Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 1800
Obsoletes: RFCs 1780, 1720, 1610, 1600,
1540, 1500, 1410, 1360, 1280, 1250,
1200, 1140, 1130, 1100, 1083
STD: 1
Category: Standards Track

Internet Architecture Board
J. Postel, Editor
July 1995

INTERNET OFFICIAL PROTOCOL STANDARDS

Status of this Memo

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. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Table of Contents

Introduction

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.

This memo is intended to be issued approximately quarterly; please be sure the copy you are reading is current. Current copies may be obtained from the Network Information Center (INTERNIC) or from the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) (see the contact information at the end of this memo). Do not use this edition after 31-Oct-95.

See Section 6.1 for a description of recent changes. In the official lists in sections 6.2 - 6.10, an asterisk (*) next to a protocol denotes that it is new to this document or has been moved from one protocol level to another, or differs from the previous edition of this document.

1. The Standardization Process

The Internet Architecture Board maintains this list of documents that define standards for the Internet protocol suite. See RFC-1601 for the charter of the IAB and RFC-1160 for an explanation of the role and organization of the IAB and its subsidiary groups, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). Each of these groups has a steering group called the IESG and IRSG, respectively. The IETF develops these standards with the goal of co-ordinating the evolution of the Internet protocols; this co-ordination has become quite important as the Internet protocols are increasingly in general commercial use. The definitive description of the Internet standards process is found in RFC-1602.

The majority of Internet protocol development and standardization activity takes place in the working groups of the IETF.

Protocols which are to become standards in the Internet go through a series of states or maturity levels (proposed standard, draft standard, and standard) involving increasing amounts of scrutiny and testing. When a protocol completes this process it is assigned a STD number (see RFC-1311). At each step, the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) of the IETF must make a recommendation for advancement of the protocol.

To allow time for the Internet community to consider and react to standardization proposals, a minimum delay of 6 months before a proposed standard can be advanced to a draft standard and 4 months before a draft standard can be promoted to standard.

It is general practice that no proposed standard can be promoted to draft standard without at least two independent implementations (and the recommendation of the IESG). Promotion from draft standard to standard generally requires operational experience and demonstrated interoperability of two or more implementations (and the recommendation of the IESG).

In cases where there is uncertainty as to the proper decision concerning a protocol a special review committee may be appointed consisting of experts from the IETF, IRTF and the IAB with the purpose of recommending an explicit action.

Advancement of a protocol to proposed standard is an important step since it marks a protocol as a candidate for eventual standardization (it puts the protocol "on the standards track"). Advancement to draft standard is a major step which warns the community that, unless major objections are raised or flaws are discovered, the protocol is likely to be advanced to standard in six months.

Some protocols have been superseded by better ones or are otherwise unused. Such protocols are still documented in this memorandum with the designation "historic".

Because it is useful to document the results of early protocol research and development work, some of the RFCs document protocols which are still in an experimental condition. The protocols are designated "experimental" in this memorandum. They appear in this report as a convenience to the community and not as evidence of their standardization.

Other protocols, such as those developed by other standards organizations, or by particular vendors, may be of interest or may be recommended for use in the Internet. The specifications of such protocols may be published as RFCs for the convenience of the Internet community. These protocols are labeled "informational" in this memorandum.

In addition to the working groups of the IETF, protocol development and experimentation may take place as a result of the work of the research groups of the Internet Research Task Force, or the work of other individuals interested in Internet protocol development. The the documentation of such experimental work in the RFC series is encouraged, but none of this work is considered to be on the track for standardization until the IESG has made a recommendation to advance the protocol to the proposed standard state.

A few protocols have achieved widespread implementation without the approval of the IESG. For example, some vendor protocols have become very important to the Internet community even though they have not been recommended by the IESG. However, the IAB strongly recommends that the standards process be used in the evolution of the protocol suite to maximize interoperability (and to prevent incompatible protocol requirements from arising). The use of the terms "standard", "draft standard", and "proposed standard" are reserved in any RFC or other publication of Internet protocols to only those protocols which the IESG has approved.

