



VERISIGN™

getdns API

Verisign Labs, NLNet Labs, No Mountain Software, Sinodun



What is getdns?

getdns is a modern, application friendly DNS interface that can be used by programmers to more easily query arbitrary data in the DNS. Features include:

- Asynchronous & synchronous operation
- Validating recursive & stub resolver modes
- DNSSEC and DANE support
- Full DNSSEC validation chain acquisition
- Advanced TCP option setting: persistent connections, pipelining & out-of-order processing, Fast Open
- Support for DNS over TLS (work In progress)

Our getdns implementation

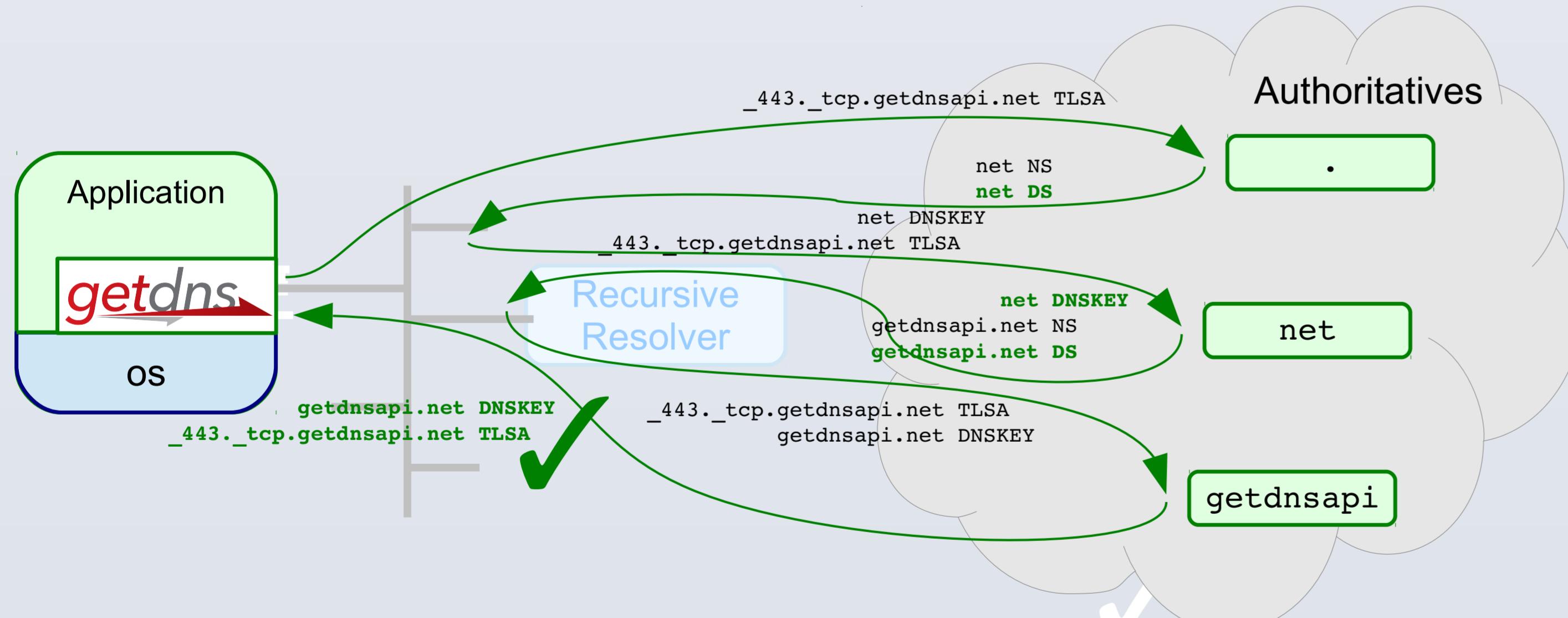
C Library with bindings in Python, Node.js (and others in the pipeline: Java, PHP, Ruby, etc.):

- <https://getdnsapi.net/> (main website)
- <https://getdnsapi.net/spec.html> (specification)
- <https://getdnsapi.net/query.html> (interactive query)

