DNS TIMEOUT Resource Record
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Abstract

This specification defines a new DNS TIMEOUT resource record (RR) that associates a lifetime with one or more zone resource records with the same owner name, type, and class. It is intended to be used to transfer resource record lifetime state between a zone’s primary and secondary servers and to store lifetime state during server software restarts.

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1. Introduction

DNS Update [RFC2136] provides a mechanism to dynamically add/remove DNS resource records to/from a zone. When a resource record is dynamically added, it remains in the zone until it is removed manually or via a subsequent DNS Update. A zone administrator may want to enforce a default lifetime for dynamic updates (such as the DHCP lease lifetime) or the DNS Update may contain a lifetime using an EDNS(0) Update Lease option [I-D.sekar-dns-ul]. However, this lease lifetime is not communicated to secondary servers and will not endure through server software restarts. Therefore, this specification defines a new DNS TIMEOUT resource record that associates a lifetime with one or more resource records with the same owner name, type, and class that can be transferred to secondary servers through normal AXFR [RFC5936], IXFR [RFC1995] transfer mechanisms.

An UPDATE lifetime could be stored in a proprietary database on an authoritative primary server but there is an advantage to saving it as a resource record: redundant master servers and secondary servers
capable of taking over as the primary server for a zone automatically can benefit from the existing database synchronization of resource records. In addition, primary and secondary servers from multiple vendors can synchronize the lifetimes through the open format provided by a resource record.

2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here. These words may also appear in this document in lower case as plain English words, absent their normative meanings.

3. Sources of TIMEOUT Expiry Time

The expire time may come from many different sources. A few are listed here however, this list is not considered complete.

1. Via DHCP Dynamic Lease Lifetime communicated out of band.

2. Via EDNS(0) Update Lease option [I-D.sekar-dns-ul] communicated in DNS Update.

3. Via an administrative default server value such as one day (86400 seconds).

4. Resource Record Composition

TIMEOUT resource records provide expiry times for a mixed variety of resource record types with the same owner name, type, and class. Since there could exist multiple records of the same record type with the same owner name and class, the TIMEOUT resource record must be able to identify each of these records individually with only different RDATA. As an example, PTR records for service discovery [RFC6763] provide a level of indirection to SRV and TXT records by instance name. The instance name is stored in the PTR RDATA and multiple PTR records with the same owner name but only differing RDATA often exist.

In order to distinguish each individual record with potentially different expiry times, the TIMEOUT resource record contains an expiry time, the record type, a method to identify the actual records for which the expiry time applies, and a count of the number of records represented. Multiple TIMEOUT records with the same owner name and class are created for each expiry time, record type, and
resource record representation. If the expiry time is the same, multiple records can be combined into a single TIMEOUT record with the same owner name, class, and record type but this is NOT REQUIRED.

The fields and their values in a TIMEOUT record are defined as:

4.1. Represented Record Type

A 16-bit field containing the resource record type to which the TIMEOUT record applies. Multiple TIMEOUT records for the same owner name, class, and represented type can exist.

4.2. Represented Record Count

The Represented Record Count is a 8-bit value that specifies the number of records of the specified record type with this expiry time.

An RR Count of zero indicates that it is not necessary to represent any records in the list. This is a shortcut notation meaning all resource records with the same owner name, class, and record type use the same Expiry Time. There MUST be only one TIMEOUT record for the same owner name, class, and record type if the Represented Record Count is zero. If an additional TIMEOUT record exists with the same owner name, class, and record type, it MUST be ignored and SHOULD be removed. When the Represented Record Count is 0, the Method Identifier is set to NO METHOD (0) on transmission and ignored on reception.

In the unlikely event that the Represented Record Count exceeds 255 which is the largest number representable in 8 bits, multiple instances of the same Expiry Time can exist.

4.3. Method Identifiers

The Method Identifier is a 8-bit value that specifies an identifier for the algorithm used to distinguish between resource records. The identifiers are declared in a registry maintained by IANA for the purpose of listing acceptable methods for this purpose. In addition to the method and the index, the registry MAY contain a fixed output length in bits of the method to be used or the term "variable" to denote a variable length output per record. It is conceivable, though not likely, that the same method could be used with different fixed output lengths. In this case, each fixed output length would require a different identifier in the registry. Additions to this registry will be approved with additional documentation under expert review. At the time that the registry is created by IANA, a group of expert reviewers will be established.
Additional methods of representing records such as hashes or other algorithms may be defined in the future. If such methods are defined, a primary server could create TIMEOUT record using a new method that is not understood by a secondary server that could take over as the primary in the event of an outage or administrative change. In this case, the new primary would not be able to identify the records it is supposed to TIMEOUT. This is a misconfiguration and it is the responsibility of the administrator to ensure that secondary servers in a position to become primary understand the TIMEOUT record methods of the primary server.

