

# DOH, OR DON'T?

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# AGENDA

- DNS-Privacy
- DoH/DoT/DoQ
- The Dilemma
- Summary

# ABOUT ME?

Carsten Strotmann

[dnsworkshop.de](https://dnsworkshop.de)

DNS(SEC)/DANE/DHCP/IPv6 trainer and supporter

RIPE/IETF

# PRIVACY IN DNS?

- in recent years, the IETF has expanded the DNS protocol with privacy features
  - DNS-over-TLS (transport encryption between DNS client and DNS resolver)
  - DNS-over-HTTPS (transport encryption between DNS client and DNS resolver)
  - QNAME Minimization (less metadata in DNS)
  - EDNS-Padding (*hiding* of DNS data in encrypted connections)

# THE NEED FOR MORE DNS PRIVACY

- a study presented at IETF 105 during the Applied Networking Research Workshop in July 2019 found that
  - 8.5 % of networks (AS) intercept DNS queries (27.9% in China)
  - (today) most queries are answered un-altered
- but the situation might change, intercept server might change DNS answers

# ENCRYPTED TRANSPORT FOR DNS

- Terminology
  - Do53 = **DNS-over-Port53** - classic DNS (UDP/TCP port 53)
  - DoT = **DNS-over-TLS** - TLS as the transport for DNS
  - DoH = **DNS-over-HTTPS** - HTTPS as the transport for DNS
  - DoQ = **DNS-over-QUIC** - QUIC as the transport for DNS
  - DoC = **DNS-over-Cloud** - DNS resolution via cloud services (Google, Q9, Cloudflare ...)

# PERFORMANCE OF DOT/DOH (1/2)

- with TLS 1.3 performance of DoT/DoH is quite good
- with established connections, performance can be similar to DNS-over-UDP due to
  - Pipelining
  - TCP fast open
  - 0-RTT resume
- on connections with packet loss, DoT/DoH can be faster and more reliable than Do53!
- not all implementations are fully optimized

# PERFORMANCE OF DOT/DOH (2/2)

- Mozilla found that in lossy networks DoH can be faster and more reliable than Do53
- The study "Analyzing the Costs (and Benefits) of DNS, DoT, and DoH for the Modern Web" presented at Applied Networking Research Workshop July 2019 confirms that finding

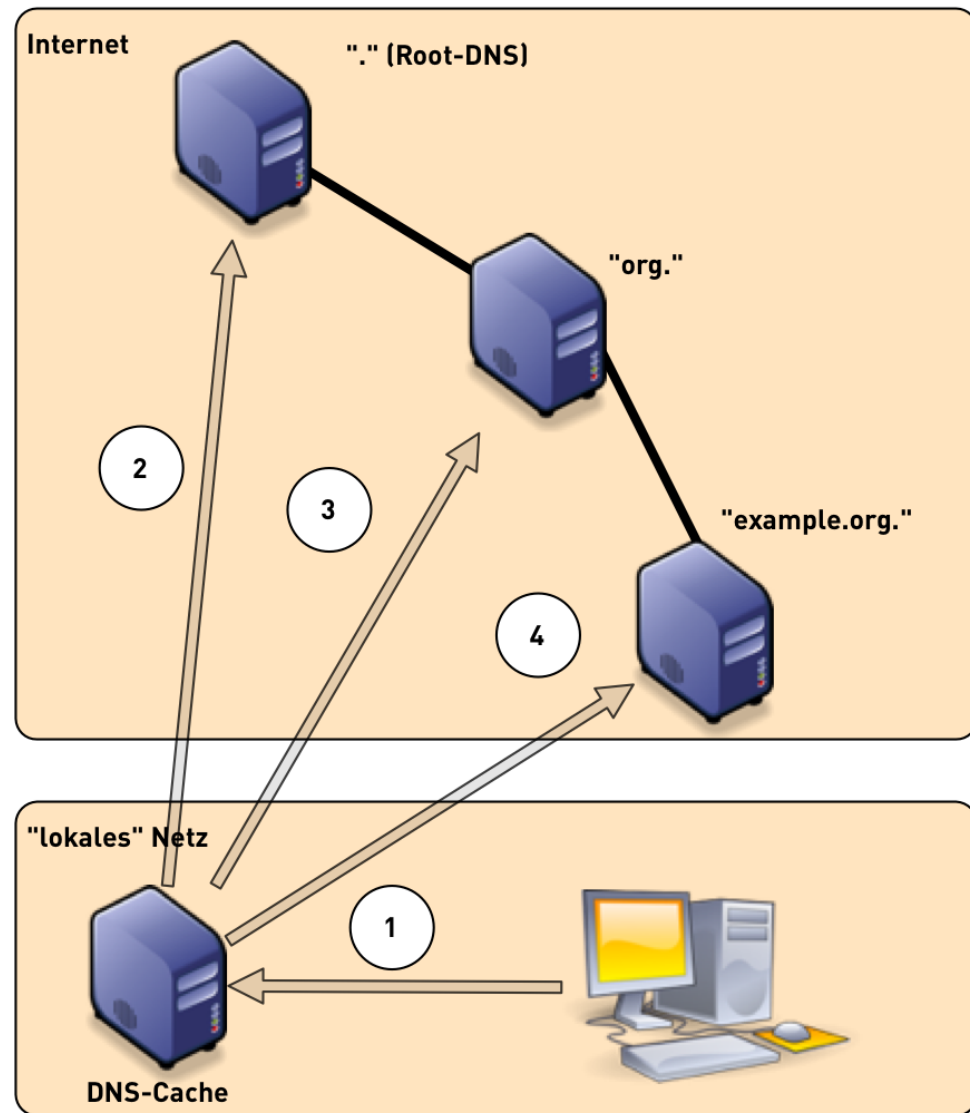
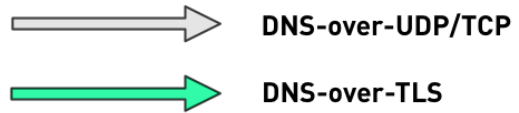


# DOT - DNS-OVER-TLS

- RFC 7858 "Specification for DNS over Transport Layer Security (TLS)"
- DNS wireformat over TLS over TCP
- Port 853 (TCP)
- Encryption and Authentication (Internet PKI or via DANE)

