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The "\_for-sale" Underscored and Globally Scoped DNS Node Name  
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## Abstract

This document defines an operational convention for using the reserved underscored DNS leaf node name "\_for-sale" to indicate that the parent domain name is available for purchase. This approach offers the advantage of easy deployment without affecting ongoing operations. As such, the method can be applied to a domain name that is still in full use.

## About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

This document contains several "Notes to the RFC Editor", including this section. These should be reviewed and resolved prior to publication.

## Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

Well-established services [RFC3912][RFC9083] exist to determine whether a domain name is registered. However, the fact that a domain name exists does not necessarily mean it is unavailable; it may still be for sale.

Some registrars and other parties offer brokerage services between domain name holders and interested buyers. Such services are of limited value when the domain name is not for sale, but they may be beneficial for domain names that are clearly being offered for sale.

This specification defines a lightweight method to ascertain whether a domain name, although registered, is available for purchase. It enables a domain name holder to add a reserved underscored leaf node name [RFC8552] in the zone, indicating that the domain name is for sale.

The TXT RR type [RFC1035] created for this purpose MUST follow the formal definition of Section 3. Its content MAY contain a pointer, such as a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) [RFC3986], or another string, allowing interested parties to obtain information or contact the domain name holder for further negotiations.

With due caution, such information can also be incorporated into automated availability services. When checking a domain name for availability, the service may indicate whether it is for sale and provide a pointer to the seller's information.

Note: In this document, the term "for sale" is used in a broad sense and MAY also refer to cases where the domain name is available for lease, or where the contractual right to use the domain name is offered to another party.

### 1.1. Terminology

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.

## 2. Rationale

There are undoubtedly more ways to address this problem space. The reasons for the approach defined in this document are primarily accessibility and simplicity. The indicator can be easily turned on and off at will and moreover, it is immediately deployable and does not require significant changes in existing services. This allows for a smooth introduction of the concept.

Furthermore, the chosen approach aligns with ethical considerations by promoting a more equitable domain aftermarket and minimizing potential for unintended commercial entanglements by registries, as detailed in Section 9.

## 3. Conventions

### 3.1. General Record Format

Each "\_for-sale" TXT record MUST begin with a version tag, optionally followed by a string containing content that follows a simple "tag=value" syntax.

The formal definition of the record format, using ABNF [RFC5234][RFC7405], is as follows:

forsale-record = forsale-version [forsale-content]  
; referred to as content or RDATA  
; in a single character-string

forsale-version = %s"v=FORSALE1;"  
; %x76.3D.46.4F.52.53.41.4C.45.31.3B  
; version tag, case sensitive, no spaces

forsale-content = fcod-pair / ftxt-pair / furi-pair / fval-pair  
; referred to as tag-value pairs  
; only one tag-value pair per record

fcod-pair = fcod-tag fcod-value  
ftxt-pair = ftxt-tag ftxt-value  
furi-pair = furi-tag furi-value  
fval-pair = fval-tag fval-value  
; the tags are referred to as content tags  
; the values are referred to as content values

fcod-tag = %s"fcod="  
ftxt-tag = %s"ftxt="  
furi-tag = %s"furi="  
fval-tag = %s"fval="  
; all content tags case sensitive lowercase

fcod-value = 1\*239OCTET  
; must be at least 1 OCTET

ftxt-value = 1\*239ftxt-char  
ftxt-char = %x20-21 / %x23-5B / %x5D-7E  
; excluding " and \ to avoid escape issues

furi-value = URI  
; Only the http, https, mailto and tel URI schemes  
; exactly one URI

URI = <as defined in RFC3986, Appendix A>

fval-value = 4\*239fval-char  
; consists of uppercase letters AZ and digits 09 and  
; ASCII "." (decimal point)  
; length: 4 to 239 characters,  
; indicating (crypto)currency and amount

fval-char = ALPHA / DIGIT / %x2E  
; ALPHA is AZ (uppercase only), %x2E is ASCII "."

See Section 3.2 for more detailed format definitions per content tag type.

Each "\_for-sale" TXT record MUST NOT contain more than one tag-value pair.

See Section 3.4 for additional RRset limitations.

