DNSEXT

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# The NKEY DNS Resource Record <draft-reid-dnsext-nkey-00.txt>

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# Abstract

A DNS Resource record which can be used to encrypt NAPTR records is described in this document.

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# **1**. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in  $\underline{BCP}$  14,  $\underline{RFC2119}$  [12].

### 2. Introduction

The DNS protocol is defined in <a href="RFC1034">RFC1034</a>[1], <a href="RFC1035">RFC1035</a>[2] and clarified in <a href="RFC2181[3]">RFC2181[3]</a>. The scope for using DNS KEY Resource Records was limited in RFC3445[4] to keys used by the Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) which is defined in <a href="https://recent.org/recent/bullet-nc-4">RFC4033[5]</a>, <a href="https://recent.org/recent/bullet-nc-4">RFC4033[5]</a>, <a href="https://recent.org/recent/bullet-nc-4">RFC4033[5]</a>, <a href="https://recent.org/recent/bullet-nc-4">RFC4033[5]</a>, <a href="https://recent.org/recent/bullet-nc-4">RFC4033[5]</a>, <a href="https://recent/bullet-nc-4">RFC4034[6]</a>) And RFC4035[7]. The original KEY RR used sub-typing to store both DNSSEC keys and arbitrary application keys. Storing both DNSSEC and application keys with the same record type is a mistake so <a href="RFC3445">RFC3445</a> removed application keys from the KEY record by redefining the Protocol Octet field in the KEY RR Data. This means that any other uses of keying material in the DNS need to define a new RRtype and mnemonic.

This document advocates the introduction of a new resource record specifically to provide this type of information for keys that encrypt NAPTR records [8]. A scheme for encrypting NAPTR records is outlined in <a href="mailto:draft-timms-encrypt-naptr">draft-timms-encrypt-naptr</a> [9].

## 3. Definition of NKEY Resource Record

The NKEY RR uses an IANA-assigned type code and is used as resource record for storing keys which encrypt NAPTR records. The RDATA for a NKEY RR consists of flags, a protocol octet, the algorithm number octet, and the public key itself. The format is as follows:

NKEY RDATA format

							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3			
0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	
+-+	-+-	-+-	-+-	-+-	- + -	- + -	- + -	-+-	-+-	- + -	- + -	-+-	-+-	-+-	-+-	- + -	- + -	- + -	-+-	-+-	+-	- + -	- + -	- + -	-+-	- + -	+-	+-	+-	+-	+
	flags														protocol							algorithm									
+-+	-+-	-+-	-+-	+-	+-	-+-	-+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	-+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+
																															/
/	public k														ke	ЭУ															/
/																															/
+-+	-+-	- + -	-+-	-+-	- + -	- + -	- + -	+-	+-	+-	- + -	- + -	-+-	- + -	+-	- + -	+-	+-	+-	- + -	+-	+-	+-	- + -	- + -	- + -	+-	+-	+-	+-	+

All bits of the flags field are reserved and MUST be zero. The protocol field MUST be set to 1. The algorithm and public key fields are identical to the definitions used in RFC4034 [6].

# **4**. Security Considerations

The format and correct usage of DNSSEC keys is not changed by this document and no new security considerations are introduced.

# **5**. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to issue a new type code and mnemonic for the proposed resource record. No other IANA services are required by this document.

# 6. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Klaus Malorny, Lawrence Conroy and Roy Arends for their constructive suggestions to this document and for helping to identify potential uses for the proposed record type.

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