

Dynamic Host Configuration Group
Internet-Draft
Expires: February 22, 2004

R. Droms (ed.)
Cisco Systems
August 24, 2003

DNS Configuration options for DHCPv6
draft-ietf-dhc-dhcpv6-opt-dnsconfig-04.txt

Status of this Memo

This document is an Internet-Draft and is in full conformance with all provisions of [Section 10 of RFC2026](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/ietf/lid-abstracts.txt>.

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html>.

This Internet-Draft will expire on February 22, 2004.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2003). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

This document describes DHCPv6 options for passing a list of available DNS recursive name servers and a domain search list to a client.

1. Introduction

This document describes two options for passing configuration information related to Domain Name Service (DNS) ([RFC 1034](#) [6] and [RFC 1035](#) [1]) in DHCPv6 ([RFC 3315](#) [2]).

2. 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 [RFC2119](#) [3].

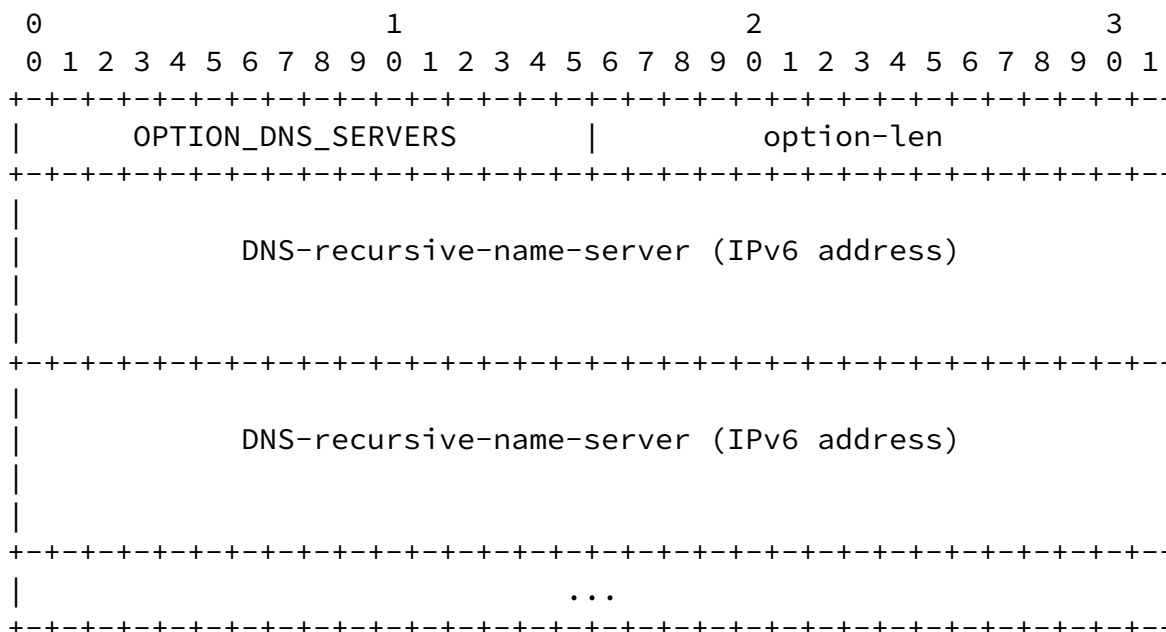
Throughout this document, unless otherwise specified, the acronym DHCP refers to DHCP as specified in [RFC 3315](#).

This document uses terminology specific to IPv6 and DHCP as defined in section "Terminology" of [RFC 3315](#).

3. DNS Recursive Name Server option

The DNS Recursive Name Server option provides a list of one or more IPv6 addresses of DNS recursive recursive name servers to which a client's DNS resolver MAY send DNS queries [1]. The DNS servers are listed in the order of preference for use by the client resolver.

The format of the DNS Recursive Name Server option is:



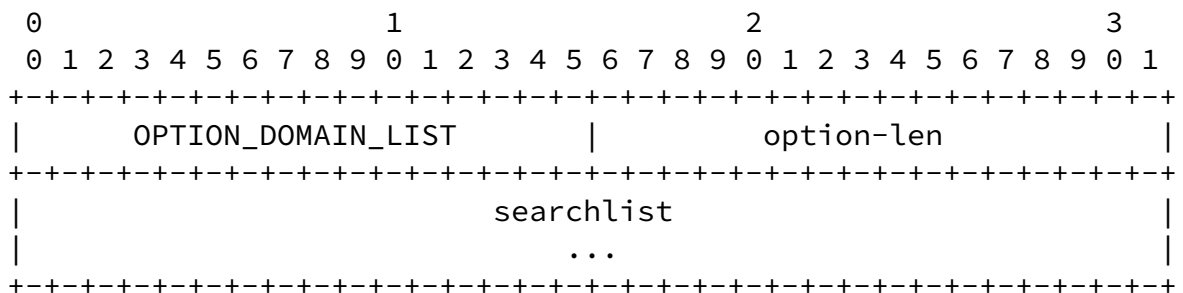
option-code: OPTION_DNS_SERVERS (tbd)

option-len: Length of the list of DNS recursive name servers in octets; must be a multiple of 16

4. Domain Search List option

The Domain Search List option specifies the domain search list the client is to use when resolving hostnames with DNS. This option does not apply to other name resolution mechanisms.