The OPTIONAL forsale-content provides information to interested parties as explained in Section 1.

If the forsale-content is absent or invalid, but a valid version tag is present, processors SHOULD assume that the domain is for sale. For example:

```
_for-sale.example.com. IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;"
_for-sale.example.com. IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod="
_for-sale.example.com. IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;foo=bar"
```

In such cases, processors SHOULD determine how to proceed. An approach might be to signal that the domain is for sale and to rely on traditional mechanisms such as WHOIS or RDAP to retrieve and present contact information.

TXT records in the same RRset, but without a version tag, MUST NOT be interpreted or processed as a valid "\_for-sale" indicator. However, they may still offer some additional information for humans when considered alongside a valid record. For example:

```
_for-sale.example.com. IN TXT "I am for sale"
_for-sale.example.com. IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod=XX-NGYyYjEyZWY"
```

If no TXT records at a leaf node contain a valid version tag, processors MUST consider the node name invalid and discard it.

See Section 3.3 for additional content limitations.

### 3.2. Content Tag Type Definitions

A new registry for known content tags is created in Section 6, with this document registering the initial set. Implementations SHOULD process only registered tags they support, and MAY ignore any others.

The following content tags are defined as the initial valid content tags.

#### 3.2.1. fcod

This content tag is intended to contain a code that is meaningful only to processors that understand its semantics. The content value MUST consist of at least one octet.

The manner in which the "fcod=" content tag is used is determined by agreement between cooperating parties.

For example, a registry may allow registrars to enter a "for sale" URL into their system. From that URL, a unique code is generated. This code is inserted as the value of the "fcod=" content tag of the "\_for-sale" TXT record of a domain name, as shown in the example below.

When a user checks the availability of the domain name using a registry-provided tool (e.g., a web interface), the registry may use the code to redirect the user to the appropriate "for sale" URL, which may include a query component containing the domain name, for example:

```
https://forsale-url.example.com/acme?d=example.org
```

The rationale for this approach is that controlling parties retain authority over redirection URLs and any other information derived from the content tag, thereby preventing users from being sent to unintended or malicious destinations or from being presented with unintended content.

The following example shows a base64-encoded [RFC4648] string preceded by the prefix "ACME-" as the value of the content tag:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod=ACME-S2lscm95IHdhcyBoZXJl"
```

Note: As an implementation consideration, when multiple parties are involved in the domain sale process and use the same mechanism, it may be difficult to identify the relevant content in an RRset. Adding a recognizable prefix to the content (e.g., "ACME-") is one possible approach. However, this is left to the implementor, as it is not enforced in this document. In this case, ACME would recognize its content tag and interpret it as intended. This example uses base64 encoding to avoid escaping and ensure printable characters, though this is also not required.

### 3.2.2. ftxt

This content tag is intended to contain human-readable text that conveys information to interested parties. For example:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;ftxt=price:$500,info[at]example.com"
```

While a single visible character is the minimum, it is RECOMMENDED to provide more context.

While a URI in this field is not syntactically prohibited, its interpretation as a URI is not guaranteed. Use of URIs in this field SHOULD be avoided in favor of the furi content tag.

See Section 3.2.4 for a way to explicitly indicate an asking price for easier machine parsing.

### 3.2.3. furi

This content tag is intended to contain a human-readable and machine-parseable URI that conveys information to interested parties.

While the syntax allows any URI scheme, only the following schemes are RECOMMENDED for use: http and https [RFC9110], mailto [RFC6068], and tel [RFC3966].

The content value MUST contain exactly one URI. For example:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;furi=https://example.com/foo%20bar"
```

URIs MUST conform to the syntax and encoding requirements specified in Section 2.1 of [RFC3986], including the percent-encoding of characters not allowed unencoded (for example, spaces MUST be encoded as %20 in a URL).

See the Security Considerations section for possible risks.

### 3.2.4. fval

This content tag is intended to contain human-readable and machine-parseable text that explicitly indicates an asking price in a certain currency, as opposed to the price being incorporated in an "ftxt=" content tag. For example:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fval=EUR999"
```

## 3.3. Content Limitations

The "\_for-sale" TXT record [RFC8553] (Section 2.1) MUST contain content deemed valid under this specification.

