Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 2299
Category: Informational

A. Ramos
ISI

January 1999

Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 2200-2299

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 2200 through RFCs 2299. 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.

Copyright Notice

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].

RFC	Author	Date	Title
2299	Ramos	Jan 1999	Request for Comments Summary

This memo.

RFC	Author	Date	Title
2298	Fajman	Mar 1998	An Extensible Message Format

This memo defines a MIME content-type that may be used by a mail user agent (UA) or electronic mail gateway to report the disposition of a message after it has been sucessfully delivered to a recipient. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2297 Newman Mar 1998 Ipsilon's General Switch Management Protocol Specification Version 2.0

This memo specifies enhancements to the General Switch Management Protocol (GSMP) [RFC1987]. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2296 Holtman Mar 1998 HTTP Remote Variant Selection Algorithm -- RVSA/1.0

HTTP allows web site authors to put multiple versions of the same information under a single URL. Transparent content negotiation is a mechanism for automatically selecting the best version when the URL is accessed. A remote variant selection algorithm can be used to speed up the transparent negotiation process. This document defines the remote variant selection algorithm with the version number 1.0. 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.

2295 Holtman Mar 1998 Transparent Content Negotiation in HTTP

HTTP allows web site authors to put multiple versions of the same information under a single URL. Transparent content negotiation is an extensible negotiation mechanism, layered on top of HTTP, for automatically selecting the best version when the URL is accessed. This enables the smooth deployment of new web data formats and markup tags. 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.

2294 Kille Mar 1998 Representing the O/R Address hierarchy in the X.500 Directory Information Tree

This document defines a representation of the O/R Address hierarchy in the Directory Information Tree. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2293 Kille Mar 1998 Representing Tables and Subtrees in the X.500 Directory

This document defines techniques for representing two types of information mapping in the OSI Directory: Mapping from a key to a value (or set of values), as might be done in a table lookup, and mapping from a distinguished name to an associated value (or values), where the values are not defined by the owner of the entry. This is achieved by use of a directory subtree. [STANDARDS-TRCK]

2292 Stevens Feb 1998 Advanced Sockets API for IPv6

The current document defines some the "advanced" features of the sockets API that are required for applications to take advantage of additional features of IPv6. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2291 Slein Feb 1998 Requirements for a Distributed Authoring and Versioning Protocol for the World Wide Web

This document presents a list of features in the form of requirements for a Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning protocol which, if implemented, would improve the efficiency of common remote editing operations, provide a locking mechanism to prevent overwrite conflicts, improve link management support between non-HTML data types, provide a simple attribute-value metadata facility, provide for the creation and reading of container data types, and integrate versioning into the WWW. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2290 Solomon Feb 1998 Mobile-IPv4 Configuration Option for PPP IPCP

Mobile IP [RFC 2002] defines media-independent procedures by which a Mobile Node can maintain existing transport and application-layer connections despite changing its point-of-attachment to the Internet and without changing its IP address. PPP [RFC 1661] provides a standard method for transporting multi-protocol packets over point-to-point links. As currently specified, Mobile IP Foreign Agents which support Mobile Node connections via PPP can do so only by first assigning unique addresses to those Mobile Nodes, defeating one of the primary advantages of Foreign Agents. This documents corrects this problem by defining the Mobile-IPv4 Configuration Option to the Internet Protocol Control Protocol (IPCP) [RFC 1332]. Using this option, two peers can

communicate their support for Mobile IP during the IPCP phase of PPP. Familiarity with Mobile IP [RFC 2002], IPCP [RFC 1332], and PPP [RFC 1661] is assumed. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2289 Haller Feb 1998 A One-Time Password System

This document describes a one-time password authentication system (OTP). The system provides authentication for system access (login) and other applications requiring authentication that is secure against passive attacks based on replaying captured reusable passwords. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2288 Lynch Feb 1998 Using Existing Bibliographic Identifiers as Uniform Resource Names

This document discusses how three major bibliographic identifiers (the ISBN, ISSN and SICI) can be supported within the URN framework and the currently proposed syntax for URNs. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2287 Krupczak Feb 1998 Definitions of System-Level Managed Objects for Applications