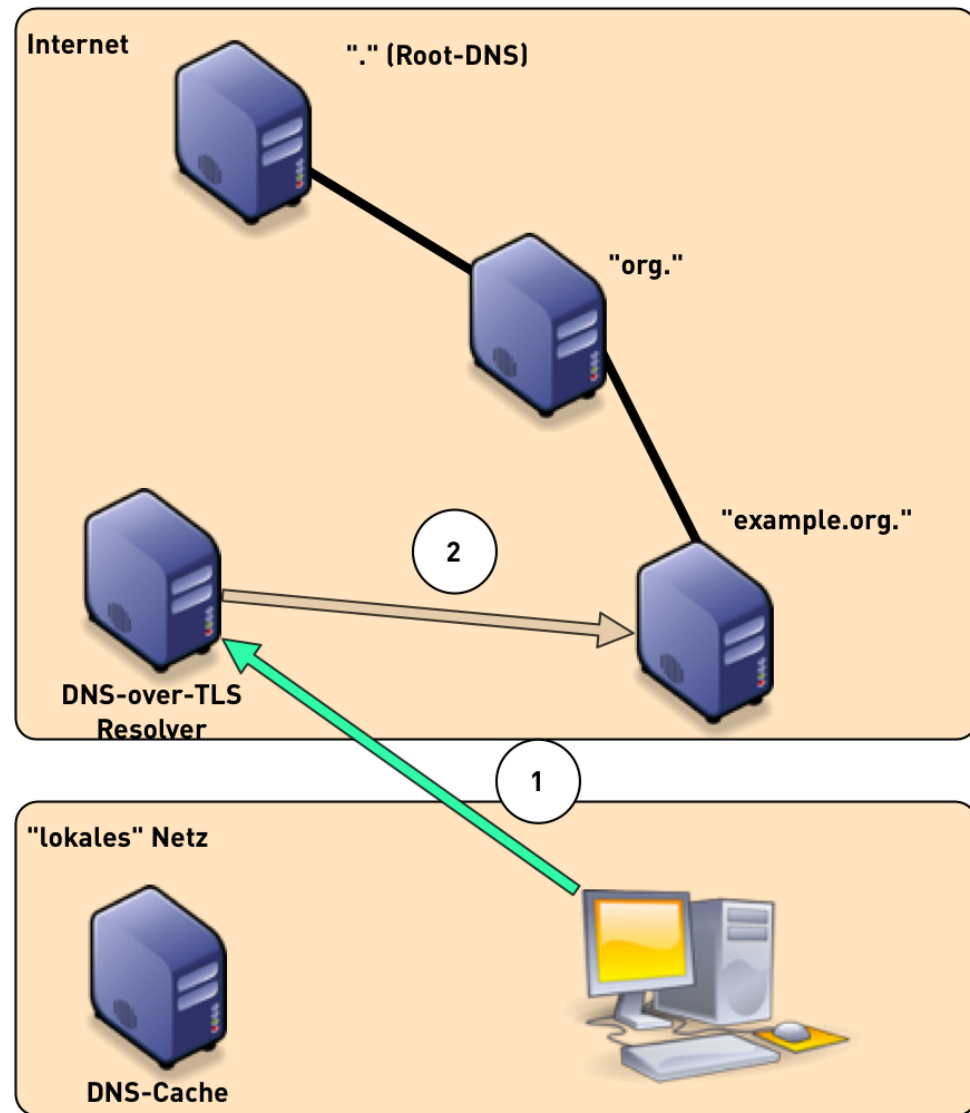
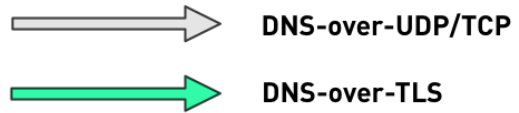
# DNS-OVER-TLS (1/3)

## klassische DNS Auflösung



# DNS-OVER-TLS (2/3)

## DNS Auflösung mit DNS-over-TLS



# DNS-OVER-TLS (3/3)

— [RFC 8484](#)

— [RFC 8485](#)

— [RFC 8486](#)

— [RFC 8487](#)

— [RFC 8488](#)

— [RFC 8489](#)

— [RFC 8490](#)

— [RFC 8491](#)

— [RFC 8492](#)

— [RFC 8493](#)

— [RFC 8494](#)

