

The DNS Camel



Or

How many features can we add to this protocol before it breaks?

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RFC	Type	Status	Title	Bgnd	Prot	Names	Ops	RR	Proxy	Stub	Auth	Res	Xfr	DDNS	DNSSEC
1637	Experimental	Obsolete	DNS NSAP Resource Records					x							
1664	Experimental	Obsolete	Using the Internet DNS to Distribute RFC1327 Mail Address Mapping Tables					x							
1706	Informational		DNS NSAP Resource Records					x							
1712	Experimental		DNS Encoding of Geographical Location					x							
1713	Informational		Tools for DNS Debugging				x								
1794	Informational		DNS Support for Load Balancing	x											
1876	Experimental		A Means for Expressing Location Information in the Domain Name System					x							
1886	Proposed	Obsolete	DNS Extensions to support IP version 6				x	x							
1912	Informational		Common DNS Data File Configuration Errors				x								
1982	Proposed		Serial Number Arithmetic		x		x								
1995	Proposed		Incremental Zone Transfer in DNS		x						x		x		
1996	Proposed		A Mechanism for Prompt Notification of Zone Changes (DNS NOTIFY)		x						x		x		
2010	Informational	Obsolete	Operational Criteria for Root Name Servers					x							
2052	Experimental	Obsolete	A DNS RR for specifying the location of services (DNS SRV)					x							
2065	Proposed	Obsolete	Domain Name System Security Extensions	x			x	x			x	x			x
2100	Informational	April 1st	The Naming of Hosts												
2136	Proposed		Dynamic Updates in the Domain Name System (DNS UPDATE)		x						x				x
2137	Proposed	Obsolete	Secure Domain Name System Dynamic Update		x						x				x
2163	Proposed		Using the Internet DNS to Distribute MIXER Conformant Global Address Mapping (MCGAM)					x							
2168	Experimental	Obsolete	Resolution of Uniform Resource Identifiers using the Domain Name System					x							

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2181	Proposed		Clarifications to the DNS Specification		x	x					x	x			
2182	BCP		Selection and Operation of Secondary DNS Servers				x								
2230	Informational		Key Exchange Delegation Record for the DNS					x							
2308	Proposed		Negative Caching of DNS Queries (DNS NCACHE)									x			
2317	BCP		Classless IN-ADDR.ARPA delegation				x								
2535	Proposed	Obsolete	Domain Name System Security Extensions					x			x	x	x		x
2536	Proposed		DSA KEYS and SIGs in the Domain Name System (DNS)					x							
2537	Proposed	Obsolete	RSA/MD5 KEYS and SIGs in the Domain Name System (DNS)					x							
2538	Proposed	Obsolete	Storing Certificates in the Domain Name System (DNS)					x							
2539	Proposed		Storage of Diffie-Hellman Keys in the Domain Name System (DNS)					x							
2540	Experimental		Detached Domain Name System (DNS) Information		x										
2541	Informational	Obsolete	DNS Security Operational Considerations				x								
2606	BCP		Reserved Top Level DNS Names				x								
2671	Proposed	Obsolete	Extension Mechanisms for DNS (EDNS0)		x			x			x	x			
2672	Proposed	Obsolete	Non-Terminal DNS Name Redirection					x			x	x			
2673	Historic	Obsolete	Binary Labels in the Domain Name System		x						x	x			
2782	Proposed		A DNS RR for specifying the location of services (DNS SRV)					x							
2825	Informational		A Tangled Web: Issues of I18N, Domain Names, and the Other Internet protocols	x											
2826	Informational		IAB Technical Comment on the Unique DNS Root	x											
2845	Proposed		Secret Key Transaction Authentication for DNS (TSIG)		x			x			x	x			