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 a basic set of managed objects for fault, configuration and performance management of applications from a systems perspective. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2286 Kapp Feb 1998 Test Cases for HMAC-RIPEMD160 and HMAC-RIPEMD128

This document provides two sets of test cases for HMAC-RIPEMD160 and HMAC-RIPEMD128. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2285 Mandeville Feb 1998 Benchmarking Terminology for LAN Switching Devices

This document is intended to provide terminology for the benchmarking of local area network (LAN) switching devices. It extends the terminology already defined for benchmarking network interconnect devices in RFCs 1242 and 1944 to switching devices. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2284 Blunk Mar 1998 PPP Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) provides a standard method for transporting multi-protocol datagrams over point-to-point links. PPP also defines an extensible Link Control Protocol, which allows negotiation of an Authentication Protocol for authenticating its peer before allowing Network Layer protocols to transmit over the link. This document defines the PPP Extensible Authentication Protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2283 Bates Feb 1998 Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4

This document defines extensions to BGP-4 to enable it to carry routing information for multiple Network Layer protocols (e.g., IPv6, IPX, etc...). The extensions are backward compatible - a router that supports the extensions can interoperate with a router that doesn’t support the extensions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2282 Galvin Feb 1998 IAB and IESG Selection, Confirmation, and Recall Process: Operation of the Nominating and Recall Committees

The process by which the members of the IAB and IESG are selected, confirmed, and recalled is specified. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2281 Li Mar 1998 Cisco Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP)

The memo specifies the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP). The goal of the protocol is to allow hosts to appear to use a single router and to maintain connectivity even if the actual first hop router they are using fails. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2280 Alaettinoglu Jan 1998 Routing Policy Specification Language (RPSL)

This memo is the reference document for the Routing Policy Specification Language (RPSL). RPSL allows a network operator to be able to specify routing policies at various levels in the Internet hierarchy; for example at the Autonomous System (AS) level. At the same time, policies can be specified with sufficient detail in RPSL so that low level router configurations can be generated from them. RPSL is extensible; new routing protocols and new protocol features can be introduced at any time. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2279 Yergeau Jan 1998 UTF-8, a transformation format of ISO 10646

UTF-8, the object of this memo, has the characteristic of preserving the full US-ASCII range, providing compatibility with file systems, parsers and other software that rely on US-ASCII values but are transparent to other values. This memo updates and replaces RFC 2044, in particular addressing the question of versions of the relevant standards. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2278 Freed Jan 1998 IANA Charset Registration Procedures

MIME [RFC-2045, RFC-2046, RFC-2047, RFC-2184] and various other modern Internet protocols are capable of using many different charsets. This in turn means that the ability to label different charsets is essential. This registration procedure exists solely to associate a specific name or names with a given charset and to give an indication of whether or not a given charset can be used in MIME text objects. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2277 Alvestrand Jan 1998 IETF Policy on Character Sets and Languages

This document is the current policies being applied by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) towards the standardization efforts in the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in order to help Internet protocols fulfill these requirements. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2276 Sollins Jan 1998 Architectural Principles of Uniform Resource Name Resolution

This document addresses the issues of the discovery of URN (Uniform Resource Name) resolver services that in turn will directly translate URNs into URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) and URCs (Uniform Resource Characteristics). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2275 Wijnen Jan 1998 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

This document describes the View-based Access Control Model for use in the SNMP architecture [RFC2261]. It defines the Elements of Procedure for controlling access to management information. This document also includes a MIB for remotely managing the configuration parameters for the View-based Access Control Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2274 Blumenthal Jan 1998 User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)

This document describes the User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMP version 3 for use in the SNMP architecture [RFC2261]. It defines the Elements of Procedure for providing SNMP message level security. This document also includes a MIB for remotely monitoring/managing the configuration parameters for this Security Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2273 Levi Jan 1998 SNMPv3 Applications

This memo describes five types of SNMP applications which make use of an SNMP engine as described in [RFC2261]. The types of application described are Command Generators, Command Responders, Notification Originators, Notification Receivers, and Proxy Forwarders. This memo also defines MIB modules for specifying targets of management operations, for notification filtering, and for proxy forwarding. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2272 Case Jan 1998 Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