Any text that suggests that the domain is not for sale is invalid content. If a domain name is not for sale, a "\_for-sale" indicator is pointless and any existence of a valid "\_for-sale" TXT record SHOULD therefore be regarded as an indication that the domain name is for sale.



The existence of a "\_for-sale" leaf node does not obligate the holder to sell the domain name; it may have been published in error, or withdrawn later for other reasons.

This specification does not dictate the exact use of any content values in the "\_for-sale" TXT record. Parties - such as registries and registrars - MAY use it in their tools, perhaps even by defining specific requirements that the content value must meet. Content values can also be represented in a human-readable format for individuals to interpret. See the Additional Examples section for clarification.

See Section 5 for additional guidelines.

### 3.4. RRset Limitations

This specification does not define restrictions on the number of TXT records in the RRset.

When multiple content TXT records are present, the processor MAY select one or more of them.

For example, a registry might extract content from an RRset that includes a recognizable "fcod=" content tag and use it to direct visitors to a sales page as part of its services. An individual, on the other hand, might extract a phone number (if present) from a "furi=" tag in the same RRset and use it to contact a potential seller.

An example of such a combined record is provided in Section 4.5.

The RDATA [RFC9499] of each TXT record MUST consist of a single character-string [RFC1035] with a maximum length of 255 octets, in order to avoid the need to concatenate multiple character-strings during processing.

The following example illustrates an invalid TXT record due to the presence of multiple character-strings:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;" "ftxt=foo" "bar" "invalid"
```

### 3.5. Wildcard Limitation

Wildcards are only interpreted as leaf names, so "\_for-sale.\*.example." is not a valid wildcard and is non-conformant. Hence, it is not possible to put all domains under a TLD for sale with just one TXT record.

The example below, however, shows a common use case where a "\_for-sale" leaf node exists alongside a wildcard:

```
*           IN A      198.51.100.80
           IN AAAA 2001:DB8::80
_for-sale IN TXT  "v=FORSALE1;ftxt=Only $99 at ACME"
```

### 3.6. Placement of the Leaf Node Name

The "\_for-sale" leaf node name can essentially be placed at any level of the DNS except in the in-addr.arpa. infrastructure TLD.

Table 1 illustrates this:

Name	Situation	Verdict
_for-sale.example.	root zone	For sale
_for-sale.aaa.example.	second level	For sale
_for-sale.acme.bbb.example.	third level with public registry	For sale
_for-sale.www.ccc.example.	third level without public registry	See note 1
_for-sale.51.198.in-addr.arpa.	infrastructure TLD	See note 2
xyz._for-sale.example.	Invalid placement, not a leaf	non-conformant

Table 1: Placements of TXT record

Note 1: When the "\_for-sale" leaf node is applied to a label under a subdomain, there may not be a public registry [RFC8499] capable of properly recording the rights associated with that label. Nevertheless, this does not constitute a violation of this document. One possible approach is for the involved parties to establish a mutual agreement to formalize these rights.

Note 2: If a "\_for-sale" leaf node were to appear under the .arpa infrastructure top-level domain, it might be interpreted as an offer to sell IP address space. However, such use is explicitly out of scope for this document, and processors MUST ignore any such records.

#### 4. Additional Examples

##### 4.1. Example 1: Code Format

A proprietary format, defined and used by agreement between parties - for example, a registry and its registrars - without a clearly specified meaning for third parties. For example, it may be used to automatically redirect visitors to a web page, as described in Section 3.2.1:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod=XX-aHR0cHM...wbGUuY29t"
```

##### 4.2. Example 2: Free Text Format

Free format text, with some additional unstructured information, aimed at being human-readable:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;ftxt=price:EUR500, call for info"
```

The content in the following example could be malicious, but it is not in violation of this specification (see the Security Considerations):

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;ftxt=<script>...</script>"
```

