Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 2300-2399

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 2300 through RFCs 2399. This is a status report on these RFCs. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Note

Many RFCs, but not all, are Proposed Standards, Draft Standards, or Standards. Since the status of these RFCs may change during the standards processing, we note here only that they are on the standards track. Please see the latest edition of "Internet Official Protocol Standards" for the current state and status of these RFCs. In the following, RFCs on the standards track are marked [STANDARDS-TRACK].

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RFC 2399  Summary of 2300-2399 January 1999

2397 Masinter Aug 1998 The "data" URL scheme

A new URL scheme, "data", is defined. It allows inclusion of small data items as "immediate" data, as if it had been included externally. [STANDARDS-TRACK]


This document defines a grammar that is a superset of all valid URI, such that an implementation can parse the common components of a URI reference without knowing the scheme-specific requirements of every possible identifier type. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2395 Friend Dec 1998 IP Payload Compression Using LZS

This document describes a compression method based on the LZS compression algorithm. This document defines the application of the LZS algorithm to the IP Payload Compression Protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2394 Pereira Dec 1998 IP Payload Compression Using DEFLATE

This document describes a compression method based on the DEFLATE compression algorithm. This document defines the application of the DEFLATE algorithm to the IP Payload Compression Protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2393 Shacham Dec 1998 IP Payload Compression Protocol (IPComp)

This document describes a protocol intended to provide lossless compression for Internet Protocol datagrams in an Internet environment. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) schemes, "cid:" and "mid:" allow references to messages and the body parts of messages. For example, within a single multipart message, one HTML body part might include embedded references to other parts of the same message. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

In this document, we extend the use of NATs to offer Load share feature, where session load can be distributed across a pool of servers, instead of directing to a single server. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes additions to ARP that will allow a station to request a protocol address corresponding to a given hardware address. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document provides a mechanism by which clients of the FTP protocol can discover which new features are supported by a particular FTP server. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This specification defines an Internet Media Type, multipart/form-data, which can be used by a wide variety of applications and transported by a wide variety of protocols as a way of returning a set of values as the result of a user filling out a form. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document defines the Multipart/Related content-type and provides examples of its use. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes some of the QoS-based routing issues and requirements, and proposes a framework for QoS-based routing in the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes a TCP extension to enhance security for BGP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a URL scheme for referencing a POP mailbox. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies an ATM-based protocol for communication between ST2+ agents. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document outlines the issues and framework related to providing IP Integrated Services with RSVP over ATM. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document provides guidelines for mapping service classes, and traffic management features and parameters between Internet and ATM technologies. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo presents specific implementation requirements for running RSVP over ATM switched virtual circuits (SVCs). It presents requirements that ensure interoperability between multiple implementations and conformance to the RSVP and Integrated Services specifications. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo presents specific implementation guidelines for running RSVP over ATM switched virtual circuits (SVCs). This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

The Ph Nameserver from the Computing and Communications Services Office (CCSO), University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has for some time now been used by several organizations as their choice of publicly available database for information about people as well as other things. This document provides a formal definition of the client-server protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

Application of the conventional X.500 approach to naming has heretofore, in the experience of the authors, proven to be an obstacle to the wide deployment of directory-enabled applications on the Internet. We propose a new directory naming plan that leverages the strengths of the most popular and successful Internet naming schemes for naming objects.
in a hierarchical directory. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2376 Whitehead Jul 1998 XML Media Types

This document proposes two new media subtypes, text/xml and application/xml, for use in exchanging network entities which are conforming Extensible Markup Language (XML). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2375 Hinden Jul 1998 IPv6 Multicast Address Assignments

This document defines the initial assignment of IPv6 multicast addresses. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2374 Hinden Jul 1998 An IPv6 Aggregatable Global Unicast Address Format

This document defines an IPv6 aggregatable global unicast address format for use in the Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2373 Hinden Jul 1998 IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture

This specification defines the addressing architecture of the IP Version 6 protocol [IPV6]. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2372 Evans Jul 1998 Transaction Internet Protocol - Requirements and Supplemental Information

This document describes the purpose (usage scenarios), and requirements for the Transaction Internet Protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
In many applications where different nodes cooperate on some work, there is a need to guarantee that the work happens atomically. That is, each node must reach the same conclusion as to whether the work is to be completed, even in the face of failures. This document proposes a simple, easily-implemented protocol for achieving this end.

[STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines enhancements to the OSPF protocol to support a new class of link-state advertisements (LSA) called Opaque LSAs.

[STANDARDS-TRACK]

The mailing list command specification header fields are a set of structured fields to be added to email messages sent by email distribution lists.

By including these header fields, list servers can make it possible for mail clients to provide automated tools for users to perform list functions. This could take the form of a menu item, push button, or other user interface element. The intent is to simplify the user experience, providing a common interface to the often cryptic and varied mailing list manager commands. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines the format of Uniform Resource Locators (URL) for designating electronic mail addresses. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
2367  McDonald  Jul 1998  PF_KEY Key Management API, Version 2
A generic key management API that can be used not only for IP Security but also for other network security services is presented in this document. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2366  Chung  Jul 1998  Definitions of Managed Objects for Multicast over UNI 3.0/3.1 based ATM Networks
This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes managed objects for IP hosts and routers that use a Multicast Address Resolution Server (MARS) to support IP multicast over ATM, as described in ‘Support for Multicast over UNI 3.0/3.1 based ATM Networks’. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2365  Meyer  Jul 1998  Administratively Scoped IP Multicast
This document defines the "administratively scoped IPv4 multicast space" to be the range 239.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255. In addition, it describes a simple set of semantics for the implementation of Administratively Scoped IP Multicast. Finally, it provides a mapping between the IPv6 multicast address classes [RFC1884] and IPv4 multicast address classes. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2364  Gross  Jul 1998  PPP Over AAL5
This document describes the use of ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5) for framing PPP encapsulated packets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2363  Gross  Jul 1998  PPP Over FUNI
This document describes the use of ATM Frame User Network Interface (FUNI) for framing PPP encapsulated packets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document describes a protocol for efficiently routing to multicast groups that may span wide-area (and inter-domain) internets. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested.

The purpose of this paper is to establish a mechanism by which codecs registered within Microsoft’s WAVE and AVI Registries may be referenced within the IANA Namespace by Internet applications. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document is a guide for Internet standard writers. It defines those characteristics that make standards coherent, unambiguous, and easy to interpret. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

The UIDPLUS extension of the Internet Message Access Protocol [IMAP4] provides a set of features intended to reduce the amount of time and resources used by some client operations. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. This memo obsoletes RFC 1650 "Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types using SMv2". This memo extends that specification by including management information useful for the management of 100 Mb/s Ethernet interfaces. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This memo describes the procedures and criteria for reviewing reliable multicast protocols within the Transport Area (TSV) of the IETF. Within today's Internet, important applications exist for a reliable multicast service. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a protocol that more fully supports 3270 devices than do traditional tn3270 practices. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document summarizes a range of possible techniques for the repair of continuous media streams subject to packet loss. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo defines a method with which HPR nodes can use IP networks for communication, and the enhancements to APPN required by this method. This memo also describes an option set that allows the use of the APPN connection network model to allow HPR nodes to use IP

Ramos  Informational  [Page 10]
networks for communication without having to predefine link connections. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2352 Vaughan May 1998 A Convention For Using Legal Names as Domain Names

The purpose of this memo is to focus discussion on the particular problems with the exhaustion of the top level domain space in the Internet and the possible conflicts that can occur when multiple organisations are vying for the same name. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2351 Robert May 1998 Mapping of Airline Reservation, Ticketing, and Messaging Traffic over IP

This memo specifies a protocol for the encapsulation of the airline specific protocol over IP. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2250 Brownlee Jun 1998 Expectations for Computer Security Incident Response

