

dns / opennic / dnscrypt

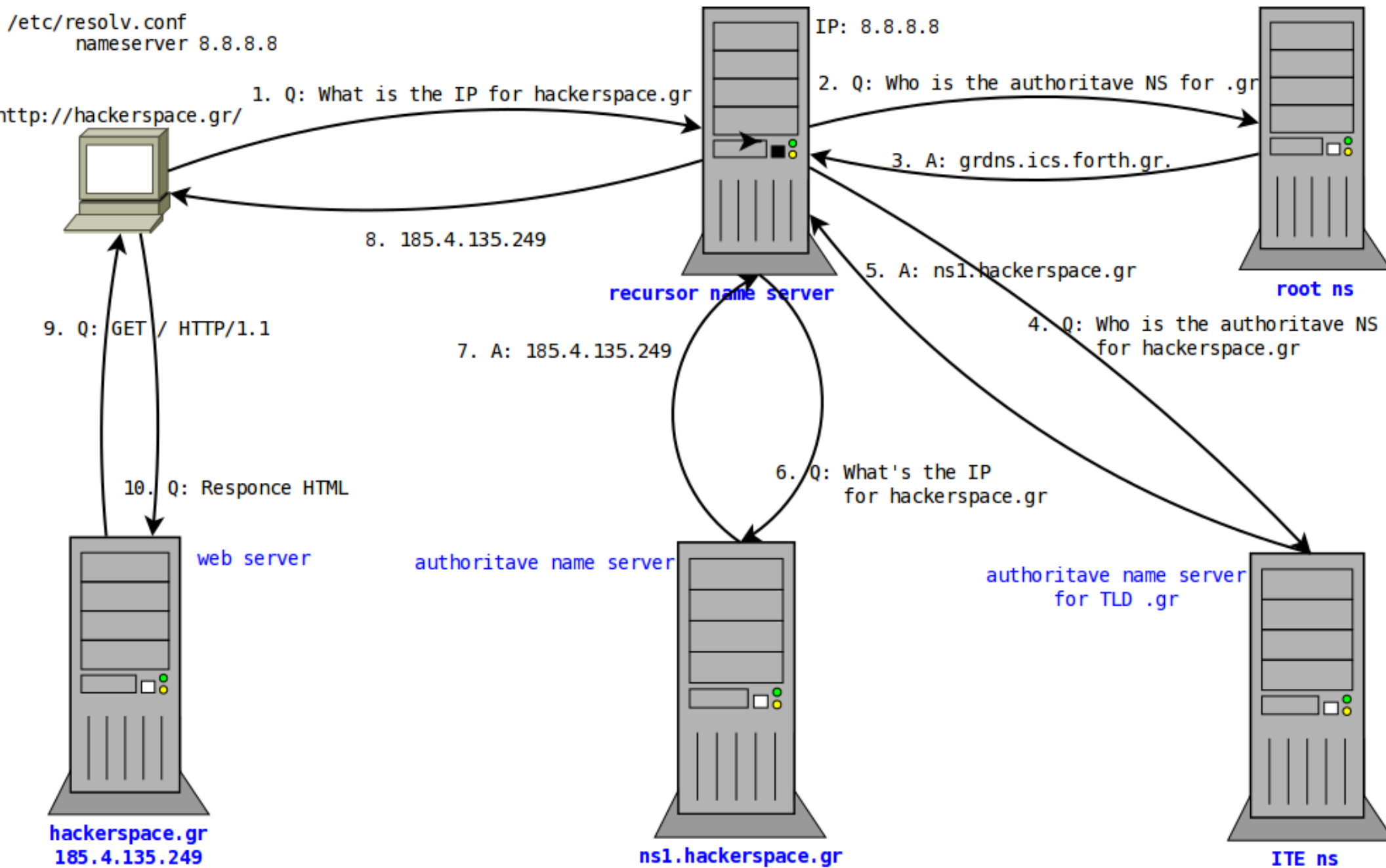


Serial: 2015111401

# What is DNS

- Domain Name System
- In simple words when you are looking for **hackerspace.gr** you 're looking for the IP of the server that hosts the hackerspace site.
- But how ?

# How DNS works



# public/open dns

- Google dns
  - 8.8.8.8                      2001:4860:4860::8888
  - 8.8.4.4                      2001:4860:4860::8844
- OpenDNS
  - 208.67.222.222            2620:0:ccc::2
  - 208.67.220.220            2620:0:ccd::2
- norton dns/comodo/dns advantage/dns.watch
- fdn/freeDNS/Verisign
  
- BUT THEY ALL track what you are watching!!!!