##### 4.3. Example 3: URI Format

The holder of "example.com" wishes to signal that the domain is for sale and adds this record to the "example.com" zone:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;furi=https://example.com/fs?d=eHl6"
```

An interested party notices this signal and can visit the URI mentioned for further information. The TXT record may also be processed by automated tools, but see the Security Considerations section for possible risks.

As an alternative, a mailto: URI could also be used:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;furi=mailto:seller@example.com"
```

Or a telephone URI:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;furi=tel:+1-201-555-0123"
```

There can be a use case for these URIs, especially since WHOIS (or RDAP) often has privacy restrictions. But see the Privacy Considerations section for possible downsides.

#### 4.4. Example 4: Asking Price Format

Consists of an uppercase currency code (e.g., USD, EUR), followed by a numeric amount. See Section 5 for additional guidelines.

In Bitcoins:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fval=BTC0.000010"
```

In US dollars:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fval=USD750"
```

#### 4.5. Example 5: Combinations

An example of multiple valid TXT records from which a processor can choose:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;furi=https://fs.example.com/"
          IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;ftxt=This domain name is for sale"
          IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fval=EUR500"
          IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod=ACME-ZGVhZGJlZWYx"
          IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod=XYZ1-MTExLTIyMi0zMzMtNDQ0"
```

### 5. Operational Guidelines

#### 1) DNS wildcards:

DNS wildcards interact poorly with underscored names [RFC8552] (Section 1.4), but they may still be encountered in practice, especially with operators who are not implementing this mechanism. This is why the version tag is a REQUIRED element: it allows processors to distinguish valid "\_for-sale" records from unrelated TXT records.

Nonetheless, any assumptions about the content of "\_for-sale" TXT records SHOULD be made with caution, particularly in edge cases where wildcard expansion - possibly combined with DNS aliases (e.g., CNAMEs) or redirections (e.g., DNAMEs [RFC6672]) - might result in misleading listings or unintended references to third-party domains.

#### 2) Character set:

It is RECOMMENDED that the content value be limited to visible US-ASCII characters, excluding the double quote (") and backslash (\).

In ABNF syntax, this would be:

```
forsale-content = 0*244recommended-char
recommended-char = %x20-21 / %x23-5B / %x5D-7E
```

### 3) Currency:

While the ABNF for the "fval=" content value in Section 3.1 allows for flexibility and future extensions, it is RECOMMENDED to use a three-letter uppercase currency code such as those listed in [ISO4217], followed by a numeric amount, like this:

```
fval-value      = fval-currency fval-amount
                  ; total length: 4 to 239 characters

fval-currency   = 3ALPHA
                  ; 3-letter currency code (AZ), e.g., USD, EUR
                  ; but also BTC or ETH, etc.

fval-amount     = 1*236(fval-digit / %x2E)
                  ; currency code is followed by 1 to 236 digits
                  ; with at most one decimal point allowed,
                  ; but only as part of an amount, e.g., 0.00010

fval-digit      = DIGIT
                  ; ASCII 09
```

### 4) TTLs:

Long TTLs [RFC1035] (Section 3.2.1) increase the risk of outdated data misleading buyers into thinking the domain is still available.

### 5) Ambiguous constructs:

Ambiguous constructs in content values SHOULD be avoided, as illustrated by the following example:

```
_for-sale IN TXT "v=FORSALE1;fcod=TRIP-confusing;ftxt=dont-do-this"
```

The above example is a valid "fcod=" content tag that includes the string ";ftxt=" in the content value, which may be confusing, as it does not actually represent an "ftxt=" content tag.

### 6) Robustness:

Because the format of the content part is not strictly defined in this document, processors MAY apply the robustness principle of being liberal in what they accept. This also applies to space characters (%x20) immediately following the version tag. Alternatively, parties may agree on a more strictly defined proprietary format for the content value to reduce ambiguity.

#### 7) Scope of application:

Note that this mechanism relies on the domain name being resolvable in the DNS. This is not guaranteed, for example during a redemption period, in pending delete status [STD69], or when the domain is DNSSEC-signed but fails validation (i.e., has a bogus state).