The purpose of this document is to express the general Internet community’s expectations of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs). It is not possible to define a set of requirements that would be appropriate for all teams, but it is possible and helpful to list and describe the general set of topics and issues which are of concern and interest to constituent communities. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2349 Malkin May 1998 TFTP Timeout Interval and Transfer Size Options

The Trivial File Transfer Protocol is a simple, lock-step, file transfer protocol which allows a client to get or put a file onto a remote host. This document describes two TFTP options. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The Trivial File Transfer Protocol is a simple, lock-step, file transfer protocol which allows a client to get or put a file onto a remote host. This document describes a TFTP option which allows the client and server to negotiate a blocksize more applicable to the network medium. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Trivial File Transfer Protocol is a simple, lock-step, file transfer protocol which allows a client to get or put a file onto a remote host. This document describes a simple extension to TFTP to allow option negotiation prior to the file transfer. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

Certain text formats, for example Postscript (MIME-Type: application/postscript; file extension .ps) and Portable Document Format (MIME-Type: application/pdf; file extension .pdf) specify exactly the page layout of the printed document. The commonly used paper format is different in North America and the rest of the world. North America uses the ‘Letter’ format, while the rest of the world mostly uses the ISO-standard ‘A4’ format. This means that documents formatted on one continent may not be easily printable on another continent. This memo gives advice on how to produce documents which are equally well printable with the Letter and the A4 formats. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document proposes a company name to URL mapping service based on the oldest and least complex of Internet directory protocols, whois, in order to explore whether an extremely simple and widely-deployed protocol can succeed where more complex and powerful options have failed or been excessively delayed. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested.
This document proposes backwards-compatible extensions to Mobile IP in order to support topologically correct reverse tunnels. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes a payload type for bundled, MPEG-2 encoded video and audio data that may be used with RTP, version 2. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested.

This document defines a NAMESPACE command that allows a client to discover the prefixes of namespaces used by a server for personal mailboxes, other users’ mailboxes, and shared mailboxes. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the Layer Two Forwarding protocol (L2F) which permits the tunneling of the link layer (i.e., HDLC, async HDLC, or SLIP frames) of higher level protocols. This memo describes a historic protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document provides an overview of Virtual Network Switching (VNS). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This Request for Comments records an agreement between Sun Microsystems, Inc. and the Internet Society to permit the flow of Sun’s Network File System specifications into the Internet Standards process conducted by the Internet Engineering Task Force. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo defines the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP). VRRP specifies an election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for a virtual router to one of the VRRP routers on a LAN. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes how intra-LIS IP multicast can be efficiently supported among routers over ATM without using the Multicast Address Resolution Server (MARS). This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested.

This document describes methods and procedures for the graceful transition from an ATMARP LIS to an NHRP LIS network model over ATM. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a method for distributing an NHRP service within a LIS. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document describes the Server Cache Synchronization Protocol (SCSP) and is written in terms of SCSP’s use within Non Broadcast Multiple Access (NBMA) networks; although, a somewhat straightforward usage is applicable to BMA networks. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

As required by the Routing Protocol Criteria [RFC 1264], this memo discusses the applicability of the Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) in routing of IP datagrams over Non-Broadcast Multiple Access (NBMA) networks, such as ATM, SMDS and X.25. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the NBMA Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP). NHRP can be used by a source station (host or router) connected to a Non-Broadcast, Multi-Access (NBMA) subnetwork to determine the internetworking layer address and NBMA subnetwork addresses of the "NBMA next hop" towards a destination station. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo describes how to efficiently use the ATM call control signalling procedures defined in UNI Signalling 4.0 to support IP over ATM environments as described in RFC 2225 and in RFC 2332. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The purpose of this memo is to define a general framework for particular metrics to be developed by the IETF’s IP Performance Metrics effort. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This memo documents how the requirements for advancing a routing protocol to Full Standard have been met for OSPFv2. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo documents version 2 of the OSPF protocol. OSPF is a link-state routing protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines the Session Description Protocol, SDP. SDP is intended for describing multimedia sessions for the purposes of session announcement, session invitation, and other forms of multimedia session initiation. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Real Time Streaming Protocol, or RTSP, is an application-level protocol for control over the delivery of data with real-time properties. RTSP provides an extensible framework to enable controlled, on-demand delivery of real-time data, such as audio and video. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines an extension to the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it defines objects for the management of coffee-brewing and maintenance devices. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document describes HTCPCP, a protocol for controlling, monitoring, and diagnosing coffee pots. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This RFC is meant to represent a guideline by which the IETF conferences may run more efficiently with regards to identification and security protocols, with specific attention paid to a particular sub-group within the IETF: "facial hairius extremis". This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This RFC describes a protocol to dynamically hand out ip-numbers on field networks and small events that don’t necessarily have a clear organisational body. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

