Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 2000-2099

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 2000 through RFCs 2099. 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.

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].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2099</td>
<td>Elliott</td>
<td>Mar 97</td>
<td>Request for Comments Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2098</td>
<td>Katsube</td>
<td>Feb 97</td>
<td>Toshiba’s Router Architecture Extensions for ATM: Overview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This memo describes a new internetworking architecture which makes better use of the property of ATM. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document defines the Network Control Protocol for establishing and configuring the NBF protocol over PPP. The NBFCP protocol is only applicable for an end system to connect to a peer system or the LAN that peer system is connected to. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines an update to RFC 1354. The significant difference between this MIB and RFC 1354 is the recognition (explicitly discussed but by consensus left to future work) that CIDR routes may have the same network number but different network masks. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This specification provides a simple challenge-response authentication protocol that is suitable for use with IMAP4. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This specification proposes a protocol to create grouped symmetric keys and distribute them amongst communicating peers. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This specification proposes a protocol to create grouped symmetric keys and distribute them amongst communicating peers. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

As required by Routing Protocol Criteria [1], this report documents the key features of Triggered Extensions to RIP to Support Demand Circuits [2] and the current implementation experience. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
2091  Meyer        Jan 97   Triggered Extensions to RIP to Support Demand Circuits

This document defines a modification which can be applied to Bellman-Ford (distance vector) algorithm information broadcasting protocols. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2090  Emberson     Feb 97   TFTP Multicast Option

This document describes a new TFTP option. This new option will allow the multiple clients to receive the same file concurrently through the use of Multicast packets. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2089  Wijnen       Jan 97   V2ToV1 Mapping SNMPv2 onto SNMPv1 within a bi-lingual SNMP agent

The goal of this memo is to document a common way of mapping an SNMPv2 response into an SNMPv1 response within a bi-lingual SNMP agent (one that supports both SNMPv1 and SNMPv2). This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2088  Myers        Jan 97   IMAP4 non-synchronizing literals

The Internet Message Access Protocol [IMAP4] contains the "literal" syntactic construct for communicating strings. When sending a literal from client to server, IMAP4 requires the client to wait for the server to send a command continuation request between sending the octet count and the string data. This document specifies an alternate form of literal which does not require this network round trip. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2087  Myers        Jan 97   IMAP4 QUOTA extension

The QUOTA extension of the Internet Message Access Protocol [IMAP4] permits administrative limits on resource usage (quotas) to be manipulated through the IMAP protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The ACL extension of the Internet Message Access Protocol [IMAP4] permits access control lists to be manipulated through the IMAP protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes a keyed-MD5 transform to be used in conjunction with the IP Authentication Header [RFC-1826]. The particular transform is based on [HMAC-MD5]. An option is also specified to guard against replay attacks. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies the requirements for the provision of security services to the HyperText Transport Protocol. These services include confidentiality, integrity, user authentication, and authentication of servers/services, including proxied or gatewayed services. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes PNG (Portable Network Graphics), an extensible file format for the lossless, portable, well-compressed storage of raster images. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

Growth in the Internet has made us aware of the need for improved authentication of routing information. RIP-2 provides for unauthenticated service (as in classical RIP), or password authentication. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
2081  Malkin       Jan 97   RIPng Protocol Applicability Statement

As required by Routing Protocol Criteria (RFC 1264), this report defines
the applicability of the RIPng protocol within the Internet. This memo
provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not
specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2080  Malkin       Jan 97   RIPng for IPv6

This document specifies a routing protocol for an IPv6 internet. It is
based on protocols and algorithms currently in wide use in the IPv4
Internet [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2079  Smith        Jan 97   Definition of an X.500 Attribute Type
and an Object Class to Hold Uniform
Resource Identifiers (URIs)

This document builds on the experimentation to date and defines a new
attribute type and an auxiliary object class to allow URIs, including
URLs, to be stored in directory entries in a standard way. [STANDARDS-
TRACK]

