Private Use Names

Roy Arends' Individual Submission to the IETF
NOT AN ICANN ENDORSED PROPOSAL
(I just happen to work there)
Tech Day @ ICANN 68

Problem Statement

- There are no private top level domains in the DNS.
 - Such as "X-headers" MIME types (RFC2045)
 - Such as Address Allocation for Private Internets (RFC1918)
 - Such as "x-" subtag in private use language tags (RFC5646)
 - Such as private use ASNs (RFC6996)
 - Such as private use DNS RRTypes and DNS RCODES (RFC6895)

Problem Statement

A domain that you can use locally, for your own network

 A domain that doesn't collide with something that may exist in the root in the future.

A domain that only has meaning locally

 A domain that everyone recognises as having only local meaning

Who would use private names?

- ISPs who ship routers with ".home" or ".telus"
- Device makers who ship routers with ".dlink" or ".belkin"
- Software configured with ".openstacklocal" as default
- Technology companies that advice to configure "corp" and "internal"

This is squatting

Current advice

Use a name under your registered domain

 A problem as devices shipped with a registered domain are "phoning home". privacy and legal nightmare.

pick something easy to remember, not used elsewhere

That is squatting

.INTERNAL (draft-wkumari-dnsop-internal)

.LOCAL (Microsoft Technet Article) RFC6762

That doesn't do what you think it does

HOME.ARPA

Specifically for the home networking control protocol

Frequently used string	As of Nov 2019	Past 3 months
HOME	2.784%	2.579%
LAN	1.194%	0.985%
DHCP	0.761%	0.674%
INTERNAL	0.652%	0.664%
LOCALDOMAIN	0.359%	0.415%
IP	0.314%	0.404%
CORP	0.235%	0.242%
DLINK	0.187%	0.159%
WLAN_AP	0.171%	0.097%
OPENSTACKLOCAL	0.146%	0.000%
DLINKROUTER	0.138%	0.155%
LAN1	0.121%	0.116%
GATEWAY	0.112%	0.083%

Proposed Solution

- Choose a label WITHOUT a semantic meaning Preferably short internal ≠ private ≠ local ≠ home.arpa (Too Anglophonic)
- Choose a label that is defined as never to collide
 Prevent collision with anything expected in the future

Maybe a two-character ASCII domain

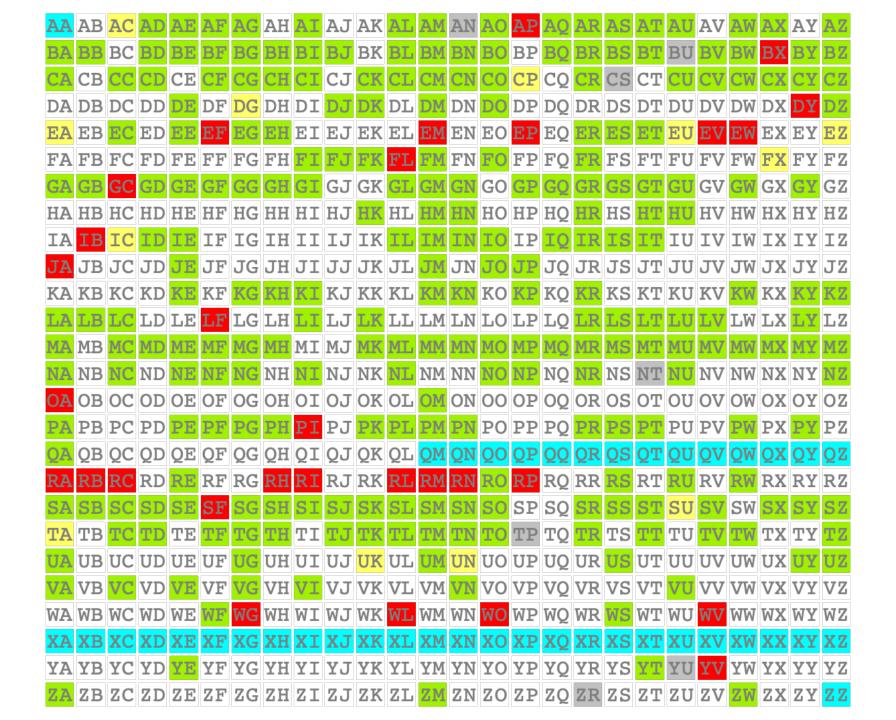
RFC1591 Domain Name System Structure and Delegation