<https://www.opennicproject.org/>

- OpenNIC is an alternate network information center/alternative DNS root which lists itself as an alternative to ICANN and its registries.
- Total DNS Neutrality
- Have A Say In Your DNS
- Protect Your Privacy
- No More ISP DNS Hijacking
- No Cost (Gratis)
- Freedom From Government Intervention

# openic website/wiki

https://www.opennicproject.org

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**Are you looking for an alternative DNS provider that is open and democratic, are you concerned about censorship?**

Want to change? Click the big blue button!

[Get Started Now!](#)

**Give me the numbers, I know what I'm doing!**

**212.47.233.10 (ns1.idf.fr) -- 80.98% uptime**

**89.18.27.34 (ns1.buh.ro) -- 80.87% uptime**

**31.14.133.188 (ns5.it) -- 86.06% uptime**

**81.2.237.32 (ns1.cz) -- 92.21% uptime**

# New Top Level Domains

.bbs

.ing

.dyn

.micro

.free

.neo

.fur

.null

.geek

.oss

.gopher

.oz

.indy

.parody

# How does opennic work?

1.

```
. 82796 IN NS ns9.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns3.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns8.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns4.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns10.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns6.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns7.opennic.glue.  
. 82796 IN NS ns2.opennic.glue.
```

```
;; Received 174 bytes from 94.242.59.170#53(94.242.59.170) in 126 ms
```

2.

```
gr. 172800 IN NS gr-br.ics.forth.gr.  
gr. 172800 IN NS gr-at.ics.forth.gr.  
gr. 172800 IN NS estia.ics.forth.gr.  
gr. 172800 IN NS grdns.ics.forth.gr.  
gr. 172800 IN NS gr-ix.ics.forth.gr.  
gr. 172800 IN NS grdns-de.denic.de.  
gr. 172800 IN NS gr-m.ics.forth.gr.  
gr. 86400 IN DS 35136 7 2
```

```
;; Received 734 bytes from 188.226.146.136#53(ns10.opennic.glue) in 70 ms
```



# How does opennic work?

3.

```
hackerspace.gr.      10800  IN  NS  ns1.hackerspace.gr.
```

```
hackerspace.gr.      10800  IN  NS  ns2.hackerspace.gr.
```

```
;; Received 598 bytes from 200.160.7.163#53(gr-br.ics.forth.gr) in 285 ms
```

4.

```
hackerspace.gr.      86400  IN  A   185.4.135.249
```

```
hackerspace.gr.      86400  IN  NS  ns1.hackerspace.gr.
```

```
hackerspace.gr.      86400  IN  NS  ns2.he.net.
```

```
hackerspace.gr.      86400  IN  NS  ns3.he.net.
```

```
hackerspace.gr.      86400  IN  NS  ns4.he.net.
```

```
hackerspace.gr.      86400  IN  NS  ns5.he.net.
```

```
;; Received 171 bytes from 185.4.135.249#53(ns1.hackerspace.gr) in 28 ms
```

```
/etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 79.133.43.124
```

