Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 2900-2999

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 2900 through RFCs 2999. 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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<td>2999</td>
<td>Ginoza</td>
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<td>2998</td>
<td>Bernet</td>
<td>Nov 2000</td>
<td>A Framework for Integrated Services Operation over Diffserv Networks</td>
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This memo describes a framework by which Integrated Services may be supported over Diffserv networks. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
The Null Service allows applications to identify themselves to network Quality of Service (QoS) policy agents, using RSVP signaling. However, it does not require them to specify resource requirements. QoS policy agents in the network respond by applying QoS policies appropriate for the application (as determined by the network administrator). This mode of RSVP usage is particularly applicable to networks that combine differentiated service (diffserv) QoS mechanisms with RSVP signaling. In this environment, QoS policy agents may direct the signaled application's traffic to a particular diffserv class of service. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document specifies the format of the DCLASS object and briefly discusses its use. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document describes four existing implementations of SPIRITS-like services from Korea Telecom, Lucent Technologies, NEC, and Telia in cooperation with Nortel Networks. SPIRITS-like services are those originating in the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and necessitating the interactions of the Internet and PSTN. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes a secret-key cryptosystem MISTY1, which is block cipher with a 128-bit key, a 64-bit block and a variable number of rounds. It documents the algorithm description including key scheduling part and data randomizing part. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
2993  Hain  Nov 2000  Architectural Implications of NAT

This document discusses some of the architectural implications and guidelines for implementations of Network Address Translation (NAT). This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2992  Hopps  Nov 2000  Analysis of an Equal-Cost Multi-Path Algorithm

Equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) is a routing technique for routing packets along multiple paths of equal cost. The forwarding engine identifies paths by next-hop. When forwarding a packet the router must decide which next-hop (path) to use. This document gives an analysis of one method for making that decision. The analysis includes the performance of the algorithm and the disruption caused by changes to the set of next-hops. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2991  Thaler  Nov 2000  Multipath Issues in Unicast and Multicast Next-Hop Selection

The effect of multipath routing on a forwarder is that the forwarder potentially has several next-hops for any given destination and must use some method to choose which next-hop should be used for a given data packet. This memo summarizes current practices, problems, and solutions. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2990  Huston  Nov 2000  Next Steps for the IP QoS Architecture

This document highlights the outstanding architectural issues relating to the deployment and use of QoS mechanisms within internet networks, noting those areas where further standards work may assist with the deployment of QoS internets. This document is the outcome of a collaborative exercise on the part of the Internet Architecture Board. This memo provides information for the Internet community.


This document represents a summary of Authentication, Authorization, Accounting (AAA) protocol requirements for network access. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
### RFC 2999

#### 2988 Paxson Nov 2000 Computing TCP’s Retransmission Timer

This document defines the standard algorithm that Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) senders are required to use to compute and manage their retransmission timer. [STANDARDS TRACK]

#### 2987 Hoffman Nov 2000 Registration of Charset and Languages Media Features Tags

This document contains the registration for two media feature tags: "charset" and "language". [STANDARDS TRACK]


This memo represents a republication of PKCS #10 v1.7 from RSA Laboratories’ Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) series, and change control is retained within the PKCS process. The body of this document, except for the security considerations section, is taken directly from the PKCS #9 v2.0 or the PKCS #10 v1.7 document. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

#### 2985 Nystrom Nov 2000 PKCS #9: Selected Object Classes and Attribute Types Version 2.0

This memo represents a republication of PKCS #9 v2.0 from RSA Laboratories’ Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) series, and change control is retained within the PKCS process. The body of this document, except for the security considerations section, is taken directly from that specification. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

#### 2984 Adams Oct 2000 Use of the CAST-128 Encryption Algorithm in CMS

This document specifies how to incorporate CAST-128 into the S/MIME Cryptographic Message Syntax (CMS) as an additional algorithm for symmetric encryption. [STANDARDS TRACK]
This document considers the interaction of Differentiated Services (diffserv) with IP tunnels of various forms. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

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 used for managing expressions of MIB objects. [STANDARDS TRACK]

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 that can be used to manage and monitor MIB objects and take action through events. [STANDARDS TRACK]

In this document, a number of popular extensions to the Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) protocol defined in RFC 977 are documented and discussed. While this document is not intended to serve as a standard of any kind, it will hopefully serve as a reference document for future implementers of the NNTP protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines behavioral characteristics of and interoperability requirements for Internet firewalls. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) and various other Internet protocols are capable of using many different charsets. This in turn means that the ability to label different charsets is essential. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This document contains the requirements which would have to be supported by a AAA service to aid in providing Mobile IP services. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document proposes an extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). This extension adds the INFO method to the SIP protocol. The intent of the INFO method is to allow for the carrying of session related control information that is generated during a session.