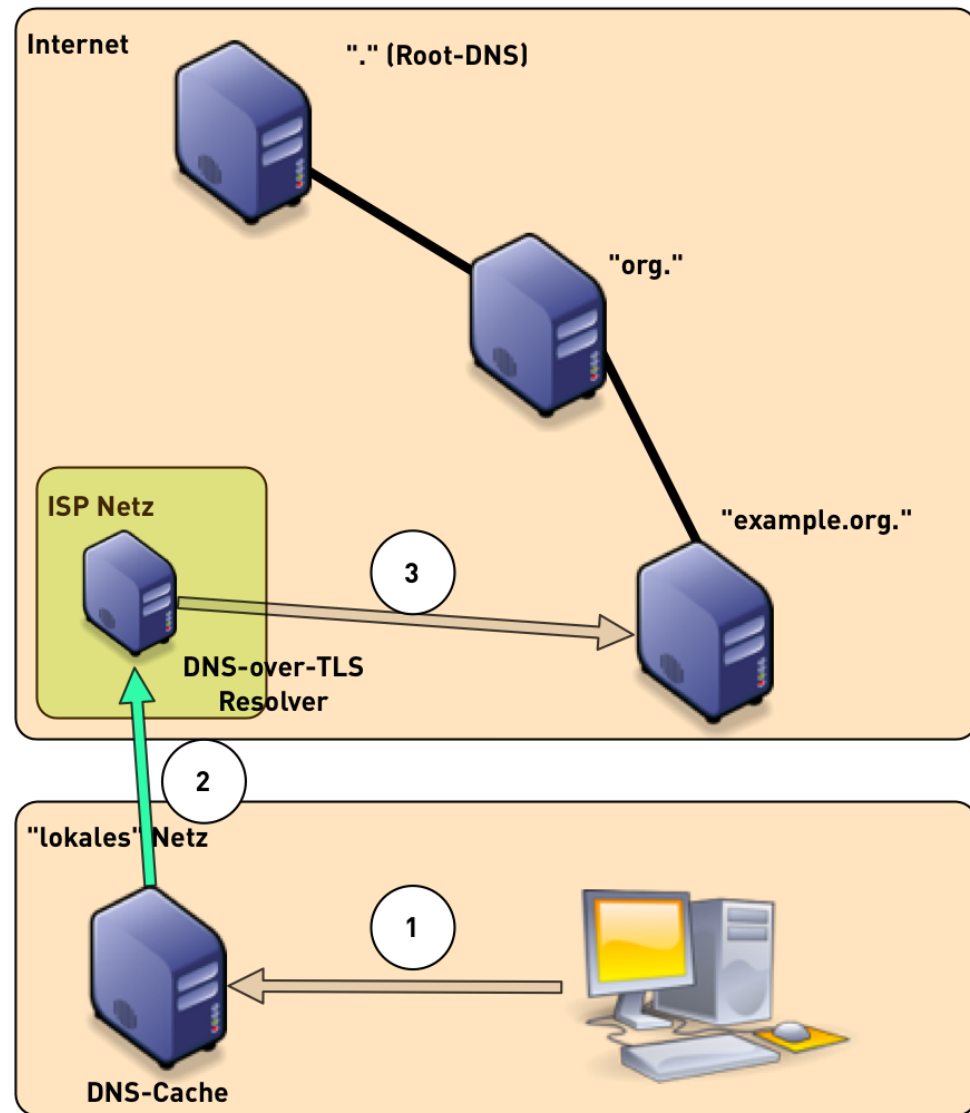
— [RFC 8495](#)

— [RFC 8496](#)

— [RFC 8497](#)

— [RFC 8498](#)

## DNS Auflösung mit DNS-over-TLS Forwarding zum Provider



# DNS-OVER-TLS MODES

- DNS-over-TLS can be operated in two modes
  - **opportunistic** - try TLS authentication, but still use server in case authentication fails
  - **strict** - only use server if there are no errors in the TLS connection



# DNS-OVER-TLS OPERATORS

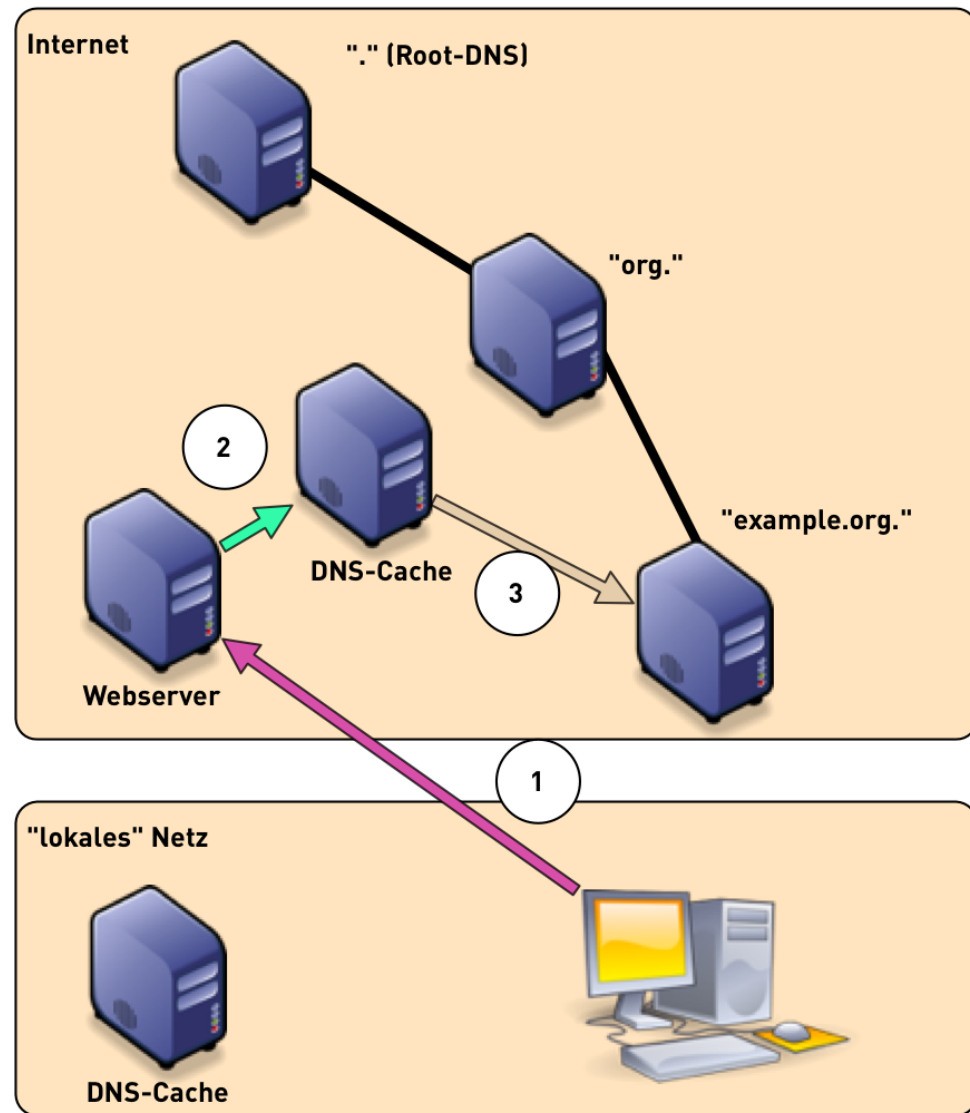
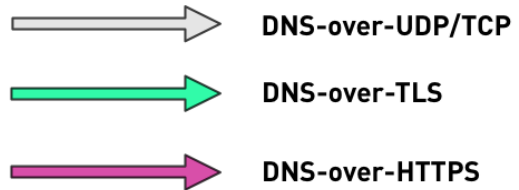
- Operator
  - Cloudflare/APNIC Resolver (1.1.1.1)
  - Quad9 Resolver (9.9.9.9)
  - SurfNET
  - Digitalcourage (talk to them @camp)
  - Verisign
  - Google (8.8.8.8)
  - viele unabhängige DNS-Resolver