The format of the Domain Search List option is:



option-code: OPTION_DOMAIN_LIST (tbd)

option-len: Length of the 'searchlist' field in octets

searchlist: The specification of the list of domain names in the Domain Search List

The list of domain names in the 'searchlist' MUST be encoded as specified in section "Representation and use of domain names" of [RFC 3315](#).

5. Appearance of these options

The DNS Recursive Name Server option MUST NOT appear in other than the following messages: Solicit, Advertise, Request, Renew, Rebind, Information-Request, Reply.

The Domain Search List option MUST NOT appear in other than the following messages: Solicit, Advertise, Request, Renew, Rebind, Information-Request, Reply.

6. Security Considerations

The DNS Recursive Name Server option may be used by an intruder DHCP server to cause DHCP clients to send DNS queries to an intruder DNS recursive name server. The results of these misdirected DNS queries may be used to spoof DNS names.

To avoid attacks through the DNS Recursive Name Server option, the

DHCP client SHOULD require DHCP authentication (see section "Authentication of DHCP messages" in [RFC 3315](#)) before installing a list of DNS recursive name servers obtained through authenticated DHCP .

The Domain Search List option may be used by an intruder DHCP server to cause DHCP clients to search through invalid domains for incompletely specified domain names. The results of these misdirected searches may be used to spoof DNS names. Note that support for DNSSEC [4] will not avert this attack, because the resource records in the invalid domains may be legitimately signed.

The degree to which a host is vulnerable to attack via an invalid domain search option is determined in part by DNS resolver behavior. [RFC1535](#) [7] contains a discussion of security weaknesses related to implicit as well as explicit domain searchlists, and provides recommendations relating to resolver searchlist processing. [Section 6 of RFC1536](#) [5] also addresses this vulnerability, and recommends that resolvers:

1. Use searchlists only when explicitly specified; no implicit searchlists should be used.
2. Resolve a name that contains any dots by first trying it as an FQDN and if that fails, with the names in the searchlist appended.
3. Resolve a name containing no dots by appending with the

searchlist right away, but once again, no implicit searchlists should be used.

In order to minimize potential vulnerabilities it is recommended that:

1. Hosts implementing the domain search option SHOULD also implement the searchlist recommendations of [RFC1536, section 6](#).
2. Where DNS parameters such as the domain searchlist or DNS servers have been manually configured, these parameters SHOULD NOT be overridden by DHCP.
3. A host SHOULD require the use of DHCP authentication (see section "Authentication of DHCP messages" in [RFC 3315](#)) prior to accepting a domain search option.

7. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to assign an option code to the DNS Recursive Name Server option and to the Domain Search List option from the DHCP option code space defined in section "IANA Considerations" of [RFC 3315](#).

8. Acknowledgments

This option was originally part of the DHCPv6 specification, written by Jim Bound, Mike Carney, Charlie Perkins, Ted Lemon, Bernie Volz and Ralph Droms.

The analysis of the potential attack through the domain search list is taken from the specification of the DHCPv4 Domain Search option, [RFC3397](#) [8].

Thanks to Rob Austein, Alain Durand, Peter Koch, Tony Lindstrom and Pekka Savola for their contributions to this document.

Normative References

- [1] Mockapetris, P., "Domain names - implementation and specification", STD 13, [RFC 1035](#), November 1987.
- [2] Bound, J., Carney, M., Perkins, C., Lemon, T., Volz, B. and R. Droms (ed.), "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)", [RFC 3315](#), May 2003.
- [3] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [4] Eastlake, D., "Domain Name System Security Extensions", [RFC 2535](#), March 1999.
- [5] Kumar, A., Postel, J., Neuman, C., Danzig, P. and S. Miller, "Common DNS Implementation Errors and Suggested Fixes", [RFC 1536](#), October 1993.

Informative References

- [6] Mockapetris, P., "Domain names - concepts and facilities", STD 13, [RFC 1034](#), November 1987.
- [7] Gavron, E., "A Security Problem and Proposed Correction With Widely Deployed DNS Software", [RFC 1535](#), October 1993.
- [8] Aboba, B. and S. Cheshire, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

Droms (ed.)

Expires February 22, 2004

[Page 5]

Internet-Draft

DNS Configuration Options for DHCPv6

August 2003

(DHCP) Domain Search Option", [RFC 3397](#), November 2002.

Author's Address

Ralph Droms (ed.)
Cisco Systems
1414 Massachusetts Ave.
Boxboro, MA 01719
USA

Phone: +1 978 936 1674
EMail: rdroms@cisco.com

Intellectual Property Statement

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any intellectual property or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; neither does it represent that it

has made any effort to identify any such rights. Information on the IETF's procedures with respect to rights in standards-track and standards-related documentation can be found in [BCP-11](#). Copies of claims of rights made available for publication and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementors or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF Secretariat.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights which may cover technology that may be required to practice this standard. Please address the information to the IETF Executive Director.

Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2003). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assignees.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION

HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Acknowledgment

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.