This document describes and discusses the issues involved in the design of the modern accounting systems. The field of Accounting Management is concerned with the collection of resource consumption data for the purposes of capacity and trend analysis, cost allocation, auditing, and billing. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes version 2 of the multicast session directory announcement protocol, Session Announcement Protocol (SAP), and the related issues affecting security and scalability that should be taken into account by implementors. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.
This document describes a mechanism to reduce redundant packet transmissions for the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Routing protocol, as described in ISO 10589. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document establishes the context and goals for a Common Name Resolution Protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes an ID extension which will enable Internet Message Access Protocol - Version 4rev1 (IMAP4rev1) to advertise what program a client or server uses to provide service. The ID extension allows the server and client to exchange identification information on their implementation in order to make bug reports and usage statistics more complete. [STANDARDS TRACK]

Drawing from experiences with the TISDAG (Technical Infrastructure for Swedish Directory Access Gateways) project, this document outlines an approach to providing the necessary infrastructure for integrating such widely-scattered servers into a single service, rather than attempting to mandate a single protocol and schema set for all participating servers to use. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This document catalogues some of the experiences gained in developing the necessary infrastructure for a national (i.e., multi-organizational) directory service and pilot deployment of the service in an environment with off-the-shelf directory service products. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document defines the basic principle for establishing a mesh, that interoperating services should exchange index objects, according to the architecture of the mesh (e.g., hierarchical, or graph-like, preferably without loops!). The Common Indexing Protocol (CIP) is designed to facilitate the creation not only of query referral indexes, but also of meshes of (loosely) affiliated referral indexes. The purpose of such a mesh of servers is to implement some kind of distributed sharing of indexing and/or searching tasks across different servers. So far, the TISDAG (Technical Infrastructure for Swedish Directory Access Gateways) project has focused on creating a single referral index; the obvious next step is to integrate that into a larger set of interoperating services. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

The overarching goal of this project is to develop the necessary technical infrastructure to provide a single-access-point service for searching for whitepages information on Swedish Internet users. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes extensions to the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol to support optimal routing within a two-level domain. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This document specifies a way to create a stateful session with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests and responses. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This memo identifies specific uses of Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) State Management protocol which are either (a) not recommended by the IETF, or (b) believed to be harmful, and discouraged. This memo also details additional privacy considerations which are not covered by the HTTP State Management protocol specification. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This memo describes several Rate Adaptive Shapers (RAS) that can be used in combination with the single rate Three Color Markers (srTCM) and the two rate Three Color Marker (trTCM) described in RFC2697 and RFC2698, respectively. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes the ALG (Application Level Gateway) for the SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) by which IP (Internet Protocol) addresses in the payload of SNMP packets are statically mapped from one group to another. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This document describes a number of mechanisms that can be used to reduce processing overhead requirements of refresh messages, eliminate the state synchronization latency incurred when an RSVP (Resource ReserVation Protocol) message is lost and, when desired, refreshing state without the transmission of whole refresh messages. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document describes the Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP). [STANDARDS TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. [STANDARDS TRACK]

The intention of this document, in conjunction with RFC 2957, is to enable MIME-enabled mail software, and other systems using Internet media types, to carry out Whois++ transactions. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

The intention of this document, in conjunction with RFC 2958, is to enable MIME-enabled mail software, and other systems using Internet media types, to carry out Whois++ transactions. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This document is an overview of a workshop held by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB) on the Internet Network Layer architecture hosted by SURFnet in Utrecht, the Netherlands on 7-9 July 1999. The goal of the workshop was to understand the state of the network layer and its impact on continued growth and usage of the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines a Management Information Base (MIB) to configure, monitor, and control a service interworking function (IWF) for Permanent Virtual Connections (PVC) between Frame Relay and Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technologies. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This memo defines an extension to the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol-based (TCP/IP) internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing the frame relay service. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document specifies how to use the data encryption standard (DES) encryption algorithm in output feedback mode with the telnet encryption option. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document specifies how to use the DES encryption algorithm in cipher feedback mode with the telnet encryption option. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
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<td>2951</td>
<td>Housley</td>
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<td>TELNET Authentication Using KEA and SKIPJACK</td>
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<td>This document defines a method to authenticate TELNET using the Key</td>
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<td>stream. [STANDARDS TRACK]</td>
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This document describes a cryptographically strong network authentication mechanism known as the Secure Remote Password (SRP) protocol. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document specifies an authentication scheme for the Telnet protocol under the framework described in RFC 2941, using the Secure Remote Password Protocol (SRP) authentication mechanism. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document defines a telnet authentication mechanism using the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA). It relies on the Telnet Authentication Option. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document describes how Kerberos Version 5 is used with the telnet protocol. It describes an telnet authentication suboption to be used with the telnet authentication option. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document describes the authentication option to the telnet protocol as a generic method for negotiating an authentication type and mode including whether encryption should be used and if credentials should be forwarded. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets. In particular it defines objects for managing a client of the Common Open Policy Service (COPS) protocol. [STANDARDS TRACK]
This document describes the procedure for defining new DHCP options and message types. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This document describes an abbreviated format for a composite media feature set, based upon a hash of the feature expression describing that composite. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document defines a new Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) option which is passed from the DHCP Server to the DHCP Client to specify the order in which name services should be consulted when resolving hostnames and other information. [STANDARDS TRACK]