- 4. Rights to Names
 - 2) Country Codes

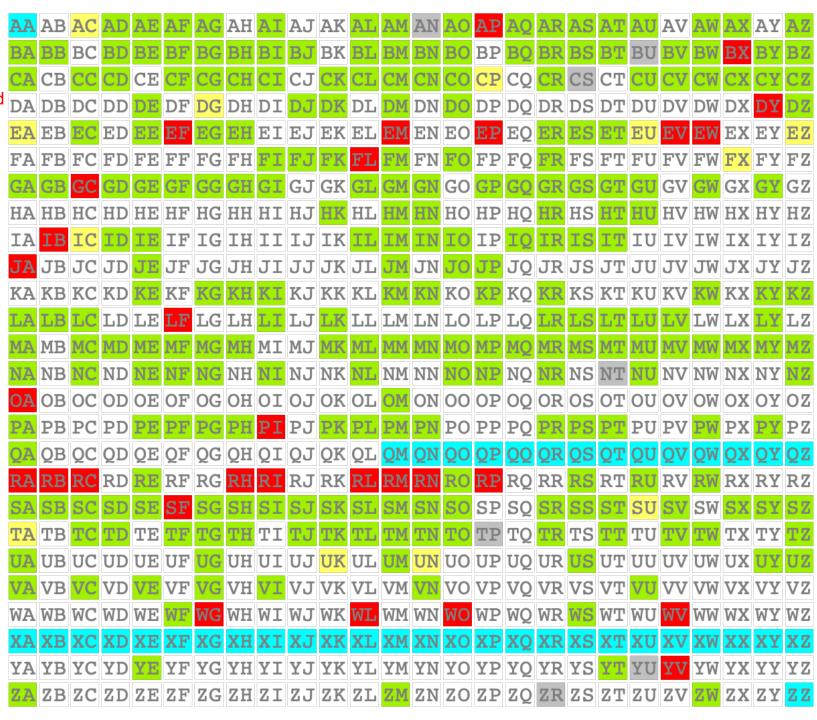
The IANA is not in the business of deciding what is and what is not a country.

The selection of the ISO 3166 list as a basis for country code top-level domain names was made with the knowledge that ISO has a procedure for determining which entities should be and should not be on that list.

AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AO AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CACBCCCDCECFCGCHCICJCKCLCMCNCOCPCQCRCSCTCUCVCWCXCYCZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DO DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EO ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FAFBFCFDFEFFFGFHFIFJFKFLFMFNFOFPFOFRFSFTFUFVFWFXFYFZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GO GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HO HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IO IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KK KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LO LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MM MN MO MP MO MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NN NO NP NO NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PAPBPCPDPEPFPGPHPIPJPKPLPMPNPOPPPOPRPSPTPUPVPWPXPYPZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RO RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TO TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UO UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YO YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZO ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ



AB Un-assigned
AD Assigned
UK Exceptionally reserved
AN Transitionally reserved
EW Indeterminately reserved
ZZ User Assigned



AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	ΑI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ
BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	ΒI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	во	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	ВХ	BY	BZ
CA	СВ	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	СН	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ
DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DΖ
EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	ΕI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	ΕZ
FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ
GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ
HA	нв	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	НН	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	НО	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	ΗZ
IA	IB	IC	ID	ΙE	IF	IG	ΙH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	ΙQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	ΙY	ΙZ
JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ
KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	ΚI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	ΚZ
LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ
MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	МН	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	МО	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	ΜZ
				NE																					
OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	ОН	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	00	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	ΟZ
PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	ΡI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ
QA	QВ	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QΤ	QU	QV	QW	QX	QΥ	QΖ
RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ
SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ
TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ
UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ
VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ
WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ
ΧA	ХB	ХC	XD	ΧE	XF	XG	ХH	ΧI	ХJ	ХK	ХL	ХM	XN	ХO	ХP	ΧQ	XR	XS	ХТ	XU	ΧV	XW	XX	ΧY	ΧZ
YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	ΥI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	ΥP	ΥQ	YR	YS	ΥT	YU	YV	YW	ΥX	ΥY	ΥZ
ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	zv	ZW	ZX	ZY	$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}$

What does ISO3166 say about this range?

5.2 Construction of the alpha-2 code

The ISO 3166 standard uses combinations in the range AB to QL, RA to WZ, and YA to ZY.

In addition exactly 42 alpha-2 code elements are not used in the ISO 3166, AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, ZZ.

8.1 Special Provisions

Users sometimes need to extend or alter the use of country code elements for special purposes. The following provisions give guidance for meeting such needs within the framework of this part of ISO 3166.

8.1.3 User assigned code element

If users need code elements to represent country names not included in this part of ISO 3166, the series of letters AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ are available.

