

draft-ietf-dnsop-avoid-fragmentation

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dnsop WG, IETF 108

Differences between draft-fujiwara-dnsop-avoid-fragmentation-03 and -00

- Diff is here: <https://tools.ietf.org/rfcdiff?url1=https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-fujiwara-dnsop-avoid-fragmentation-03.txt&url2=https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-dnsop-avoid-fragmentation-00.txt>
- Changed as WG draft
- Added "DNSSEC is a countermeasure .." in Intro.
- Removed 7.2 DNS packet size.
- Moved details of Minimal-responses to appendix B
- Added reference to draft-ietf-tsvwg-datagram-plpmtud

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- Adding new text in abstract.
 - "EDNS0 enables a DNS server to send large responses using UDP and is widely deployed."
- Change text related to TCP in Introduction because TCP changes MSS value to avoid IP fragmentation under ICMP NEEDFRAG attacks.
 - OLD: By comparison, TCP is considered resistant against IP fragmentation attacks because TCP has a 32-bit sequence number and 32-bit acknowledgment number in each segment.
 - NEW: By comparison, TCP protocol stack controls packet size and avoid IP fragmentation under ICMP NEEDFRAG attacks.
- Use "in-domain" (defined in RFC 8499)
 - OLD: and in-zone and below-zone glue in the additional data section.
 - NEW: and in-domain (in-zone and below-zone) glue in the additional data section.

Please review and comment