Entities composing web pages to provide services over the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) frequently have the problem of not knowing what Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) types have handlers installed at a user’s browser. This document summarizes reasonable techniques to solve this problem for most of the browsers actually deployed on the Internet as of early 2000. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

The goal of mapping to the transport layer is to ensure that the underlying XML documents are carried successfully between the various parties. This document describes that mapping for the Hyper Text Transport Protocol (HTTP), Versions 1.0 and 1.1. [STANDARDS TRACK]
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 used for managing the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) protocol for IPv4. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

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 objects used for managing the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP). [STANDARDS TRACK]

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 used for managing IP Multicast Routing for IPv4, independent of the specific multicast routing protocol in use. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document describes the minor but non-interoperable changes in Request and Transaction signature resource records (SIG(0)s) that implementation experience has deemed necessary. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document describes a Transaction Key (TKEY) RR that can be used in a number of different modes to establish shared secret keys between a DNS resolver and server. [STANDARDS TRACK]
This document discusses the Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) parameter assignment considerations given for the allocation of Domain Name System (DNS) classes, Resource Record (RR) types, operation codes, error codes, etc. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This document defines initial assignments of IPv6 Sub-Top-Level Aggregation Identifiers (Sub-TLA ID) to the Address Registries. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document defines a multipurpose internet mail extensions (MIME) directory profile for holding a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) schema. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes a procedure for mapping between Service Location Protocol (SLP) service advertisements and lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) descriptions of services. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines Management Information Bases (MIBs) for performing remote ping, traceroute and lookup operations at a remote host. [STANDARDS TRACK]
This document summarises Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T) documents related to Accounting. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo catalogs several known Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) implementation problems dealing with Path Maximum Transmission Unit Discovery (PMTUD), including the long-standing black hole problem, stretch acknowledgements (ACKs) due to confusion between Maximum Segment Size (MSS) and segment size, and MSS advertisement based on PMTU. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

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 used for managing physical topology identification and discovery. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines how the 6bone uses the 3FFE::/16 IPv6 address prefix, allocated in RFC 2471, "IPv6 Testing Address Allocation", to create pseudo Top-Level Aggregation Identifiers (pTLA’s) and pseudo Next-Level Aggregation Identifiers (pNLA’s). This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines an extension to the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service whereby a server can indicate the extent of its ability to accept multiple commands in a single Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) send operation. [STANDARDS TRACK]
Software that handles electronic mailing list messages (servers and user agents) needs a way to reliably identify messages that belong to a particular mailing list. With the advent of list management headers, it has become even more important to provide a unique identifier for a mailing list regardless of the particular host that serves as the list processor at any given time. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document defines a new Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) capability termed ‘Route Refresh Capability’, which would allow the dynamic exchange of route refresh request between BGP speakers and subsequent re-advertisement of the respective Adj-RIB-Out. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This memo presents an approach for building core Virtual Private Network (VPN) services in a service provider’s MPLS backbone. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document discusses the use of the Domain Name System (DNS) for storage of E.164 numbers. [Standards Track]

This document describes a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record which specifies a regular expression based rewrite rule that, when applied to an existing string, will produce a new domain label or Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). [STANDARDS TRACK]
The goal of this document is to explain the need for congestion control in the Internet, and to discuss what constitutes correct congestion control. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This memo defines a media feature tag whose value is a Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) content type. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This memo defines a Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) 'Content-features:' header that can be used to annotate a MIME message part using this expression format, and indicates some ways it might be used. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document is one of a set of documents, which together describe all aspects of a new Internet Printing Protocol (IPP). [STANDARDS TRACK]
This document describes the Multicast Address-Set Claim (MASC) protocol which can be used for inter-domain multicast address set allocation. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This document proposes a multicast address allocation architecture (MALLOC) for the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document defines a new option to the Multicast Address Dynamic Client Allocation Protocol (MADCAP) to support nested scoping. [STANDARDS TRACK]

This document specifies the requirements that Authentication Authorization Accounting (AAA) protocols must meet in order to support authorization services in the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo describes several examples of applications requiring authorization. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo serves as the base requirements for Authorization of Internet Resources and Services (AIRS). It presents an architectural framework for understanding the authorization of Internet resources and services and derives requirements for authorization protocols. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This memo proposes an Authentication, Authorization, Accounting (AAA) architecture that would incorporate a generic AAA server along with an application interface to a set of Application Specific Modules that could perform application specific AAA functions. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This document is an overview of a Routing workshop held by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB) during March 25-27, 1998. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes the administrative procedures for networks seeking to connect to the global Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo contains a snapshot of the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet as of July 17, 2001. It lists official protocol standards and Best Current Practice RFCs; it is not a complete index to the RFC series. This memo is an Internet Standard.

Security Considerations

This memo does not affect the technical security of the Internet, but may cite important security specifications.
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