2078  Linn         Jan 97   Generic Security Service Application
Program Interface, Version 2

The Generic Security Service Application Program Interface (GSS-API), as
defined in RFC-1508, provides security services to callers in a generic
fashion, supportable with a range of underlying mechanisms and
technologies and hence allowing source-level portability of applications
to different environments. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2077  Nelson       Jan 97   The Model Primary Content Type for
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

The purpose of this memo is to propose an update to Internet RFC 2045 to
include a new primary content-type to be known as "model". [STANDARDS-
TRACK]
This memo contains a table of commonly occurring headers in headings of e-mail messages. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes how to implement an IP echo host. IP echo hosts send back IP datagrams after exchanging the source and destination IP addresses. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This memo defines an experimental portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes the algorithms required to identify different protocol encapsulations managed with the Remote Network Monitoring MIB Version 2 [RMON2]. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

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

Routers interact with numerous network infrastructure servers, including DNS and SNMP. These interactions, not just the pure addressing and routing structure, must be considered as part of router renumbering. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document attempts to clearly define the concept of network renumbering and discuss some of the more pertinent reasons why an organization would have a need to do so. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document is meant to address the issue of the internationalization (i18n, i followed by 18 letters followed by n) of HTML by extending the specification of HTML and giving additional recommendations for proper internationalization support. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The protocol referred to as "HTTP/1.0" includes the specification for a Basic Access Authentication scheme. This scheme is not considered to be a secure method of user authentication, as the user name and password are passed over the network as clear text. A specification for a different authentication scheme is needed to address this severe limitation. This document provides specification for such a scheme, referred to as "Digest Access Authentication". [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-level protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

ANSI Standard X3.218-1993 (HIPPI-LE[3]) defines the encapsulation of IEEE 802.2 LLC PDUs and, by implication, IP on HIPPI. This memo is a revision of RFC 1374, "IP and ARP on HIPPI", and is intended to replace it in the Standards Track. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
2066  Gellens      Jan 97   TELNET CHARSET Option

This document specifies a mechanism for passing character set and translation information between a TELNET client and server. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2065  Eastlake     Jan 97   Domain Name System Security Extensions

The Domain Name System (DNS) has become a critical operational part of the Internet infrastructure yet it has no strong security mechanisms to assure data integrity or authentication. Extensions to the DNS are described that provide these services to security aware resolvers or applications through the use of cryptographic digital signatures. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2064  Brownlee     Jan 97   Traffic Flow Measurement: Meter MIB

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, this memo defines managed objects used for obtaining traffic flow information from network traffic meters. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2063  Brownlee     Jan 97   Traffic Flow Measurement: Architecture

This document describes an architecture for the measurement and reporting of network traffic flows, discusses how this relates to an overall network traffic flow architecture, and describes how it can be used within the Internet. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2062  Crispin      Dec 96   Internet Message Access Protocol - Obsolete Syntax

This document describes obsolete syntax which may be encountered by IMAP4 implementations which deal with older versions of the Internet Mail Access Protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document is intended to be read along with RFC 1176 and the most recent IMAP4 specification (RFC 2060) to assist implementors in creating an IMAP4 implementation to interoperate with implementations that conform to earlier specifications. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

