

DNS Error Reporting

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What is the problem

The DNS is

loosely connected

fault tolerant

configure and go

Any warnings and errors are buried in the logs of recursive resolvers

Then came DNSSEC

What is the problem

The DNS is

loosely connected
~~fault tolerant~~ error prone
configure and go stay

Any warnings and errors are buried in the logs of recursive resolvers

Then came DNSSEC

What is the problem

The DNS is

loosely connected
- fault tolerance
- figured out generally

Any warnings or errors are not in the logs of recursive resolvers

Then came DNSSEC

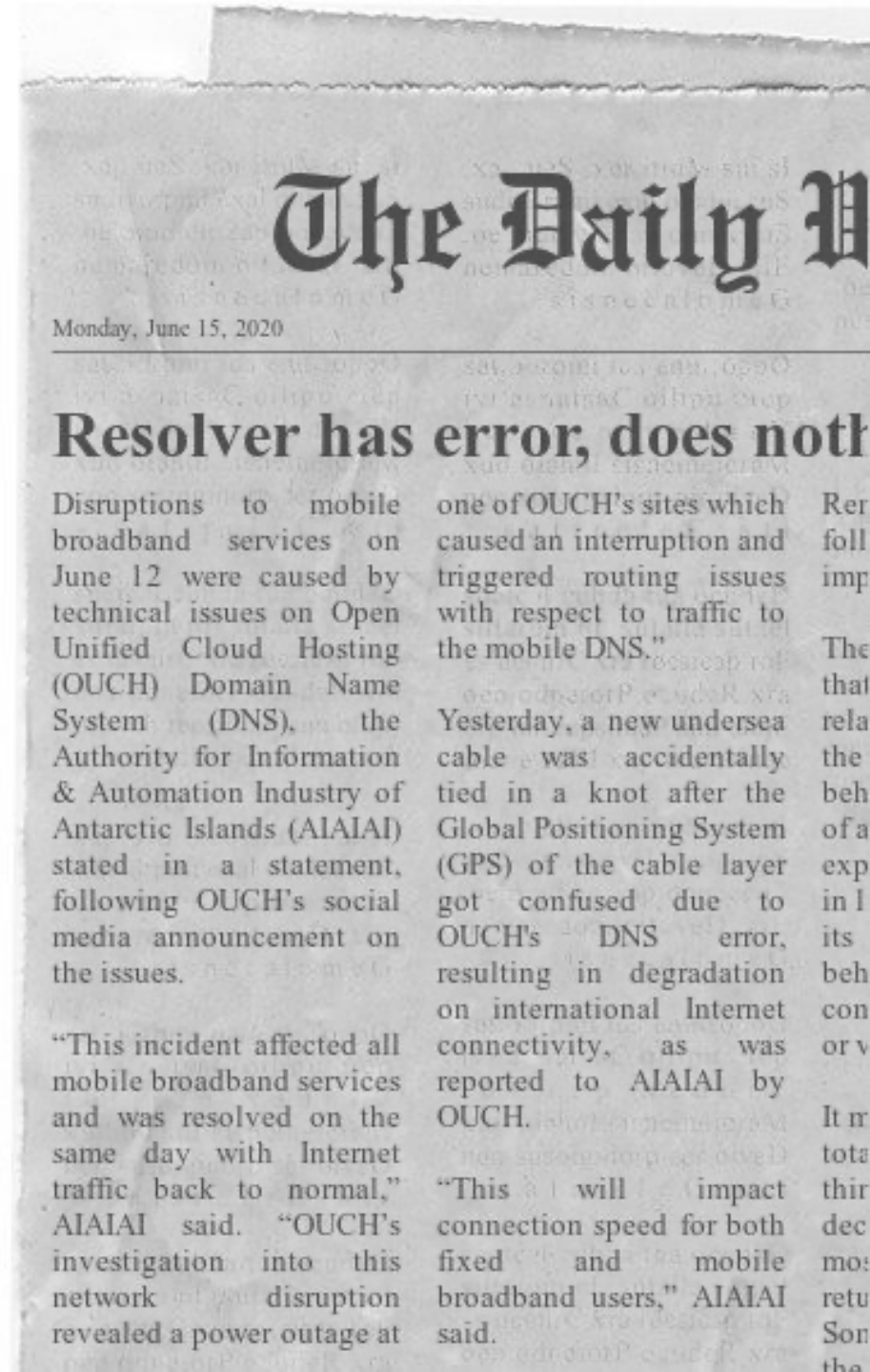
What is the problem

Any warnings and errors are buried in the logs of recursive resolvers

Problem Statement

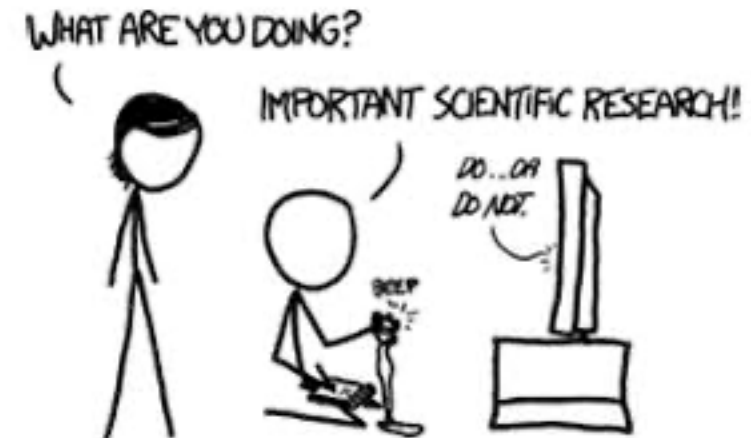
Resolver encounters an error

does nothing



What if ...

... the resolver can notify the operator and domain owner?



Requirements

- Reporting should be lightweight.
 - The camel is hurting
- Should not rely on additional complexities
 - No email, no PDFs, no whois lookups, no shaming
- Should not have any guesswork
 - No guessing who owns what domain
 - No guessing what the cause of a failure may be
 - No heuristics, trial & error, etc.



How?

- Send an error report

Where?

- Can't send it to the authoritative server of the broken domain.
 - Its broken
- Can't send it to the owner of the domain.
 - No clue who that is.
 - don't want to burden the poor resolver with secure whois/rdap and rich email client

How?

- Send an error report