# DOH - DNS OVER HTTP(S)

- RFC 8484 *DNS Queries over HTTPS (DoH)* (P. Hoffman, ICANN and P. McManus, Mozilla)  
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8484>
- DNS HTTP-Format over HTTPS over TCP, Port 443 (HTTP/2)
- URL: <https://server/dns-query{?dns}>"
- Encryption, Authentication and Cloaking

# DOH - DNS-OVER-HTTPS

## DNS Auflösung mit DNS-over-HTTPS



# DOH TIMELINE

- IETF 100 - November 2017 - *DNS over HTTP(S)* (DoH) workinggroup started:  
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/doh/about/>
- IETF 101 - March 2018 - work on *DNS Queries over HTTPS* finished, start of *working group last call* (WGGLC) in April 2018
- October 2018 - RFC 8484 published

# DNS-OVER-HTTPS AND IDS/NETWORK-FILTER

Quote from RFC 8484:

*Operational Considerations [...] Filtering or inspection systems that rely on unsecured transport of DNS will not function in a DNS over HTTPS environment due to the confidentiality and integrity protection provided by TLS.*

# DOH IN FIREFOX (1/3)

- Firefox 61+ (manual switch)
- Firefox TRR Konfigurations Optionen

|            | Hostname              | Family | TRR  | Addresses   | Expires (Seconds) |
|------------|-----------------------|--------|------|---|-------------------|
| HTTP       | media.essen.de        | ipv4   | true | 185.150.49.10                                     | 5204              |
|            | www.pantz.org         | ipv4   | true | 2600:3c03::f03c:91ff:fe93:9678<br>23.92.19.75     | 59725             |
| Sockets    | www.froscon.de        | ipv4   | true | 5.9.196.91  | 3119              |
|            | www.essen.de          | ipv4   | true | 185.150.49.10                                     | 5202              |
| DNS        | media.buchhandlung.de | ipv4   | true | 194.195.8.220                                     | 36634             |
|            | www.froscon.de        | ipv4   | true | 5.9.196.91<br>2a01:4f8:161:7ffd:f055:c0:f323:c391 | 3119              |
| WebSockets | www.forth-ev.de       | ipv4   | true | 85.214.243.249                                    | 75602             |
|            | 1.f.ix.de             | ipv6   | true | 2a02:2e0:3fe:1001:f1::87                          | 1298              |
| DNS Lookup | www.forth-ev.de       | ipv4   | true | 85.214.243.249                                    | 75602             |
|            | alberti.freeshell.org | ipv4   | true | 205.166.94.30                                     | 16525             |
| Logging    | programm.froscon.de   | ipv4   | true | 5.9.196.91  | 7822              |
|            | www.google.com        | ipv6   | true | 2a00:1450:4001:81d::2004                          | 102               |
| RCWN Stats | blog.fefe.de          | ipv4   | true | 31.15.64.162                                      | 233               |
|            |                       |        |      | 2a01:4f8:161:7ffd:f055:c0:f323:c391               |                   |

# DOH IN FIREFOX (2/3)

- Firefox Quantum (Screenshot FF 68)



Connection Settings

Use this proxy server for all protocols

SSL Proxy

Port

0

ETP Proxy

Port

0

SOCKS Host

localhost

Port

2222

SOCKS v4

SOCKS v5

Automatic proxy configuration URL

Reload

No proxy for

Example: .mozilla.org, .net.nz, 192.168.1.0/24

Do not prompt for authentication if password is saved

Proxy DNS when using SOCKS v5

Enable DNS over HTTPS

Use Provider

Custom

Custom

doh.defaultroutes.de

Help

Cancel

OK

# DOH IN FIREFOX (3/3)

- Mozilla plans to enable DoH in Firefox by default in the future. No date announced.
- User can select among a list of **certified** DoH operators per "region"
- operators of DoH services can apply for privacy certification
- *Mozilla Policy Requirements for DNS over HTTPs*  
*Partners:* <https://wiki.mozilla.org/Security/DOH-resolver-policy>

# DOH IN GOOGLE CHROME

- currently, DoH can be enabled in Chrome via commandline switches <https://judge.sh/how-to-enable-dns-over-https-on-chrome-right-now/>
- a GUI configuration is coming with Chrome Version 78
- Google has no plans to enable DoH by default

# DOH OPERATORS (SELECTION)

- Cloudflare <https://cloudflare-dns.com/dns-query>
- Cloudflare/Mozilla <https://mozilla.cloudflare-dns.com/dns-query>
- Clean Browsing  
<https://doh.cleanbrowsing.org/doh/family-filter/>
- PowerDNS <https://doh.powerdns.org>
- BlahDNS (de) <https://doh.de.blahdns.com/dns-query>
- SecureDNS <https://doh.securedns.eu/dns-query>

# DOT VS DOH

- differences between DoT and DoH
  - DoT can be easily blocked, because it is running on an dedicated port (853)
  - DoH is made to look like normal HTTPS traffic, selective blocking of DoH is difficult
  - DoH seems to be easier to implement, because of existing HTTPS library functions in programming languages
  - DoH enables developers to do DNS name resolution on an application level, which some people think is bad

# THE DOH DILEMMA

- to reach the Internet users that are in need of privacy, DoH needs to be enabled by default
  - DoH Server selection can be seen as similar to the CA selections browsers do
- a fixed selection "per region" will (still) lead to centralization of all DNS queries with a few DNS operators
  - but that might still be the case even without DoH, some countries in Asia send > 90% of DNS queries to DoC (Google)

# DOH AND DOT SOFTWARE - ONLY BROWSER?

- new DNS privacy protocols sparked a large number of new software projects
- this part of the presentation will look at
  - comparison of the start of new software projects in comparison to the new standards
  - number of projects for DNS-over-HTTPS vs. DNS-over-TLS
  - programming languages used to implement the new protocols

