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Adding acronyms to simplify DANE conversations
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Abstract

Experience has show that people get confused using the three numeric fields the TLSA record. This document specifies descriptive acronyms for the three numeric fields in the TLSA records.

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[1.](#) Introduction

During discussions on how to add DANE [[RFC6698](#)] technology to new protocols/services people repeatedly have got confused as what the numeric values stand for and even the order of the fields of a TLSA record. This document updates the IANA registry definition for TLSA record to add a column with acronym for each specified field, in order to reduce confusion. This document does not change the DANE protocol in any way.

It is expected that DANE parsers in applications and DNS software can adopt parsing the acronyms for each field.

[2.](#) IANA considerations

This document applies to "DNS-Based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE) Parameters" located at "<http://www.iana.org/assignments/dane-parameters/dane-parameters.xhtml>". Each one of the Sub-registries will add a column with an acronym for that field.

[[RFC6698](#)] and this document are both to be the reference documents for the three sub-registries.

As these acronyms are offered for human consumption, case does not matter, it is expected that software that parses TLSA records will handle either upper or lower case use as input.

2.1. TLSA Certificate Usages

Value	Acronym	Short Description	Reference
0	PKIX-CA	CA constraint	[RFC6698]
1	PKIX-EE	Service certificate constraint	[RFC6698]
2	DANE-TA	Trust anchor assertion	[RFC6698]
3	DANE-EE	Domain-issued certificate	[RFC6698]
4-254		Unassigned	
255	PrivCert	Reserved for Private Use	[RFC6698]

Table 1: TLSA Certificate Usages

Other options suggested for 0: PKIX-TA

2.2. TLSA Selectors

Value	Acronym	Short Description	Reference
0	Cert	Full certificate	[RFC6698]
1	SPKI	SubjectPublicKeyInfo	[RFC6698]
2-254		Unassigned	
255	PrivSel	Reserved for Private Use	[RFC6698]

Table 2: TLSA Selectors

2.3. TLSA Matching types

Value	Acronym	Short Description	Reference
0	Full	No hash used	[RFC6698]
1	SHA2-256	256 bit hash by SHA2	[RFC6698]
2	SHA2-512	512 bit hash by SHA2	[RFC6698]
3-254		Unassigned	
255	PrivMatch	Reserved for Private Use	[RFC6698]

Table 3: TLSA Matching types

3. Examples of usage

Two examples below

3.1. TLSA records using/displaying the acronyms:

_666._tcp.first.example. TLSA PKIX-CA CERT SHA2-512 {blob}
_666._tcp.second.example. TLSA DANE-TA SPKI SHA2-256 {blob}

3.2. Acronym use in a specification example:

Protocol F00 only allows TLSA records using PKIX-EE and DANE-EE, with selector SPKI and using SHA2-512.

4. Security considerations

This document only changes registry fields and does not change the behavior of any protocol. The hope is to reduce confusion and lead to better specification and operations.

5. Acknowledgements

Scott Schmit offered real good suggestions to decrease the possibility of confusion. Viktor Dukhovni provided comments from expert point of view. Jim Schaad, Wes Hardaker and Paul Hoffman provided feedback during WGLC.

6. Normative References

[RFC6698] Hoffman, P. and J. Schlyter, "The DNS-Based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE) Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol: TLSA", [RFC 6698](#), August 2012.

Appendix A. Document history

[RFC Editor: Please remove this section before publication]

00 Initial version

01 Updated version based on some comments ready for WGLC

00 WG version almost identical to 01

01 WG version result of WG last call one possible issue remains PKIX-CA ==> PKIX-TA no clear message if that change should be made

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