

NAME

zkt-keyman — A DNSSEC key management tool

SYNOPSIS

```
zkt-keyman -C<label> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-krpz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-keyman --create=<label> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-krpz] [{keyfile|dir} ...]

zkt-keyman -{P|A|D|R}<keytag> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-r] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-keyman --published=<keytag> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-r] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-keyman --active=<keytag> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-r] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-keyman --depreciate=<keytag> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-r] [{keyfile|dir} ...]
zkt-keyman --rename=<keytag> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-r] [{keyfile|dir} ...]

zkt-keyman --destroy=<keytag> [-V|--view view] [-c file] [-r] [{keyfile|dir} ...]

zkt-keyman -9 | --ksk-rollover
zkt-keyman -1 | --ksk-roll-phase1 do.ma.in. [-V|--view view] [-c file]
zkt-keyman -2 | --ksk-roll-phase2 do.ma.in. [-V|--view view] [-c file]
zkt-keyman -3 | --ksk-roll-phase3 do.ma.in. [-V|--view view] [-c file]
zkt-keyman -0 | --ksk-roll-stat do.ma.in. [-V|--view view] [-c file]
```

DESCRIPTION

The `zkt-keyman` command is a wrapper around `dnssec-keygen(8)` to assist in dnssec zone key management.

The command is useful in dns key management. It is suitable for modification of key status.

GENERAL OPTIONS

- V view, --view=view**
Try to read the default configuration out of a file named `dnssec-<view>.conf`. Instead of specifying the `-V` or `--view` option every time, it is also possible to create a hard or softlink to the executable file to give it an additional name like `zkt-keyman-<view>`.
- c file, --config=file**
Read default values from the specified config file. Otherwise the default config file is read or build in defaults will be used.
- O optstr, --config-option=optstr**
Set any config file option via the commandline. Several config file options could be specified at the argument string but have to be delimited by semicolon (or newline).
- d, --directory**
Skip directory arguments. This will be useful in combination with wildcard arguments to prevent `dnssec-zkt` to list all keys found in subdirectories. For example `"zkt-keyman -d *"` will print out a list of all keys only found in the current directory. Maybe it is easier to use `"zkt-keyman ."` instead (without `-r` set). The option works similar to the `-d` option of `ls(1)`.
- k, --ksk**
Select key signing keys only (default depends on command mode).
- z, --zsk**
Select zone signing keys only (default depends on command mode).
- r, --recursive**
Recursive mode (default is off).
Also settable in the `dnssec.conf` file (Parameter: Recursive).

-F, --setlifetime

Set the key lifetime of all the selected keys. Use option **-k**, **-z**, **-l** or the file and dir argument for key selection.

COMMAND OPTIONS**-h, --help**

Print out the online help.

-C zone, --create=zone

Create a new zone signing key for the given zone. Add option **-k** to create a key signing key. The key algorithm and key length will be examined from built-in default values or from the parameter settings in the *dnssec.conf* file.

The keyfile will be created in the current directory if the **-p** option is specified.

-R keyid, --revoke=keyid

Revoke the key signing key with the given keyid. A revoked key has bit 8 in the flags field set (see RFC5011). The keyid is the numeric keytag with an optionally added zone name separated by a colon.

--rename="keyid

Rename the key files of the key with the given keyid (Look at key file names starting with a lower 'k'). The keyid is the numeric keytag with an optionally added zone name separated by a colon.

--destroy=keyid

Deletes the key with the given keyid. The keyid is the numeric keytag with an optionally added zone name separated by a colon. Beware that this deletes both private and public keyfiles, thus the key is unrecoverable lost.

-P|A|D keyid, --published=keyid, --active=keyid, --deprecated=keyid

Change the status of the given dnssec key to published (**-P**), active (**-A**) or deprecated (**-D**). The *keyid* is the numeric keytag with an optionally added zone name separated by a colon. Setting the status to "published" or "depreciate" will change the filename of the private key file to ".published" or ".depreciated" respectively. This prevents the usage of the key as a signing key by the use of *dnssec-signzone(8)*. The time of status change will be stored in the 'mtime' field of the corresponding ".key" file. Key activation via option **-A** will restore the original timestamp and file name (".private").

--ksk-roll-phase[123] do.ma.in.

Initiate a key signing key rollover of the specified domain. This feature is currently in experimental status and is mainly for the use in an hierachical environment. Use **--ksk-rollover** for a little more detailed description.

SAMPLE USAGE

```
zkt-keyman -C example.net -k -r ./zonedir
```

Create a new key signing key for the zone "example.net". Store the key in the same directory below "zonedir" where the other "example.net" keys live.

```
zkt-keyman -D 123245 -r .
```

Depreciate the key with tag "12345" below the current directory,

```
zkt-keyman --view intern -C example.net
```

Create a new zone key for the internal zone example.net.

```
zkt-keyman-intern
```

Same as above. The binary file *zkt-keyman* has another link, named *zkt-keyman-intern* made, and *zkt-keyman* examines argv[0] to find a view whose zones it proceeds to process.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES**ZKT_CONFFILE**

Specifies the name of the default global configuration files.

FILES*/var/named/dnssec.conf*

Built-in default global configuration file. The name of the default global config file is settable via the environment variable ZKT_CONFFILE.

/var/named/dnssec-<view>.conf

View specific global configuration file.

./dnssec.conf

Local configuration file (only used in **-C** mode).

BUGS**AUTHORS**

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SEE ALSO

dnssec-keygen(8), dnssec-signzone(8), rndc(8), named.conf(5), zkt-conf(8), zkt-ls(8), zkt-signer(8)
RFC4641 "DNSSEC Operational Practices" by Miek Gieben and Olaf Kolkman,
DNSSEC HOWTO Tutorial by Olaf Kolkman, RIPE NCC
(http://www.nlnetlabs.nl/dnssec_howto/)