In addition to a state (like "Proposed Standard"), a protocol is also assigned a status, or requirement level, in this document. The possible requirement levels ("Required", "Recommended", "Elective", "Limited Use", and "Not Recommended") are defined in Section 4.2. When a protocol is on the standards track, that is in the proposed standard, draft standard, or standard state (see Section 5), the status shown in Section 6 is the current status.

Few protocols are required to be implemented in all systems; this is because there is such a variety of possible systems, for example,

gateways, routers, terminal servers, workstations, and multi-user hosts. The requirement level shown in this document is only a one word label, which may not be sufficient to characterize the implementation requirements for a protocol in all situations. For some protocols, this document contains an additional status paragraph (an applicability statement). In addition, more detailed status information may be contained in separate requirements documents (see Section 3).

2. The Request for Comments Documents

The documents called Request for Comments (or RFCs) are the working notes of the "Network Working Group", that is the Internet research and development community. A document in this series may be on essentially any topic related to computer communication, and may be anything from a meeting report to the specification of a standard.

Notice:

> All standards are published as RFCs, but not all RFCs specify standards.

Anyone can submit a document for publication as an RFC. Submissions must be made via electronic mail to the RFC Editor (see the contact information at the end of this memo, and see RFC 1543).

While RFCs are not refereed publications, they do receive technical review from the task forces, individual technical experts, or the RFC Editor, as appropriate.

The RFC series comprises a wide range of documents, ranging from informational documents of general interests to specifications of standard Internet protocols. In cases where submission is intended to document a proposed standard, draft standard, or standard protocol, the RFC Editor will publish the document only with the approval of the IESG. For documents describing experimental work, the RFC Editor will notify the IESG before publication, allowing for the possibility of review by the relevant IETF working group or IRTF research group and provide those comments to the author. See Section 5.1 for more detail.

Once a document is assigned an RFC number and published, that RFC is never revised or re-issued with the same number. There is never a question of having the most recent version of a particular RFC. However, a protocol (such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP)) may be improved and re-documented many times in several different RFCs. It is important to verify that you have the most recent RFC on a particular protocol. This "Internet Official Protocol Standards"

memo is the reference for determining the correct RFC for the current specification of each protocol.

The RFCs are available from the INTERNIC, and a number of other sites. For more information about obtaining RFCs, see Sections 7.4 and 7.5.

3. Other Reference Documents

There are three other reference documents of interest in checking the current status of protocol specifications and standardization. These are the Assigned Numbers, the Gateway Requirements, and the Host Requirements. Note that these documents are revised and updated at different times; in case of differences between these documents, the most recent must prevail.

Also, one should be aware of the MIL-STD publications on IP, TCP, Telnet, FTP, and SMTP. These are described in Section 3.4.

3.1. Assigned Numbers

The "Assigned Numbers" document lists the assigned values of the parameters used in the various protocols. For example, IP protocol codes, TCP port numbers, Telnet Option Codes, ARP hardware types, and Terminal Type names. Assigned Numbers was most recently issued as RFC-1700.

3.2. Requirements for IP Version 4 Routers

This document reviews the specifications that apply to gateways and supplies guidance and clarification for any ambiguities. Requirements for IP Version 4 Routers is RFC-1812.

3.3. Host Requirements

This pair of documents reviews and updates the specifications that apply to hosts, and it supplies guidance and clarification for any ambiguities. Host Requirements was issued as RFC-1122 and RFC-1123.

3.4. The MIL-STD Documents

The Internet community specifications for IP (RFC-791) and TCP (RFC-793) and the DoD MIL-STD specifications are intended to describe exactly the same protocols. Any difference in the protocols specified by these sets of documents should be reported to DISA and to the IESG. It is strongly advised that the two sets of documents be used together, along with RFC-1122 and RFC-1123.

Note that these MIL-STD are now somewhat out of date. The Requirements for IP Version 4 Routers (RFC-1812) and Host Requirements (RFC-1122, RFC-1123) take precedence over both earlier RFCs and the MIL-STDs.