http://hackerspace.gr/

IP: 79.133.43.124

2. Q: Who is the authoritative NS for .gr

3. A: grdns.ics.forth.gr.

4. Q: Who is the authoritative NS for hackerspace.gr

5. A: ns1.hackerspace.gr

6. Q: What's the IP for hackerspace.gr

7. A: 185.4.135.249

8. 185.4.135.249

9. Q: GET / HTTP/1.1

10. Q: Response HTML

web server

opennic recursor/caching name server with disabled logs

opennic glue

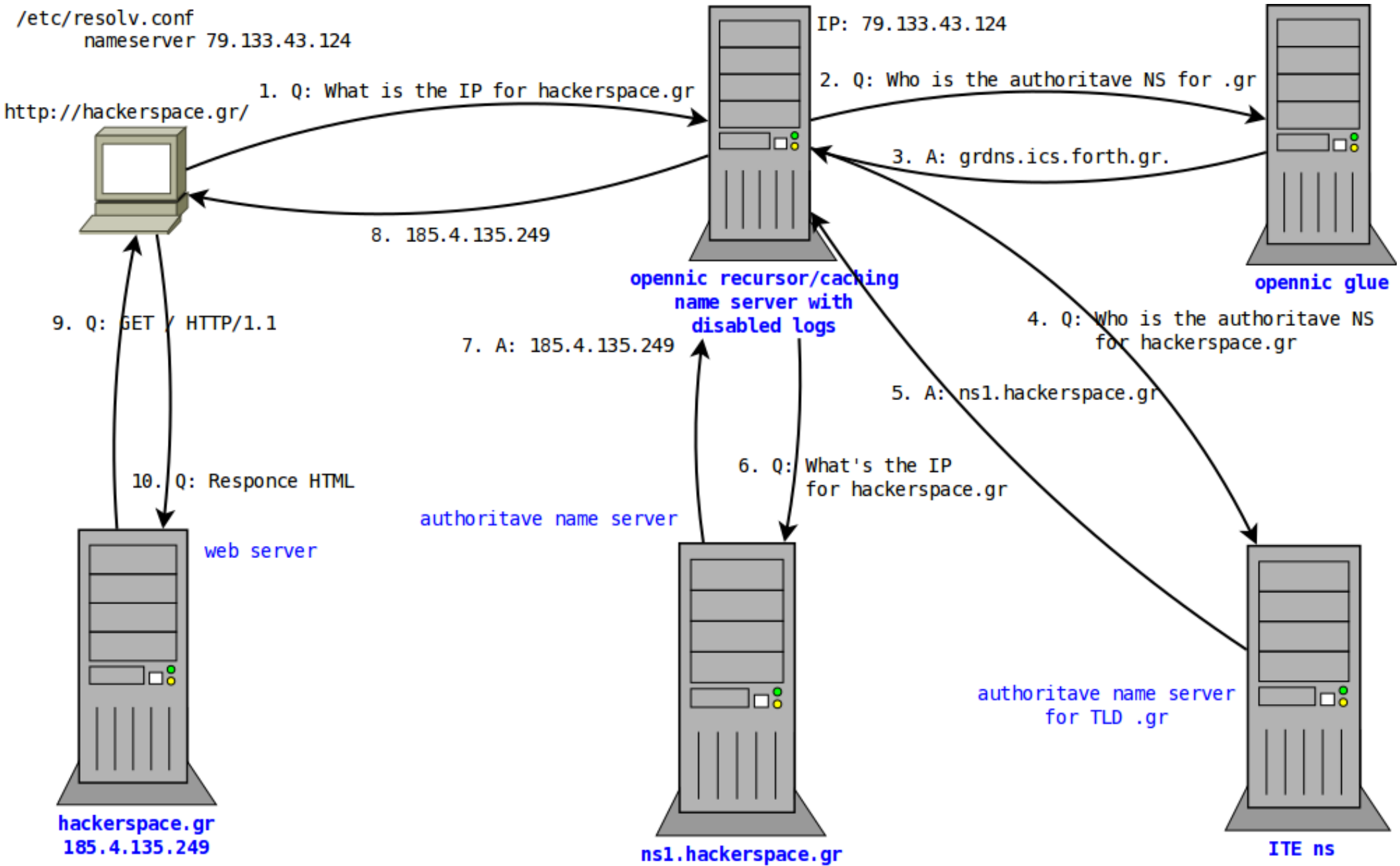
authoritative name server

authoritative name server for TLD .gr

hackerspace.gr  
185.4.135.249

ns1.hackerspace.gr

ITE ns



# Is it secure ?

- Opennic yes/no !
- DNS no !
- Any solutions ?
  - Some, like
    - dnssec/dane for auth-ns
    - dnscrypt for clients
  - Are you going to tell us something?
  - Yes, about dnscrypt !

