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Dangerous Labels in DNS and E-mail
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Abstract

This document establishes registries that list known security-sensitive labels in the DNS and in e-mail contexts.

It provides references and brief explanations about the risks associated with each known label.

The registries established here offer guidance to the security-minded system administrator, who may not want to permit registration of these labels by untrusted users.

About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

The latest revision of this draft can be found at <https://dkg.gitlab.io/dangerous-labels/>. Status information for this document may be found at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-dkg-intarea-dangerous-labels/>.

Discussion of this document takes place on the Internet Area Working Group mailing list (<mailto:intarea@ietf.org>), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/intarea/>.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://gitlab.com/dkg/dangerous-labels>.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

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Internet-Draft Dangerous Labels in DNS and E-mail

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[1.](#) Introduction

The Internet has a few places where seemingly arbitrary labels can show up and be used interchangeably.

Some choices for those labels have surprising or tricky consequences. Reasonable administrators may want to be aware of those labels to avoid an accidental allocation that has security implications.

This document registers a list of labels in DNS and e-mail systems that are known to have a security impact. It is not recommended to create more security-sensitive labels.

Offering a stable registry of these dangerous labels is not an endorsement of the practice of using arbitrary labels in this way. A new protocol that proposes adding a label to this list is encouraged to find a different solution if at all possible.

[1.1.](#) Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#) [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

[2.](#) DNS Labels

Note that [[RFC8552](#)] defines the use of "underscored" labels which are treated differently than normal DNS labels, and often have security implications. That document also established the IANA registry for "Underscored and Globally Scoped DNS Node Names". That registry takes precedence to the list enumerated here, and any label in that list or with a leading underscore ("_") MUST NOT be included in this list.

Below are some normal-looking DNS labels that may grant some form of administrative control over the domain that they are attached to.

They are mostly "leftmost" or least-significant labels (in the sense used in [Section 8 of \[RFC8499\]](#)), in that if foo were listed here, it would be because granting control over the foo.example.net label (or control over the host pointed to by foo.example.net) to an untrusted party might offer that party some form of administrative control over other parts of example.org.

Note: where "<key-tag>" occurs in Table 1, it indicates any sequence of five or more decimal digits, as described in [\[RFC8509\]](#).

DNS Label	Rationale and References
mta-sts	Set SMTP transport security policy ([RFC8641])
openpgpkey	Domain-based OpenPGP certificate lookup and verification ([I-D.koch-openpgp-webkey-service])
root-key-sentinel-is-ta-<key-tag>	Indicates which DNSSEC root key is trusted ([RFC8509])
root-key-sentinel-not-ta-<key-tag>	Indicates which DNSSEC root key is not trusted ([RFC8509])
www	Popular web browsers guess this label (???)

Table 1: Dangerous DNS labels

3. E-mail Local Parts

[Section 3.4.1 of \[RFC5322\]](#) defines the local-part of an e-mail address (the part before the "@" sign) as "domain-dependent". However, allocating some specific local-parts to an untrusted party can have significant security consequences for the domain or other associated resources.

Note that all these labels are expected to be case-insensitive. That is, an administrator restricting registration of a local-part named "admin" MUST also apply the same constraint to "Admin" or "ADMIN" or "aDmIn".

[RFC2142] offers some widespread historical practice for common local-parts. The CA/Browser Forum's Baseline Requirements ([[CABForum-BR](#)]) constrain how any popular Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certification Authority (CA) should confirm domain ownership when verifying by e-mail. The public CAs used by popular web browsers ("web PKI") will adhere to these guidelines, but anyone relying on unusual CAs may still be subject to risk additional labels described here.

+=====+=====+	
E-mail local- part	Rationale and References
+=====+=====+	
abuse	Receive reports of abusive public behavior (Section 2 of [RFC2142])
+-----+-----+	
administrator	PKI Cert Issuance (Section 3.2.2.4.4 of [CABForum-BR])
+-----+-----+	
admin	PKI Cert Issuance (Section 3.2.2.4.4 of [CABForum-BR])
+-----+-----+	
hostmaster	PKI Cert Issuance (Section 3.2.2.4.4 of [CABForum-BR]), DNS zone control (Section 7 of [RFC2142])
+-----+-----+	
info	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
+-----+-----+	
is	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
+-----+-----+	

it	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
noc	Receive reports of network problems (Section 4 of [RFC2142])
postmaster	Receive reports related to SMTP service (Section 5 of [RFC2142]), PKI Cert Issuance (Section 3.2.2.4.4 of [CABForum-BR])
root	Receive system software notifications (???), PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
security	Receive reports of technical vulnerabilities (Section 4 of [RFC2142])
ssladministrator	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
ssladmin	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
sslwebmaster	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])

sysadmin	PKI Cert Issuance (historical, see [VU591120])
webmaster	PKI Cert Issuance (Section 3.2.2.4.4 of [CABForum-BR]), Receive reports related to HTTP service (Section 5 of [RFC2142])
www	Common alias for webmaster (Section 5 of [RFC2142])

Table 2: Dangerous E-mail local-parts

[4.](#) Security Considerations

Allowing untrusted parties to allocate names with the labels associated in this document may grant access to administrative capabilities.

The administrator of a DNS or E-mail service that permits any untrusted party to register an arbitrary DNS label or e-mail local-part for their own use SHOULD reject attempts to register the labels listed here.

5. IANA Considerations

This document asks IANA to establish two registries, from Table 1 and Table 2.

Note that the DNS table in Table 1 does not include anything that should be handled by the pre-existing "Underscored and Globally Scoped DNS Node Names" registry defined by [[RFC8552](#)].

It's not clear how these registries should be updated.

Adding a new security-sensitive entry to either of these tables is likely to be a bad idea, because existing DNS zones and e-mail installations may have already made an allocation of the novel label, and cannot avoid the security implications. For a new protocol that wants to include a label in either registry, there is almost always a better protocol design choice.

Yet, if some common practice permits any form of administrative access to a resource based on control over an arbitrary label, administrators need a central place to keep track of which labels are dangerous.

6. References

6.1. Normative References

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[Appendix A](#). Acknowledgements

Many people created these dangerous labels or the authorization processes that rely on them over the years.

Dave Crocker wrote an early list of special e-mail local-parts, from [\[RFC2142\]](#).

Paul Hoffman tried to document a wider survey of special DNS labels (not all security-sensitive) in [\[I-D.hoffman-dns-special-labels\]](#).

[Appendix B](#). Document Considerations

RFC Editor: please remove this section before publication.

[B.1](#). Other types of labels?

This document is limited to leftmost DNS labels and e-mail local-parts because those are the arbitrary labels. There may be other types of arbitrary labels on the Internet with special values that have security implications that the author is not aware of.

[B.2](#). Document History

/No history yet/

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