Accepting full resolver certificate
draft-sonoda-dnsp-dnsop-accept-certificate-00

Abstract

Full service resolver uses x509 certificate to provide DNS over
TLS[RFC7858] DNS over DTLS [RFC8094]. This memo describes How to
accept this certificate.

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1. Method of using TLSA record - TLSA style

1.1. full service resolver certificate

The certificate common name can be decided freely. Must add full service resolver ip addresses to Subject Alternative Name [RFC5280]. Add TLSA record [RFC7218] of the certificate to full resolver service IP address reverse name. The TLSA record MUST validate DNSSec.

1.2. accepting full service resolver certificate

Stub resolver begins the TLS handshake and receives Full resolver certificate. If Full service resolver ip not include Subject Alternative Name, Stub resolver deny this certificate. Stub resolver requests TLSA record of full resolver service IP address reverse name and validates the TLSA recedes itself using. This process can use not safety Server. If the TLSA recedes are not validate, Stub resolver deny this certificate. If the TLSA recedes are secure and The TLSA recedes include recede of handshake certificate, Stub resolver can accept this certificate.

1.3. Distribution and update root trust anchor

Root trust anchor distribution and update SHOULD update by OS periodic update.

2. Method of using TLS-PKI - HTTPS style

2.1. full service resolver certificate

The certificate common name can be decided freely. Must add full service resolver ip addresses to Subject Alternative Name [RFC5280].

2.2. accepting full service resolver certificate

Stub resolver begins the TLS handshake and receives Full resolver certificate. If Full service resolver ip not include Subject Alternative Name, Stub resolver deny this certificate. The certificate is trusted by root certificate, Stub resolver can accept this certificate.

3. Operational Considerations

Case of DNSSec chains ot trust is break, TLSA style can’t accept new certificate.
4. Security Considerations

Attack create certificate of full resolver service IP address reverse name, HTTPS style can MIM attack.

5. Normative References


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