# dnscrypt

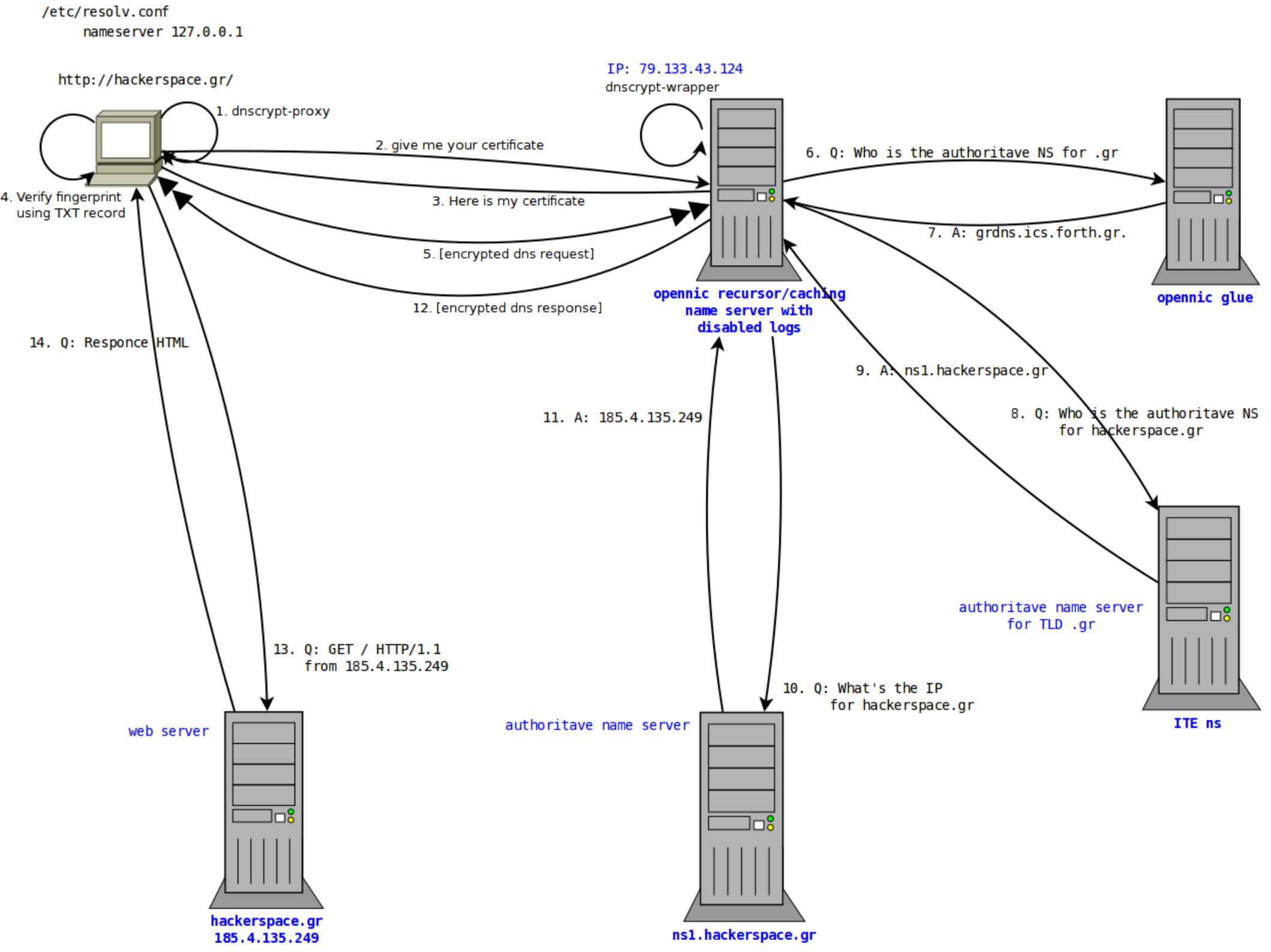
- Something to improve DNS security
- Current stable DNSCrypt **client** version: 1.6.0
  - dnscrypt-proxy
- Current stable DNSCrypt **server** version: 0.2.0
  - dnscrypt-wrapper
- DNSCrypt is a protocol that authenticates communications between a DNS client and a DNS resolver. It prevents DNS spoofing. It uses cryptographic signatures to verify that responses originate from the chosen DNS resolver and haven't been tampered with.

# How does dnscrypt work?

- Certificate Authority - server's keys
- Time-limited service keys (signed-certificate)
- dnscrypt-wrapper (server)
  - Listen Address, eg. 0.0.0.0:5353
  - Remote Address, eg. 127.0.0.1:53
  - Keys, Certs
- 2.dnscrypt-cert.mydomain.tld (txt record) with server's fingerprint

# How does dnscrypt work?

- dnscrypt-proxy (client)
- dns wrapper for resolving !
  - Server's IP
  - Server's fingerprint
  - Client verifies fingerprint with txt record
- 127.0.0.1 – localhost dns resolver !!
- can change to dnsmasq or other caching server



# Questions ?



**Oh yes, yes I understand, wow, amazing**