

CoRE
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DNS Queries over CoAP (DoC)
draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-03

Abstract

This document defines a protocol for sending DNS messages over the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP). These CoAP messages are protected by DTLS-Secured CoAP (CoAPS) or Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (OSCORE) to provide encrypted DNS message exchange for constrained devices in the Internet of Things (IoT).

Discussion Venues

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

Discussion of this document takes place on TODO

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at
<https://github.com/anr-bmbf-pivot/draft-dns-over-coap>.

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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[1.](#) Introduction

This document defines DNS over CoAP (DoC), a protocol to send DNS [[RFC1035](#)] queries and get DNS responses over the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) [[RFC7252](#)]. Each DNS query-response pair is mapped into a CoAP message exchange. Each CoAP message is secured by DTLS [[RFC6347](#)] or Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (OSCORE) [[RFC8613](#)] to ensure message integrity and confidentiality.

The application use case of DoC is inspired by DNS over HTTPS [[RFC8484](#)] (DoH). DoC, however, aims for the deployment in the constrained Internet of Things (IoT), which usually conflicts with the requirements introduced by HTTPS.

To prevent TCP and HTTPS resource requirements, constrained IoT devices could use DNS over DTLS [[RFC8094](#)]. In contrast to DNS over DTLS, DoC utilizes CoAP features to mitigate drawbacks of datagram-based communication. These features include: block-wise transfer, which solves the Path MTU problem of DNS over DTLS (see [[RFC8094](#)], [section 5](#)); CoAP proxies, which provide an additional level of caching; re-use of data structures for application traffic and DNS information, which saves memory on constrained devices.

To prevent resource requirements of DTLS or TLS on top of UDP (e.g., introduced by DNS over QUIC [[I-D.ietf-dprive-dnsoquic](#)]), DoC allows for lightweight end-to-end payload encryption based on OSCORE.

```

      - FETCH coaps://[2001:db8::1]/
      /
     /
    CoAP request

```

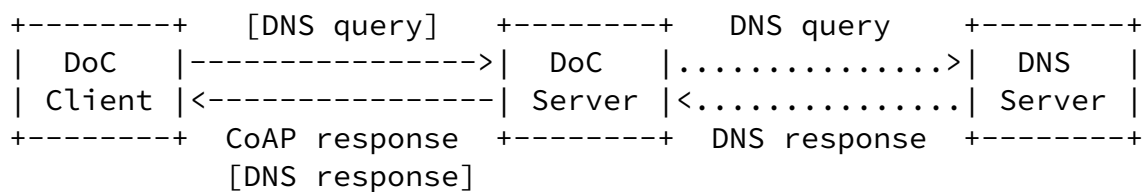


Figure 1: Basic DoC architecture

The most important components of DoC can be seen in Figure 1: A DoC client tries to resolve DNS information by sending DNS queries carried within CoAP requests to a DoC server. That DoC server may or may not resolve that DNS information itself by using other DNS transports with an upstream DNS server. The DoC server then replies to the DNS queries with DNS responses carried within CoAP responses.

TBD: additional feature sets of CoAP/CoRE

- * resource directory for DoC service discovery,
- * ...

2. Terminology

A server that provides the service specified in this document is called a "DoC server" to differentiate it from a classic "DNS server". Correspondingly, a client using this protocol to retrieve the DNS information is called a "DoC client".

The term "constrained nodes" is used as defined in [\[RFC7228\]](#).

The terms "CoAP payload" and "CoAP body" are used as defined in [\[RFC7959\]](#).

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.

[3.](#) Selection of a DoC Server

In this document, it is assumed that the DoC client knows the DoC server and the DNS resource at the DoC server. Possible options could be manual configuration of a URI [[RFC3986](#)] or CRI [[I-D.ietf-core-href](#)], or automatic configuration, e.g., using a CoRE resource directory [[I-D.ietf-core-resource-directory](#)], DHCP or Router Advertisement options [[I-D.ietf-add-dnr](#)]. Automatic configuration SHOULD only be done from a trusted source.

