Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 2600-2699

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 2600 through RFCs 2699. 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].

<table>
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<th>RFC</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>2699</td>
<td>Ginoza</td>
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This memo.

| 2698| Heinanen | Sep 1999| A Two Rate Three Color Marker                   |

This document defines a Two Rate Three Color Marker (trTCM), which can be used as a component in a Diffserv traffic conditioner. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This document defines a Single Rate Three Color Marker (srTCM), which can be used as component in a Diffserv traffic conditioner. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes an LDAPv3 control extension for simple paging of search results. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes two authentication mechanisms created by Sun Microsystems that are commonly used in conjunction with the ONC Remote Procedure Call (ONC RPC Version 2) protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document identifies the need for DNS extensions to NATs and outlines how a DNS Application Level Gateway (DNS_ALG) can meet the need. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document gives the theory behind SPKI certificates and ACLs without going into technical detail about those structures or their uses. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

The SPKI Working Group first established a list of things one might want to do with certificates (attached at the end of this document), and then summarized that list of desires into requirements. This document presents that summary of requirements. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.
This is the text of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was signed by ICANN, the IETF, the ITU-T, W3C and ETSI on July 14, 1999 in Oslo. This MoU creates the Protocol Support Organization (PSO) within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This is a copy of the proposal for an MOU-based Protocol Supporting Organization that was submitted to ICANN on April 23, 1999. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes an architecture for providing integrated services over low-bitrate links, such as modem lines, ISDN B-channels, and sub-T1 links. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document defines the service mappings of the IETF Integrated Services for low-bitrate links, specifically the controlled load and guaranteed services. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document proposes the suspend/resume-oriented solution for the real-time encapsulation format part of the architecture. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document proposes the fragment-oriented solution for the real-time encapsulation format part of the architecture. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document proposes a format for a globally unique VPN identifier. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo replaces RFC 1483. It describes two encapsulations methods for carrying network interconnect traffic over AAL type 5 over ATM. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The IMAP4 specification describes a rich protocol for use in building clients and servers for storage, retrieval, and manipulation of electronic mail. Because the protocol is so rich and has so many implementation choices, there are often trade-offs that must be made and issues that must be considered when designing such clients and servers. This document attempts to outline these issues and to make recommendations in order to make the end products as interoperable as possible. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document investigates the impact of VC merging on the additional buffer required for the reassembly buffers and other buffers. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This memo defines a metric for round-trip delay of packets across Internet paths. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a metric for one-way packet loss across Internet paths. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a metric for one-way delay of packets across Internet paths. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a series of metrics for connectivity between a pair of Internet hosts. [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]

This memo describes extensions to the OSPF protocol to support QoS routes. The focus of this document is on the algorithms used to compute QoS routes and on the necessary modifications to OSPF to support this function, e.g., the information needed, its format, how it is distributed, and how it is used by the QoS path selection process. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.
2675  Borman    Aug 1999    IPv6 Jumbograms

This document describes the IPv6 Jumbo Payload option, which provides the means of specifying such large payload lengths. It also describes the changes needed to TCP and UDP to make use of jumbograms. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2674  Bell       Sep 1999    Definitions of Managed Objects for Bridges with Traffic Classes, Multicast Filtering and Virtual LAN Extensions

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2673  Crawford  Aug 1999    Binary Labels in the Domain Name System

This document defines a "Bit-String Label" which may appear within domain names. This new label type compactly represents a sequence of "One-Bit Labels" and enables resource records to be stored at any bit-boundary in a binary-named section of the domain name tree. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2672  Crawford  Aug 1999    Non-Terminal DNS Name REDIRECTION

This document defines a new DNS Resource Record called "DNAME", which provides the capability to map an entire subtree of the DNS name space to another domain. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2671  Vixie      Aug 1999    Extension Mechanisms for DNS (EDNS0)