This document describes the Message Processing and Dispatching for SNMP messages within the SNMP architecture [RFC2271]. It defines the procedures for dispatching potentially multiple versions of SNMP messages to the proper SNMP Message Processing Models, and for dispatching PDUs to SNMP applications. This document also describes one Message Processing Model - the SNMPv3 Message Processing Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2271 Harrington Jan 1998 An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks

This document describes an architecture for describing SNMP Management Frameworks. The architecture is designed to be modular to allow the evolution of the SNMP protocol standards over time. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2270 Stewart Jan 1998 Using a Dedicated AS for Sites Homed to a Single Provider

With the increased growth of the Internet, the number of customers using BGP4 has grown significantly. RFC1930 outlines a set of guidelines for when one needs and should use an AS. However, the customer and service provider (ISP) are left with a problem as a result of this in that while there is no need for an allocated AS under the guidelines, certain conditions make the use of BGP4 a very pragmatic and perhaps only way to connect a customer homed to a single ISP. This paper proposes a solution to this problem in line with recommendations set forth in RFC1930. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2269 Armitage Jan 1998 Using the MARS Model in non-ATM NBMA Networks

This document is intended to state the obvious equivalences, and explain the less obvious implications. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2268 Rivest Mar 1998 A Description of the RC2(r) Encryption Algorithm

This memo describes a conventional (secret-key) block encryption algorithm, called RC2, which may be considered as a proposal for a DES replacement. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2267 Ferguson Jan 1998 Network Ingress Filtering: Defeating Denial of Service Attacks which employ IP Source Address Spoofing

This paper discusses a simple, effective, and straightforward method for using ingress traffic filtering to prohibit DoS attacks which use forged IP addresses to be propagated from 'behind' an Internet Service Provider's (ISP) aggregation point. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2266 Flick Jan 1998 Definitions of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.12 Repeater Devices

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 network repeaters based on IEEE 802.12. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2265 Wijnen Jan 1998 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

This document describes the View-based Access Control Model for use in the SNMP architecture [RFC2261]. It defines the Elements of Procedure for controlling access to management information. This document also includes a MIB for remotely managing the configuration parameters for the View-based Access Control Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2264 Blumenthal Jan 1998 User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)

This document describes the User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMP version 3 for use in the SNMP architecture [RFC2261]. It defines the Elements of Procedure for providing SNMP message level security. This document also includes a MIB for remotely monitoring/managing the configuration parameters for this Security Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2263 Levi Jan 1998 SNMPv3 Applications

This memo describes five types of SNMP applications which make use of an SNMP engine as described in [RFC2261]. The types of application described are Command Generators, Command Responders, Notification Originators, Notification Receivers, and Proxy Forwarders. This memo also defines MIB modules for specifying targets of management operations, for notification filtering, and for proxy forwarding. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2262 Case Jan 1998 Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

This document describes the Message Processing and Dispatching for SNMP messages within the SNMP architecture [RFC2261]. It defines the procedures for dispatching potentially multiple versions of SNMP messages to the proper SNMP Message Processing Models, and for dispatching PDUs to SNMP applications. This document also describes one Message Processing Model - the SNMPv3 Message Processing Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2261 Harrington Jan 1998 An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks

This document describes an architecture for describing SNMP Management Frameworks. The architecture is designed to be modular to allow the evolution of the SNMP protocol standards over time. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2260 Bates Jan 1998 Scalable Support for Multi-homed Multi-provider Connectivity

This document describes addressing and routing strategies for multi-homed enterprises attached to multiple Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that are intended to reduce the routing overhead due to these enterprises in the global Internet routing system. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2259 Elliott Jan 1998 Simple Nomenclator Query Protocol (SNQP)

The Simple Nomenclator Query Protocol (SNQP) allows a client to communicate with a descriptive name service or other relational-style query service. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind

2258 Ordille Jan 1998 Internet Nomenclator Project

The goal of the Internet Nomenclator Project is to integrate the hundreds of publicly available CCSO servers from around the world. This document provides an overview of the Nomenclator system, describes how to register a CCSO server in the Internet Nomenclator Project, and how to use the Nomenclator search engine to find people on the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2257 Daniele Jan 1998 Agent Extensibility (AgentX) Protocol Version 1

