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The DNS XFR URI Schemes  
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## Abstract

The DNS protocol provides an in-band mechanism for transferring the contents of a zone from a server to a client. This is most frequently used when secondary servers are transferring the DNS zone content from their configured primary server.

This document defines a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) scheme for referencing DNS servers from which DNS zone contents can be transferred.

## About This Document

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

The latest revision of this draft can be found at <https://github.io/hardker/draft-hardaker-dnsop-dns-xfr-scheme/draft-hardaker-dnsop-dns-xfr-scheme.html>. Status information for this document may be found at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-hardaker-dnsop-dns-xfr-scheme/>.

Discussion of this document takes place on the Domain Name System Operations Working Group mailing list (<mailto:dnsop@ietf.org>), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/dnsop/>. Subscribe at <https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/dnsop/>.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://github.com/https://github.com/hardaker/draft-hardaker-dnsop-dns-xfr-scheme>.

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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## 1. Introduction

The DNS protocol provides an in-band mechanism for transferring the contents of a zone from a server to a client. This is most frequently used when secondary servers are transferring the DNS zone content from their configured primary server.

This document defines a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) [RFC3986] scheme for referencing DNS servers from which DNS zone contents can be transferred.

## 2. Conventions and Definitions

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.

## 3. Syntax of a DNS Transfer Protocol URI

Current DNS transfer protocols exist in three fundamental forms: Authoritative Transfers (AXFR) [RFC5936], Incremental Zone Transfers (IXFR) [RFC5936] and XFR over TLS (XoT) [RFC9103]. This document defines URI schemes for all three of these DNS transfer protocols.

This document uses the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) of [RFC5234].

```
xfr-URI = scheme ":" host [ ":" port ] "/" zone
```

```
scheme = "axfr" / "ixfr" / "xot"
```

```
zone = TBD
```

host and port are specified in [RFC3986].

The 'scheme' signifies which DNS zone transfer protocol should be used (AXFR [RFC5936], IXFR [RFC5936] or XoT [RFC9103]). While these two ABNF productions are defined in [RFC3986] as components of the generic hierarchical URI, this does not imply that the "axfr", "ixfr" and "xot" URI schemes are hierarchical URIs. Developers MUST NOT use a generic hierarchical URI parser to parse a "axfr", "ixfr" or "xot" URI.

## 4. URI Scheme Semantics

The "axfr", "ixfr" or "xot" URI schemes are used to refer to a DNS server that offers zone transfer support. These three protocols each specify the details of how transfers are performed within their respective specifications and are beyond the scope of this document.

The required 'host' part of the xfr URI denotes the DNS server host.

As specified in each transfer protocols specifications, the 'port' part, if present, denotes the port on which the DNS server is awaiting requests. If absent for the axfr and ixfr transfer protocols, this SHOULD be TCP port 53. If absent for the xot transfer protocol, the default port SHOULD be TCP port 853.

The 'zone' signifies the zone to be transferred and MUST be a fully qualified domain name. Note that 'zone' MAY be "." to refer to the DNS root zone. When not referring to the root zone, the 'zone' SHOULD have a trailing "." (for example "zone.example.").

## 5. Security Considerations

The "axfr", "ixfr" or "xot" URI schemes do not introduce new security considerations beyond what is specified in their respective RFCs (AXFR [RFC5936], IXFR [RFC5936] or XoT [RFC9103]). These schemes are intended for use in documentation and configuration files that refer to servers offering DNS zone transfers. Documentation and configuration files should carefully consider which protocol is most suitable for use, and if possible the "xot" protocol should be preferred if privacy or integrity of the zone contents are a concern.

## 6. IANA Considerations

This section contains the registration information for the "axfr", "ixfr" or "xot" URI schemes (in accordance with [RFC4395]).

### 6.1. "axfr" URI Registration

URI scheme name: axfr

Status: permanent

URI scheme syntax: See Section Section 3

URI scheme semantics: See Section Section 4

Encoding considerations: There are no encoding considerations beyond those in [RFC3986].

Applications/protocols that use this URI scheme name:

The "axfr" URI scheme is intended to be used by applications with a need to identify a DNS server supporting authoritative transfer over DNS using the AXFR protocol for a zone.

Interoperability considerations: N/A

Security considerations: See Section Section 5

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## 6.2. "ixfr" URI Registration

URI scheme name: ixfr

Status: permanent

URI scheme syntax: See Section Section 3

URI scheme semantics: See Section Section 4

Encoding considerations: There are no encoding considerations beyond those in [RFC3986].

Applications/protocols that use this URI scheme name:

The "ixfr" URI scheme is intended to be used by applications with a need to identify a DNS server supporting authoritative transfer over DNS using the IXFR protocol for a zone.

Interoperability considerations: N/A

Security considerations: See Section Section 5

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## 6.3. "xot" URI Registration

URI scheme name: xot

Status: permanent

URI scheme syntax: See Section Section 3

URI scheme semantics: See Section Section 4

Encoding considerations: There are no encoding considerations beyond those in [RFC3986].

Applications/protocols that use this URI scheme name:

The "xot" URI scheme is intended to be used by applications with a need to identify a DNS server supporting authoritative transfer over DNS using the XoT protocol for a zone.

Interoperability considerations: N/A

Security considerations: See Section Section 5

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## 7. References

### 7.1. Normative References

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[RFC7766] Dickinson, J., Dickinson, S., Bellis, R., Mankin, A., and D. Wessels, "DNS Transport over TCP - Implementation Requirements", RFC 7766, DOI 10.17487/RFC7766, March 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7766>>.

## Acknowledgments

## Examples

The following are example XFR URIs specifying an 'axfr' URI for the DNS root zone, an 'ixfr' URI for example.com, and a 'xot' URI for zone.example on port 8853:

- \* axfr:b.root-servers.net/.
- \* ixfr:ns.example.com/example.com.
- \* xot:ns.zone.example:8853/zone.example.

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