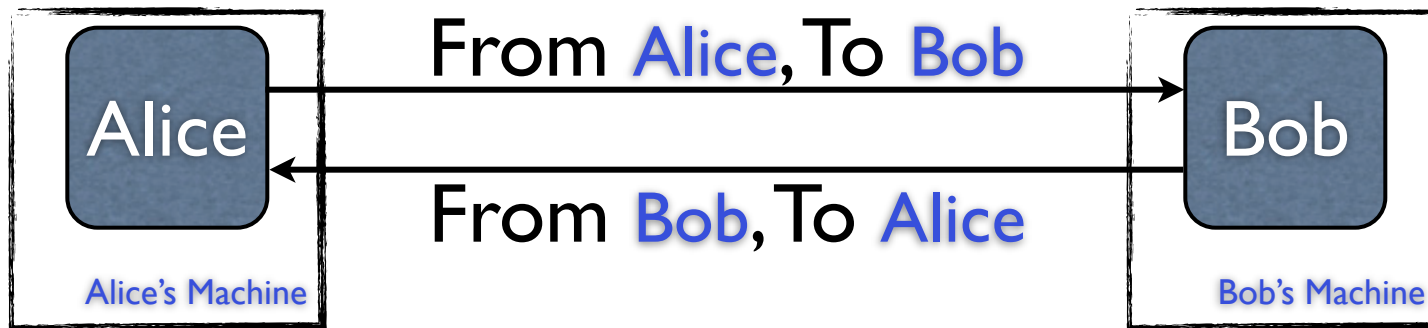
- Alice owns `alice.example`,
running an XMPP server
- Bob owns `bob.example`,
running an XMPP server
- Cho owns `cho.example`,
running a hosting provider for XMPP
- Dho owns `dho.example`,
running a hosting provider for XMPP

Note: “own” is shorthand for both controlling the DNS for the domain and being able to get a widely-trusted CA to sign a cert for you with that domain name in it.

Alice talks to Bob (today)

- Alice and Bob host their own XMPP servers on their own machines
- SRV, X.509 tie identity to each end of a connection
- One connection each way
- Each check “from” addresses to

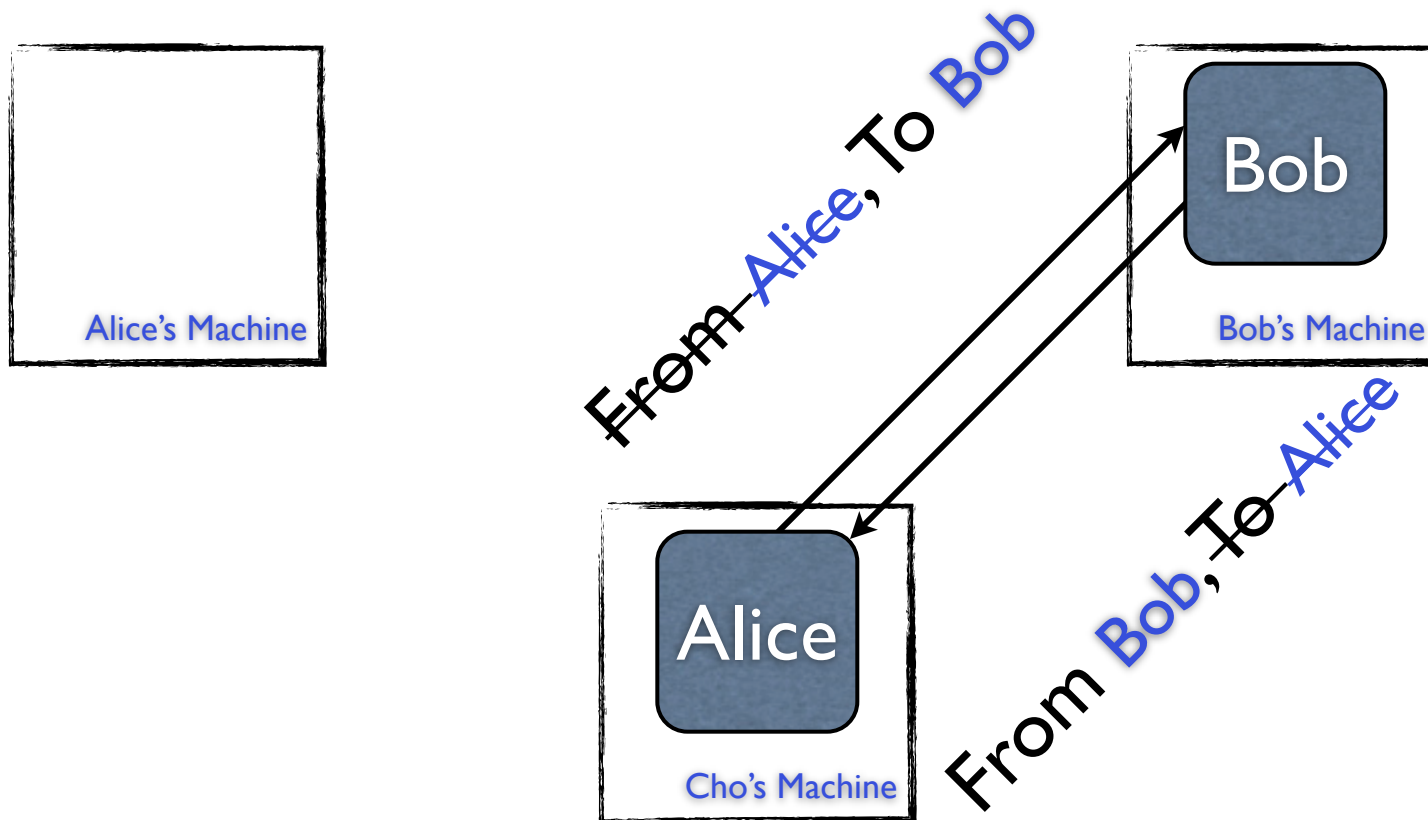
Today



Alice Decides to Host with Cho

- Alice trusts Cho to protect her data, *within reason*
- Alice points her SRV to Cho's machine
- Alice's private key?
 - Cho doesn't want it (potential liability)
 - Alice doesn't want to give it (secret)

