Abstract

This document defines a HTTP header for clients to provide timezone information to web servers. An ABNF description of the corresponding header is provided.

1. Introduction
1.1. Purpose

Many web based applications could benefit from knowing the timezone of their visiting clients. Most of the dynamic content provider applications depend on user accounts to display time and date in the client's native timezone. Even this is not always enough since people may travel across timezone boundaries and they currently need to update their web accounts to reflect their actual timezone information.

This document addresses this need by describing a header to be used by HTTP [RFC2616] so that interested clients may provide their current timezone information to web servers and thus to web based applications.

1.2. Requirements

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119.

An implementation is not compliant if it fails to satisfy one or more of the MUST or REQUIRED level requirements. An implementation that satisfies all the MUST or REQUIRED level and all the SHOULD level requirements is said to be "unconditionally compliant"; one that satisfies all the MUST level requirements but not all the SHOULD level requirements is said to be "conditionally compliant".

1.3. Terminology

This document uses the following terms:

HTTP client
Every client of the HTTP protocol. Commonly referred to as a web browser.

timezone
A timezone string as described in [RFC3339].

HTTP header
A HTTP header as described in [RFC2616].

The HTTP header specification of this document is presented in the augmented Backus-Naur Form that is described in [RFC2616].

2. Definition

2.1. Client support
HTTP clients MAY provide local timezone information to visiting websites. This information is sent using the client-timezone HTTP header:

```plaintext
client-timezone = "Timezone" "::" time-zone
```

Where 'time-zone' is in the format specified in appendix A of [RFC3339].

### 2.2. Server support

Compliant servers MAY validate the format of the provided information. Timezone strings that are not in a valid format MAY not be accepted. Validity checking MUST NOT be performed on the content of the timezone string by servers. Only the format of the string may be checked. This way outdated servers will not filter out proper information.

### 2.3. Proxy considerations

HTTP proxy servers MUST NOT alter this information.

Server side scripts that produce customized results based on the timezone information MUST return an appropriate "Vary" header as specified in paragraph 14.44 of [RFC2616].

### 3. Security Considerations

#### 3.1. Client Side

Timezone information may consist personal information regarding the location of a person. HTTP clients MUST NOT provide this information without letting the user prevent it. Clients must either ask users or provide an option for enabling/disabling this feature. The later is RECOMMENDED.

#### 3.2. Server Side

Web based applications MUST treat this information as user input that can be either valid or invalid.

### 4. IANA Considerations

This specification requires registration of a Message Header Field for HTTP [RFC3864].

Header field: Timezone
Applicable protocol: http
5. Acknowledgements

It should be mentioned that the timezone information in HTTP was also proposed by David Robinson in an email at HTTP Working Group back in 1995 but the replies he got were negative. It was believed that timezone information should be handled by CGI scripts and not by the Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The discussion can be found at http-wg mailing list archives:


This document was properly formed thanks to the remarks of Julian Reschke.

6. References

6.1. Normative References


6.2. Informative References


Author’s Address

Stefanos Harhalakis
Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki
Department of Information Technology
Thessaloniki, Greece

EMail: v13@it.teithe.gr, v13@priest.com
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