The Internet Message Access Protocol, Version 4rev1 (IMAP4rev1) allows a client to access and manipulate electronic mail messages on a server. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes a protocol for carrying accounting information between a Network Access Server and a shared Accounting Server. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a protocol for carrying authentication, authorization, and configuration information between a Network Access Server which desires to authenticate its links and a shared Authentication Server. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo was developed from a deposition that I submitted as part of a challenge to the Communications Decency Act of 1996, part of the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
Z39.50 is an information retrieval protocol that does not fit neatly into a retrieval model designed primarily around the stateless fetch of data. Instead, it models a general user inquiry as a session-oriented, multi-step task, any step of which may be suspended temporarily while the server requests additional parameters from the client before continuing. [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 defines objects for managing the configuration, monitoring and controlling of network devices with APPC (Advanced Program-to-Program Communications) capabilities. This memo identifies managed objects for the SNA LU6.2 protocols. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the registry system for the distribution of globally unique Internet address space and registry operations. Particularly this document describes the rules and guidelines governing the distribution of this address space. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This set of documents, collectively called the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions, or MIME, redefines the format of messages. This fifth and final document describes MIME conformance criteria as well as providing some illustrative examples of MIME message formats, acknowledgements, and the bibliography. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This set of documents, collectively called the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions, or MIME, redefines the format of messages. This fourth document, RFC 2048, specifies various IANA registration procedures for some MIME facilities. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.
This particular document is the third document in the series. It describes extensions to RFC 822 to allow non-US-ASCII text data in Internet mail header fields. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This second document defines the general structure of the MIME media typing system and defines an initial set of media types. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This initial document specifies the various headers used to describe the structure of MIME messages. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Unicode Standard, version 1.1, and ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993 jointly define a 16 bit character set which encompasses most of the world’s writing systems. UTF-8, the object of this memo, has the characteristic of preserving the full US-ASCII range. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document defines the Network Control Protocols for establishing and configuring Systems Network Architecture (SNA) over PPP and SNA over LLC 802.2 over PPP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document describes the process for creating new BGP attribute type codes. Basic attribute type codes are described in RFC 1771, pages 12 through 15. These, and new attribute type codes that are used in the Internet are registered with the IANA. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This RFC argues that mobile network tracing provides both tools to improve our understanding of wireless channels, as well as to build realistic, repeatable testbeds for mobile software and systems. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document defines four ciphers with enough detail to ensure interoperability between different implementations. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document was produced at the request of the Network Management Area Director following the HTTP-MIB BOF at the 35th IETF meeting to report on the applicability of the existing standards track MIBs to management of WWW servers. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes a packetization scheme for MPEG video and audio streams. The scheme proposed can be used to transport such a video or audio flow over the transport protocols supported by RTP. [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 multiple logical and physical entities managed by a single SNMP agent.

This document is a commentary on the recommendation that IANA commence allocation of the presently unallocated components of the Class A address space to registries, for deployment within the Internet as class-less address blocks. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes the RTP payload format for JPEG video streams. The packet format is optimized for real-time video streams where codec parameters change rarely from frame to frame.

This memo defines an extension to the SMTP service [RFC-821, RFC-1869] whereby an SMTP server augments its responses with the enhanced mail system status codes defined in RFC 1893.

SMTP [SMTP] [HOST-REQ] and its service extensions [ESMTP] provide a mechanism for transferring mail reliably and efficiently. The design of the SMTP protocol effectively requires the server to manage a mail delivery queue. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This memo describes a scheme to packetize an H.261 video stream for transport using the Real-time Transport Protocol, RTP, with any of the underlying protocols that carry RTP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo summarises the issues on IETF - ISOC relationships as the have been discussed by the Poised Working Group. The purpose of the document is to gauge consensus on these issues. And to allow further discussions where necessary. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memorandum describes the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) Version 4, which is an adaptation of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) used to synchronize computer clocks in the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo describes a packetization scheme for the CellB video encoding. The scheme proposed allows applications to transport CellB video flows over protocols used by RTP. This document is meant for implementors of video applications that want to use RTP and CellB. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the individuals and organizations involved in the IETF. This includes descriptions of the IESG, the IETF Working Groups and the relationship between the IETF and the Internet Society. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.
The process by which the members of the IAB and IESG are selected, confirmed, and recalled has been exercised four times since its formal creation. The evolution of the process has relied principally on oral tradition as a means by which the lessons learned could be passed on to successive committees. This document is a self-consistent, organized compilation of the process as it is known today. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This memo documents the process used by the Internet community for the standardization of protocols and procedures. It defines the stages in the standardization process, the requirements for moving a document between stages and the types of documents used during this process. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

