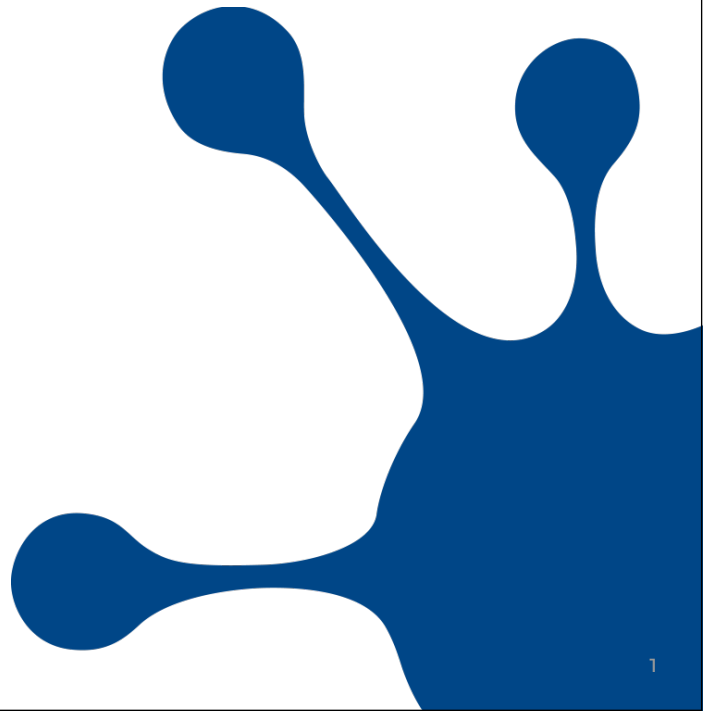
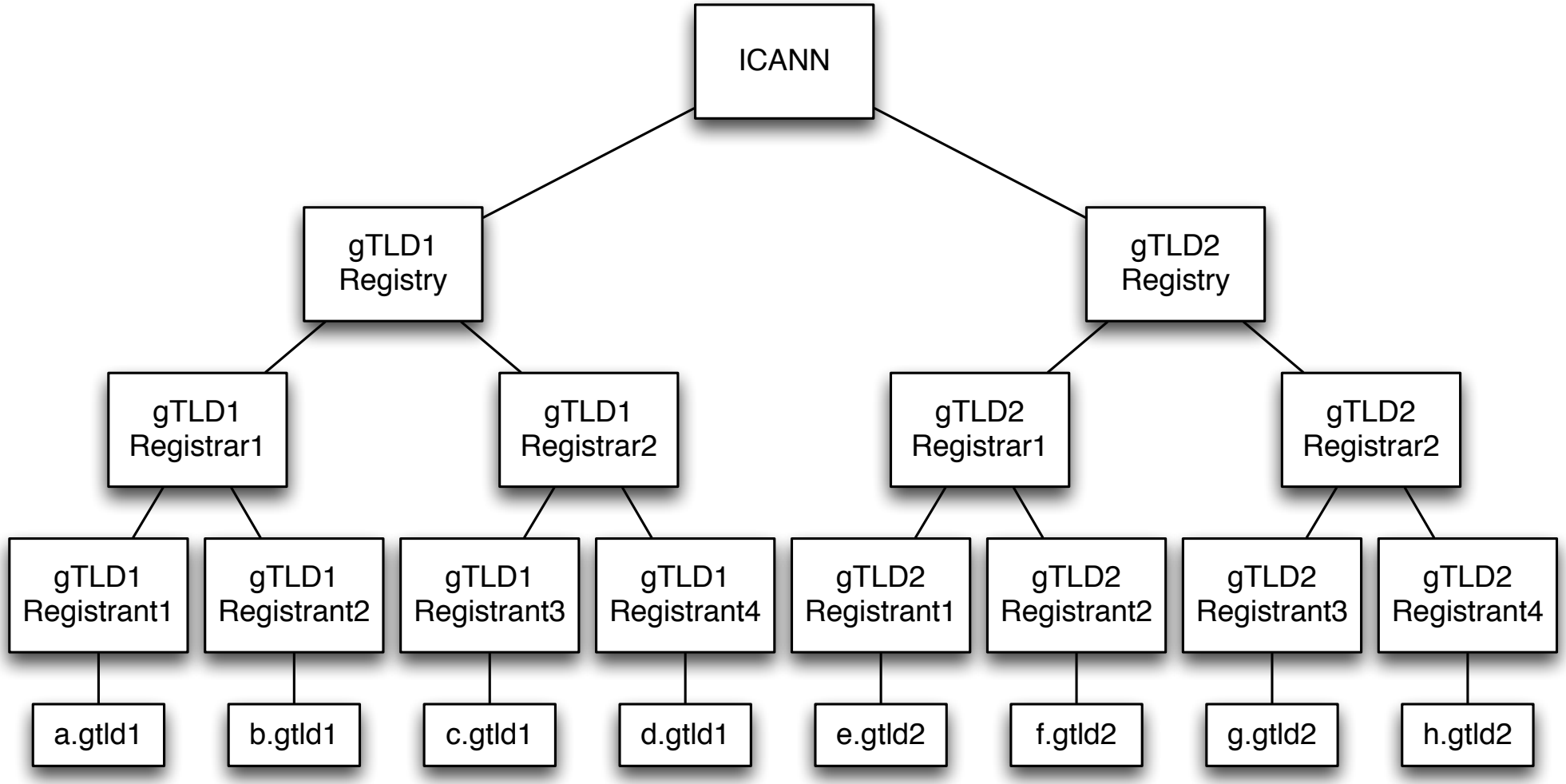
IS THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN?