A Description of the usage of Nondeterministic Troubleshooting and Diagnostic Methodologies as applied to today’s complex nondeterministic networks and environments. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

The purpose of this memo is to define the Management Information Base (MIB) for supporting Classical IP and ARP over ATM as specified in Classical IP and ARP over ATM. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document provides information about character encoding KOI8-U (KOI8 Ukrainian) which is a de-facto standard in Ukrainian Internet community. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo provides information about the text/css Media Type. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a way to do IN-ADDR.ARPA delegation on non-octet boundaries for address spaces covering fewer than 256 addresses. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

On 3-5 March 1997, the IAB held a security architecture workshop at Bell Labs in Murray Hill, NJ. We identified the core security components of the architecture, and specified several documents that need to be written. Most importantly, we agreed that security was not optional, and that it needed to be designed in from the beginning. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a general syntax for data that may have cryptography applied to it, such as digital signatures and digital envelopes. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document describes a syntax for certification requests. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a method for encrypting data using the RSA public-key cryptosystem. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes the mechanisms S/MIME uses to create and validate keys using certificates. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a protocol for adding cryptographic signature and encryption services to MIME data. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document defines a HTTP response header field called Safe, which can be used to indicate that repeating a HTTP request is safe. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested.
This memo presents two recommendations to the Internet community concerning measures to improve and preserve Internet performance. It presents a strong recommendation for testing, standardization, and widespread deployment of active queue management in routers, to improve the performance of today's Internet. It also urges a concerted effort of research, measurement, and ultimate deployment of router mechanisms to protect the Internet from flows that are not sufficiently responsive to congestion notification. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

Negative Caching of DNS Queries (DNS NCACHE)

RFC1034 provided a description of how to cache negative responses. It however had a fundamental flaw in that it did not allow a name server to hand out those cached responses to other resolvers, thereby greatly reducing the effect of the caching. This document addresses issues raised in the light of experience and replaces RFC1034 Section 4.3.4. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

An Approach for Using LDAP as a Network Information Service

This document describes an experimental mechanism for mapping entities related to TCP/IP and the UNIX system into X.500 entries so that they may be resolved with the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol [RFC2251]. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested.

Tag Image File Format (TIFF) - F Profile for Facsimile

This document describes in detail the definition of TIFF-F that is used to store facsimile images. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This specification provides for "simple mode" carriage of facsimile data over the Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo describes the MINIMAL addressing method and standard extensions to encode FAX addresses in e-mail addresses. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo describes the MINIMAL addressing method to encode PSTN addresses into e-mail addresses and the standard extension mechanism to allow definition of further standard elements. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the registration of the MIME sub-type image/tiff. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the TIFF (Tag Image File Format) representation of image data specified by the ITU-T Recommendations for black-and-white and color facsimile. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

A discussion of the standardization process and the RFC document series is presented first, followed by an explanation of the terms. Sections 6.2 - 6.10 contain the lists of protocols in each stage of standardization. Finally are pointers to references and contacts for further information. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
Security Considerations

There are no security issues in this Informational RFC.

Author’s Address

Alegre Ramos
University of Southern California
Information Sciences Institute
4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Phone: (310) 822-1511
EMail: ramos@isi.edu
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