What does ISO3166 say about this range?

- Stable since inception (1974)
- ISO/TC46/WG2 refers to ISO3166 Maintenance Agency (MA) for the assignment of two letter codes to country names
- ISO/TC46/WG2 referred User-Assigned two letter codes to users (not to the MA!)
 - ISO3166/MA has no authority over the User-Assigned codes

ISO/TC46/WG2 will cause an incredible amount of damage if User-Assigned codes are reassigned by to the MA for the purpose of mapping codes to country names.

What does IETF RFCs say about this range?

- RFC1591, (pre ICANN) IANA (Jon Postel): "IANA is not in the business of deciding what is and what is not a country.", refers to ISO3166 list for country codes
- RFC3071, (post-natal ICANN) Klensin reflects that aligning IANA ccTLD assignments with ISO3166/MA assignments is a Good Thing.

IANA violates the principles set out in RFC1591 and RFC3071 if ISO3166 User-Assigned codes are assigned as country codes by IANA.

This would be an astonishingly bad idea.

ISO 3901 International Standard Recording Code

Reserves "ZZ" for direct registrants independent of any country.

ISO 4217 Codes for the representation of currencies

Reserves the "XA" .. "XZ" range for transactions and precious metals, as they are country independent.

ISO 6166 International securities identification numbering system

Reserves "XS" for securities cleared through

Euroclear/Clearstream.

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
Reserves "ZZ" for UN travel documents.

IATA International Air Transport Association

Reserves "XK" for Kosovo and "XU" for Russia TC3

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
Reserves 5 User Assigned code elements to identify
regional agencies and patent offices, and allocated "XX"
for "Unknown states, other entities or organizations".

UN/LOCODE United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations Reserves "XZ" for international waters

WORLDBANK

Reserves "XC" for the Euro Area. "XU" for "North America" area, and many other X* codes are used.

INTERPOL Destination Agency Identifier (DAI)

Reserves "ZZ/ALL" for transactions distributed by interpol.

CABforum Certificate Authority and Browser Forum
Reserves "XX" to signify a location not covered by
ISO3166-1.

UNICODE Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR) version 36 (latest)

- QO countries in Oceania that do not have a subcontinent.
- QU deprecated: the canonicalized form is EU
- XA special code indicating derived testing locale with English + added accents and lengthened
- XB special code indicating derived testing locale with forced RTL English
- XK industry practice
- ZZ used in APIs or as replacement for invalid code

RFC5646 BCP47: Tags for Identifying Languages

contains a section and examples dedicated to Private Use Sub-tags.

"For example, the region subtags 'AA', 'ZZ', and those in the ranges 'QM'-'QZ' and 'XA'-'XZ' (derived from the ISO 3166-1 private use codes) can be used to form a language tag. A tag such as "zh-Hans-XQ" conveys a great deal of public, interchangeable information about the language material"

sq-XK	Albanian (Kosovo))	shqip (Kosovë)
sr-Cyrl-XK	Serbian (Cyrillic, Kosovo)	српски (ћирилица, Косово)
sr-Latn-XK	Serbian (Latin, Kosovo)	srpski (latinica, Kosovo)

RFC5890: Internationalized Domain Names for Applications

How was "XN—" chosen? *

Protocol:

The following steps will be used to select the two-character code:

The code will be selected from among a subset of the entries on the ISO 3166-1, clause 8.1.3 User-assigned alpha-2 code elements: AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ. The selection is limited to these codes because of the following:

The use of ISO 3166-1 user-assigned elements removes the possibility that the code will duplicate a present or future ccTLD code.

^{*}https://psg.com/~randy/lists/iesg/2003/msg01081.html

In Conclusion, ISO3166-1 Alpha 2 UA codes

are used as intended in various standards

will never be ISO assigned or reserved

may never be delegated as country codes

are collision free

have no semantic meaning

Many codes, many uses

- There are 42 codes in the ISO-3166-1 Alpha 2 User-Assigned range
- Codes can (theoretically) be assigned for different uses
- If this was done 10 years ago, we may have
 -ZZ for private use names
 -XH for homenet names
 -XM for mDNS names
 -XO for onion names
 -XL for local names

Painting the bike shed*, I'm using



For private use names (at home)

Next steps

- Discussions happening everywhere, but mainly on the DNSOP WG mailing list
 - Continue to work on draft-arends-private-use-tld
- IFF the WG adopts the internet draft
 - Engage with IESG, IAB, IANA and ICANN communities to develop a path of least surprise (but that is already happening here)

Thank you