

# The Usability Challenge for DNS Privacy and End Users

Sara Dickinson (Sinodun)  
Willem Toorop (NLnet Labs)  
Allison Mankin (Salesforce)

# Background

- DPRIVE: Encrypted DNS standards/proposals now available for **stub to recursive**
  - DNS-over-TLS (RFC7858), Authentication profiles, padding, etc.
- Several Stub implementations (e.g. Stubby)
- Several experimental DNS-over-TLS servers
- But deployment faces many challenges

This talk will focus on Usability challenges (USEC)

# Usable Security - Theory

- Usable systems (effective, efficient, accurate) - minimise unintentional errors
- Secure systems (motivation, attention, vigilance) - mitigate undesirable actions
- A conflict? For both - need to understand and be aware of
  - Mental models that complicate security or privacy
  - Creating an good user experience (effort vs benefit)
  - Lessons learned from designing, deploying, managing or evaluating security and privacy technologies

# Usable Security - Practice

- Authentication - passwords, 2F auth,
- PKI - HTTP(S) green locks, cert warnings 
  - GUI but much work done here to get it right
- Email Encryption - PGP
- Device pairing, etc.

And now DNS!

# Where does DNS fit?

- Today - most 'regular' end users are unaware of DNS
  - 'It should just work' vs 'It is a privacy issue'
- DNS is an 'enabler' service, not primary service (email, web).
- Basic Need: To improve awareness & education about DNS and the of lack of DNS Privacy (DNSSEC)

# Deploying a Privacy Enabled Stub Resolver

- **Availability** - choice of software, easy to install packages, integration into OS (non-trivial)
- **Configuration** - user intervention? (choice of server, Strict or Opportunistic, authentication mechanism)
- **DNS-over-TLS Service** - performance, logging, errors (signalling - decoupled from a 'goal')
- **Usable security** - no model to force users to adopt it

**ONE DOES NOT  
SIMPLY**



**DO DNS-OVER-TLS**

memegenerator.net

# Prototype: Stubby



- A Privacy Enabling Stub resolver
  - Uses DNS-over-TLS, based on getdns library
  - Runs as daemon handling local requests
  - Configure OS DNS resolution to point at 127.0.0.1
  - Demos available: Sara, Allison, Willem

# Stubby In Practice (today)

- **Availability:** 1.1.0 develop
  - [How to build and use Stubby](#)
- **Configuration:** Reads config from /etc/stubby.conf
  - Strict and Opportunistic profiles + Authentication
- **DNS Service:** start from command line, crude logging to stdout, very coarse grained errors

“For technical users”

# Stubby in Practice

Config



Logging



“For technical users”

```
{ resolution_type: GETDNS_RESOLUTION_STUB
, dns_transport_list: [ GETDNS_TRANSPORT_TLS ]
, upstream_recursive_servers:
  [ { address_data: 145.100.185.16
    , tls_auth_name: "dnsovertls1.sinodun.com"
    , tls_pubkey_pinset:
      [ { digest: "sha256"
        , value: 0x659B41EB08DCC70EE9D624E6219C76EE31954DA1548B0C8519EAE5228CB24150
        } ]
    } ]
, tls_authentication: GETDNS_AUTHENTICATION_REQUIRED
, listen_addresses: [ 127.0.0.1, 0::1 ]
, idle_timeout: 10000
}
```

```
[01:14:33.667974] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn init
[01:15:30.746646] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn closed: Conn stats      - Resp=36,Timeouts=0,Auth=Success,Keepalive(ms)=10000
[01:15:30.746687] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Resp=36,Timeouts=0,Best_auth=Success,Conns=1
[01:15:30.746698] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Conn_fails=0,Conn_shutdowns=0,Backoffs=0
[01:15:36.567899] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn init
[01:16:32.377446] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn closed: Conn stats      - Resp=233,Timeouts=0,Auth=Success,Keepalive(ms)=10000
[01:16:32.377545] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Resp=269,Timeouts=0,Best_auth=Success,Conns=2
[01:16:32.377578] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Conn_fails=0,Conn_shutdowns=0,Backoffs=0
[01:16:41.664881] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn init
[01:16:59.188199] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn closed: Conn stats      - Resp=13,Timeouts=0,Auth=Success,Keepalive(ms)=10000
[01:16:59.188265] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Resp=282,Timeouts=0,Best_auth=Success,Conns=3
[01:16:59.188284] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Conn_fails=0,Conn_shutdowns=0,Backoffs=0
[01:17:07.794347] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn init
[01:17:18.745280] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn closed: Conn stats      - Resp=1,Timeouts=0,Auth=Success,Keepalive(ms)=10000
[01:17:18.745350] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Resp=283,Timeouts=0,Best_auth=Success,Conns=4
[01:17:18.745372] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Conn_fails=0,Conn_shutdowns=0,Backoffs=0
[01:17:45.707624] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn init
[01:17:56.670120] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn closed: Conn stats      - Resp=1,Timeouts=0,Auth=Success,Keepalive(ms)=10000
[01:17:56.670188] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Resp=284,Timeouts=0,Best_auth=Success,Conns=5
[01:17:56.670211] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Conn_fails=0,Conn_shutdowns=0,Backoffs=0
[01:18:05.323299] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn init
[01:18:16.207892] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Conn closed: Conn stats      - Resp=2,Timeouts=0,Auth=Success,Keepalive(ms)=10000
[01:18:16.207974] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Resp=286,Timeouts=0,Best_auth=Success,Conns=6
[01:18:16.207997] GETDNS_DAEMON: 145.100.185.15 : Upstream stats - Conn_fails=0,Conn_shutdowns=0,Backoffs=0
```