When discovering the DNS resource through a link mechanism that allows describing a resource type (e.g., the Resource Type Attribute in [[RFC6690](#)]), the resource type "core.dns" can be used to identify a generic DNS resolver that is available to the client.

[4.](#) Basic Message Exchange

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[4.1.](#) The "application/dns-message" Content-Format

This document defines the Internet media type "application/dns-message" for the CoAP Content-Format. This media type is defined as in [[RFC8484](#)] [Section 6](#), i.e., a single DNS message encoded in the DNS on-the-wire format [[RFC1035](#)].

[4.2.](#) DNS Queries in CoAP Requests

A DoC client encodes a single DNS query in one or more CoAP request messages the CoAP FETCH [[RFC8132](#)] method. Requests SHOULD include an Accept option to indicate the type of content that can be parsed in the response.

To enable reliable message exchange, the CoAP request SHOULD be carried in a Confirmable (CON) message.

[4.2.1.](#) Request Format

When sending a CoAP request, a DoC client MUST include the DNS query in the body (i.e. the payload, or the concatenated payloads) of the CoAP request. As specified in [[RFC8132](#)] [Section 2.3.1](#), the type of

content of the body MUST be indicated using the Content-Format option. This document specifies the usage of Content-Format "application/dns-message" (details see [Section 4.1](#)).

If block-wise transfer [[RFC7959](#)] is supported by the client, more than one CoAP request message MAY be used. If more than one CoAP request message is used to encode the DNS query, it must be chained together using the Block1 option in those CoAP requests.

The FETCH request is sent to the URI specified in [Section 3](#).

A DoC server MUST be able to parse requests of Content-Format "application/dns-message".

[4.2.2](#). Support of CoAP Caching

The DoC client SHOULD set the ID field of the DNS header always to 0 to enable a CoAP cache (e.g., a CoAP proxy en-route) to respond to the same DNS queries with a cache entry. This ensures that the CoAP Cache-Key (see [[RFC8132](#)] [Section 2](#)) does not change when multiple DNS queries for the same DNS data, carried in CoAP requests, are issued.

[4.2.3](#). Examples

The following example illustrates the usage of a CoAP message to resolve "example.org. IN AAAA" based on the URI "coaps://[2001:db8::1]/". The CoAP body is encoded in "application/dns-message" Content Format.

```
FETCH coaps://[2001:db8::1]/
Content-Format: application/dns-message
Accept: application/dns-message
Payload: 00 00 01 20 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 65 78 61 [binary]
        6d 70 6c 65 03 6f 72 67 00 00 1c 00 01 c0 0c 00 [binary]
        01 00 01                                         [binary]
```

[4.3](#). DNS Responses in CoAP Responses

Each DNS query-response pair is mapped to a CoAP REST request-response operation, which may consist of several CoAP request-response pairs if block-wise transfer is involved. DNS responses are provided in the body (i.e. the payload, or the concatenated payloads) of the CoAP response. A DoC server MUST indicate the type of content of the body using the Content-Format option, and MUST be able to produce responses in the "application/dns-message" Content-Format (details see [Section 4.1](#)) when requested. A DoC client MUST understand responses in "application/dns-message" format when it does not send an Accept option.

If supported, a DoC server MAY transfer the DNS response in more than one CoAP responses using the Block2 option [[RFC7959](#)].

[4.3.1](#). Response Codes and Handling DNS and CoAP errors

A DNS response indicates either success or failure in the Response code of the DNS header (see [[RFC1035](#)] [Section 4.1.1](#)). It is RECOMMENDED that CoAP responses that carry any valid DNS response use a "2.05 Content" response code.

CoAP responses use non-successful response codes MUST NOT contain any payload and may only be used on errors in the CoAP layer or when a request does not fulfill the requirements of the DoC protocol.

Communication errors with a DNS server (e.g., timeouts) SHOULD be indicated by including a SERVFAIL DNS response in a successful CoAP response.