This specification defines protocols, procedures, and conventions to be employed by peers implementing the Generic Security Service Application Program Interface (as specified in RFCs 1508 and 1509) when using the Simple Public-Key Mechanism. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This specification defines an extension to the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with SNMP-based network management. In particular, it defines objects for configuring, monitoring, and controlling Data Link Switches (DLSw). [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document defines the method for transmission of IP Version 6 packets over PPP links as well as the Network Control Protocol (NCP) for establishing and configuring the IPv6 over PPP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo describes a mechanism to support the multicast needs of Layer 3 protocols in general, and describes its application to IP multicasting in particular. [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 remote network monitoring devices. [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 network interfaces based on IEEE 802.12. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo specifies the MTU and frame format for transmission of IPv6 packets on FDDI networks, including a method for MTU determination in the presence of 802.1d bridges to other media. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo proposes an implementation of SACK and discusses its performance and related issues. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
2017 Freed Oct 96 Definition of the URL MIME External-Body Access-Type
This memo defines a new access-type for message/external-body MIME parts for Uniform Resource Locators (URLs). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2016 Daigle Oct 96 Uniform Resource Agents (URAs)
This paper presents an experimental architecture for an agent system that provides sophisticated Internet information access and management. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2015 Elkins Oct 96 MIME Security with Pretty Good Privacy (PGP)
This document describes how Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) can be used to provide privacy and authentication using the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) security content types described in RFC1847. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2014 Weinrib Oct 96 IRTF Research Group Guidelines and Procedures
This document describes the guidelines and procedures for formation and operation of IRTF Research Groups. It describes the relationship between IRTF participants, Research Groups, the Internet Research Steering Group (IRSG) and the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

2013 McCloghrie Nov 96 SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the User Datagram Protocol using SMIv2
This document is the MIB module which defines managed objects for managing implementations of the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). [STANDARDS-TRACK]
2012 McCloghrie Nov 96 SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the Transmission Control Protocol using SMIv2

This document is the MIB module which defines managed objects for managing implementations of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2011 McCloghrie Nov 96 SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the Internet Protocol using SMIv2

This document is the MIB module which defines managed objects for managing implementations of the Internet Protocol (IP) and its associated Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2010 Manning Oct 96 Operational Criteria for Root Name Servers

This document specifies the operational requirements of root name servers, including host hardware capacities, name server software revisions, network connectivity, and physical environment. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

2009 Imielinski Nov 96 GPS-Based Addressing and Routing

This document describes a possible experiment with geographic addresses. It uses several specific IP addresses and domain names in the discussion as concrete examples to aid in understanding the concepts. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

2008 Rekhter Oct 96 Implications of Various Address Allocation Policies for Internet Routing

The purpose of this document is to articulate certain relevant fundamental technical issues that must be considered in formulating unicast address allocation and management policies for the Public Internet, and to provide recommendations with respect to these policies. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.
The purpose of this document is to provide a catalogue of quality Network Training Materials for use by Internet trainers in training their users. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo defines the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it describes managed objects used for managing the Mobile Node, Foreign Agent and Home Agent of the Mobile IP Protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

As required by [RFC 1264], this report discusses the applicability of Mobile IP to provide host mobility in the Internet. In particular, this document describes the key features of Mobile IP and shows how the requirements for advancement to Proposed Standard RFC have been satisfied. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies a method by which an IP datagram may be encapsulated (carried as payload) within an IP datagram, with less overhead than "conventional" IP encapsulation that adds a second IP header to each encapsulated datagram. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies a method by which an IP datagram may be encapsulated (carried as payload) within an IP datagram. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document specifies protocol enhancements that allow transparent routing of IP datagrams to mobile nodes in the Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

Modern implementations of TCP contain four intertwined algorithms that have never been fully documented as Internet standards: slow start, congestion avoidance, fast retransmit, and fast recovery. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo describes the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet as determined by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). This memo is an Internet Standard.

Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

Author’s Address

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

Phone: (310) 822-1511

EMail: elliott@isi.edu