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4034	Proposed		Resource Records for the DNS Security Extensions					x							x
4035	Proposed		Protocol Modifications for the DNS Security Extensions		x						x	x			x
4074	Informational		Common Misbehavior Against DNS Queries for IPv6 Addresses								x				
4159	BCP		"Deprecation of "ip6.int"	x			x								
4185	Informational		National and Local Characters for DNS Top Level Domain (TLD) Names	x											
4255	Proposed		Using DNS to Securely Publish Secure Shell (SSH) Key Fingerprints					x							
4339	Informational		IPv6 Host Configuration of DNS Server Information Approaches	x											
4343	Proposed		Domain Name System (DNS) Case Insensitivity Clarification			x					x	x			
4367	Informational		What's in a Name: False Assumptions about DNS Names	x											
4398	Proposed		Storing Certificates in the Domain Name System (DNS)					x							
4408	Experimental		Sender Policy Framework (SPF) for Authorizing Use of Domains in E-Mail, Version 1					x							
4431	Informational		The DNSSEC Lookaside Validation (DLV) DNS Resource Record					x							x
4470	Proposed		Minimally Covering NSEC Records and DNSSEC On-line Signing				x				x				x
4471	Experimental		Derivation of DNS Name Predecessor and Successor			x									
4472	Informational		Operational Considerations and Issues with IPv6 DNS				x								
4509	Proposed		Use of SHA-256 in DNSSEC Delegation Signer (DS) Resource Records (Rrs)					x							x
4592	Proposed		The Role of Wildcards in the Domain Name System	x							x	x			
4635	Proposed		HMAC SHA TSIG Algorithm Identifiers							x	x	x			
4641	Informational	Obsolete	DNSSEC Operational Practices				x								x
4697	BCP		Observed DNS Resolution Misbehavior									x			

RFC	Type	Status	Title	Bgnd	Prot	Names	Ops	RR	Proxy	Stub	Auth	Res	Xfr	DDNS	DNSSEC
7671	Standard		The DNS-Based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE) Protocol: Updates and Operational Guidance	x			x	x							
7686	Standard		The ".onion" Special-Use Domain Name	x			x								
7706	Informational		Decreasing Access Time to Root Servers by Running One on Loopback	x			x	x							
7719	Informational		DNS Terminology	x											
7766	Standard		DNS Transport over TCP - Implementation Requirements	x											

185 RFCs

2781 pages / 166891 lines

888233 words

This is 2 times “The C++ Programming Language” (4th ed)