A DoC client might try to repeat a non-successful exchange unless otherwise prohibited. The DoC client might also decide to repeat a non-successful exchange with a different URI, for instance, when the response indicates an unsupported Content-Format.

[4.3.2](#). Support of CoAP Caching

It is RECOMMENDED to set the Max-Age option of a response to the

minimum TTL in the Answer section of a DNS response. This prevents expired records unintentionally being served from a CoAP cache.

It is RECOMMENDED that DoC servers set an ETag option on large responses (TBD: more concrete guidance) that have a short Max-Age relative to the expected clients' caching time. Thus, clients that need to revalidate a response can do so using the established ETag mechanism. With responses large enough to be fragmented, it's best practice for servers to set an ETag anyway. As specified in [RFC7252] and [RFC8132], if the response associated with the ETag is still valid, the response uses the "2.03 Valid" code and consequently carries no payload.

4.3.3. Examples

The following examples illustrate the replies to the query "example.org. IN AAAA record", recursion turned on. Successful responses carry one answer record including address 2001:db8:1::1:2:3:4 and TTL 58719.

A successful response:

2.05 Content

Content-Format: application/dns-message

Max-Age: 58719

Payload: 00 00 81 a0 00 01 00 01 00 00 00 00 07 65 78 61 [binary]
6d 70 6c 65 03 6f 72 67 00 00 1c 00 01 c0 0c 00 [binary]
1c 00 01 00 01 37 49 00 10 20 01 0d b8 00 01 00 [binary]
00 00 01 00 02 00 03 00 04 [binary]

When a DNS error (SERVFAIL in this case) is noted in the DNS response, the CoAP response still indicates success:

2.05 Content

Content-Format: application/dns-message

Payload: 00 00 81 a2 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 65 78 61 [binary]
6d 70 6c 65 03 6f 72 67 00 00 1c 00 01 [binary]

When an error occurs on the CoAP layer, the DoC server SHOULD respond

with an appropriate CoAP error, for instance "4.15 Unsupported Content-Format" if the Content-Format option in the request was not set to "application/dns-message" and the Content-Format is not otherwise supported by the server.

5. CoAP/CoRE Integration

5.1. DoC server considerations

In the case of CNAME records in a DNS response, a DoC server SHOULD follow common DNS resolver behavior [RFC1034] by resolving a CNAME until the originally requested resource record type is reached. This reduces the number of message exchanges within an LLN.

The DoC server SHOULD send compact answers, i.e., additional or authority sections in the DNS response should only be sent if needed or if it is anticipated that they help the DoC client to reduce additional queries.

5.2. Proxies and caching

TBD:

- * TTL vs. Max-Age (<https://github.com/anr-bmbf-pivot/draft-dns-over-coap/issues/5>)
- * Responses that are not globally valid
- * General CoAP proxy problem, but what to do when DoC server is a DNS proxy, response came not yet in but retransmission by DoC client was received (see Figure 2)
 - send empty ACK (maybe move to best practices appendix (<https://github.com/anr-bmbf-pivot/draft-dns-over-coap/issues/6#issuecomment-895880206>))

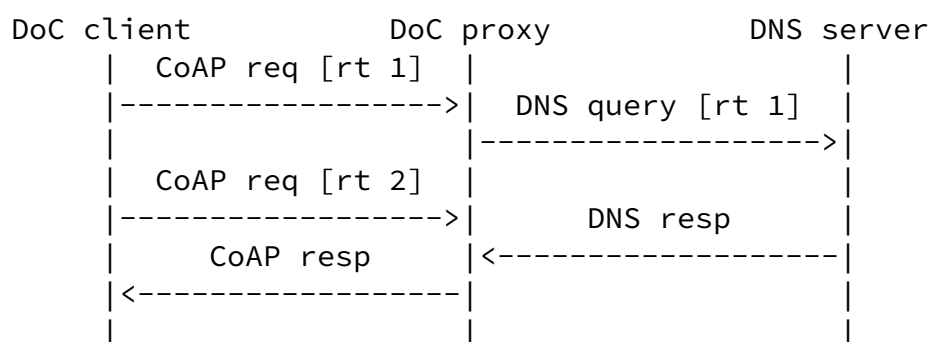


Figure 2: CoAP retransmission (rt) is received before DNS query could have been fulfilled.