### 6. IANA Considerations

IANA has established the "Underscored and Globally Scoped DNS Node Names" registry [RFC8552][IANA]. The underscored leaf node name defined in this specification should be added as follows:

RR Type	_NODE NAME	Reference
TXT	_for-sale	<this memo>

Table 2: Entry for the  
"Underscored and Globally Scoped  
DNS Node Names" registry

<NOTE TO RFC EDITOR: Adjust the text in the table above before publication with a citation for the (this) document making the addition as per RFC8552.>

A registry group called "The '\_for-sale' Underscored and Globally Scoped DNS Node Name" [FORSALEREG] is to be created, along with a registry called "Content Tags" within it. This registry group will be maintained independently of IANA.

The registry is publicly accessible at:

<https://forsalereg.sidnlabs.nl/>

The registry entries consist of content tags as defined in Section 3.2.

The initial set of entries in this registry is as follows:

Tag Name	Reference	Status	Description
fcod	RFCXXXX	active	For Sale Proprietary Code
ftxt	RFCXXXX	active	For Sale Free Format Text
furi	RFCXXXX	active	For Sale URI
fval	RFCXXXX	active	For Sale Asking Price

Table 3: Initial set of entries in the "Content Tags" registry

<NOTE TO RFC EDITOR: Adjust the text in the table above before publication with a citation for the (this) document making the addition as per RFC8552.>

Future updates will be managed by the Designated Expert.

Entries are assigned only for values that have been documented in a manner consistent with the "Specification Required" registration policy defined in [RFC8126].

Newly defined content tags MUST NOT alter the semantics of existing content tags.

The addition of a new content tag to the registered list does not require the definition of a new version tag. However, any modification to existing content tags does.

The "status" column can have one of the following values:

- \* active - the tag is in use in current implementations.
- \* historic - the tag is deprecated and not expected to be used in current implementations.

This registry group is not maintained by IANA as per [RFC8726].

## 7. Privacy Considerations

The use of the "\_for-sale" leaf node name publicly indicates the intent to sell a domain name. Domain holders should be aware that this information is accessible to anyone querying the DNS and may have privacy implications.

There is a risk of data scraping, such as email addresses and phone numbers.

Publishing contact information may expose domain holders to spam, or unwanted contact.

## 8. Security Considerations

One use of the TXT record type defined in this document is to parse the content it contains and to automatically publish certain information from it on a website or elsewhere. However, there is a risk if the domain name holder publishes a malicious URI or one that points to improper content. This may result in reputational damage for the party parsing the record.

An even more serious scenario arises when the content of the TXT record is insufficiently validated and sanitized, potentially enabling attacks such as XSS or SQL injection.

Therefore, it is RECOMMENDED that any parsing and publishing is conducted with the utmost care.

There is also a risk that this method will be abused as a marketing tool, or to lure individuals into visiting certain sites or making contact by other means, without there being any intention to actually sell the domain name. Therefore, this method is best suited for use by professionals.

## 9. Ethical Considerations

Although not specifically designed for this purpose, the mechanisms described in this document may also facilitate domain name transactions by professional speculators, often referred to as domainers, and those commonly referred to as domain drop catchers. Some may view this as controversial.

However, by enabling domain holders to more explicitly signal their intent to sell, the proposed approach aims to introduce greater clarity and predictability into the domain lifecycle. This potentially reduces the advantage currently held by these professionals, and fosters a more equitable environment for all.

Furthermore, this mechanism avoids creating unnecessary dependencies on registries for market transactions, which could otherwise introduce complexities and potential for unintended commercial entanglements.



## 10. Implementation Status

The concept described in this document has been in use at the .nl ccTLD registry since 2022, when it initially started as a pilot. Since then, several hundred thousand domain names have been marked with the "\_for-sale" indicator. See for example:

<https://www.sidn.nl/en/whois?q=example.nl>

The Dutch registry SIDN offers registrars the option to register a sales landing page via its registrar dashboard following the "fcod=" method. When this option is used, a unique code is generated, which can be included in the "\_for-sale" record. If such a domain name is entered on the domain finder page of SIDN, a "for sale" button is displayed accordingly.

A simple demonstration of a validator is present at:

<https://forsalereg.sidnlabs.nl/demo>

<NOTE TO RFC EDITOR: Please remove this section before publication as per RFC7942.>

## 11. Acknowledgements

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