Patrik Fältström




ICANN
gTLD1 Registry
gTLD2 Registry
gTLD1 Registrar1
gTLD1 Registrar2
gTLD2 Registrar1
gTLD2 Registrar2
gTLD1 Registrant1
gTLD1 Registrant2
gTLD1 Registrant3
gTLD1 Registrant4
gTLD2 Registrant1
gTLD2 Registrant2
gTLD2 Registrant3
gTLD2 Registrant4
a.gtld1
b.gtld1
c.gtld1
d.gtld1
e.gtld2
f.gtld2
g.gtld2
h.gtld2

ICANN
gTLD1 Registry
gTLD2 Registry
gTLD1 Registrar1
gTLD1 Registrar2
gTLD2 Registrar1
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gTLD1 Registrant1
gTLD1 Registrant2
gTLD1 Registrant3
gTLD1 Registrant4
gTLD2 Registrant1
gTLD2 Registrant2
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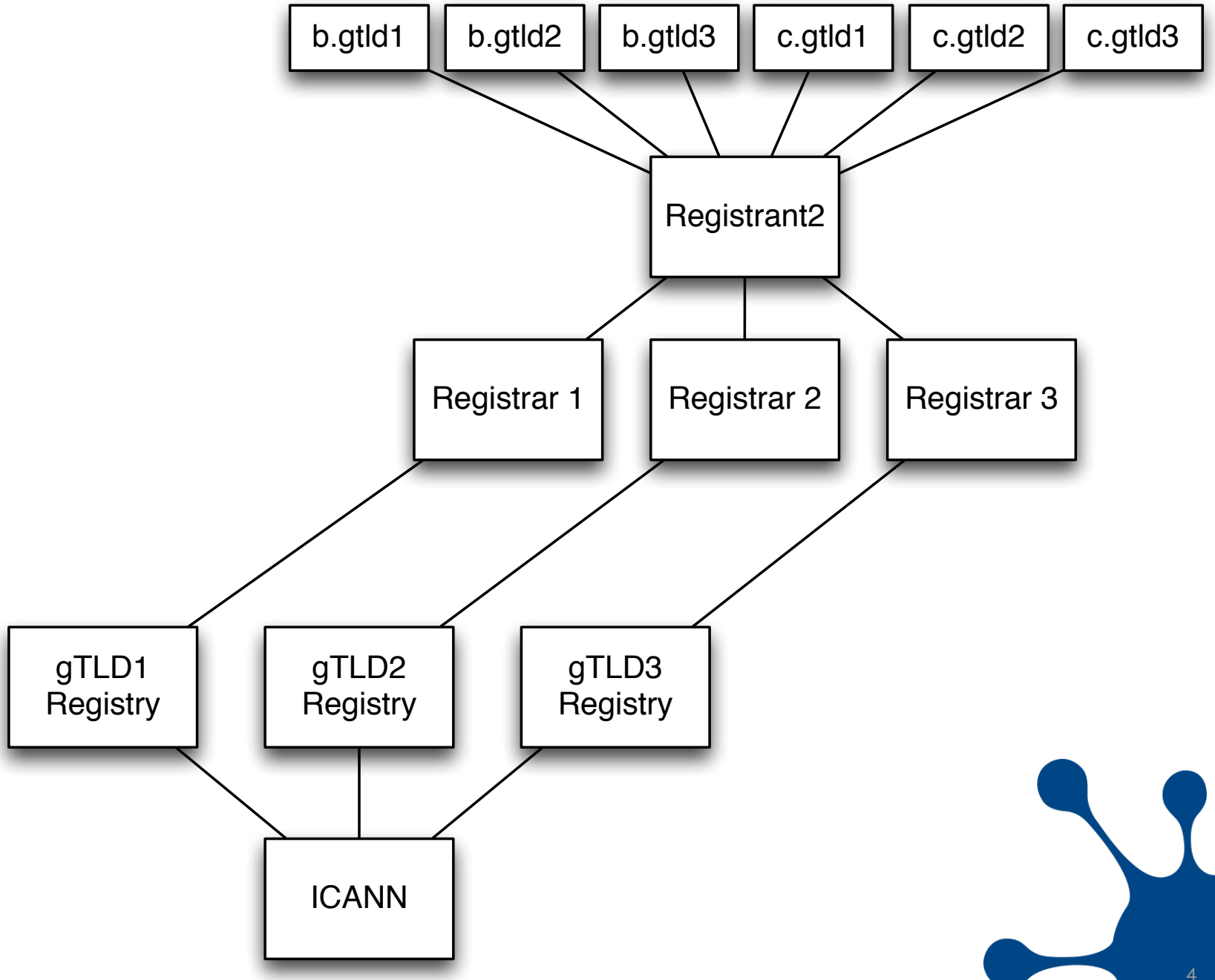
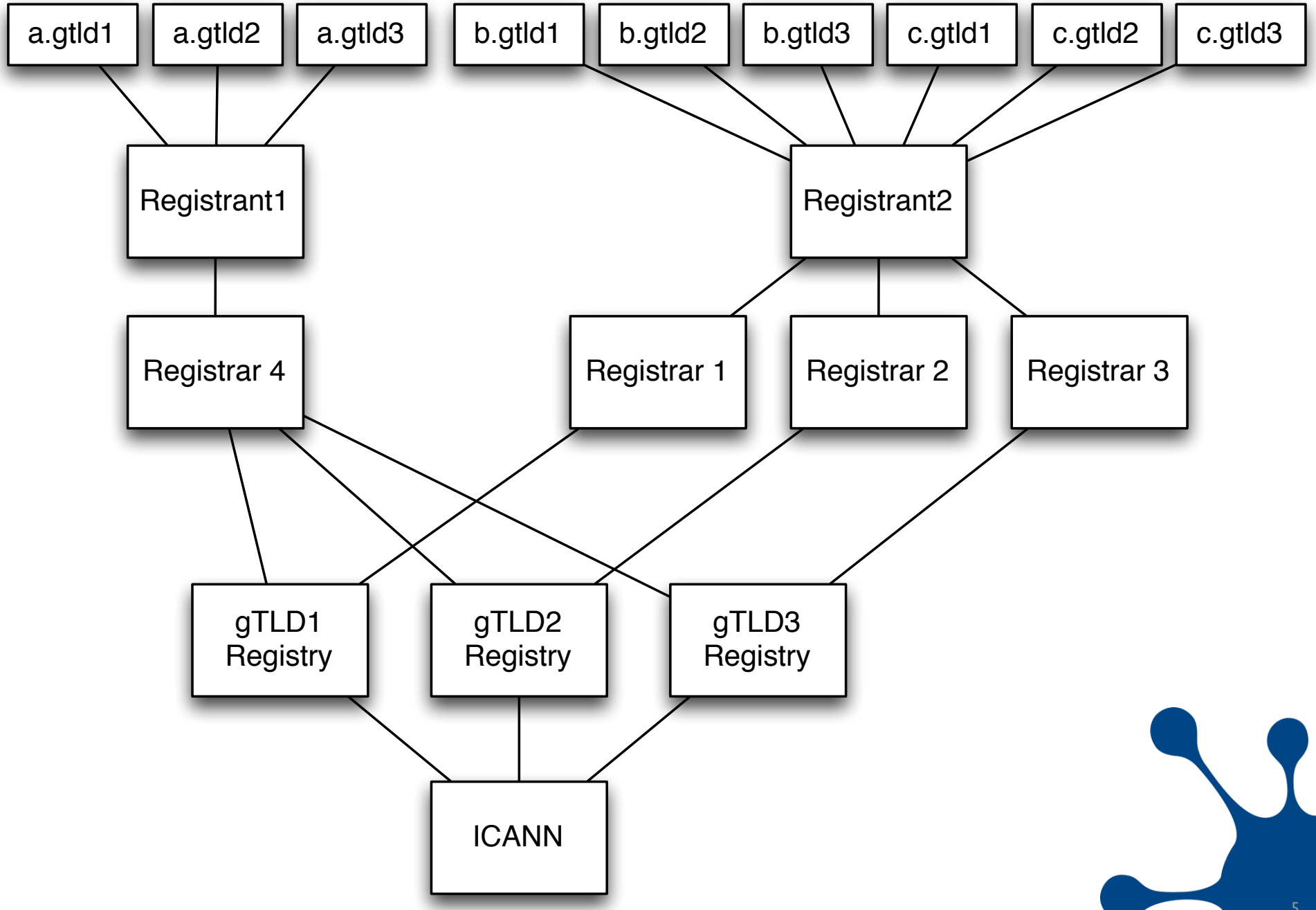