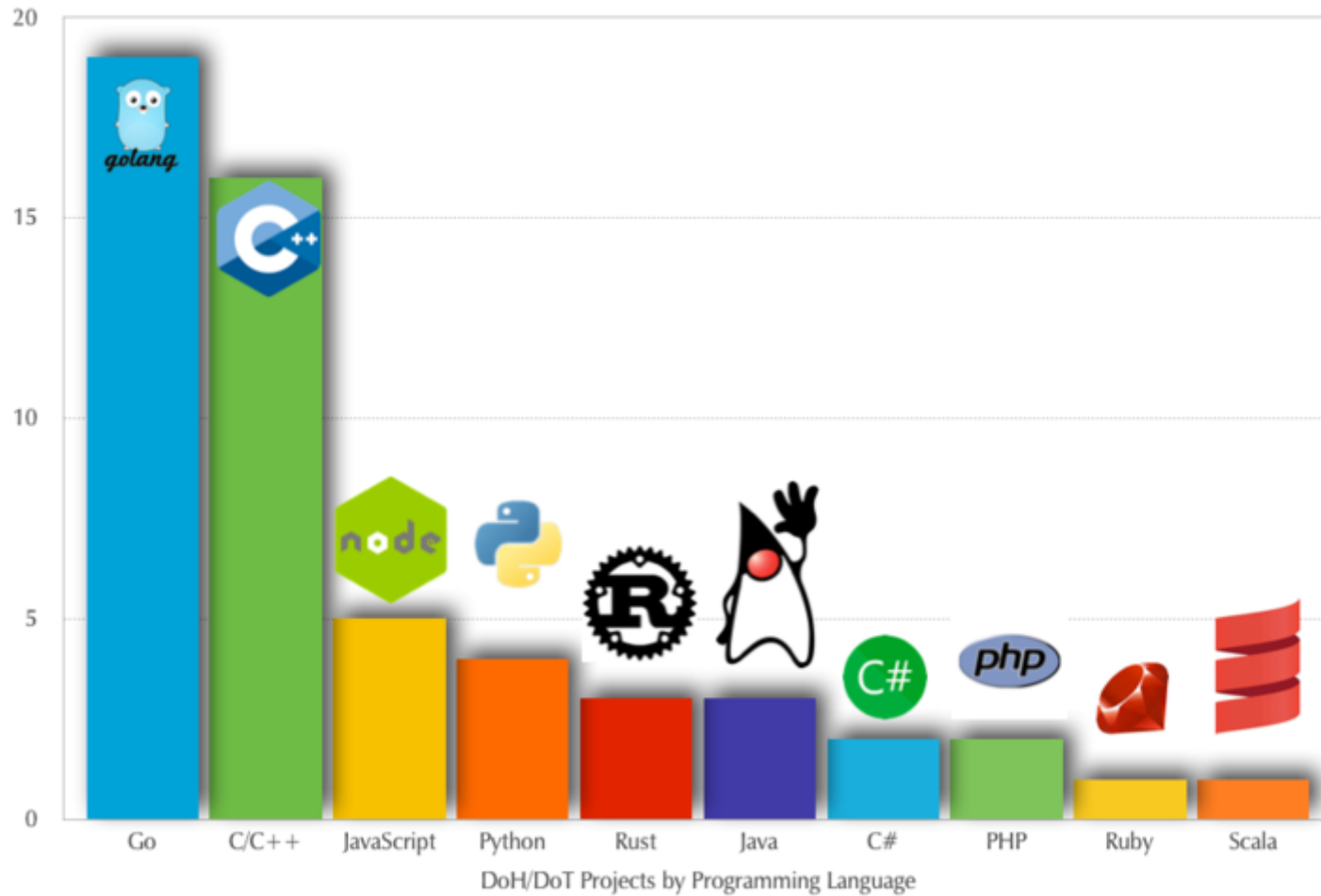
# THE SURVEY

- looked at 55 DoT/DoH open source software projects on Github and Gitlab
- done in May 2019 and June 2019
- only software products, no composition projects (Docker Container etc)
- full list:  
<https://doh.defaultroutes.de/implementations.html>
- see presentation at RIPE 78 and recent blog post in the APNIC blog (linked from the page above)