[5.3.](#) OBSERVE (modifications)?

- * TBD
- * DoH has considerations on Server Push to deliver additional, potentially outstanding requests + response to the DoC client for caching
- * OBSERVE does not include the request it would have been generated from ==> cannot be cached without corresponding request having been send over the wire.
- * If use case exists: extend OBSERVE with option that contains "promised" request (see [\[RFC7540\]](#), [section 8.2](#))?
- * Other caveat: clients can't cache, only proxys so value needs to be evaluated
- * Potential use case: [\[RFC8490\]](#) [Section 4.1.2](#)

[5.4.](#) OSCORE

- * TBD
- * With OSCORE DTLS might not be required

[6.](#) Considerations for Unencrypted Use

While not recommended, DoC can be used without any encryption (e.g., in very constrained environments where encryption is not possible or necessary). It can also be used when lower layers provide secure communication between client and server. In both cases, potential benefits of unencrypted DoC usage over classic DNS are e.g. block-wise transfer or alternative CoAP Content-Formats to overcome link-layer constraints.

[7.](#) Security Considerations

TODO Security

[8.](#) IANA Considerations

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[8.1.](#) New "application/dns-message" Content-Format

IANA is requested to assign CoAP Content-Format ID for the DNS message media type in the "CoAP Content-Formats" sub-registry, within the "CoRE Parameters" registry [[RFC7252](#)], corresponding the "application/dns-message" media type from the "Media Types" registry:

Media-Type: application/dns-message

Encoding: -

Id: TBD

Reference: [TBD-this-spec]

[8.2.](#) New "core.dns" Resource Type

IANA is requested to assign a new Resource Type (rt=) Link Target Attribute, "core.dns" in the "Resource Type (rt=) Link Target Attribute Values" sub-registry, within the "CoRE Parameters" register [[RFC6690](#)].

Attribute Value: core.dns

Description: DNS over CoAP resource.

Reference: [TBD-this-spec] [Section 3](#)

[9.](#) References

[9.1.](#) Normative References

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[9.2](#). Informative References

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[Appendix A](#). Change Log

TBD:

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- * Request text duplication (<https://github.com/anr-bmbf-pivot/draft-dns-over-coap/issues/4>)

[A.1](#). Since [draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-02](#) (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-02>)

- * Clarify server selection to be out-of-band and define "core.dns" resource type in [Section 3](#) and [Section 8.2](#)
- * Add message manipulation considerations for DoC servers in [Section 5.1](#)
- * Update Considerations for Unencrypted Use in [Section 6](#)

[A.2](#). Since [draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-01](#) (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-01>)

- * Remove GET and POST methods
- * Add note on ETag and response codes
- * Provide requirement conflict for DNS over QUIC
- * Clarify Content-Format / Accept handling

A.3. Since [draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-00](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-00) (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lenders-dns-over-coap-00>)

- * Soften Content-Format requirements in [Section 4.2.1](#) and [Section 4.3](#)
- * Clarify "CoAP payload"/"CoAP body" terminology
- * Fix nits and typos

A.4. Since [draft-lenders-dns-over-coaps-00](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lenders-dns-over-coaps-00) (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-lenders-dns-over-coaps-00>)

- * Clarification in abstract that both DTLS and OSCORE can be used as secure transport
- * Restructuring of [Section 4](#):
 - Add dedicated [Section 4.1](#) on Content-Format

- Add overview table about usable and required features for request method types to [Section 4.2](#)
- Add dedicated [Section 4.2.2](#) and [Section 4.3.2](#) on caching requirements for CoAP requests and responses
- * Fix nits and typos

Acknowledgments

TODO acknowledge.

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