b.gtld1
b.gtld2
b.gtld3
c.gtld1
c.gtld2
c.gtld3
Registrant2
Registrar 1
Registrar 2
Registrar 3
gTLD1 Registry
gTLD2 Registry
gTLD3 Registry
ICANN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a.gtld3
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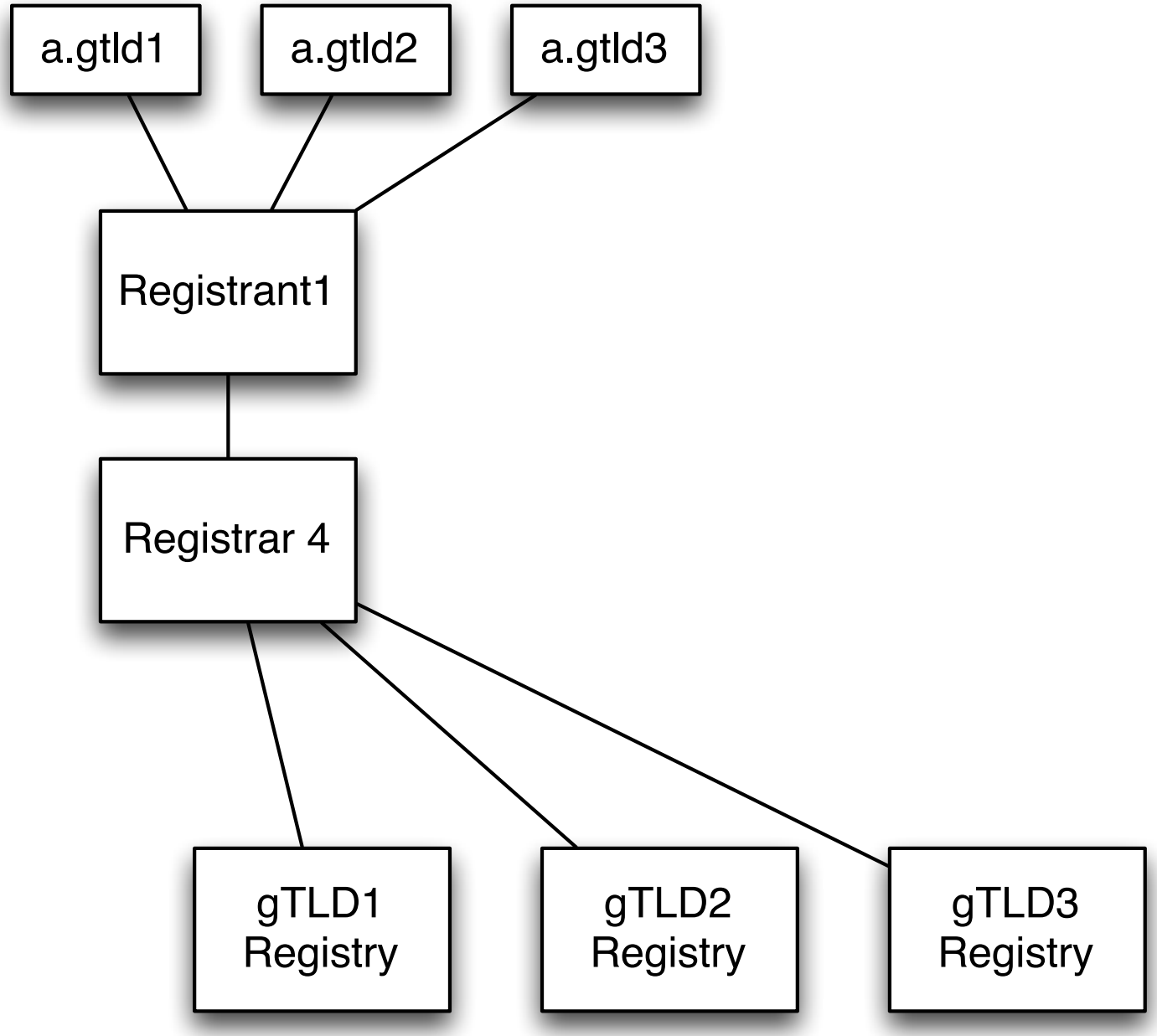
b.gtld3
c.gtld1
c.gtld2
c.gtld3
Registrant1
Registrant2