Good words on this are in RFC 8324

In the field stub resolver

```
char resppacket[512];

unsigned int ip_address;

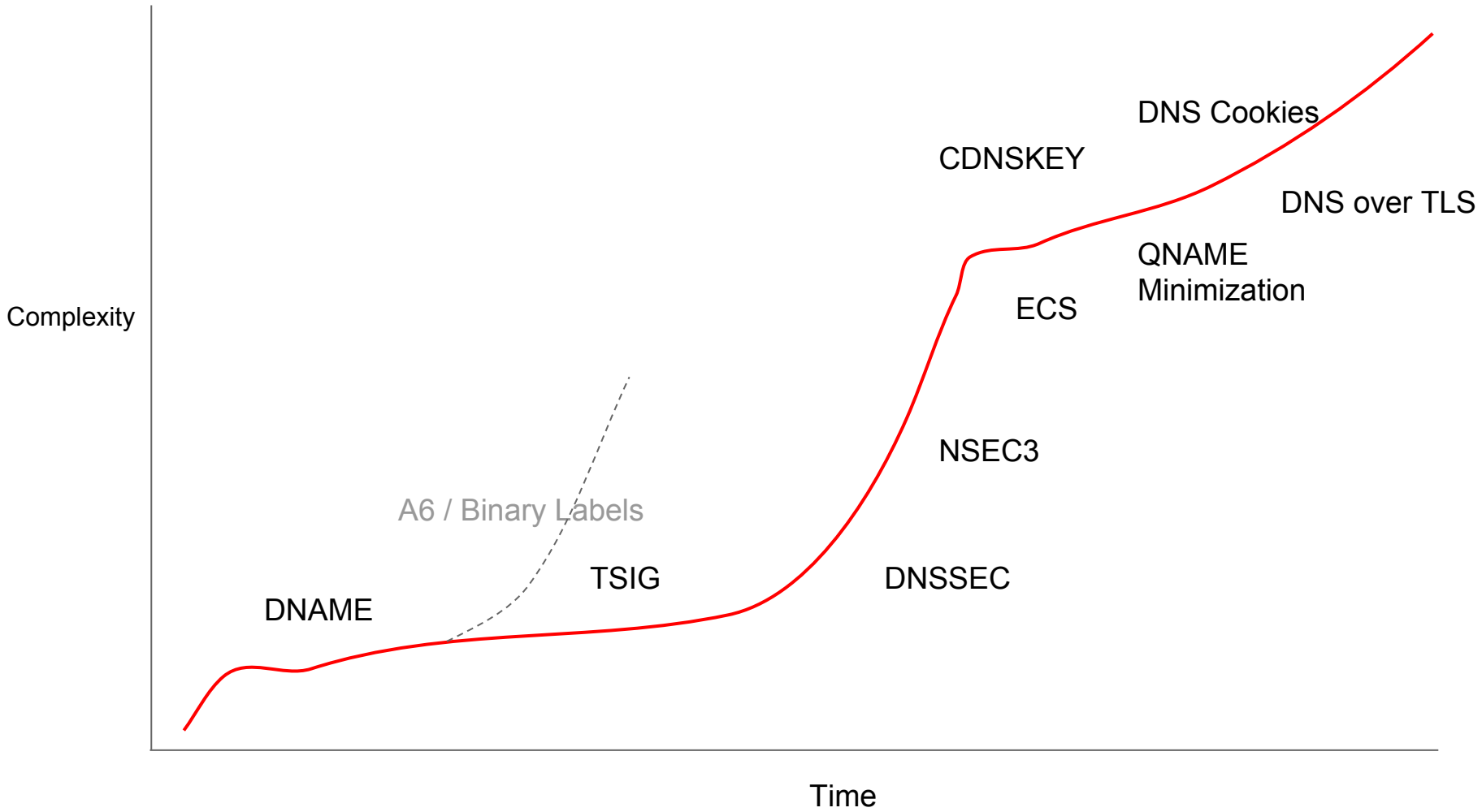
char *ptr=resppacket+12;

