

DNS privacy problem statement

Peter Koch - DENIC & Stéphane Bortzmeyer - AFNIC

dnsop - IETF 89 - London

An actual DNS query reveals:

- 1 Who is requesting (yes, I know, the status of the source IP address is complicated. . .)
- 2 What is requested (the QNAME)

It may defeat, at least partially, some security measures (such as **HTTPS**)

QNAME is revealing

- 1 `www.political-party.example` ← Sensitive information
- 2 `_bittorrent-tracker._tcp.domain.example` ← MPAA may be interested
- 3 `le-pc-de-pascal.domain.example` ← Personal information
- 4 PGP keys in DNS (indexed by user's email, see DANE WG) ← More personal information

Who can listen?

- 1 Name servers (both recursors and authoritative) sysadmins.
“Enablers” in RFC 6973 parlance.
- 2 Third-parties sniffing the cable

We need solutions for “on the wire” and “on the server”.

May require different solutions

- 1 Client machine \leftrightarrow full resolver (no caching to protect you) (you talk only to a few resolvers)
- 2 Resolver \leftrightarrow auth. name server (some protection because of caching and relaying by the resolver) (needs scalability)