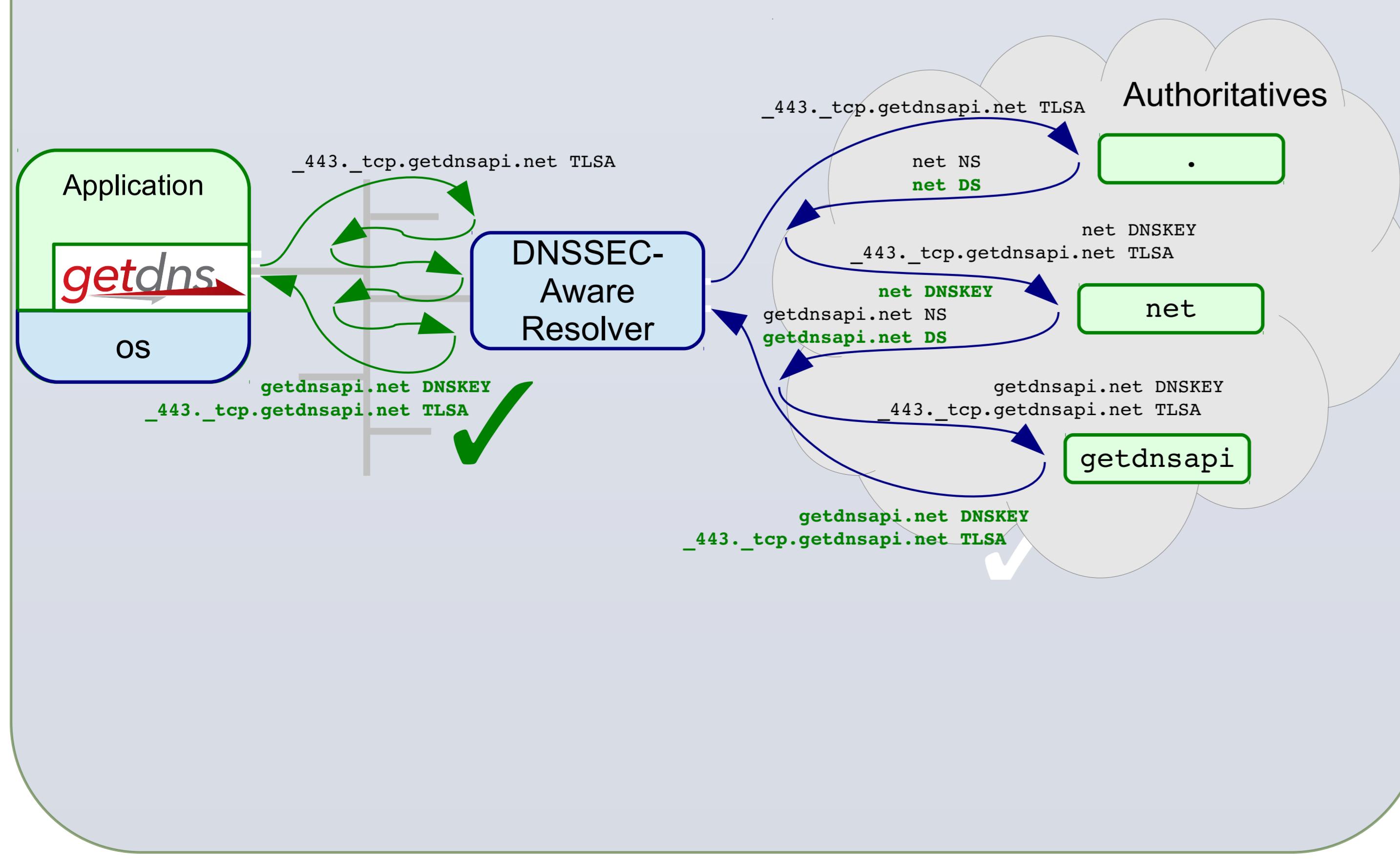
A
Submit Query

return_both_v4_and_v6
dnssec_return_status
dnssec_return_only_secure
dnssec_return_validation_chain