The Domain Name System’s wire protocol includes a number of fixed fields whose range has been or soon will be exhausted and does not allow clients to advertise their capabilities to servers. This document describes backward compatible mechanisms for allowing the protocol to grow. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC 2699</th>
<th>Summary of 2600-2699</th>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>St. Johns</th>
<th>Aug 1999</th>
<th>Radio Frequency (RF) Interface Management Information Base for MCNS/DOCSIS compliant RF interfaces</th>
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</table>

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 a basic set of managed objects for SNMP-based management of MCNS/DOCSIS compliant Radio Frequency (RF) interfaces. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Smith</th>
<th>Sep 1999</th>
<th>Definitions of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.3 Medium Attachment Units (MAUs)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thaler</th>
<th>Aug 1999</th>
<th>IP Tunnel MIB</th>
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</table>

This memo defines a Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes managed objects used for managing tunnels of any type over IPv4 networks. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

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Ginoza                       Informational                      [Page 7]
This memo defines OBJECT IDENTIFIER values for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. 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. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo provides an overview to the new Internet User. The intended audience is the common Internet user of today, thus it attempts to provide a more consumer oriented approach to the Internet rather than going into any depth about a topic. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document attempts to describe the operation of NAT devices and the associated considerations in general, and to define the terminology used to identify various flavors of NAT. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document defines a standard SNMP MIB for ADSL lines based on the ADSL Forum standard data model. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
RFC 2699                  Summary of 2600-2699                  May 2000

2661    Townsley        Aug 1999        Layer Two Tunneling Protocol
"L2TP"
This document describes the Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP).
[STANDARDS-TRACK]

2660    Rescorla        Aug 1999        The Secure HyperText Transfer
Protocol
This memo describes a syntax for securing messages sent using the
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which forms the basis for the World
Wide Web. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet
community.

2659    Rescorla        Aug 1999        Security Extensions For HTML
This memo describes a syntax for embedding S-HTTP negotiation parameters
in HTML documents. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the
Internet community.

2658    McKay           Aug 1999        RTP Payload Format for
PureVoice(tm) Audio
This document describes the RTP payload format for PureVoice(tm) Audio.
[STANDARDS-TRACK]

2657    Hedberg         Aug 1999        LDAPv2 Client vs. the Index Mesh
LDAPv2 clients as implemented according to RFC 1777 have no notion on
referral. The integration between such a client and an Index Mesh, as
defined by the Common Indexing Protocol, heavily depends on referrals
and therefore needs to be handled in a special way. This document
defines one possible way of doing this. This memo defines an
Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.
The registration procedure described in this document is specific to SOIF template types. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This document describes SOIF, the Summary Object Interchange Format, as an index object type in the context of the CIP framework. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This document defines a mechanism by which information servers can exchange indices of information from their databases by making use of the Common Indexing Protocol (CIP). This document defines the structure of the index information being exchanged, as well as the appropriate meanings for the headers that are defined in the Common Indexing Protocol. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This document specifies three protocols for transporting CIP requests, responses and index objects, utilizing TCP, mail, and HTTP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the definitions of those objects as well as the methods and requirements needed to define a new index type. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document describes the CIP framework, including its architecture and the protocol specifics of exchanging indices. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document is a tutorial on using the Routing Policy Specification Language (RPSL) to describe routing policies in the Internet Routing Registry (IRR). This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes an LDAP message control which allows for the retrieval of digitally signed information. This document defines an LDAP v3 based mechanism for signing directory operations in order to create a secure journal of changes that have been made to each directory entry. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This document proposes the "ietf" namespace, which consists of the RFC family of documents (RFCs, STDs, FYIs, and BCPs) developed by the IETF and published by the RFC Editor and the minutes of working groups (WG) and birds of a feather (BOF) meetings that occur during IETF conferences. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines terms used in measuring the performance of firewalls. It extends the terminology already used for benchmarking routers and switches with definitions specific to firewalls. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
2646  Gellens        Aug 1999          The Text/Plain Format Parameter

