

Release of getdns-0.1.0

DNSOPS, IETF 89

getdns core team

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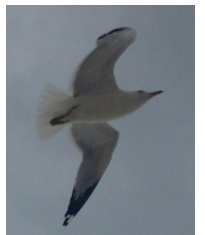
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Melinda Shore, No Mountain Software

Outline

- Background: getdns-api spec
- Open source implementation
- Major features of this release
- Coming soon



Background of getdns-api

- Paul Hoffman edited as an app-oriented DNS API, first publication April 2013. His slide from APPAREA, IETF 86:
 - “Fully asynchronous,* has multiple ways of using DNSSEC, supports new DNS types”
 - Expanded points
 - Default async
 - Eased leveraging of DANE, DNSSEC, SRV, etc
 - Extensible
- Updated getdns-api February 2014
 - Extensive discussions during the implementation

Acknowledgements

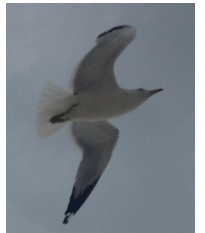
- Paul Hoffman, along with the original getdns-api design group, and the denizens of the getdns-api mailing list
- Matt Larson, who first envisioned this open source project

Open Source Implementation

- Two research labs, Verisign Labs and NLnet Labs, with long-standing interest in enabling DNS innovation and DNS-supported security
 - Also on team: OSS development and QA engineers
- Open source implementation in C with BSD-New license
 - <https://github.com/getdnsapi/getdns>
- Overview site
 - <https://getdnsapi.net>
 - Downloads and documentation available
 - https note – best with DANE TLSA

Dependencies

- Are linked outside the build tree, with configure finding them
- We strive to minimize them
- Current set
 - libldns and libunbound from Nlnet Labs (libldns requires openssl headers and libraries)
 - libexpat
 - libidn from FSF, version 1
- Packagers are at work - as of IETF 89
 - brew – formula exists
 - RHEL – in review
 - https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=1070510



Major features of this release

- Works with a variety of event loops, each built as a separate shared library
 - Details in wiki of the github repo
 - libevent
 - libev
 - libuv
- DNSSEC support fully implemented with well-tested Unbound at base
- Platforms as of IETF 89
 - RHEL/CentOS, MacOS
 - Soon to drop: FreeBSD, iOS (now rough but usable)
 - Windows, Android in view



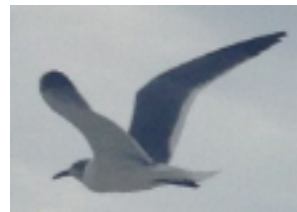
DNSSEC in the API and implementation

- DNSSEC validation is off by default for stub mode (by design group consensus), but easy to turn on – use of extensions defined in API
 - `dnssec_return_status`
 - `dnssec_return_only_secure`
 - `dnssec_return_validation_chain`
- The API spec allows enabling DNSSEC on a per-request basis via setting the `dnssec_return_status` extension. For convenience, the implementation provides a means to enable this extension for every request in a given context
 - Documented in [getdnsapi repo community wiki](#)



Coming soon

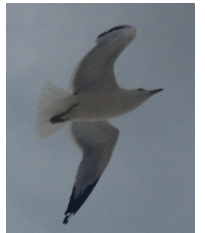
- Planned series of updates (0.1.1, 0.1.2, ...) along with more platforms
 - Several fixes ready, plus a patch was contributed by community the day after the release.
- Language bindings
 - Soon after IETF 89: [github/getdnsapi/getdns-python](https://github.com/getdnsapi/getdns-python)
 - TBA: Node.js
 - TBA: Java
 - Join in!
- Release 0.1.0 hasn't implemented all of spec yet
 - MDNS and NetBIOS namespaces – included in spec
 - DNS search suffixes – `getdns_context_set_append_name`, `getdns_context_set_suffix` – following DNSOP discussions...
 - `GETDNS_TRANSPORT_TCP_ONLY_KEEP_CONNECTIONS_OPEN`
 - Full set of EDNS(0) and OPT extensions
 - Full list in README



API examples – getdns_general()

- Some API examples are included for Extra Reading
- `getdns_general` is typical of public entry points
- Handle arbitrary resource record types

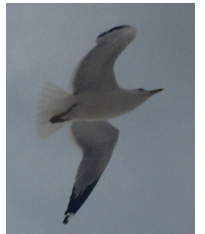
```
getdns_return_t  
getdns_general(  
    getdns_context_t      context,  
    const char            *name,  
    uint16_t              request_type,  
    struct getdns_dict     *extensions,  
    void                  *userarg,  
    getdns_transaction_t  *transaction_id,  
    getdns_callback_t     callbackfn  
);
```



API examples - getdns_address()

- Handles requests by host name
- Always returns both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
- Uses all name spaces from the context

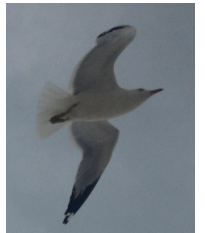
```
getdns_return_t  
getdns_address(  
    getdns_context_t      context,  
    const char            *name,  
    struct getdns_dict     *extensions,  
    void                  *userarg,  
    getdns_transaction_t  *transaction_id,  
    getdns_callback_t      callbackfn  
);
```



API examples - getdns_hostname()

- Accepts either IPv4 or IPv6 address

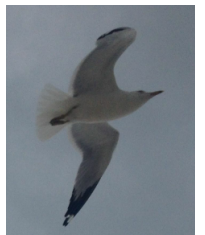
```
getdns_return_t  
getdns_hostname(  
    getdns_context_t      context,  
    struct getdns_dict     *address,  
    struct getdns_dict     *extensions,  
    void                  *userarg,  
    getdns_transaction_t   *transaction_id,  
    getdns_callback_t      callbackfn  
);
```



API examples - getdns_service()

- Returns the relevant SRV information

```
getdns_return_t  
getdns_service(  
    getdns_context_t      context,  
    const char             *name,  
    struct getdns_dict     *extensions,  
    void                   *userarg,  
    getdns_transaction_t  *transaction_id,  
    getdns_callback_t      callbackfn  
);
```



Questions?

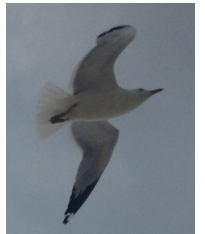
Most answers will be found at

getdnsapi.net

and

github.com/getdnsapi

Backup Material



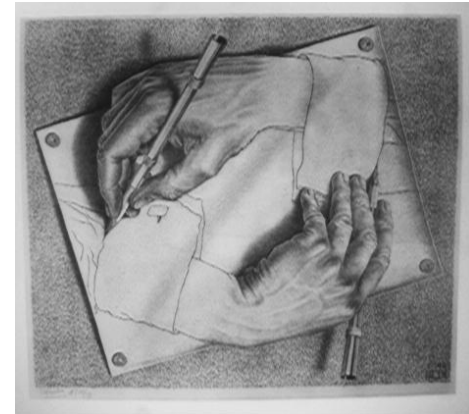
One API, two modes

- Stub resolver

- Often implemented via local library (e.g. libresolv)
- Provides entry points for applications (e.g. gethostbyname)
- Relies on a recursive name server
- May not cache, but may implement e.g. single local cache

- Recursive Resolver

- Typically receives DNS requests via wire protocol
 - Iterates on behalf of clients
 - Typically leverages caching
- getdns-api context controls which of these (2 modes)
 - When DNSSEC is enabled for stub mode, the stub can iterate just DNSSEC validation on its own behalf



Stub resolver in DNS ecosystem