Where? (continued)

- Introducing

Reporting Agent



How?

- Send an error report to a Reporting Agent
 - This error report is just another query
- How does the resolver learn about the Reporting Agent?
 - Don't want to do another round trip to the broken server
- Via EDNS0 option
- Resolver indicates support
- Server includes Reporting Agent Domain in EDNS0 option

Then what?

- on error:
 - Resolver sends query bad-qname._er.a01.error.com
 - "a01.error.com." (reporting agent) learned via EDNS0 option
 - + plus prepend qtype & error...., but you get the idea

7.1.bad-qname._er.a01.error.com

- Responses can be cached, and caching helps against sending too many reports
- The reporting agent can be an intermediary dedicated to deal with these problems, analogy here is "intermediaries" for DMARC

Does that work?

- The reporting part:
 - We have experience with _ta- (trust-anchor) reports being send to a dedicated nameserver, by appending rfc8145.research.icann.org. to a “trust anchor report”
- On the EDNS0 part:
 - EDNS0 options work, nothing new here.
- Many little caveats documented in the draft
 - Including security and privacy related

What else?

What is with the _er label?

- To have a separator between the reporting agent domain and the reported query.

What else is in the report ?

- qtype and the error.

What errors can be reported ?

- Extended-DNS-Errors
 - Extended-DNS-Errors are meant to inform the Stub-Resolver why a name could not be resolved.
 - Our idea is to inform the domain-owner or operator of an error.

Questions