## Private Space Names

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draft-arends-private-use-tld

#### Problem Statement

- There are no private names in the DNS.
  - Such as "X-headers" MIME types (RFC2045)
  - Such as Address Allocation for Private Internets (RFC1918)
  - Such as "x-" subtag in private use language tags (RFC5646)
  - Such as private use ASNs (RFC6996)
  - Such as private use DNS RRTypes and DNS RCODES (RFC6895)

#### Observed Solution Space

- "Register your own name" (not really private)
- "Don't do it" (often heard, doesn't work)
- "pick something easy to remember, not used elsewhere"
- .INTERNAL (draft-wkumari-dnsop-internal)
- LOCAL (Microsoft Technet Article) RFC6762
   [...] it is strongly recommended that you use the .local label for the extension. [...]
- .ALT (draft-ietf-dnsop-alt-tld)
- HOME.ARPA

Frequently used string	As of Nov 2019	Past 3 months				
HOME	2.784%	2.579%				
LAN	1.194%	0.985%				
DHCP	0.761%	0.674%				
INTERNAL	0.652%	0.664%				
LOCALDOMAIN	0.359%	0.415%				
IP	0.314%	0.404%				
CORP	0.235%	0.242%				
DLINK	0.187%	0.159%				
WLAN_AP	0.171%	0.097%				
OPENSTACKLOCAL	0.146%	0.000%				
DLINKROUTER	0.138%	0.155%				
LAN1	0.121%	0.116%				
GATEWAY	0.112%	0.083%				

### Proposed Solution Space Constraints

- Simple and concise BCP
- Choose a label WITHOUT a semantic meaning Preferably short internal ≠ private ≠ alt ≠ local ≠ home.arpa Too Anglophonic
- Choose a label that is defined as never to collide
   Prevent collision with anything expected in the future

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• Maybe a two-character ASCII domain

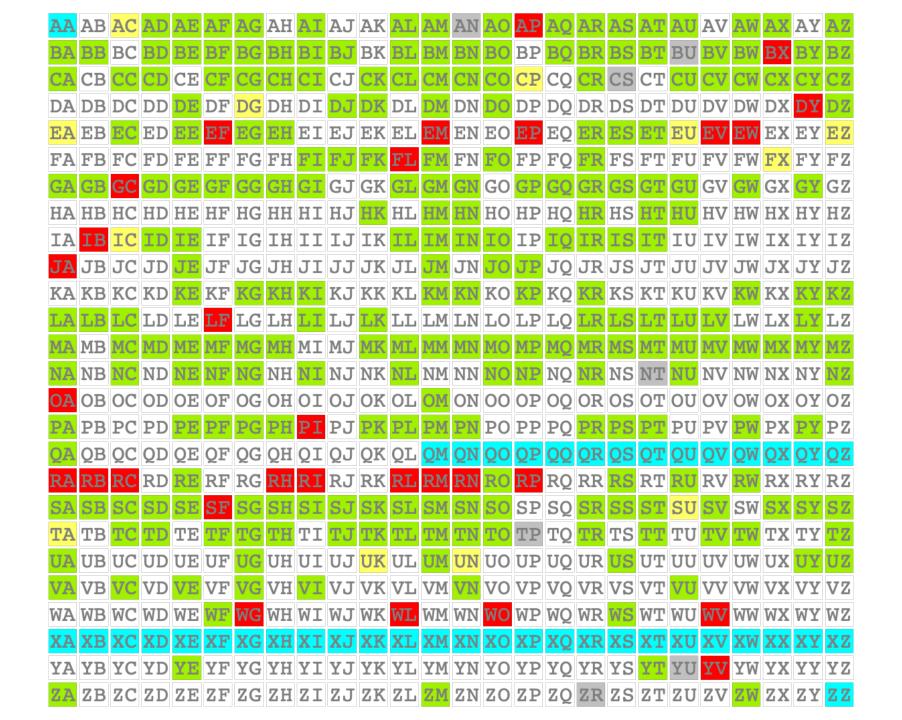
# RFC1591 Domain Name System Structure and Delegation