This memo defines a standardized framework for extensible SNMP agents. It defines processing entities called master agents and subagents, a protocol (AgentX) used to communicate between them, and the elements of procedure by which the extensible agent processes SNMP protocol messages. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2256 Wahl Dec 1997 A Summary of the X.500(96) User Schema for use with LDAPv3

This document provides an overview of the attribute types and object classes defined by the ISO and ITU-T committees in the X.500 documents, in particular those intended for use by directory clients. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2255 Howes Dec 1997 The LDAP URL Format

This document describes a format for an LDAP Uniform Resource Locator. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2254 Howes Dec 1997 The String Representation of LDAP Search Filters

This document defines a human-readable string format for representing LDAP search filters. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2253 Wahl Dec 1997 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3): UTF-8 String Representation of Distinguished Names

This specification defines the string format for representing names, which is designed to give a clean representation of commonly used distinguished names, while being able to represent any distinguished name. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2252 Wahl Dec 1997 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3): Attribute Syntax Definitions

This document defines a set of syntaxes for LDAPv3, and the rules by which attribute values of these syntaxes are represented as octet strings for transmission in the LDAP protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2251 Wahl Dec 1997 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3)

The protocol described in this document is designed to provide access to directories supporting the X.500 models, while not incurring the resource requirements of the X.500 Directory Access Protocol (DAP). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2250 Hoffman Jan 1998 RTP Payload Format for MPEG1/MPEG2 Video

This memo describes a packetization scheme for MPEG video and audio streams. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2249 Freed Jan 1998 Mail Monitoring MIB

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. Specifically, this memo extends the basic Network Services Monitoring MIB [8] to allow monitoring of Message Transfer Agents (MTAs). It may also be used to monitor MTA components within gateways. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2248 Freed Jan 1998 Network Services Monitoring MIB

This MIB may be used on its own for any application, and for most simple applications this will suffice. This MIB is also designed to serve as a building block which can be used in conjunction with application-specific monitoring and management. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2247 Kille Jan 1998 Using Domains in LDAP/X.500 Distinguished Names

This document defines an algorithm by which a name registered with the Internet Domain Name Service [2] can be represented as an LDAP distinguished name. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2246 Dierks Jan 1999 The TLS Protocol Version 1.0

This document specifies Version 1.0 of the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. The TLS protocol provides communications privacy over the Internet. The protocol allows client/server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, or message forgery. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2245 Newman Nov 1997 Anonymous SASL Mechanism

As plaintext login commands are not permitted in new IETF protocols, a new way to provide anonymous login is needed within the context of the SASL [SASL] framework. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2244 Newman Nov 1997 ACAP -- Application Configuration Access Protocol

The Application Configuration Access Protocol (ACAP) is designed to support remote storage and access of program option, configuration and preference information. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2243 Metz Nov 1997 OTP Extended Responses

This document provides a specification for a type of response to an OTP [RFC 1938] challenge that carries explicit indication of the response's encoding. This document also provides a specification for a response that allows an OTP generator to request that a server re-initialize a sequence and change parameters such as the secret pass phrase. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2242 Droms Nov 1997 NetWare/IP Domain Name and Information

This document defines options that carry NetWare/IP domain name and NetWare/IP sub-options to DHCP clients. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2241 Provan Nov 1997 DHCP Options for Novell Directory Services

This document defines three new DHCP options for delivering configuration information to clients of the Novell Directory Services. This document defines three new DHCP options for delivering configuration information to clients of the Novell Directory Services. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2240 Vaughan Nov 1997 A Legal Basis for Domain Name Allocation

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.

2239 de Graaf Nov 1997 Definitions of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.3 Medium Attachment Units (MAUs) using SMIv2

This memo defines an portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it defines objects for managing 10 and 100 Mb/second Medium Attachment Units (MAUs) based on IEEE Std 802.3 Section 30, "10 & 100 Mb/s Management," October 26, 1995. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2238 Clouston Nov 1997 Definitions of Managed Objects for HPR using SMIv2

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it defines objects for monitoring and controlling network devices with HPR (High Performance Routing) capabilities. This memo identifies managed objects for the HPR protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2237 Tamaru Nov 1997 Japanese Character Encoding for Internet Messages

This memo defines an encoding scheme for the Japanese Characters, describes "ISO-2022-JP-1", which is used in electronic mail [RFC-822], and network news [RFC 1036]. Also this memo provides a listing of the

