

Network Working Group
Mealling
Request for Comments: 3401
VeriSign
Updates: 2276
2002
Obsoletes: 2915, 2168
Category: Informational

M.

October

Dynamic Delegation Discovery System (DDDS)
Part One: The Comprehensive DDDS

Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Abstract

This document specifies the exact documents that make up the complete Dynamic Delegation Discovery System (DDDS). DDDS is an abstract algorithm for applying dynamically retrieved string transformation rules to an application-unique string.

This document along with RFC 3402, RFC 3403 and RFC 3404 obsolete RFC 2168 and RFC 2915, as well as updates RFC 2276.

1. Intended Audience

This document and the documents that it references are intended for anyone attempting to implement or understand the generic DDDS algorithm, URI Resolution, ENUM telephone number to URI resolution, and the NAPTR DNS resource record. The reader is warned that reading one of the documents in this series without reading the others will probably lead to misunderstandings and interoperability problems.

2. Introduction

The Dynamic Delegation Discovery System is used to implement lazy binding of strings to data, in order to support dynamically configured delegation systems. The DDDS functions by mapping some unique string to data stored within a DDDS Database by iteratively

applying string transformation rules until a terminal condition is reached. This document defines the entire DDDS by listing the documents that make up the complete specification at this time.

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This document along with RFC 3402, RFC 3403 and RFC 3404 obsoletes RFC 2168 [8] and RFC 2915 [6], as well as updates RFC 2276 [5]. This document will be updated and or obsoleted when changes are made to the DDDS specifications. Thus the reader is strongly encouraged to check the IETF RFC repository for any documents that obsoletes or updates this one.

3. The Algorithm

The DDDS algorithm is defined by RFC 3402 [1]. That document defines the following DDDS concepts:

- o The basic DDDS vocabulary.
- o The algorithm.
- o The requirements on applications using the algorithm.
- o The requirements on databases that store DDDS rules.

RFC 3402 is the actual DDDS Algorithm specification. But the specification by itself is useless without some additional document that defines how and why the algorithm is used. These documents are called Applications and do not actually make up part of the DDDS core specification. Applications require databases in which to store their Rules. These databases are called DDDS Databases and are usually specified in separate documents. But again, these Database specifications are not included in the DDDS core specification itself.

4. DDDS Applications

No implementation can begin without an Application specification, as this is what provides the concrete instantiation details for the DDDS Algorithm. Without them the DDDS is nothing more than a general algorithm. Application documents define the following:

- o the Application Unique String (the thing the delegation rules act

on).

- o the First Well Known Rule (the Rule that says where the process starts).
- o the list of valid Databases (you can't just use any Database).
- o the final expected output.

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Some sample Applications are documented in:

- o "E.164 number and DNS" (RFC 2916) [7]. This Application uses the DDDS to map a telephone number to service endpoints such as SIP or email.
- o "Dynamic Delegation Discovery System (DDDS) Part Four: The Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI) Resolution Application" (RFC 3404) [3]. This Application uses the DDDS to resolve any URI to a set of endpoints or 'resolvers' that can give additional information about the URI independent of its particular URI scheme.

5. Currently Standardized Databases

Any DDDS Application must use some type of DDDS Database. documents define the following:

- o the general spec for how the Database works.
- o formats for Keys.
- o formats for Rules.
- o Key lookup process.
- o rule insertion procedures.
- o collision avoidance measures.

A Database cannot be used on its own; there must be at least one Application that uses it. Multiple Databases and Applications are defined, and some Databases will support multiple Applications. However, not every Application uses each Database, and vice versa. Thus, compliance is defined by the combination of a Database and Application specification.

One sample Database specification is documented in:

- o "Dynamic Delegation Discovery System (DDDS) Part Three: The Domain Name System (DNS) Database" (RFC 3402) [1]. (This document is the official specification for the NAPTR DNS Resource Record.)

6. Security Considerations

Any known security issues that arise from the use of algorithms and databases must be specified in the respective specifications. They must be completely and fully described. It is not required that the database and algorithms be secure or that it be free from risks, but

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that the known risks be identified. Publication of a new database type or algorithm does require a security review, and the security considerations section should be subject to continuing evaluation. Additional security considerations should be addressed by publishing revised versions of the database and algorithm specifications.

7. IANA Considerations

While this document itself does not create any new requirements for the IANA, the documents in this series create many varied requirements. The IANA Considerations sections in those documents should be reviewed by the IANA to determine the complete set of new registries and requirements. Any new algorithms, databases or applications should take great care in what they require the IANA to do in the future.

References

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- [5] Sollins, K., "Architectural Principles of Uniform Resource Name Resolution", RFC 2276, January 1998.
- [6] Mealling, M. and R. Daniel, "The Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS Resource Record", RFC 2915, August 2000.
- [7] Faltstrom, P., "E.164 number and DNS", RFC 2916, September 2000.
- [8] Daniel, R. and M. Mealling, "Resolution of Uniform Resource Identifiers using the Domain Name System", RFC 2168, June 1997.

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Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the
Internet Society.