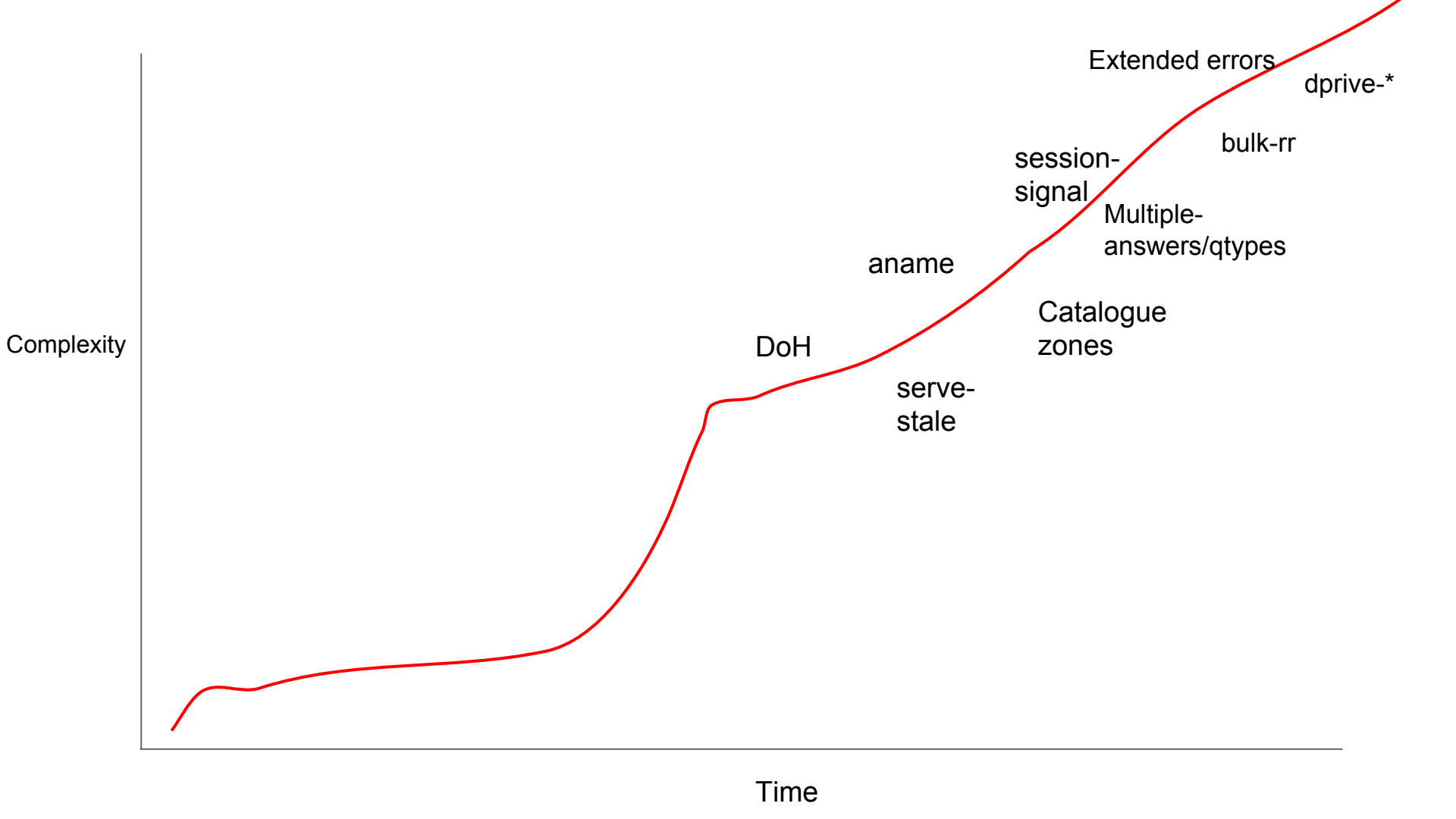
/* receive */

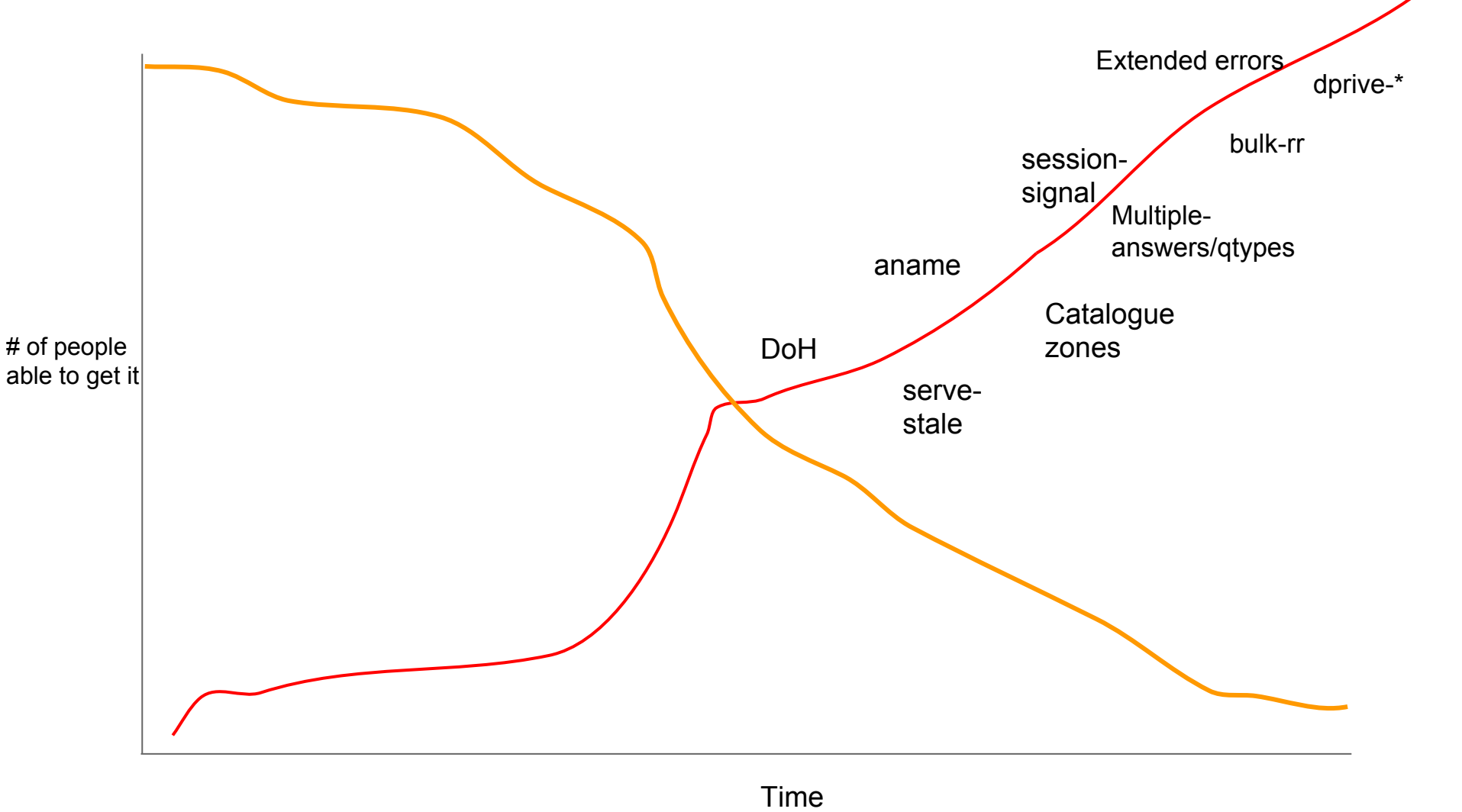
while(!(*ptr==0xc0 && *(ptr+1)==0x0c)) ptr++;

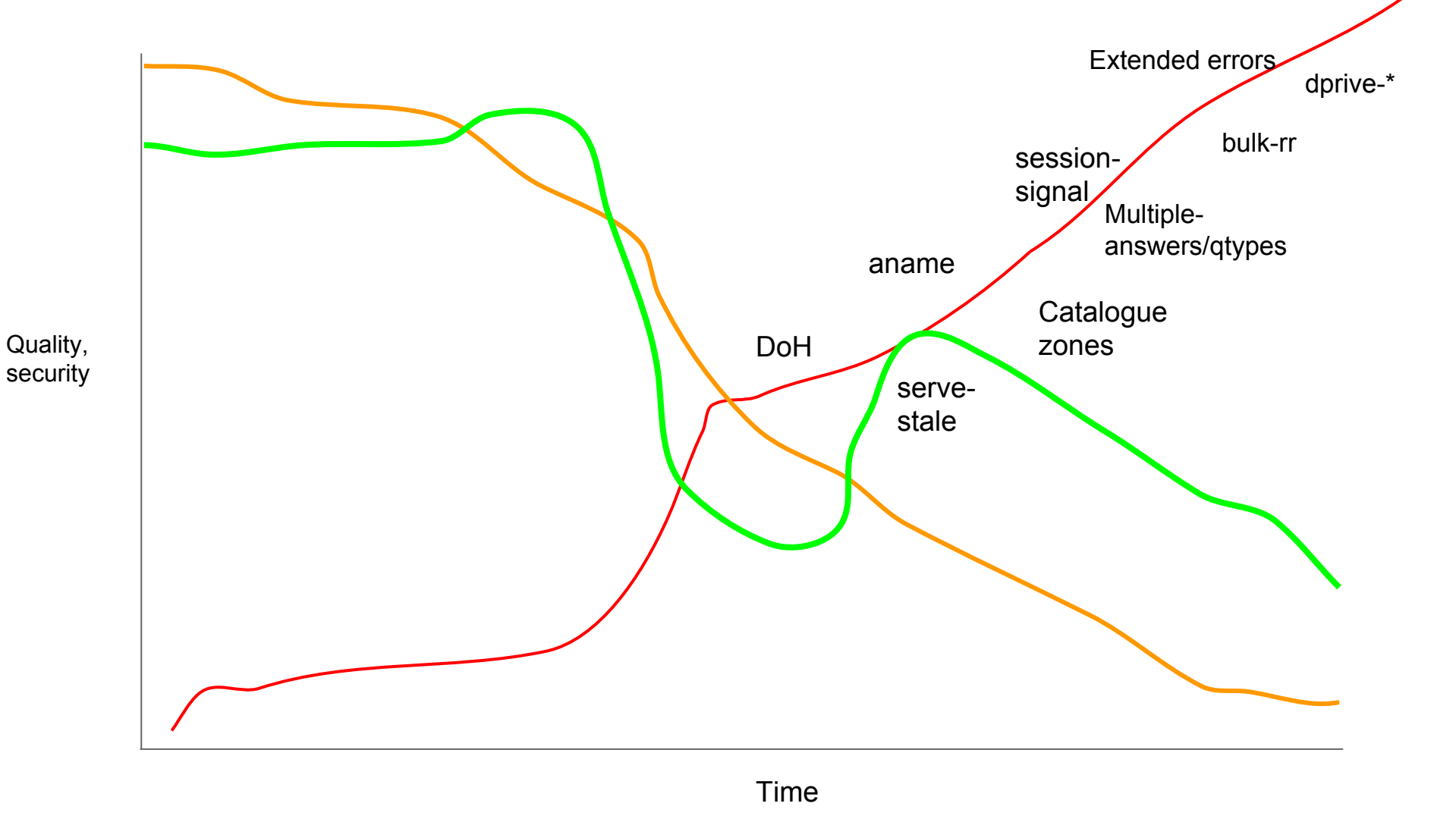
memcpy(&ip_address, ptr+6, 4);
```