4.3.1. Method Identifier 0: NO METHOD

The method identifier of 0 is defined as "NO METHOD" and MUST NOT be used if the represented record count is greater than 0. The value of 0 is to be included in the IANA registry of method identifier values.

4.3.2. Method Identifier 1: RDATA

The method identifier of 1 is defined as "RDATA". It begins with the RDATA length as a 16-bit value containing the length of the RDATA in bytes followed by the number of bytes of RDATA as appears in the record being represented. The record MUST be in canonical DNSSEC form as described in Section 6 of [RFC4034].

4.4. Expiry Time

The expiry time is a 64-bit number expressed as the number of seconds since the UNIX epoch (00:00:00 UTC on January 1, 1970). This value is an absolute time at which the record will expire. Lease times must be converted to an absolute expiry time when received.

5. TIMEOUT RDATA Wire Format

The TIMEOUT resource record follows the same pattern as other DNS resource records as defined in Section 3.2.1 of [RFC1035] including owner name, type, class, TTL, RDATA length, and RDATA.

The RDATA section of the resource record with method identifier RDATA (1) is illustrated in Figure 1:
Figure 1: Method (1) RDATA Wire Format

Figure 1 represents an arbitrary number of represented records with the same owner name, class, and represented type. For each expiry time, a list of RDATA length and RDATA pairs are attached. The overall RDATA length of the TIMEOUT record indicates when the last represented record is contained in the record.

The RDATA section of the resource record with method identifier NO METHOD (0) is illustrated in Figure 2:

Figure 2: Method (0) RDATA Wire Format
Figure 2 represents the TIMEOUT RDATA field of all matching records of the represented type for the same owner name and class.

6. Primary Server Behavior

A TIMEOUT resource record MUST be removed when the last resource record it covers has been removed. This may be due to the record expiring (reaching the expiry time) or due to a subsequent DNS Update or administrative action.

Upon receiving any DNS UPDATE deleting resource records that might have been covered by a TIMEOUT RR, a primary server MUST remove all represented records in all of the TIMEOUT records with the same owner name, class, and represented type.

As a reminder from Section 3.3.13 of [RFC1035], the MINIMUM field of the SOA for the zone is used as a lower bound of the TTL for all records in the zone. Therefore, even if the TIMEOUT record will expire in less time than the MINIMUM, the TTL is still set to the MINIMUM for records covered by the TIMEOUT record and the TIMEOUT record itself when a response is returned by an authoritative server. The TIMEOUT RR is mostly for the benefit of the authoritative server to know when to remove the records. The fact that some records might live longer in the cache of a resolver is no different than other records that might get removed while still in a remote resolver cache.

7. Secondary Server Behavior

A secondary server may or may not understand TIMEOUT resource records. If a secondary server does not understand them, they are treated like any other resource record that the server may not understand [RFC3597].

A secondary server MUST NOT expire the records in a zone it maintains covered by the TIMEOUT resource record and it MUST NOT expire the TIMEOUT resource record itself when the last record it covers has expired. The secondary server MUST always wait for the records to be removed or updated by the primary server.

8. TIMEOUT RDATA Presentation Format

Record Type:
resource record type mnemonics. When the mnemonic is unknown, the TYPE representation described in Section 5 of [RFC3597]

Represented Record Count:
unsigned decimal integer (0-255)
Method Identifier:
   unsigned decimal integer (0-255)

Expiry Time:
The Expiry Time is displayed as a compact numeric-only
representation of ISO 8601. All punctuation is removed. This
form is slightly different than the recommendation in [RFC3339]
but is common for DNS protocols. It is defined in Section 3.2
of [RFC4034] as YYYYMMDDHHmmSS in UTC. This form will always
be exactly 14 digits since no component is optional.

YYYY is the year;
MM is the month number (01-12);
DD is the day of the month (01-31);
HH is the hour, in 24 hour notation (00-23);
mm is the minute (00-59); and
SS is the second (00-59).

RDATA Length:
   unsigned decimal integer

RDATA:
   record type specific
9. IANA Considerations

This document defines a new DNS Resource Record Type named TIMEOUT to be exchanged between authoritative primary and secondary DNS servers. It is assigned out of the DNS Parameters Resource Record (RR) Type registry. The value for the TIMEOUT resource record type is TBA.