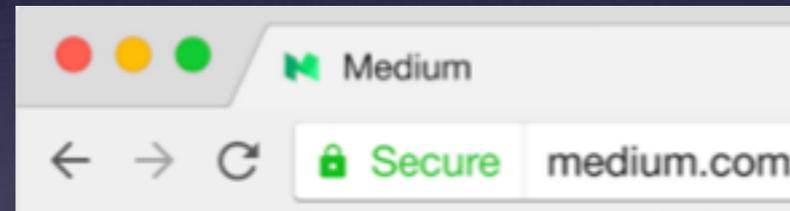
# How to make Stubby Usable:

## Key questions

- Obviously need a set-up wizard, GUI, etc.
- Basic paradigm for signalling to users
  - green lock equivalent? 
  - passive vs disruptive alerts 
- Leverage *Opportunistic* mode to increase adoption without false sense of security

# Lessons learned from...

- HTTP(S):
  - Much research e.g. Adrienne Porter Felt
  - Consistency across implementations/platforms
  - Security indicators
  - Getting warnings right (subtle + non-obvious)
    - Adherence vs Comprehension
    - Get the language, logic and layout right



# Lessons Learned

## - Adherence to Certificate Warnings

### Improving SSL Warnings: Comprehension and Adherence, Felt et al.

1

**The site's security certificate is not trusted!**

You attempted to reach **192.168.17.129**, but the server presented a certificate issued by an entity that is not trusted by your computer's operating system. This may mean that the server has generated its own self-signed certificate, which Chrome cannot rely on for identity information, or an attacker may be trying to intercept your communications.

You should not proceed, **especially** if you have never seen this warning before for this site.

[Proceed anyway](#) [Back to safety](#)

[Help me understand](#)

**31%**

2

**Your connection is not private**

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **reddit.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

[Proceed to the site \(unsafe\)](#) [Back to safety](#)

[Advanced](#)

**32%**

3

**Your connection is not private**

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **www.example.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

[Advanced](#) [Back to safety](#)

**58%**

4

**Your connection is not private**

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **reddit.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

[Advanced](#) [Back to safety](#)

**53%**

# Lessons learned from...

- PGP/HTTPS: Comprehension
  - Good GUIs aren't enough - users still struggle with the basics if they don't understand what they are doing
- DNSSEC:
  - DNS folks aren't used to dealing with 'users' (or usability or GUIs)
  - DNS folks like things done the DNS way

# Summary

- DNS Privacy is a new paradigm for end users
- End users are a new paradigm for DNS people!
- Ideas welcomed on making *Stubby* 'Usable Security'
- DNS Privacy uptake critically dependant on this being successful