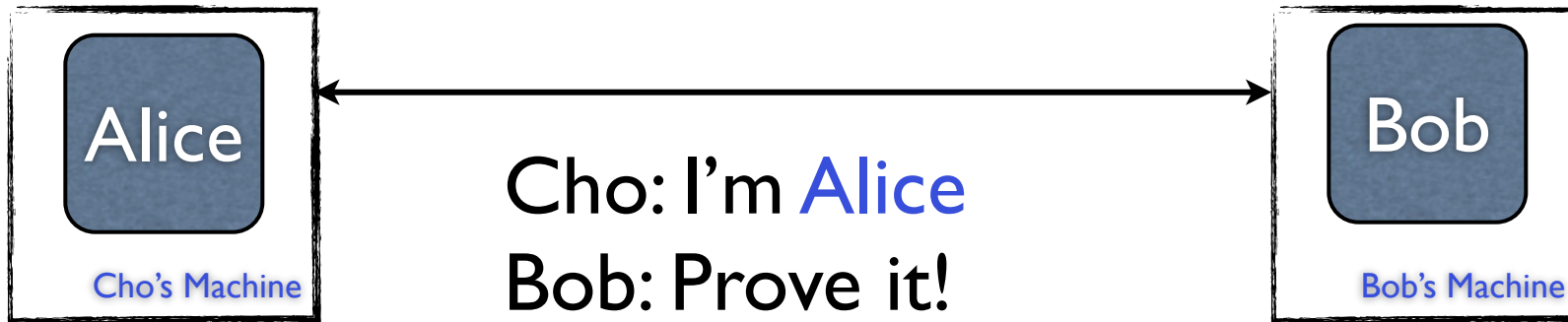
Today, with hosting



DNA: Alice gives Cho a “Proof”

- Safe for Cho to hold
- Proves to Bob that Alice trusts Cho
- First proof defined is Attribute Certificates
- Proofs are extensible

DNA



Cho: I'm **Alice**

Bob: Prove it!

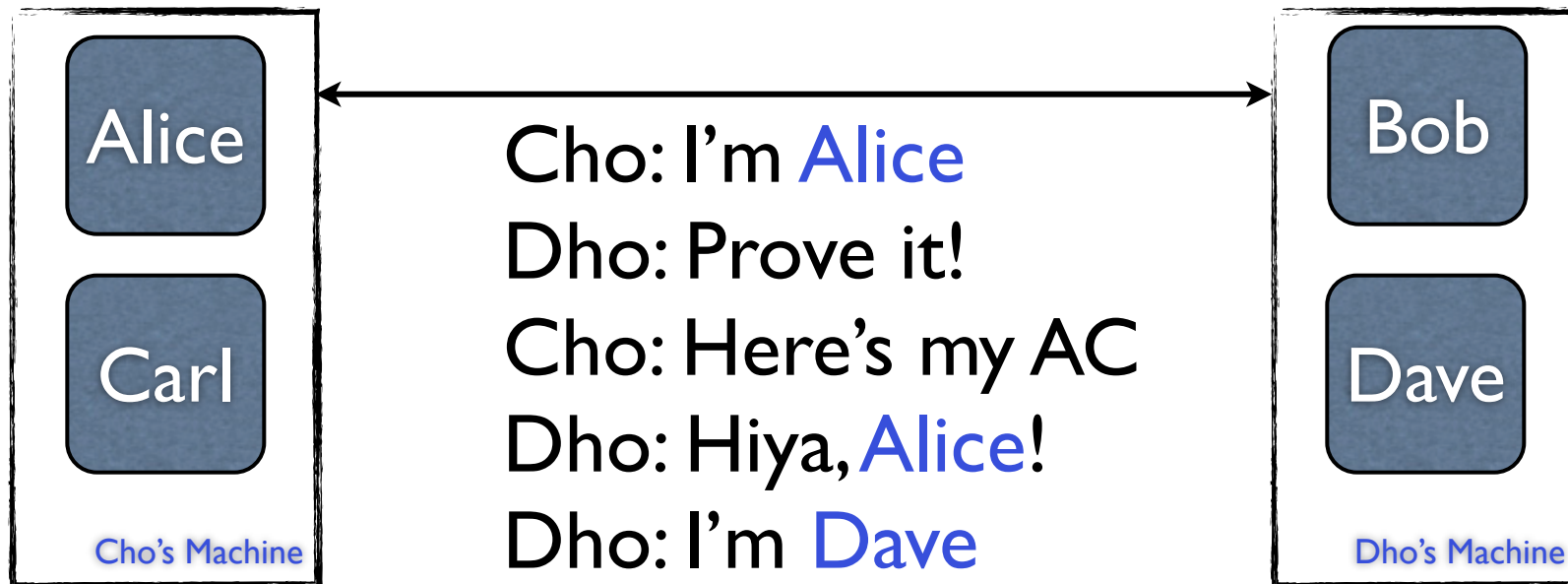
Cho: Here's my AC

Bob: Hiya, **Alice**!

Bob Decides to Host with Dho

- Without DNA:
 - Two sockets per domain pair
 - Remember: identity tied to connection
- Cho and Dho both host many domains
 - Example: $10k * 10k * 2 = \mathbf{200M}$ sockets!
 - >one should be deployment choice

DNA: Scale



Deployment Choice