Registrar 4
Registrar 1
Registrar 2
Registrar 3
gTLD1 Registry
gTLD2 Registry
gTLD3 Registry
ICANN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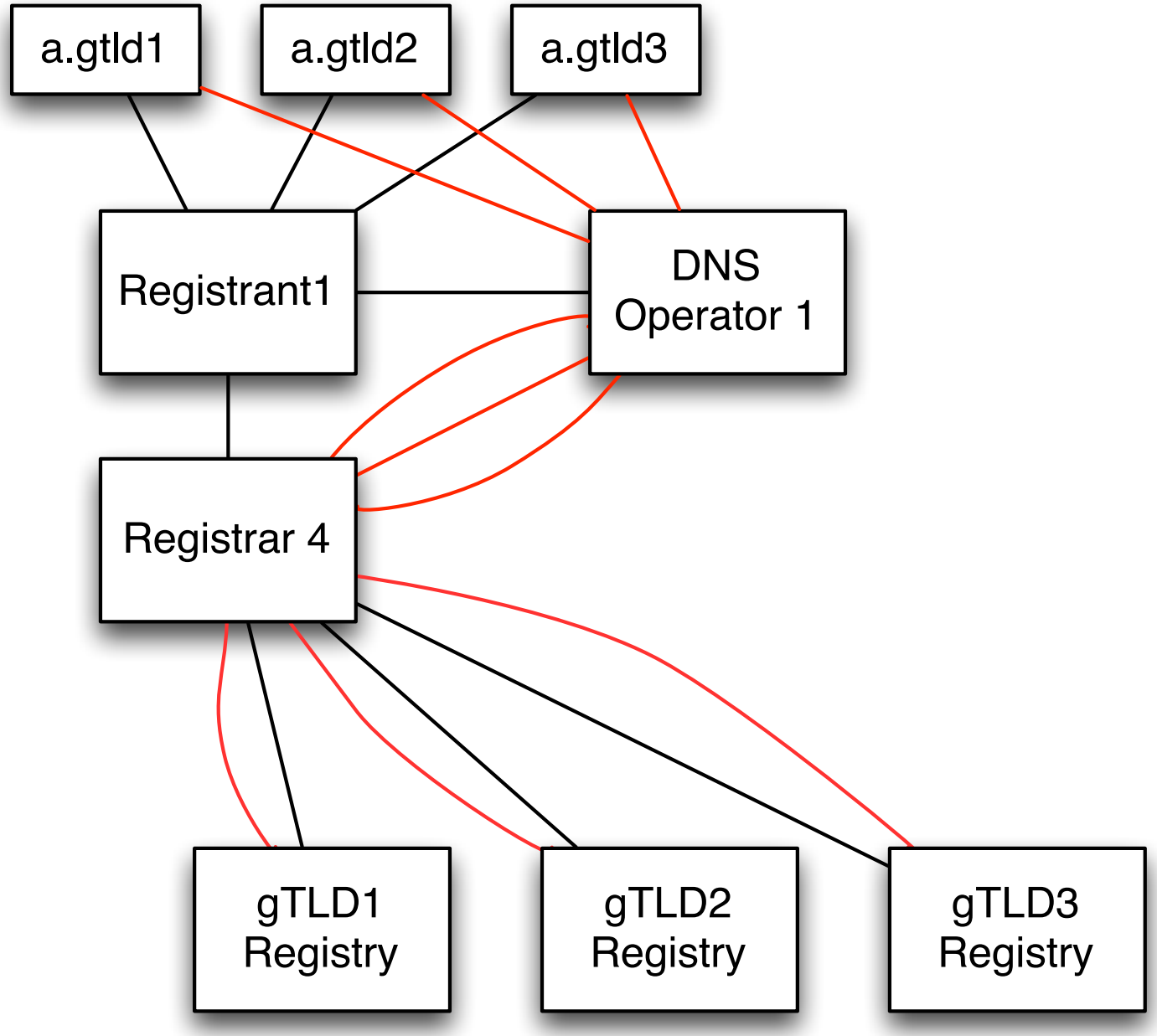
