

**ANAME, etc.**

DNSOP 103

# The Problem

```
$TTL 3600
example.com.      1800    IN      SOA     .....
example.com.      86400   IN      NS      dns01.example.com.
example.com.      86400   IN      NS      dns02.example.com.
example.com.      86400   IN      NS      dns03.example.com.
example.com.      86400   IN      NS      dns04.example.com.
example.com.      3600    IN      MX      10 mail.example.com.
;
mail.example.com. 3600    IN      A       192.168.0.1
;
example.com.      300     IN      RRTYPE  fancy-cloud-instance.com.
```

# In Search of...Solutions

Willem/Ondrej have some CNAME/DNAME experiments

Ray thinks his HTTP record is the better answer

Tim feels the argument is not between the HTTP and DNS world

DNSOP is ignoring the New World Order of Elastic Compute.

# ANAME draft rewritten for -02

- “Like CNAME but only for address records”
- Behaves “as if” address records copied from target to owner using DNS UPDATE
- But dynamic lookup-on-demand (like -01) is allowed by “as if” get-out clause
- Resolvers may re-do target address substitution for GeoIP

# Comments wanted!

What is unclear / confusing / wrong?

Interop with existing ANAME-like implementations?

Scalability implications?

Feedback via [dnsop@ietf.org](mailto:dnsop@ietf.org) or  
<https://github.com/each/draft-aname/>