* Editorial Comments

* Change title to "The Role of Wild Card Domains in the Domain Name System"
  - Dropping "Clarifying"

* Include text on "* IN DS" and "* IN NSEC"
  - Will need mailing list discussion on this
  - Only matched if type is same or ANY, but still...

* Need to figure out if -04 did or did not get into the system

PROBLEM --

Thinking about '* DS' and '* NSEC'...we began thinking about DNSSEC.

Side bar, 1034 says:

# A * label appearing in a query name has no special effect, but can be
# used to test for wildcards in an authoritative zone; such a query is the
# only way to get a response containing RRs with an owner name with * in
# it.  The result of such a query should not be cached.

Does the last sentence mean * should never be a "normal" label?

Example that made us think of this...:

  Zone has    *.example.   IN 3600 NS bogon.example.
          *.example.   IN 3600 NSEC twn.example. NS NSEC RRSIG

          twn.example. IN 3600 NSEC twp.example. ...
          twn.example. IN 3600 RRSIG NSEC ... signed by example. ...

          twp.example. IN 3600 NSEC example. ...

Query: two.example. IN NS

Answer has (?):
   AA = 1, RCODE = 0 (not name error)
   Answer:     two.example. IN 3600 NS bogon.example.
   Authority:  twn.example. IN 3600 NSEC twp.example. ...
            twn.example. IN 3600 RRSIG NSEC ... signed by example. ...

Suggestions floating around:

1 Outlaw loading of zones with * NS and other special types

2 Exempt certain types from wildcard processing

3 Instruct DNSSEC validators to ignore this "problem"

4 Specify that * labels are inherently different
   .... can only have certain types
   .... can't be sub-domained