This memo proposes a new parameter to be used with Text/Plain, and, in the presence of this parameter, the use of trailing whitespace to indicate flowed lines. This results in an encoding which appears as normal Text/Plain in older implementations, since it is in fact normal Text/Plain. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2645  Gellens        Aug 1999          ON-DEMAND MAIL RELAY (ODMR)
                  SMTP with Dynamic IP Addresses

This memo proposes a new service, On-Demand Mail Relay (ODMR), which is a profile of SMTP, providing for a secure, extensible, easy to implement approach to the problem. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

2644  Bradner        Aug 1999          Benchmarking Methodology for Network Interconnect Devices

This document discusses and defines a number of tests that may be used to describe the performance characteristics of a network interconnecting device. In addition to defining the tests this document also describes specific formats for reporting the results of the tests. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2643  Ruffen        Aug 1999          Cabletron’s SecureFast VLAN Operational Model

Cabletron’s SecureFast VLAN (SFVLAN) product implements a distributed connection-oriented switching protocol that provides fast forwarding of data packets at the MAC layer. The product uses the concept of virtual LANs (VLANs) to determine the validity of call connection requests and to scope the broadcast of certain flooded messages. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2642  Kane          Aug 1999          Cabletron’s VLS Protocol Specification

VLSP provides support for equal-cost multipath routing, and recalculates routes quickly in the face of topological changes, utilizing a minimum of routing protocol traffic. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
The VlanHello protocol is part of the InterSwitch Message Protocol (ISMP) which provides interswitch communication between switches running Cabletron’s SecureFast VLAN (SFVLAN) product. Switches use the VlanHello protocol to discover their neighboring switches and establish the topology of the switch fabric. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document addresses the internationalization (I18n) of FTP, which includes supporting the multiple character sets and languages found throughout the Internet community. This is achieved by extending the FTP specification and giving recommendations for proper internationalization support. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document contains information that supplements the IPP Model and Semantics and the IPP Transport and Encoding documents. It is intended to help implementers understand IPP/1.0 and some of the considerations that may assist them in the design of their client and/or IPP object implementations. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document presents a differentiated services architecture for the internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
2637  Hamzeh     Jul 1999  Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)

This document specifies a protocol which allows the Point to Point Protocol (PPP) to be tunneled through an IP network. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2636  Gellens    Jul 1999  Wireless Device Configuration (OTASP/OTAPA) via ACAP

This paper describes a viable and attractive means to provide OTASP/OTAPA via IS-707, using the ACAP protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2635  Hambridge  Jun 1999  DON'T SPEW A Set of Guidelines for Mass Unsolicited Mailings and Postings

This document explains why mass unsolicited electronic mail messages are harmful in the Internetworking community. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

2634  Hoffman    Jun 1999  Enhanced Security Services for S/MIME

This document describes four optional security service extensions for S/MIME. [STANDARDS-TRACK]


This document describes a protocol for adding cryptographic signature and encryption services to MIME data. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
S/MIME (Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions), provides a method to send and receive secure MIME messages. Before using a public key to provide security services, the S/MIME agent MUST certify that the public key is valid. S/MIME agents MUST use PKIX certificates to validate public keys as described in the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure (PKIX) Certificate and CRL Profile. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document standardizes one particular Diffie-Hellman variant, based on the ANSI X9.42 draft, developed by the ANSI X9F1 working group. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the Cryptographic Message Syntax. This syntax is used to digitally sign, digest, authenticate, or encrypt arbitrary messages. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo presents a technique for using XML (Extensible Markup Language) as a source format for documents in the Internet-Drafts (I-Ds) and Request for Comments (RFC) series. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This document describes a simple Application Program Interface to cryptographic functions. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This report contains a discussion of the difficult problem of key management for multicast communication sessions. It focuses on two main areas of concern with respect to key management, which are, initializing the multicast group with a common net key and rekeying the multicast group. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