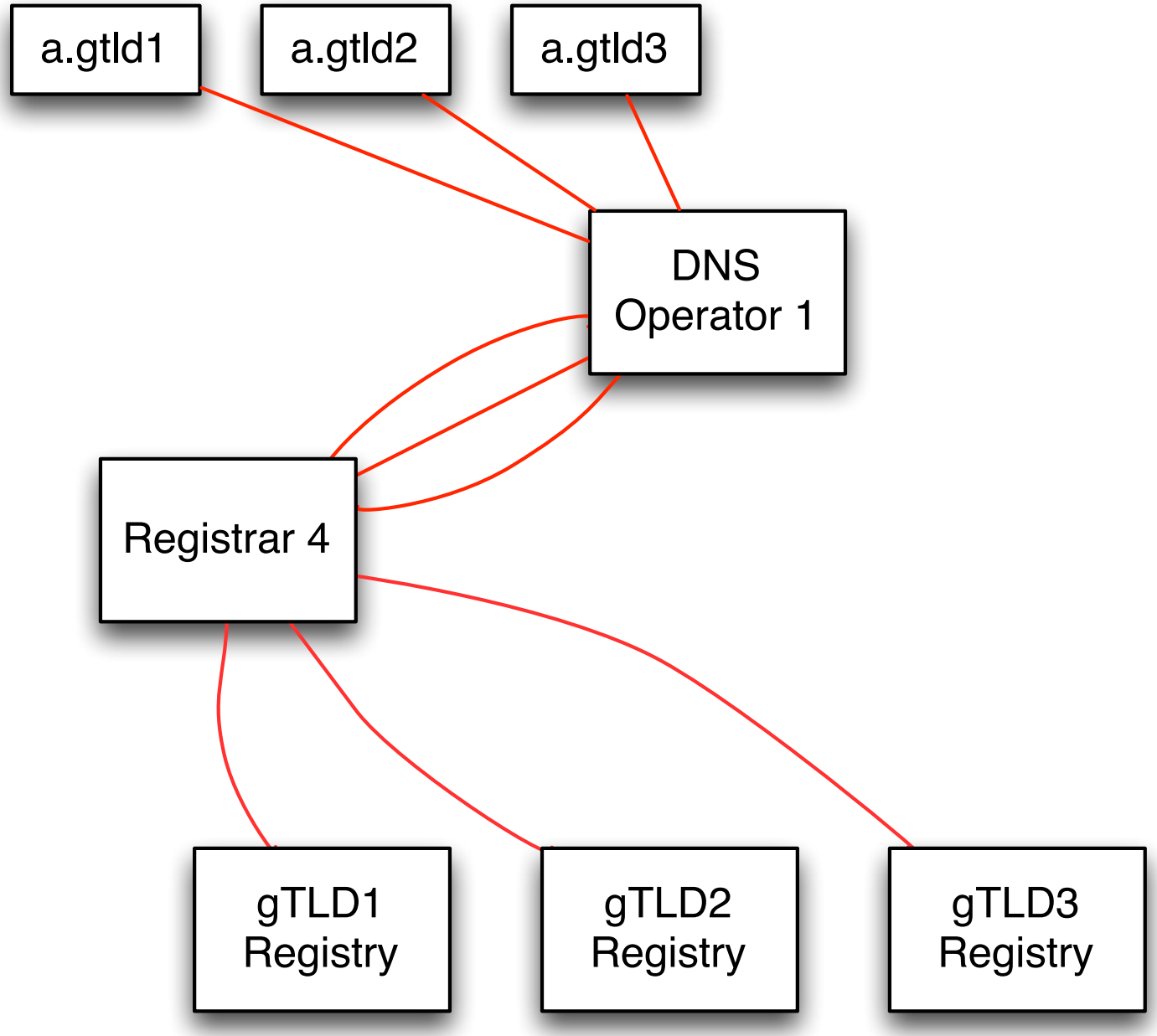
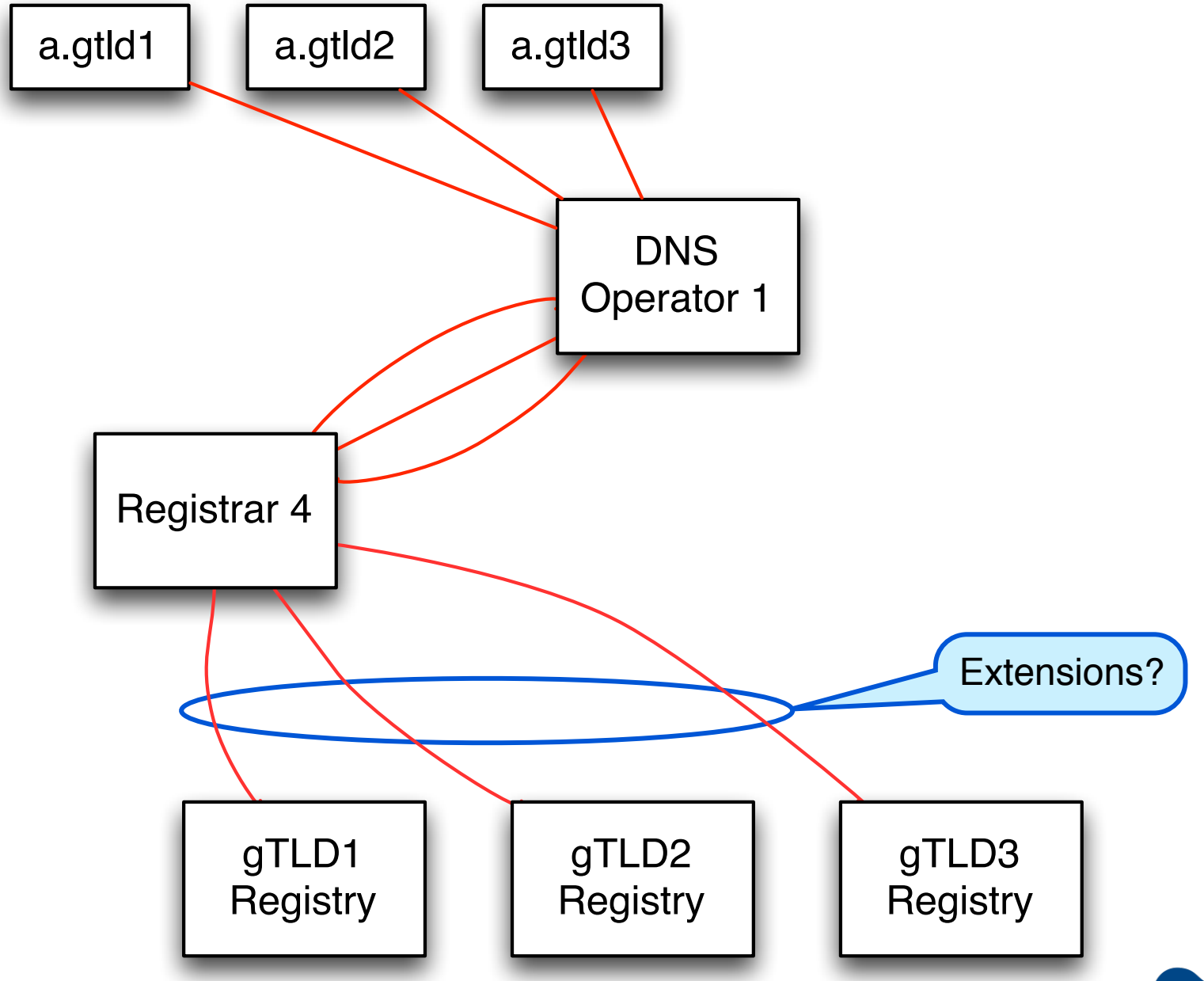
a.gtld3
Registrant1
Registrar 4
gTLD1
Registry
gTLD2
Registry
gTLD3
Registry