Japanese Character Set that can be used in this encoding scheme. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2236 Fenner Nov 1997 Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2

This memo documents IGMPv2, used by IP hosts to report their multicast group memberships to routers. It updates STD 5, RFC 1112. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2235 Zakon Nov 1997 Hobbes' Internet Timeline

This document presents a history of the Internet in timeline fashion, highlighting some of the key events and technologies which helped shape the Internet as we know it today. A growth summary of the Internet and some associated technologies is also included. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2234 Crocker Nov 1997 Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF

In the early days of the Arpanet, each specification contained its own definition of ABNF. This included the email specifications, RFC733 and then RFC822 which have come to be the common citations for defining ABNF. The current document separates out that definition, to permit selective reference. Predictably, it also provides some modifications and enhancements. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2233 McCloghrie Nov 1997 The Interfaces Group MIB using SMIv2

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 Network Interfaces. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2232 Clouston Nov 1997 Definitions of Managed Objects for DLUR using SMIv2

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it defines objects for monitoring and controlling network devices with DLUR (Dependent LU Requester) capabilities. This memo identifies managed objects for the DLUR protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2231 Freed Nov 1997 MIME Parameter Value and Encoded Word Extensions: Character Sets, Languages, and Continuations

This memo defines extensions to the RFC 2045 media type and RFC 2183 disposition parameter value mechanisms. This memo also defines an extension to the encoded words defined in RFC 2047 to allow the specification of the language to be used for display as well as the character set. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2230 Atkinson Nov 1997 Key Exchange Delegation Record for the DNS

This note describes a mechanism whereby authorisation for one node to act as key exchanger for a second node is delegated and made available via the Secure DNS. This mechanism is intended to be used only with the Secure DNS. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2229 Faith Oct 1997 A Dictionary Server Protocol

The Dictionary Server Protocol (DICT) is a TCP transaction based query/response protocol that allows a client to access dictionary definitions from a set of natural language dictionary databases. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2228 Horowitz Oct 1997 FTP Security Extensions

This document defines extensions to the FTP specification STD 9, RFC 959, "FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL (FTP)" (October 1985). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2227 Mogul Oct 1997 Simple Hit-Metering and Usage-Limiting for HTTP

This document proposes a simple extension to HTTP, using a new "Meter" header. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2226 Smith Oct 1997 IP Broadcast over ATM Networks

This memo describes how the IP multicast service being developed by the IP over ATM working group may be used to support IP broadcast transmission. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2225 Laubach Apr 1998 Classical IP and ARP over ATM

This memo defines an initial application of classical IP and ARP in an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network environment configured as a Logical IP Subnetwork (LIS). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2224 Callaghan Oct 1997 NFS URL Scheme

A new URL scheme, ’nfs’ is defined. It is used to refer to files and directories on NFS servers using the general URL syntax defined in RFC 1738, "Uniform Resource Locators (URL)". This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2223 Postel Oct 1997 Instructions to RFC Authors

This Request for Comments (RFC) provides information about the preparation of RFCs, and certain policies relating to the publication of RFCs. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2222 Myers Oct 1997 Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL)

This document describes a method for adding authentication support to connection-based protocols. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2221 Gahrns Oct 1997 IMAP4 Login Referrals

When dealing with large amounts of users and many IMAP4 [RFC-2060] servers, it is often necessary to move users from one IMAP4 server to another. Login referrals allow clients to transparently connect to an alternate IMAP4 server, if their home IMAP4 server has changed. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2220 Guenther Oct 1997 The Application/MARC Content-type

This memorandum provides a mechanism for representing objects which are files of Machine-Readable Cataloging records (MARC). The MARC formats are standards for the representation and communication of bibliographic and related information. A MARC record contains metadata for an information resource following MARC format specifications. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2219 Hamilton Oct 1997 Use of DNS Aliases for Network Services

