DNSSEC, DANE and SMTP Security

A Mid-level Overview

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Downgrade Resistant, Opportunistic Security for Server To Server E-Mail Delivery

Overview

- Server-to-Server E-Mail background
- SMTP Vulnerabilities
- DANE/SMTP to the rescue
- Implementation and Deployment Status

Server-to-Server Email



Server-to-Server Email



Server-to-Server Email with DNS



I Wish It Were So Simple

- There can be multiple DNS servers
 - Every domain should have at least two
- Alice's mail server asks her ISP's resolver
 - It doesn't talk directly to the distant DNS server
 - There may be multiple resolvers
- There can be multiple mail servers



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Back To: I Wish It Were So Simple

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 - Every domain should have at least two
- Alice's mail server asks her ISP's resolver
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 - There may be multiple resolvers
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What could possibly go wrong???

- There can be multiple DNS servers
 - Compromised?
- Alice's mail server asks her ISP's resolver
 - It doesn't talk directly to the distant DNS server
 - Compromised?
- There can be multiple mail servers
 - Compromised?
- Man In The Middle 🗸

Network Attack DNS Attack Point!!!

DANE/DNSSEC To The Rescue

- There can be multiple DNS servers
 - Compromised?
- Alice's mail server asks her ISP's resolver
 - It doesn't talk directly to the distant DNS server

Use

DANE

- Compromised?
- There can be multiple mail servers
 - Compromised?
- Man In The Middle 🔍

Use DNSSEC

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SMTP Vulnerabilities

- MX, A and other DNS records can be spoofed
 - DNS redirects SMTP clients to the...
 - DNSSEC detects this, and clients won't proceed
- Eavesdropping is Easy
 - SMTP is **un**encrypted by default
 - Opportunistic encryption helps
 - See if they offer a certificate and start encryption
 - However, you may just be encrypting to the...

SMTP Vulnerabilities

- If DNS is spoofed, you get a...
- ...Man In The Middle
 - SMTP is unauthenticated by default
 - SMTP is unencrypted by default
 - They *can* turn on opportunistic encryption
 - Server indicates "I do security"
 - But a man-in-the-middle can just say "I don't do security"

12

- CA based solutions don't help because:
 - The man-in-the-middle says "I don't do security"

You've been redirected to a name the attacker controls
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DNSSEC/DANE For The Win

- DNSSEC and DANE solves all these problems!
- With DNSSEC: you can believe:
 - The MX that led you here
 - The TLSA is accurately pointing to my certificate
- With DANE's TLSA record:
 - "This is my certificate" or "This is my CA"
 - (accept no others)
 - You MUST expect security!!! (i.e., must do TLS)
 - You connected to the right place

Deployment Options

- Postfix 2.11
 - Server side (receiving mail):

 - smtpd tls_cert_file
 - smtpd tls key file
 - Publish a TLSA record: 25. tcp.smtp.example.com
 - = /path/to/mycert.crt
 - = /paht/to/mycert.key
 - Client side (sending mail):
 - smtp_tls_security_level = dane
 - smtp dns support level = dnssec
 - CAVEAT: MUST use a secure local resolver
- Exim: Implementation underway (~ 2015)

Known Large Early Adopters

- posteo.de
- mailbox.org
- bund.de
- denic.de
- umkbw.de
- freebsd.org

- unitybox.de
- debian.org
- ietf.org
- nlnet.nl
- nic.cz

Questions?

(See me anytime this week if you want a greater level of detail about how it all works)