- 4. Rights to Names
  - 2) Country Codes

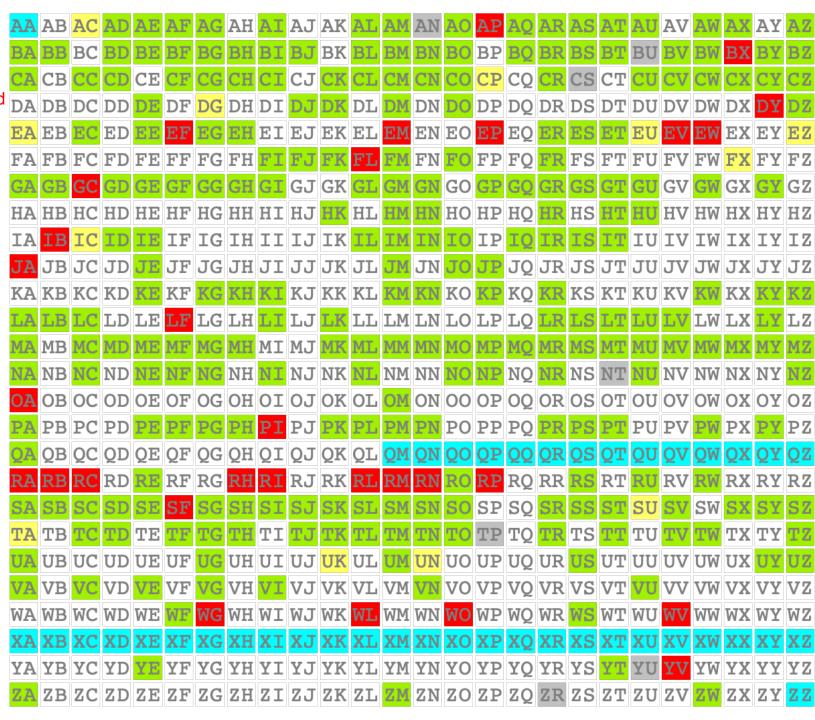
The IANA is not in the business of deciding what is and what is not a country.

The selection of the ISO 3166 list as a basis for country code top-level domain names was made with the knowledge that ISO has a procedure for determining which entities should be and should not be on that list.

AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AO AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CACBCCCDCECFCGCHCICJCKCLCMCNCOCPCQCRCSCTCUCVCWCXCYCZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DO DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EO ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FAFBFCFDFEFFFGFHFIFJFKFLFMFNFOFPFOFRFSFTFUFVFWFXFYFZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GO GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HO HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IO IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KK KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LO LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MM MN MO MP MO MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NN NO NP NO NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PAPBPCPDPEPFPGPHPIPJPKPLPMPNPOPPPOPRPSPTPUPVPWPXPYPZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OO OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RO RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TO TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UO UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YO YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZO ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ



AB Un-assigned
AD Assigned
UK Exceptionally reserved
AN Transitionally reserved
EW Indeterminately reserved
ZZ User Assigned



AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	ΑI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ
BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	ВН	ΒI	ВJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	во	BP	BQ	BR	BS	вт	BU	BV	BW	ВХ	BY	BZ
CA	СВ	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	СН	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ
DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ
EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	ΕI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	ΕZ
FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ
GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ
HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	НН	ΗI	НJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	НО	HP	HQ	HR	HS	нт	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	ΗZ
IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	ΙH	ΙI	IJ	IK	ΙL	IM	IN	IO	ΙP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	ΙY	ΙZ
				JE																					
				KE																					
				LE																					
				ME																					
NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	ΝZ
				OE																					
				PE																					
QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QΤ	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QΖ
				RE																					
SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ
TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ
UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ
VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	$\nabla Z$
				WE																					
ΧA	ХB	ХC	XD	ΧE	XF	XG	ХH	ΧI	ХJ	ХK	ХL	ХM	XN	XO	ХP	ΧQ	XR	XS	ХТ	ХU	ΧV	XW	XX	ΧY	ΧZ
				YE																					
				ZE																					

### What does ISO3166 say about this range?

5.2 Construction of the alpha-2 code

The ISO 3166 standard uses combinations in the range AB to QL, RA to WZ, and YA to ZY.

In addition exactly 42 alpha-2 code elements are not used in the ISO 3166, AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, ZZ.

8.1 Special Provisions

Users sometimes need to extend or alter the use of country code elements for special purposes. The following provisions give guidance for meeting such needs within the framework of this part of ISO 3166.

8.1.3 User assigned code element

If users need code elements to represent country names not included in this part of ISO 3166, the series of letters AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ are available.

ISO 3901 International Standard Recording Code

Reserves "ZZ" for direct registrants independent of any country.