It has become a common practice to use symbolic names (usually CNAMEs) in the Domain Name Service (DNS - [RFC-1034, RFC-1035]) to refer to network services such as anonymous FTP [RFC-959] servers, Gopher [RFC-1436] servers, and most notably World-Wide Web HTTP [RFC-1945] servers. This is desirable for a number of reasons. It provides a way of moving services from one machine to another transparently, and a mechanism by which people or agents may programmatically discover that an organization runs, say, a World-Wide Web server. Although this approach has been almost universally adopted, there is no standards document or similar specification for these commonly used names. This document seeks to rectify this situation by gathering together the extant 'folklore' on naming conventions, and proposes a mechanism for accommodating new protocols. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2218 Genovese Oct 1997 A Common Schema for the Internet White Pages Service

This document specifies the minimum set of core attributes of a White Pages entry for an individual and describes how new objects with those attributes can be defined and published. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2217 Clark Oct 1997 Telnet Com Port Control Option

This memo proposes a protocol to allow greater use of modems attached to a network for outbound dialing purposes. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2216 Shenker Sep 1997 Network Element Service Specification Template

This document defines a framework for specifying services provided by network elements, and available to applications, in an internetwork which offers multiple qualities of service. The document first provides some necessary context -- including relevant definitions and suggested data formats -- and then specifies a "template" which service specification documents should follow. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2215 Shenker Sep 1997 General Characterization Parameters for Integrated Service Network Elements

This memo defines a set of general control and characterization parameters for network elements supporting the IETF integrated services QoS control framework. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2214 Baker Sep 1997 Integrated Services Management Information Base Guaranteed Service Extensions using SMIv2

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 the the interface attributes defined in the Guaranteed Service of the Integrated Services Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2213 Baker Sep 1997 Integrated Services Management Information Base using SMIv2

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 the the interface attributes defined in the Integrated Services Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2212 Shenker Sep 1997 Specification of Guaranteed Quality of Service

This memo describes the network element behavior required to deliver a guaranteed service (guaranteed delay and bandwidth) in the Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2211 Wroclawski Sep 1997 Specification of the Controlled-Load Network Element Service

This memo specifies the network element behavior required to deliver Controlled-Load service in the Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2210 Wroclawski Sep 1997 The Use of RSVP with IETF Integrated Services

This note describes the use of the RSVP resource reservation protocol with the Controlled-Load and Guaranteed QoS control services. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2209 Braden Sep 1997 Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) -- Version 1 Message Processing Rules

This memo contains an algorithmic description of the rules used by an RSVP implementation for processing messages. It is intended to clarify the version 1 RSVP protocol specification. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2208 Mankin Sep 1997 Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) Version 1 Applicability Statement Some Guidelines on Deployment

This document describes the applicability of RSVP along with the Integrated Services protocols and other components of resource reservation and offers guidelines for deployment of resource reservation at this time. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2207 Berger Sep 1997 RSVP Extensions for IPSEC Data Flows

This document presents extensions to Version 1 of RSVP. These extensions permit support of individual data flows using RFC 1826, IP Authentication Header (AH) or RFC 1827, IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2206 Baker Sep 1997 RSVP Management Information This memo defines a portion of

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 the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) within the interface attributes defined in the Integrated Services Model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2205 Braden Sep 1997 Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP)--Version 1 Functional Specification

This memo describes version 1 of RSVP, a resource reservation setup protocol designed for an integrated services Internet. RSVP provides receiver-initiated setup of resource reservations for multicast or unicast data flows, with good scaling and robustness properties. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2204 Nash Sep 1997 ODETTE File Transfer Protocol

This memo describes a file transfer protocol to facilitate electronic data interchange between trading partners. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2203 Eisler Sep 1997 RPCSEC_GSS Protocol Specification

This memo describes an ONC/RPC security flavor that allows RPC protocols to access the Generic Security Services Application Programming Interface (referred to henceforth as GSS-API). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2202 Cheng Sep 1997 Test Cases for HMAC-MD5 and HMAC-SHA-1

This document provides two sets of test cases for HMAC-MD5 and HMAC-SHA-1, respectively. HMAC-MD5 and HMAC-SHA-1 are two constructs of the HMAC [HMAC] message authentication function using the MD5 [MD5] hash function and the SHA-1 [SHA] hash function. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2201 Ballardie Sep 1997 Core Based Trees (CBT) Multicast Routing Architecture

CBT is a multicast routing architecture that builds a single delivery tree per group which is shared by all of the group's senders and receivers. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2200 IAB Jun 1997 INTERNET OFFICIAL PROTOCOL STANDARDS

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

Full Copyright Statement