

Comparison of terms in

<http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-morris-dnsop-dnssec-key-timing-00.txt>

and those used by OpenDNSSEC

<http://www.opendnssec.se/browser/docs/xml>

Draft	OpenDNSSEC	Description
C		Negative cache time.
Cc		Negative cache time in the child zone.
Cp		Negative cache time in the parent zone.
Dp		Propagation delay. The amount of time for a change made at a master nameserver to propagate to all the slave nameservers.
Dpc		Propagation delay in the child zone.
Dpp		Propagation delay in the parent zone
Dr		Registration delay the time between submission of a DS record to the parent zone and its publication in the zone.
Ip		Publication interval. The amount of time that must elapse after the publication of a key before it can be considered to have entered the ready state
Ip'		Publication interval taking into account a safety margin.
Ipc		Publication interval for the child zone.
Ipp		Publication interval for the parent zone.
Ir		Run interval. The time between successive runs of the key rollover procedure.
It		Retire interval. The amount of time that must elapse after a key enters the retire state for any signatures created
It'		Retire interval taking into account a safety margin.
Lk	lifetime	Lifetime of a key-signing key. This is the intended amount of time for which this particular KSK is regarded as the active KSK. Depending on when the key is rolled-over the actual lifetime may be longer or shorter than this.
Lz	lifetime	Lifetime of a zone-signing key. This is the intended amount of time for which the ZSK is used to sign the zone. Depending on when the key is rolled-over the actual lifetime may be longer or shorter than this.
Nke	overlap	Number of emergency KSKs in a zone.
Nze	not used	Number of emergency ZSKs in a zone.
SOAmin		The value of the "minimum" parameter in the zone's SOA record.
Sp		Publish safety margin. An interval of time used to guarantee that a key is truly in the ready state.
St		Retire safety margin. An interval of time used to guarantee that a key is truly in the dead state.
Ta		Active time of the key. For a ZSK the time that they key is first

		used to sign the zone. For a KSK the time at which this key is regarded as being the principal KSK for the zone.
Td		Dead time of a key. Applicable only to ZSKs this is the time at which any record signatures held in validator caches are guaranteed to be created with the successor key.
Tg		Generate time of a key. The time that a key is created.
Tm		Removal time of a key. The time at which a key is removed from the zone.
Tp		Publish time of a key. The time that a key appears in a zone for the first time.
Tps		Publish time of the successor key.
Tr		Ready time of a key. The time at which it can be guaranteed that a validators that have key information from this zone cached have a copy of this key in their cache. (In the case of KSKs, should the validators also have DS information from the parent zone cached, the cache must include information about the DS record corresponding to the key.)
Tt		Retire time of a key. The time at which a successor key starts being used to sign the zone.
TTLdsp		Time to live of a DS record in the parent zone.
TTLkey	ttl	Time to live of a DNSKEY record.
TTLkeyc		Time to live of a DNSKEY record in the child zone.
TTLsoa		Time to live of a SOA record.
TTLsig		Time to live of a RRSIG record.
	algorithm	key algorithm number (as per rfc4034) or NSEC3 hash algorithm
	repository	Where is this key stored?
	rfc5011	Is KSK using rfc5011?
	optout	nsec3 optout for whole zone?
	resalt	resalting interval
	iterations	NSEC3 iterations
	salt	NSEC3 salt
	clockskew	Anticipated clockskew
	jitter	Jitter to be used in inception and expiration times
	validity – default	Signature lifetime
	validity – denial	nsec3 lifetime
	refresh	?
	resign	interval between re-signing operations
	flags	ksk or zsk flags 256/257
	protocol	3
	ttl	TTL of NSEC(3) RR