Full Recursive Resolver mode



Validating Stub Resolver mode



Node.js: efficiently query and setup DANE

```
/*
 * Demonstration of leveraging getdns asynchronous capabilities
 * to setup a DANE connection efficiently.
 *
 * Example output:
 *
 * looking up addresses for getdnsapi.net
 * looking up TLSA for getdnsapi.net for TCP port 443
 * lookups dispatched...
 * lookup of addresses for getdnsapi.net finished
 * setting up tls connection with 185.49.141.37
 * tls setup dispatched
 * setting up TLSA finished
 * lookup of TLSAs for getdnsapi.net finished
 * Comparing TLSAs with certificate...
 * exit
 */
var tls = require('tls');
var getdns = require('getdns');

function verify_tlsa(conn, err, res)
{
    if (err) {
        console.log( err );
        return;
    }
    if (res) {
        console.log('lookup of TLSAs for ' + conn.name + ' finished');
        conn.tlsa_rrs = res.replies_tree[0].answer;
    }
    if (conn.socket && conn.tlsa_rrs && !conn.tlsa_verified) {
        var cert = conn.socket.getPeerCertificate();
        console.log( 'Comparing TLSAs with certificate...' );
        for (var tlsa_rr in conn.tlsa_rrs)
            // Try to match with cert...
    }
}

function setup_tls(conn, err, res)
{
    console.log('lookup of addresses for ' + conn.name + ' finished');
    if (res) {
        console.log('setting up tls connection with ' +
                    ' + res.just_address_answers[0]');
        conn.socket = tls.connect( 443,
            { host: res.just_address_answers[0],
              rejectUnauthorized: false,
             servername:conn.name
            },
            function() {
                console.log( 'setting up tls ' +
                            'finished' );
                verify_tlsa(conn, null, null);
            }
        );
        console.log('tls setup dispatched')
    } else if (err)
        console.log(err);
}

ctx = getdns.createContext();

var conn = { name : 'getdnsapi.net',
            socket : null,
            tlsa_rrs : null,
            tlsa_verified: false
};

console.log( 'looking up addresses for ' + conn.name );
ctx.address( 'getdnsapi.net',
    function(err, res) { setup_tls(conn, err, res) });

console.log( 'looking up TLSA for ' + conn.name + ' for TCP port 443' );
ctx.general( '_443_tcp.getdnsapi.net', getdns.RRTYPE_TLSA
    , { dnssec_return_only_secure: true }
    , function(err, res) { verify_tlsa(conn, err, res) });

console.log( 'lookups dispatched...' );
process.on('exit', function() { console.log('exit'); ctx.destroy() })

```

Python: implement DNS cookies

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

# Example implementation of the Simple DNS Cookie Option described in
# sections 6 and 7 of draft-ietf-dnsop-cookies-01.txt
#
# For the demo we run an open resolver on demo-ns.getdnsapi.net that only
# answers when provided a valid cookie, or when the request came over TCP,
# and returns REFUSED with the TC bit set otherwise.
#
# import getdns, time, random, hashlib

COOKIE_OPCODE = 65001

class CookieStub:
    secret = ''
    update_secret = 0
    secret_lifetime = 5 * 60 * 60 # Refresh secret every 5 hours

    def __init__(self, upstream, secret_lifetime = CookieStub.secret_lifetime):
        self.upstream = upstream
        self.ctx = getdns.Context()
        self.ctx.resolution_type = getdns.RESOLUTION_STUB
        self.ctx.upstream_recursive_servers = [
            { 'address_data': upstream,
              'address_type': 'IPv6' if ':' in upstream else 'IPv4' }]
        self.server_cookie = ''

    def address(self, hostname):
        # Refresh secret if needed
        now = time.time()
        if now > CookieStub.update_secret:
            # Create new secret
            self.secret = ''.join([
                chr(random.randint(0, 255)) for i in range(8)])
            # Next update over <life_time> with 30% jitter
            # the last seen server cookie (if any)
            # cookie = hashlib.sha256(CookieStub.secret + self.upstream
            # .digest()[:8] + self.server_cookie
            # ).digest()

        # Do the query with the cookie
        extensions = { 'add_opt_parameters': { 'options':
            [ { 'option_code': COOKIE_OPCODE, 'option_data': cookie } ]}}
        r = self.ctx.address(hostname, extensions)

        try:
            # Get options from the OPT RR in the additional section
            opts = [rr for rr in r['replies_tree'][0]['additional']
                    if rr['type'] == getdns.RRTYPE_OPT
                    ][0]['rdata']['options']

            # Get the received cookie from those options
            new_cookie = str([o['option_data'] for o in opts
                if o['option_code'] == COOKIE_OPCODE])[8:]

            # Store the new server cookie (if our cookie matched)
            if cookie[:8] == new_cookie[:8]:
                self.server_cookie = new_cookie[:8]

        except IndexError:
            pass
        except KeyError:
            pass

        return r

    # CookieStub with demo-ns.getdnsapi.net as upstream
    stub = CookieStub('185.49.141.38')

    # The first query stores the cookie (answer over TCP)
    stub.address('getdnsapi.net')

    # Subsequent queries use a correct server cookie and stay on UDP
    response_dict = stub.address('verisignlabs.com')

    print(response_dict['just_address_answers'])
```