a.gtld1
a.gtld2
a.gtld3
Registrant1
DNS
Operator 1
Registrar 4
gTLD1
Registry
gTLD2
Registry
gTLD3
Registry


a.gtld1
a.gtld2
a.gtld3
DNS
Operator 1
Registrar 4
gTLD1
Registry
gTLD2
Registry
gTLD3
Registry


a.gtld1
a.gtld2
a.gtld3
DNS Operator 1
Registrar 4
Extensions?
gTLD1 Registry
gTLD2 Registry
gTLD3 Registry

Perl Library Net::DRI version 0.96

Net::DRI::DRD - Superclass of all Net::DRI Registry Drivers

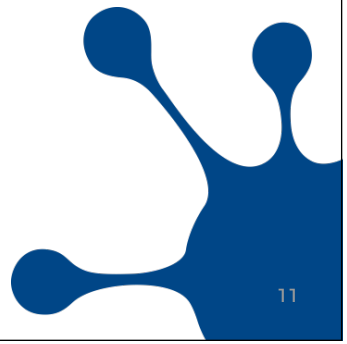
48 different: ASIA, AT, AU, AdamsNames, BE, BIZ, BR, BZ, CAT, CIRA, COOP, CZ, CoCCA, DENIC, EURid, GL, Gandi, HN, ICANN, IENUMAT, IM, INFO, IRegistry, IT, LC, LU, ME, MN, MOBI, NAME, NO, NU, Nominet, ORG, OVH, OpenSRS, PL, PRO, PT, SC, SE, SIDN, SWITCH, TRAVEL, US, VC, VNDS and WS

Net::DRI::Protocol::EPP::Extensions - Various extensions

34 different: AERO, AFNIC, ARNES, ASIA, AT, AU, Afilias, BR, CAT, CIRA, COOP, CZ, CentralNic, DNSBE, EurID, FCCN, GracePeriod, IENUMAT, IRegistry, IT, LU, MOBI, NAME, NO, NSgroup, NeuLevel, Nominet, PL, PRO, SE, SIDN, SWITCH, US and VeriSign

Specifically for DNSSEC

5910 Domain Name System (DNS) Security Extensions Mapping for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP). J. Gould, S. Hollenbeck. May 2010. (Format: TXT=72490 bytes) (Obsoletes RFC4310) (Status: PROPOSED STANDARD)



Specifically for DNSSEC

4. DS Data Interface and Key Data Interface

This document describes operational scenarios in which a client can create, add, and remove Delegation Signer (DS) information or key data information for a domain name. There are two different forms of interfaces that a server can support. The first is called the "DS Data Interface", where the client is responsible for the creation of the DS information and is required to pass DS information when performing adds and removes. The server is required to pass DS information for <domain:info> responses. The second is the "Key Data Interface," where the client is responsible for passing the key data information when performing adds and removes. The server is responsible for passing key data information for <domain:info> responses.

Specifically for DNSSEC

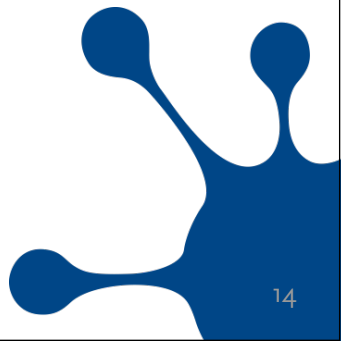
4. DS Data Interface and Key Data Interface

This document describes operational scenarios in which a client can create, add, and remove Delegation Signer (DS) information or key data information for a domain name. **There are two different forms of interfaces that a server can support. The first is called the "DS Data Interface"**, where the client is responsible for the creation of the DS information and is required to pass DS information when performing adds and removes. The server is required to pass DS information for <domain:info> responses. **The second is the "Key Data Interface,"** where the client is responsible for passing the key data information when performing adds and removes. The server is responsible for passing key data information for <domain:info> responses.

Why two?

Search for ***accepting DS vs DNSKEY*** and you find discussions that have been going on for as long as we have been discussing DNSSEC, registry/registrar model and epp.

We have not been able to converge...



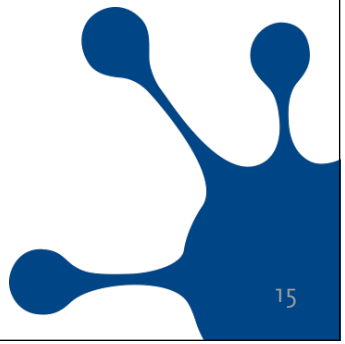
A larger problem?

Is the evolution of protocols and policies a one- or two-sided market?

How much should a registry set the policy for subdomains, and how much should registrants (with the help of registrars and DNS providers) be able to shoot themselves in their feet?

How is an appropriate balance calculated?

If we compare root-tld and tld-registrant, are they similar?



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Netnod

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SIP/XMPP/Email: paf@netnod.se