ISO 4217 Codes for the representation of currencies

Reserves the "XA" .. "XZ" range for transactions and precious metals, as they are country independent.

ISO 6166 International securities identification numbering system

Reserves "XS" for securities cleared through

Euroclear/Clearstream.

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
Reserves "ZZ" for UN travel documents.

IATA International Air Transport Association
Reserves "XK" for Kosovo and "XU" for Russia TC3

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
Reserves 5 User Assigned code elements to identify
regional agencies and patent offices, and allocated "XX"
for "Unknown states, other entities or organizations".

UN/LOCODE United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations Reserves "XZ" for international waters

#### WORLDBANK

Reserves "XC" for the Euro Area. "XU" for "North America" area, and many other X\* codes are used.

INTERPOL Destination Agency Identifier (DAI)

Reserves "ZZ/ALL" for transactions distributed by interpol.

CABforum Certificate Authority and Browser Forum
Reserves "XX" to signify a location not covered by
ISO3166-1.

UNICODE Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR) version 36 (latest)

- QO countries in Oceania that do not have a subcontinent.
- QU deprecated: the canonicalized form is EU
- XA special code indicating derived testing locale with English + added accents and lengthened
- XB special code indicating derived testing locale with forced RTL English
- XK industry practice
- ZZ used in APIs or as replacement for invalid code

RFC5646 BCP47: Tags for Identifying Languages

contains a section and examples dedicated to Private Use Sub-tags.

"For example, the region subtags 'AA', 'ZZ', and those in the ranges 'QM'-'QZ' and 'XA'-'XZ' (derived from the ISO 3166-1 private use codes) can be used to form a language tag. A tag such as "zh-Hans-XQ" conveys a great deal of public, interchangeable information about the language material"

sq-XK	Albanian (Kosovo))	shqip (Kosovë)
sr-Cyrl-XK	Serbian (Cyrillic, Kosovo)	српски (ћирилица, Косово)
sr-Latn-XK	Serbian (Latin, Kosovo)	srpski (latinica, Kosovo)

RFC5890: Internationalized Domain Names for Applications

How was "XN—" chosen? \*

Protocol:

The following steps will be used to select the two-character code:

The code will be selected from among a subset of the entries on the ISO 3166-1, clause 8.1.3 User-assigned alpha-2 code elements: AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ. The selection is limited to these codes because of the following:

The use of ISO 3166-1 user-assigned elements removes the possibility that the code will duplicate a present or future ccTLD code.

<sup>\*</sup>https://psg.com/~randy/lists/iesg/2003/msg01081.html

#### In Conclusion

- ISO3166-1 Alpha 2 UA codes are used as intended in various standards implies
- ISO3166-1 Alpha 2 UA codes will never be ISO assigned or reserved implies
- ISO3166-1 Alpha 2 UA codes may never be delegated as country codes implies
- ISO3166-1 Alpha 2 UA codes are collision free and
- ISO3166-1 Alpha 2 UA codes have no semantic meaning

## Different codes, different uses

- There are 42 codes in the ISO-3166-1 Alpha 2 User-Assigned range
- Codes can be assigned for specific uses
- An IANA protocol registry can be created for specific uses.
  - With "Standards Action" or "IESG Approval" requirements (RFC5226)
- If this was done 10 years ago, we may have
  - ... .ZZ for private use names
  - ... .XH for homenet names
  - ... .XM for mDNS names
  - ... .XO for onion names
  - ... .XL for local names

# Do these need an (unsigned) delegation in the root?

#### Not delegated:

- A validator will validate that these TLDs do not exist.
- This will negate any inserted private name space data.
- A validating (stub) resolver needs a negative trust anchor for these TLDs.

#### • Delegated:

- avoids configuring each individual stub validator with a negative trust anchor.
- Allows any inserted private name space data.
- A validating (stub) resolver needs a trust anchor for a signed private space TLD.
  - Allows it to only trust your own signed private name space.

## Painting the bike shed\*, I suggest



For private use names

## Next steps

- Move the discussion to the DNSOP WG mailing list
  - Continue to work on draft-arends-private-use-tld
- IFF there is sufficient WG interest, by IETF107 (Vancouver, Mar'20):
  - Ask the WG chairs to adopt the draft as a WG item
- IFF the WG adopts the internet draft
  - Engage early with IESG, IAB, IANA and ICANN communities to develop a path of least surprise

## Thank you