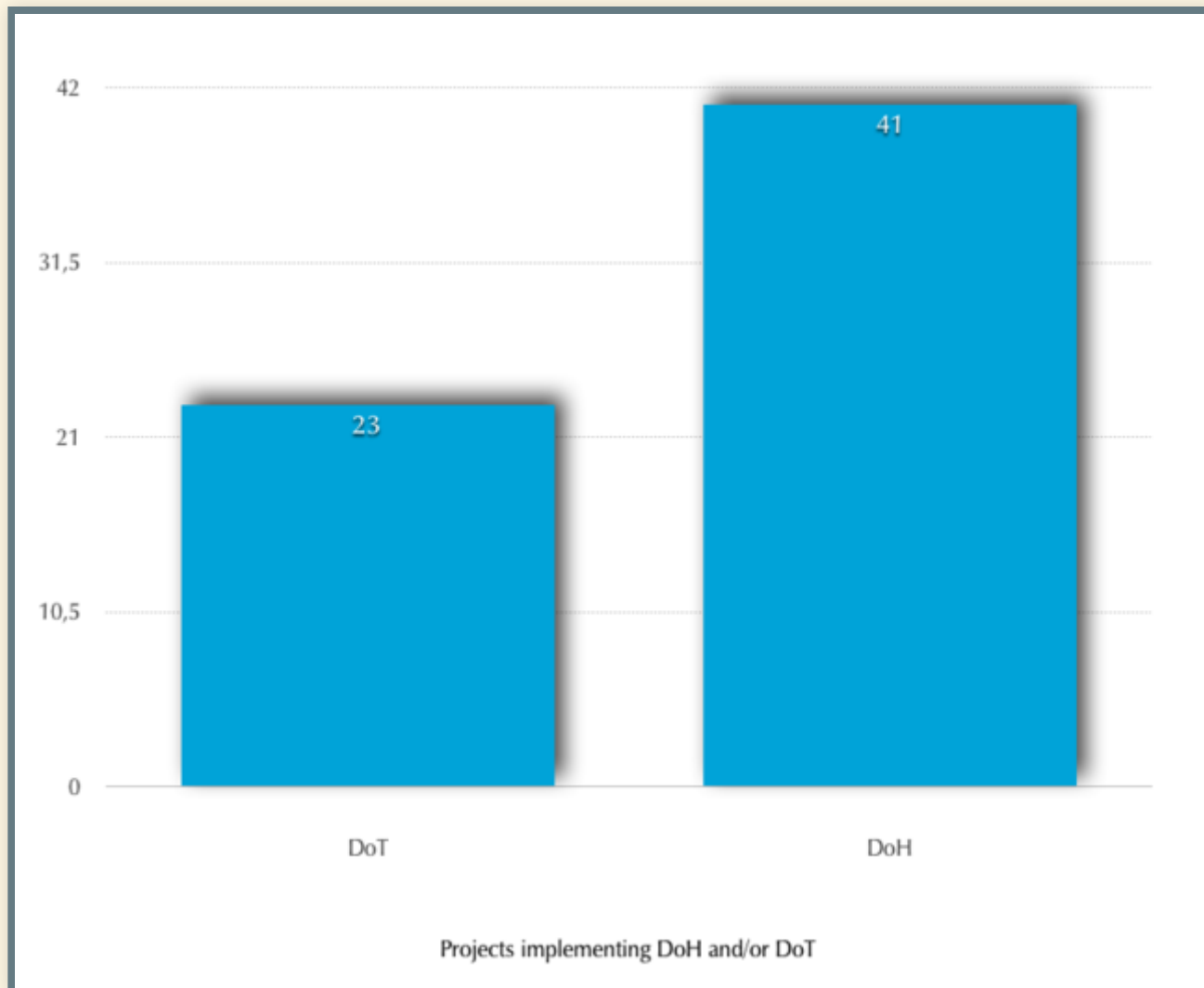
# LANGUAGES

Go C/C++ JavaScript Python Rust Java C# PHP Ruby Scala



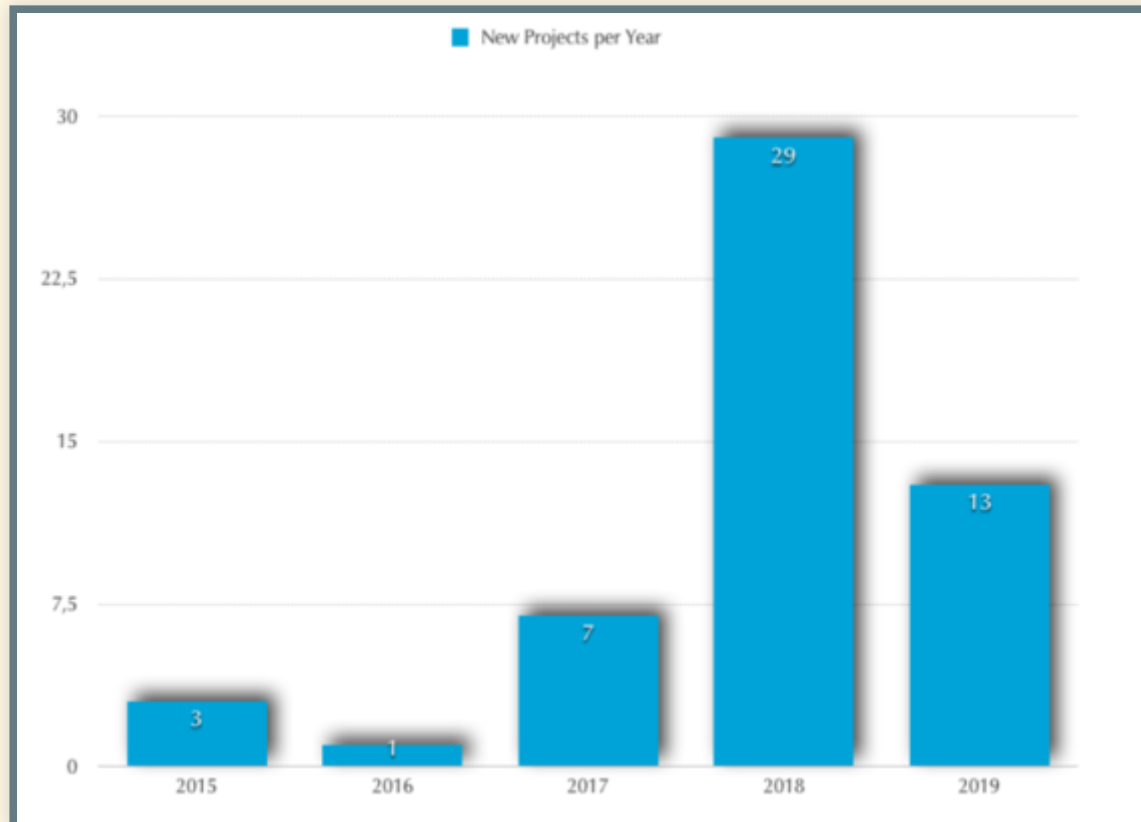
# DOT VS DOH

Which protocols are implemented. Some projects implement both:



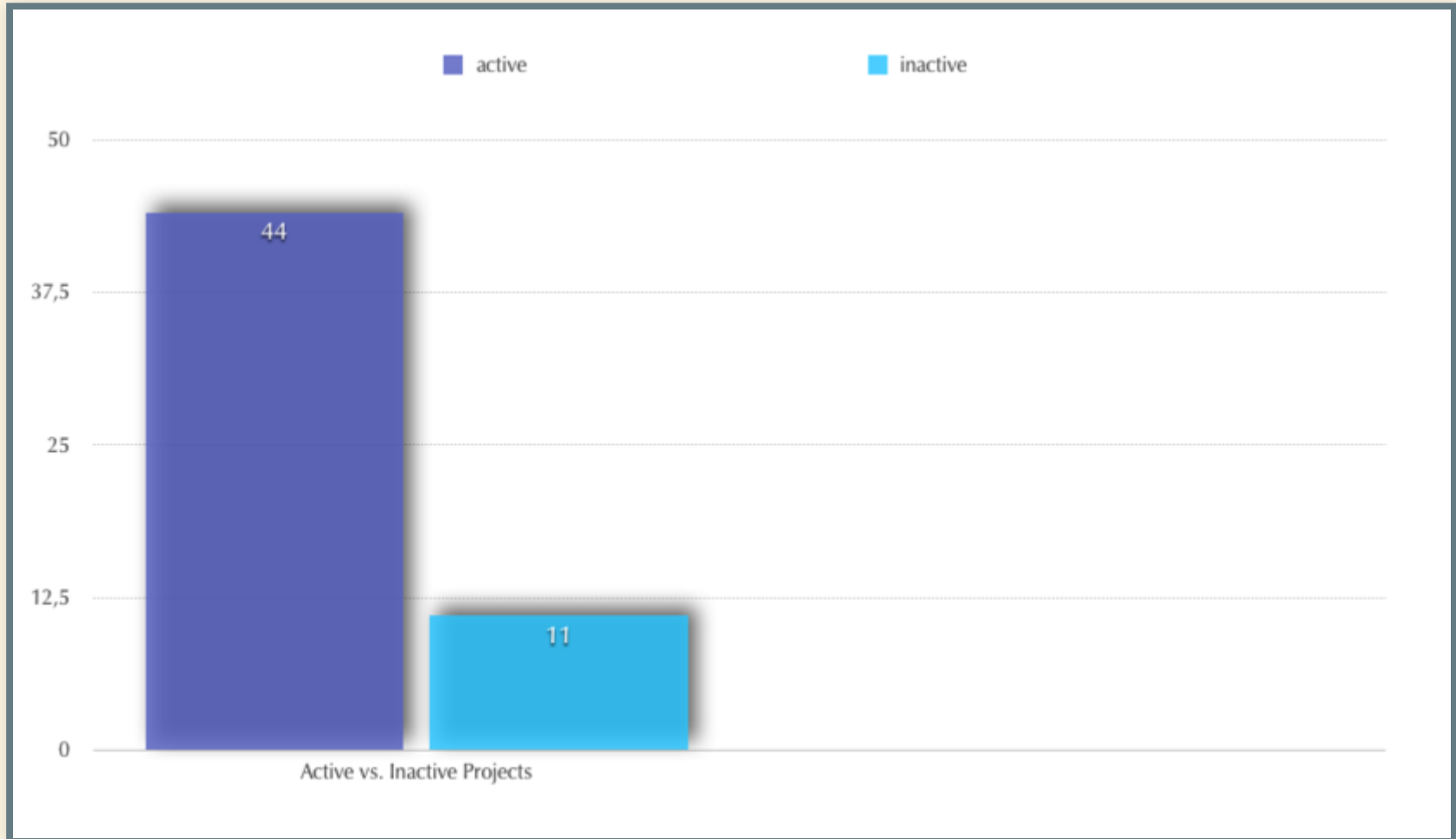
# PROJECT START

Year of the first commit, first release or when DoH/DoT functions were implemented



# FRESHNESS

Activity in the project in the last 6 month?



# APPLICATIONS

- Firefox
- Chrome
- curl
- Tenta-Browser
- Bromite

# SYSTEM RESOLVER

- systemd-resolved
- unwind
- resolver module for Linux glibc



# CLIENT-PROXIES

- `sdns`
- `dnscrypt-proxy2`
- `veild`
- `stubby`
- `unbound`
- `cloudflared`
- `Dohnut`
- `dns-over-https`

# SERVER-PROXIES

- rust-doh
- dnsmist
- dns-over-https

# SERVER

- unbound
- Knot
- sdns

# WHATS MISSING IN DOH/DOT SOFTWARE

- certificate authentication via DANE
- Witness function - query multiple provider and compare response data
- security audits of DoH/DoT software

# DNS OVER QUIC - THE FUTURE OF DNS?

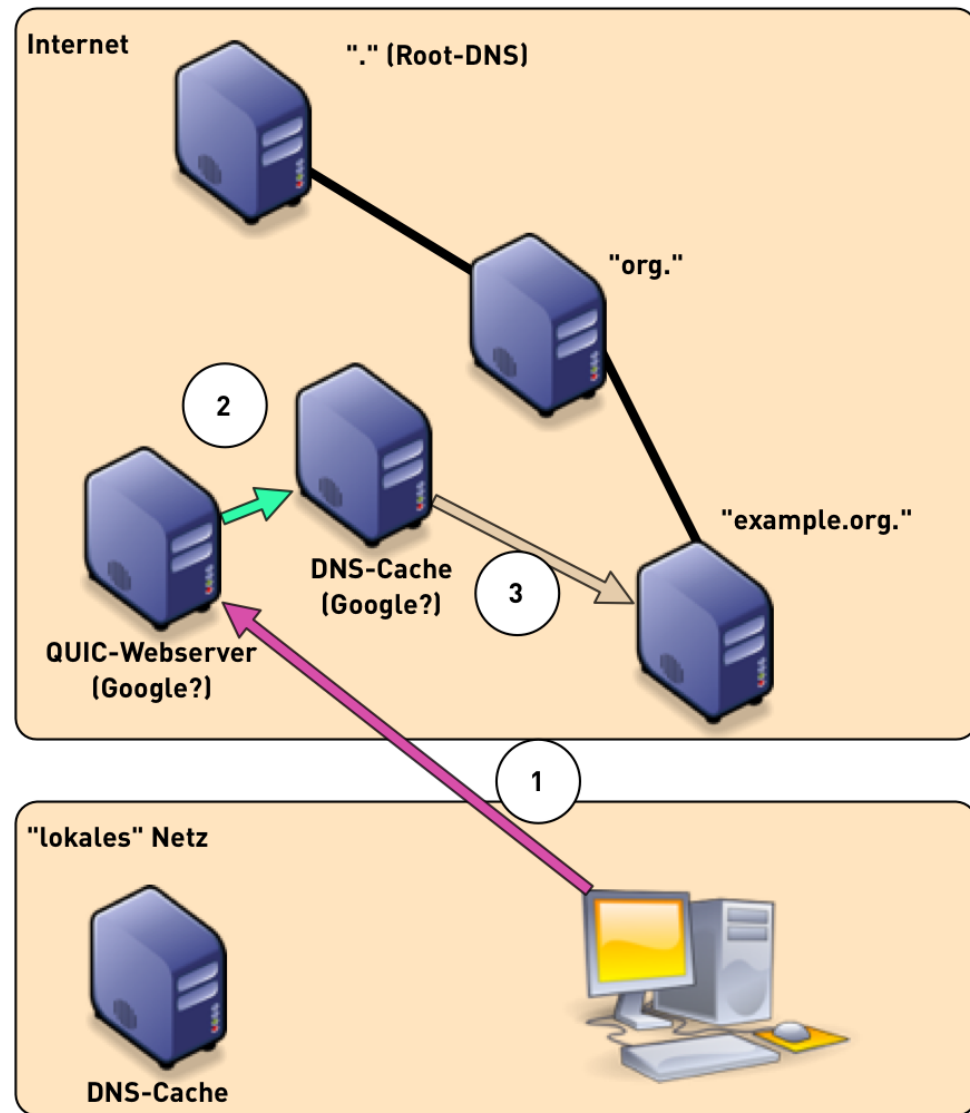
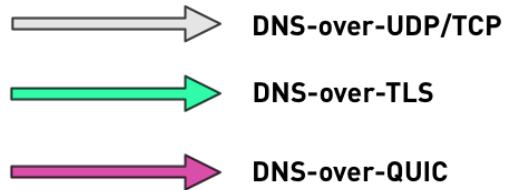
- DNS over QUIC over UDP
- *Specification of DNS over Dedicated QUIC Connections*  
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-huitema-quic-dnsoquic>