The Year 2000 Working Group (WG) has conducted an investigation into the millennium problem as it regards Internet related protocols. This investigation only targeted the protocols as documented in the Request For Comments Series (RFCs). This investigation discovered little reason for concern with regards to the functionality of the protocols. A few minor cases of older implementations still using two digit years (ala RFC 850) were discovered, but almost all Internet protocols were given a clean bill of health. Several cases of "period" problems were discovered, where a time field would "roll over" as the size of field was reached. In particular, there are several protocols, which have 32 bit, signed integer representations of the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 which will turn negative at Tue Jan 19 03:14:07 GMT 2038. Areas whose protocols will be effected by such problems have been notified so that new revisions will remove this limitation. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

The purpose of this document is to specify a way of encapsulating IP and Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) over Fibre Channel and also to describe a mechanism(s) for IP address resolution. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This design considerations document is meant to present more detail than the working group charter. Specifically, it presents the areas that the working group will investigate and consider while developing a protocol specification for NFS version 4. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This memorandum clarifies various security issues involving the NFS protocol (Version 2 and Version 3 only) and then describes how the Version 2 and Version 3 of the NFS protocol use the RPCSEC_GSS security flavor protocol and Kerberos V5. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

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]

This memo defines a set of extensions which instrument RADIUS accounting server functions. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines a set of extensions which instrument RADIUS accounting client functions. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines a set of extensions which instrument RADIUS authentication server functions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a set of extensions which instrument RADIUS authentication client functions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document provides the specification for HTTP’s authentication framework, the original Basic authentication scheme and a scheme based on cryptographic hashes, referred to as "Digest Access Authentication". [STANDARDS-TRACK]

HTTP has been in use by the World-Wide Web global information initiative since 1990. This specification defines the protocol referred to as "HTTP/1.1", and is an update to RFC 2068. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the use of PPP over Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) and Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) circuits. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes standardized APIs for SLP in C and Java. 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 TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing remote network monitoring devices in switched networks environments. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes an existing algorithm that can be used to satisfy this requirement. Included are a description of the cipher and the key scheduling algorithm, the s-boxes, and a set of test vectors (Appendix A). This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This document lays out general definitions of and mechanisms for establishing URN "namespaces". This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol provides a framework for passing configuration information to hosts on a TCP/IP network. Entities using the Service Location Protocol need to find out the address of Directory Agents in order to transact messages. Another option provides an assignment of scope for configuration of SLP User and Service Agents. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes a formal procedure for defining and standardizing new service types and attributes for use with the "service:" scheme. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Service Location Protocol provides a scalable framework for the discovery and selection of network services. Using this protocol, computers using the Internet need little or no static configuration of network services for network based applications. This is especially important as computers become more portable, and users less tolerant or able to fulfill the demands of network system administration. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes how proxy chaining and policy implementation can be supported in roaming systems. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
To reduce the likelihood of conflict and confusion, a few top level domain names are reserved for use in private testing, as examples in documentation, and the like. In addition, a few second level domain names reserved for use as examples are documented. This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

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

This paper describes a viable and attractive means to provide OTASP/OTAPA via IS-707, using the ACAP protocol. This memo provides information for the Internet community.

This memo defines how ILMI-based Server Discovery, which provides a method for ATM-attached hosts and routers to dynamically determine the ATM addresses of servers, shall be used to locate NHRP servers.

This memo defines how ILMI-based Server Discovery, which provides a method for ATM-attached hosts and routers to dynamically determine the ATM addresses of servers, shall be used to locate MARS servers.
This memo defines how ILMI-based Server Discovery, which provides a method for ATM-attached hosts and routers to dynamically determine the ATM addresses of servers, shall be used to locate ATMARP servers.

[STANDARDS-TRACK]

Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

Author’s Address

Sandy Ginoza
University of Southern California
Information Sciences Institute
4676 Admiralty Way
Marina Del Rey, CA 90292

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