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DNS privacy, where are we?

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(“_bittorrent-tracker._tcp.domain.example”),

DNS privacy

- DNS in clear most of the time,
- Too much information sent (FQDN to the root. . .),
- Some requests are too revealing,
- Requests are sent outside of the “normal path” (more ASes can see them, no “Schengen routing” for DNS).

The past

- June 2013, CENTR meeting in Amsterdam, first talk about DNS privacy,

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- June 2013, Snowden revelations (including MoreCowBell, surveillance using the DNS),

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- June 2013, CENTR meeting in Amsterdam,
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- November 2013, IETF meeting in Vancouver, the “DNS privacy” projects informally starts,

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- June 2013, CENTR meeting in Amsterdam,
- June 2013, Snowden revelations,
- November 2013, IETF meeting in Vancouver,
- March 2015, The **excellent** DNS library for C programmers
getdns has DNS-over-TLS,

The past

- June 2013, CENTR meeting in Amsterdam,
- June 2013, Snowden revelations,
- November 2013, IETF meeting in Vancouver,
- March 2015, getdns has DNS-over-TLS,
- August 2015, RFC 7626 “DNS Privacy Considerations” (description of the problem),

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- June 2013, CENTR meeting in Amsterdam,
- June 2013, Snowden revelations,
- November 2013, IETF meeting in Vancouver,
- March 2015, getdns has DNS-over-TLS,
- August 2015, RFC 7626 “DNS Privacy Considerations”,
- October 2015, the resolver Unbound gets DNS-over-TLS (non-standard version was there a long time ago),

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- March 2015, getdns has DNS-over-TLS,
- August 2015, RFC 7626 “DNS Privacy Considerations”,
- October 2015, the resolver Unbound gets DNS-over-TLS,
- March 2016, RFC 7816 “DNS Query Name Minimisation to Improve Privacy” (stop sending the FQDN to the auth. server),

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- March 2015, getdns has DNS-over-TLS,
- August 2015, RFC 7626 “DNS Privacy Considerations”,
- October 2015, the resolver Unbound gets DNS-over-TLS,
- March 2016, RFC 7816 “DNS Query Name Minimisation”,
- May 2016, RFC 7858 “Specification for DNS over Transport Layer Security (TLS)” (encrypt DNS traffic, port 853, remember privacy needs encryption **and** minimisation), this is stub-to-resolver only,

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- March 2016, RFC 7816 “DNS Query Name Minimisation”,
- May 2016, RFC 7858 “Specification for DNS over TLS”,
- May 2016, RFC 7830 “The EDNS(0) Padding Option” (to hamper packet size analysis),

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- March 2016, RFC 7816 “DNS Query Name Minimisation”,
- May 2016, RFC 7858 “Specification for DNS over TLS”,
- May 2016, RFC 7830 “The EDNS(0) Padding Option”,
- July 2017, Stubby, a daemon to use on the end-user machine to forward requests with DNS-over-TLS to other resolvers.

The present

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- We have an almost complete set of technical standards,

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- We have some running code (although sometimes a bit rough), servers and libraries (the excellent Go-DNS),

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- We have a big public resolver deploying DNS-over-TLS (Quad9) and a few small ones as well,

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- We have a big public resolver deploying DNS-over-TLS and a few small ones as well,
- QNAME minimisation in the resolvers Unbound and Knot. In Europe, 2 % of RIPE Atlas probes have a resolver with QNAME min.

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- We have some running code, servers and libraries,
- We have a big public resolver deploying DNS-over-TLS and a few small ones as well,
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- We have an excellent information portal
<https://dnsprivacy.org/>

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- QNAME minimisation in the resolvers Unbound and Knot.
- We have an excellent information portal
<https://dnsprivacy.org/>
- We are far from wide deployment.

The future

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- Very soon now, RFC on authentication of DNS-over-TLS resolvers, and the RFC on padding profiles,

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- Android released with DNS-over-TLS client (today already committed but not yet released),

The future

- Very soon now, RFC on authentication of DNS-over-TLS resolvers,
- May 2018, GDPR is enforceable,
- Work at the IETF on encrypting resolver-to-auth link?
- Android released with DNS-over-TLS client,
- DNS-over-HTTPS (DNS wire format over HTTP/2), currently under standardisation at IETF (please participate! Cool hackathon in London, march 2018),

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- Stub to a public resolver like Quad9? Requires full confidence in the resolver.

Putting bricks together

- We have a set of bricks,
- How to put them together?
- Use your ISP's resolver?
- Stub to a public resolver like Quad9?
- Everything done locally? In systemd? A box like the Turris Omnia? Better user control but no cache sharing and personal IP address outside.

Putting bricks together

- We have a set of bricks,
- How to put them together?
- Use your ISP's resolver?
- Stub to a public resolver like Quad9?
- Everything done locally?
- A mix? stubby dispatching to several public resolvers chosen randomly? Best of both worlds?

Putting bricks together

- We have a set of bricks,
- How to put them together?
- Use your ISP's resolver?
- Stub to a public resolver like Quad9?
- Everything done locally?
- A mix?
- DNS-over-TLS or everything-over-port-443?

We need you

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- Standards are done (except resolver-to-auth and DNS-over-HTTPS) but,

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- Much more code needed,

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- Standards are done but,
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- Much more deployment needed,

We need you

- Standards are done but,
- Much more code needed,
- Much more deployment needed,
- Outreach necessary.

Merci !

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