# WHAT IS QUIC

- modern TCP replacement from Google, being currently standardized in the IETF
  - based on UDP, implements TCP features
  - implemented as part of the application, not the OS
  - includes TLS 1.3
  - 0-RTT
- DoQ similar to Do53 (DNS-over-UDP)
- QUIC IETF WG documents  
<https://tools.ietf.org/wg/quic/>

# DNS OVER QUIC

## DNS Auflösung mit DNS-over-QUIC





# DNS OVER QUIC COMPARISON

|                             | UDP | TCP | TLS | DTLS | QUIC         |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------|
| Transport efficiency        |     |     |     |      |              |
| Connection set up time      | ✓   | ✗   | ✗   | ✗    | <b>0-RTT</b> |
| Head of queue blocking      | ✓   | ✗   | ✗   | ✓    | ✓            |
| Retransmission efficiency   | ✗   | ✓   | ✓   | ✗    | ✓            |
| Long messages (DNSSEC)      | ✗   | ✓   | ✓   | ✗    | ✓            |
| Security                    |     |     |     |      |              |
| Three ways handshake        | ✗   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓    | ✓            |
| Encryption & Authentication | ✗   | ✗   | ✓   | ✓    | ✓            |

Figure 12: Source:

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/99/materials/slides->

# 99-dprive-dns-over-quic

# SUMMARY (1/2)

- the DNS protocol is evolving fast these days
  - too fast? (see “[The DNS Camel](#)”, or, the rise in DNS complexity and [RFC 8324 DNS Privacy, ...: Time for Another Look?](#))
- in the future, DNS communication between client and resolver will be encrypted (DNS-over-TLS, DNS-over-HTTPS, DNS-over-QUIC)
- DNS-over-HTTPS/QUIC has potential for centralization or decentralization

# SUMMARY (2/2)

- what can be done?
  - operate DoH or DoT server (responsibly)
  - hack on DoH/DoT software (security audit, "witness" function)
  - bring DoH/DoT into open source operating systems
  - use DoH/DoT and provide feedback to the projects
  - engage with the IETF
  - deploy DNSSEC

# THANK YOU

Discussion (@Digitalcourage)

Contact: `cstrotm@dnsworkshop.de`

# LINKS

- Passive DNS Replication  
<https://www.first.org/conference/2005/papers/florian/paper-1.pdf>
- RFC 7858 "Specification for DNS over Transport Layer Security (DoT)"  
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7858>
- DNS-over-TLS in Android 9
  - <https://www.heise.de/security/meldung/Android-P-DNS-Anfragen-4027745.html>
  - <https://security.googleblog.com/2018/04/dns-over-android-p.html>
  - <https://android-review.googlesource.com/q/topic:dn>

(status:open+OR+status:merged)

- DNS-over-TLS implementations

<https://doh.defaultroutes.de/implementations.html>

- DNS-over-TLS operator (selection)

- Cloudflare/APNIC <https://developers.cloudflare.com/dns/dns-over-tls/>

- Quad9 Resolver <https://www.quad9.net/>

- SurfNET

<https://dnsprivacy.org/wiki/display/DP/DNS+Privacy>

- Verisign

<https://dnsprivacy.org/wiki/display/DP/DNS+Privacy>

- DNS over HTTPS

- DNS-over-HTTPS RFC 8484 <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8484>

- Google DNS-over-HTTPS Dienst

<https://developers.google.com/dns/dns-over-https/>

<https://developers.google.com/speed/public-dns/docs/https>

- OpenResolve <https://www.openresolve.com/>
- DinGO <https://github.com/pforemski/dingo>
- CoreDNS <https://coredns.io/2016/11/26/dns-over-https/>
- DNS-over-QUIC
  - IETF Draft <https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-huitema-dns-over-quic-01>
  - QUIC Documents <https://tools.ietf.org/wg/quic/>
- Is the DNS evolving to fast?
  - “The DNS Camel”, or, the rise in DNS complexity  
<https://blog.powerdns.com/2018/03/22/the-dns-camel-rise-in-dns-complexity/>
  - RFC 8324 - DNS Privacy, ... Time for Another Look?  
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8324>



- July 2019 ANRW Workshop (Videos and Proceedings)  
<https://irtf.org/anrw/2019/program.html>
- Who Is Answering My Queries: Understanding and Characterizing the  
Interception of the DNS Resolution Path  
<http://delivery.acm.org/10.1145/3350000/3341122/p>
- Analyzing the Costs (and Benefits) of DNS, DoT, and DoH in the  
Modern Web <https://irtf.org/anrw/2019/program.html>