This document establishes a new registry of DNS TIMEOUT Resource Record Method Identifier values. The registry shall include a numeric identifier, a method name, a description of the method, and the length of the output function in bits or the keyword "variable". The identifier is to be used in the RDATA section of the TIMEOUT resource record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Method Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Length (bits)</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>NO METHOD</td>
<td>All records match</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Section 4.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RDATA</td>
<td>Actual RDATA of represented records</td>
<td>variable</td>
<td>Section 4.3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: TIMEOUT RR Method Identifier values

10. Security Considerations

There is no secure relationship between a TIMEOUT resource record and the represented resource records it applies to. TIMEOUT records should typically only apply to resource records created through the UPDATE mechanism. Protection for permanent resource records in a zone is advisable.

Authenticated UPDATE operations MUST be REQUIRED at authoritative name servers supporting TIMEOUT resource records.

11. Acknowledgments

This idea was motivated through conversations with Mark Andrews. Thanks to Mark as well as Paul Vixie, Joe Abley, Ted Lemon, Tony Finch, Robert Story, Paul Wouters, and Dick Franks for their suggestions, review, and comments.
12. References

12.1. Normative References


12.2. Informative References


Appendix A.  Example TIMEOUT resource records

The following example shows sample TIMEOUT resource records based on DNS UPDATEs containing A and AAAA address records plus the corresponding PTR records.

A host sending a name registration at time Tn for "A" and "AAAA" records with lease lifetime Ln would have a series of UPDATEs (one for each zone) that contain:

+-------------------------------------------+------+----------------+
| Name                                      | RR   | Value          |
|                                           | Type |                |
+-------------------------------------------+------+----------------+
| s.example.com.                            | A    | 192.0.2.5      |
| s.example.com.                            | AAAA | 12001:db8::5   |
| 5.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.                   | PTR  | s.example.com. |
| 5.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.b8.0 | PTR  | s.example.com. |
| d.01.20.ip6.arpa. (bytes)                |      |                |
+-------------------------------------------+------+----------------+

Table 2: Example Address Records Update

Next, consider the TIMEOUT resource records that would be generated for the records in Table 2. Notice that none of the 4 TIMEOUT records on the server would require a hash:

+------------------------------+------+-------+--------+------------+
| Owner Name                   | For   | Count | Method | Expiration |
|                              | Type  |       |        |            |
+------------------------------+------+-------+--------+------------+
| s.example.com.               | A     | 0     | 0      | Tn + Ln    |
| s.example.com.               | AAAA  | 0     | 0      | Tn + Ln    |
| 5.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.      | PTR   | 0     | 0      | Tn + Ln    |
| 5.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 | PTR   | 0     | 0      | Tn + Ln    |
| d.01.20.ip6.arpa. (bytes)   |       |       |        |            |
+------------------------------+------+-------+--------+------------+

Table 3: Address TIMEOUT records

Next, assume there are two hosts advertising the same service type (different service types will have different owner names). We will use _ipp._tcp.example.com as an example.
Host A sends an UPDATE at time $T_a$ with lease life $L_a$ for PTR, SRV, A, AAAA, and TXT records. Host B sends an UPDATE at time $T_b$ with lease life $L_b$ for PTR, SRV, A, and TXT records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner name</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p1._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>SRV</td>
<td>0 0 631 p1.example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>TXT</td>
<td>paper=A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1.example.com.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>192.0.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1.example.com.</td>
<td>AAAA</td>
<td>2001:db8::1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: DNS UPDATE from Host A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner name</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p2._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>SRV</td>
<td>0 0 631 p2.example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>TXT</td>
<td>paper=B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2.example.com.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>192.0.2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: DNS UPDATE from Host B

For these printer registrations, the TIMEOUT records on the server would look like the following:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner Name</th>
<th>For Type</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Met hod</th>
<th>Expire / RDLEN RDATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_ipp.tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>PTR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ta + La 25 p1.<em>ipp.</em> tcp.example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ipp.tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>PTR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tb + Lb 25 p2.<em>ipp.</em> tcp.example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>SRV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ta + La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>TXT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ta + La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>SRV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Tb + Lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2._ipp._tcp.example.com.</td>
<td>TXT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Tb + Lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1.example.com.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ta + La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1.example.com.</td>
<td>AAAA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ta + La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2.example.com.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Tb + Lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Service TIMEOUT records

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