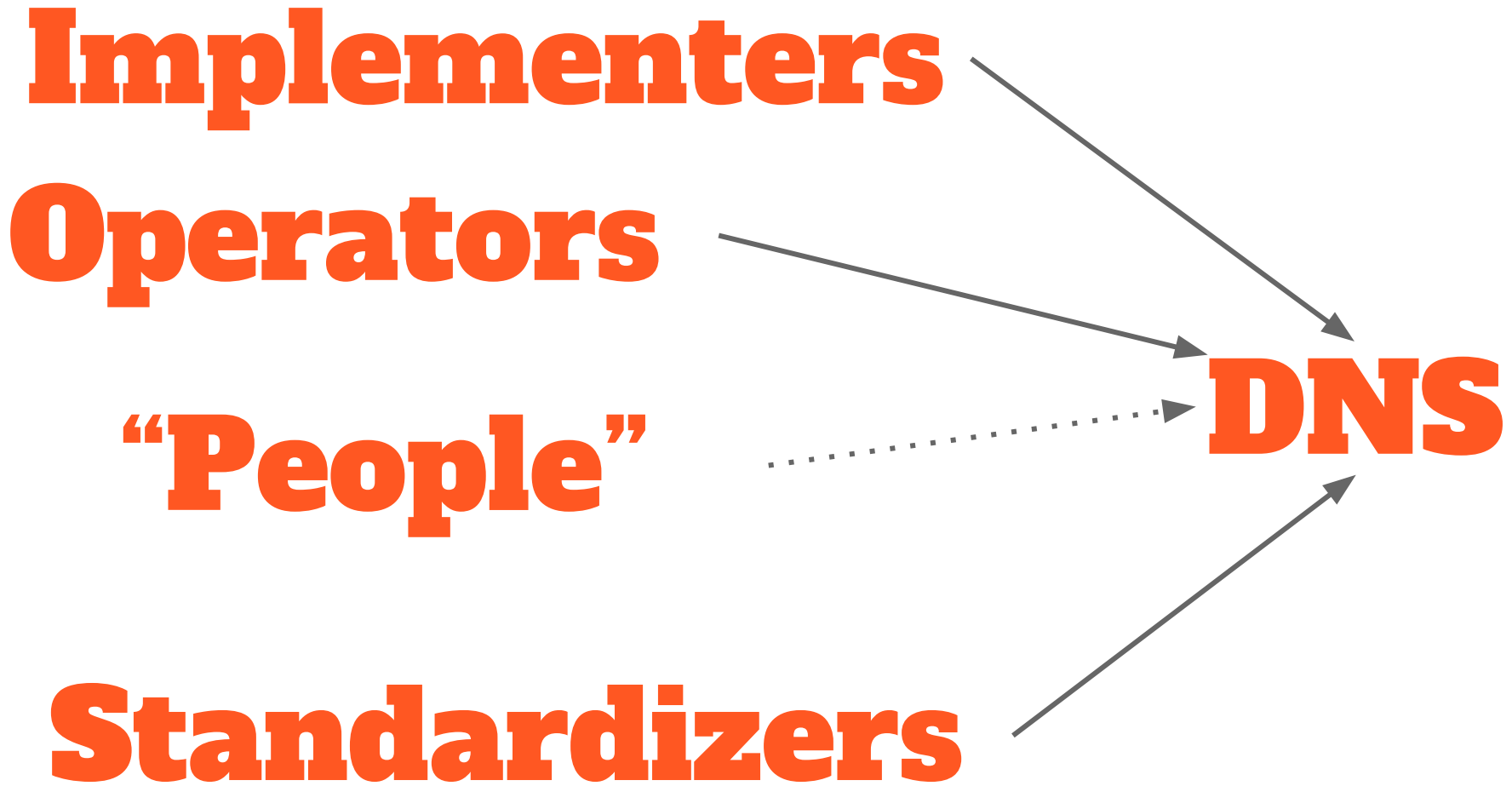
Did not read 1 of those 2781 pages











Implementors

- We should be AWED by the quality of open source implementations
 - a. bind, knot, kresd, unbound, NSD, there is SO much great software out there
 - b. Perhaps one of the best served protocols on the internet!
- Very gifted programmers, among the smartest in the world
- So far, they (we) have been able to implement most things, eventually correctly
- **For us, saying “no, this is too complicated” is very hard**
 - a. **Pride**
 - b. **“One of the other implementations will do it”**
 - c. **Always fun to work on new challenges**
- We do not have well developed “product management”
 - a. Any individual committer can decide “cool feature, let’s do it”

Operators

- Commercial access provider operators are
 - a. On call 24/7
 - b. Being measured solely on availability, performance
 - c. May actually be penalized by their governments if they do the right thing
- Typically resource constrained, understaffed
- Have no “buy in” from the rest of the access provider to work on privacy enhancing features
 - a. In fact...
- Weakly represented in the standards making process
 - a. With some notable exceptions
- **Typically turn off anything that could cause problems at 3AM**

ccTLD / root / authoritative operators

- ccTLD/gTLD/root operators are well represented
 - a. Significant authoritative hosters (“tens of millions of domains”) are not
- Notably, authoritative implementation of features is rather simpler usually
 - a. “Just serve the data”
 - b. Almost stateless
- Easy to load balance - even a server that answers 20% of questions will provide good service to the internet
 - a. .BE and .NL servers have been down for **hours** or **months** without anyone noticing
- Notably, the one contribution from the operational community, that is widely deployed, did not get standardized (RRL)

Standardizers

- **Like implementers, among the smartest people in the world**
 - a. Share enthusiasm for hard challenges
- On a mission to turn the internet into “how things SHOULD be and what the code MUST do to achieve that”
- Try very hard to think of everything
- **Typically not on call 24/7**
- **Undervalue operational trade-offs**
- Simultaneously optimists (on what can be achieved) and pessimists (how folks will mess it up unless everything pinned down by standard)

Unexpected interaction of features

- DNAME needs DNSSEC special casing
- EDNS Client Subnet leads to zero cache hit rates
 - And associated, non-standardized, workarounds
- Qname minimization turns out to need a ton of probing
- Outbound TLS usage leads to ton of probing
- DNS cookies lead to ton of probing
- Multiple answers/qtypes lead to ton of probing
- **Most features are not orthogonal to the other features**
 - Especially on the resolver side!

Net result

- Push to enhance DNS further and further from standards community
- Little push-back from implementation community
- Commercial operational community very weakly represented “and they don’t want anything new anyhow”
- **Proposed features that SHOULD make the internet better are very likely to be accepted and implemented**
 - With little open discussion on how hard this will be
- Given relatively constant base of developers, increase in feature volume will mean **decrease in quality**
- Eventually, glut of features will cause stasis

Proposal

- Think long and hard who wants a feature and who would benefit
- Conversely, who would bear the costs?
 - In terms of development, operational stability/quality impact, downstream complexity
- Involve development community more comprehensively
 - It is not enough for ‘bert’ or ‘wouter’ or ‘ondrej’ to feel that it could in theory be done
- Developer community develop some spine & “product management”
- Work ever harder to involve operational community
 - Not easy for them to come to IETF and similar venues
 - Not authorized to speak
 - No travel budget
- Thank you.