INTERNET-DRAFT Intended Category: Experimental Expires: 20 May 2002 Kurt D. Zeilenga OpenLDAP Foundation 20 November 2001

Use of DNS SRV in LDAP Named Subordinate References <<u>draft-zeilenga-ldap-dnsref-02.txt</u>>

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Abstract

This document describes how LDAP service location information stored on DNS SRV resource records may be used to in conjunction with named subordinate referral objects. This document defines the dNSReferral object class.

Conventions

Schema definitions are provided using LDAPv3 description formats [<u>RFC2252</u>]. Definitions provided here are formatted (line wrapped) for readability.

The key words ``MUST'', ``MUST NOT'', ``REQUIRED'', ``SHALL'', ``SHALL NOT'', ``SHOULD'', ``SHOULD NOT'', ``RECOMMENDED'', and ``MAY'' in this document are to be interpreted as described in <u>BCP 14</u> [<u>RFC2119</u>].

<u>1</u>. Background and Intended Use

Named subordinate referral [<u>NAMEDREF</u>] defines a specific method for representing subordinate references in LDAP [<u>RFC2251</u>] directories. This document describes a mechanism for using LDAP service location information [<u>LOCATE</u>] available in DNS SRV resource records [<u>RFC2782</u>] to rewrite select LDAP URLS [<u>RFC2255</u>] returned to clients as referrals and search continuations.

2. Schema

A dNSReferral object is a directory entry whose structural object class is the dNSreferral object class.

(1.3.6.1.4.1.4203.1.4.8 NAME 'dNSReferral' DESC 'DNS SRV aware named subordinate referral object' SUP referral STRUCTURAL)

dNSReferral objects SHOULD have distinguished names comprising of RDNs consisting of only dc (domainComponent) attributes (e.g., dc=example,dc=net) as detailed in [<u>RFC2247</u>].

dNSReferral objects SHALL behave like referral objects [<u>NAMEDREF</u>] except as detailed in the following section.

3. Construction of Referrals and Search References

In the referral processing described by [<u>NAMEDREF</u>], if a LDAP URL with no hostpart is to be returned to the client as part of a referral or search continuation, it is replaced with one or more LDAP URLs based upon service location information.

The server SHOULD obtain service location information [LOCATE] for the DN [RFC2253] present in (or implied by) the LDAP URL [RFC2255]. If no service location information is available, the server MUST return the

LDAP DNSreferral

[Page 2]

LDAP URL as described in [<u>NAMEDREF</u>].

Otherwise, the server SHALL replace the LDAP URL with a set of constructed LDAP URLs. For each service host port pair provided, the server constructs an LDAP URL by replacing the empty hostport with concatenation of the service host, ":", and the port.

4. Example

Suppose a directory server contains:

```
dn: dc=sub,dc=example,dc=net
dc: sub
objectClass: dNSReferral
objectClass: extensibleObject
ref: ldap:///dc=sub,dc=example,dc=net
```

and DNS holds the following SRV records:

_ldap._tcp.sub.example.net. IN SRV 0 0 389 l1.sub.example.net. _ldap._tcp.sub.example.net. IN SRV 0 0 389 l2.sub.example.net.

```
and a client requests a compareRequest with a target DN of
"dc=sub,dc=example,dc=net". In response to this request, the server
would return:
```

```
compareResponse "referral" {
    ldap://l1.sub.example.net:389/dc=sub,dc=example,dc=net
    ldap://l2.sub.example.net:389/dc=sub,dc=example,dc=net
}
```

5. Security Considerations

This mechanism extends [<u>NAMEDREF</u>] based upon [<u>LOCATE</u>]. The security considerations discussed in these documents generally apply to the specification described in this document.

In addition, this mechanism requires the server to make DNS queries. DNS responses are subject to spoofing. Use of DNSSEC is RECOMMENDED where appropriate. Also, DNS queries may require significant time and resources.

6. Acknowledgments

This document is borrows heavily from previous work by IETF LDAPext

LDAP DNSreferral

[Page 3]

Working Group including [<u>NAMEDREF</u>] and [<u>LOCATE</u>].

7. Author's Address

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8. Normative References

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LDAP DNSreferral

[Page 4]

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LDAP DNSreferral

[Page 5]