2045-13501 Internet Routing between Autonomous Systems

2045-14502-01 Internet Transport Profile for DoD Communications, Part 1: Transport and Internet Services

2045-14502-04 Internet Transport Profile for DoD Communications, Part 4: LAN Media-Independent Requirements

2045-14503 Internet Transport Service Supporting OSI Applications

2045-44500 Tactical Communications

2045-17503-01 Internet Message Transfer Profile for DoD Communications Part 1: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

2045-17503-02 Internet Message Transfer Profile for DoD Communications Part 2: Format of Text Messages

2045-17504 Internet File Transfer Profile for DoD Communications

2045-17505 Internet Domain Name Service (DNS) Profile for DoD Communications

2045-17506 Internet Remote Login (RLOGIN) Profile for DoD Communications

2045-17507 Internet Network Management Profile for DoD Communications

2045-38000 DoD Network Management for DoD Communications

These documents are available from the Naval Publications and Forms Center. Requests can be initiated by telephone, telegraph, or mail; however, it is preferred that private industry use form DD1425, if possible.

Naval Publications and Forms Center, Code 3015
5801 Tabor Ave
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Phone: 1-215-697-3321 (order tape)
1-215-697-4834 (conversation)

4. Explanation of Terms

There are two independent categorization of protocols. The first is the "maturity level" or STATE of standardization, one of "standard", "draft standard", "proposed standard", "experimental", "informational" or "historic". The second is the "requirement level" or STATUS of this protocol, one of "required", "recommended", "elective", "limited use", or "not recommended".

The status or requirement level is difficult to portray in a one word label. These status labels should be considered only as an indication, and a further description, or applicability statement, should be consulted.

When a protocol is advanced to proposed standard or draft standard, it is labeled with a current status.

At any given time a protocol occupies a cell of the following matrix. Protocols are likely to be in cells in about the following proportions (indicated by the relative number of Xs). A new protocol is most likely to start in the (proposed standard, elective) cell, or the (experimental, limited use) cell.

		STATUS				
		Req	Rec	Ele	Lim	Not
STATE	Std	X	XXX	XXX		
	Draft	X	X	XXX		
	Prop		X	XXX		
	Info					
	Expr				XXX	
	Hist					XXX

What is a "system"?

Some protocols are particular to hosts and some to gateways; a few protocols are used in both. The definitions of the terms below will refer to a "system" which is either a host or a gateway (or both). It should be clear from the context of the particular protocol which types of systems are intended.

4.1. Definitions of Protocol State

Every protocol listed in this document is assigned to a "maturity level" or STATE of standardization: "standard", "draft standard", "proposed standard", "experimental", or "historic".

4.1.1. Standard Protocol

The IESG has established this as an official standard protocol for the Internet. These protocols are assigned STD numbers (see RFC-1311). These are separated into two groups: (1) IP protocol and above, protocols that apply to the whole Internet; and (2) network-specific protocols, generally specifications of how to do IP on particular types of networks.

4.1.2. Draft Standard Protocol

The IESG is actively considering this protocol as a possible Standard Protocol. Substantial and widespread testing and comment are desired. Comments and test results should be submitted to the IESG. There is a possibility that changes will be made in a Draft Standard Protocol before it becomes a Standard Protocol.

4.1.3. Proposed Standard Protocol

These are protocol proposals that may be considered by the IESG for standardization in the future. Implementation and testing by several groups is desirable. Revision of the protocol specification is likely.

4.1.4. Experimental Protocol

A system should not implement an experimental protocol unless it is participating in the experiment and has coordinated its use of the protocol with the developer of the protocol.

Typically, experimental protocols are those that are developed as part of an ongoing research project not related to an operational service offering. While they may be proposed as a service protocol at a later stage, and thus become proposed standard, draft standard, and then standard protocols, the designation of a protocol as experimental may sometimes be meant to suggest that the protocol, although perhaps mature, is not intended for operational use.

4.1.5. Informational Protocol

Protocols developed by other standard organizations, or vendors, or that are for other reasons outside the purview of the IESG, may be published as RFCs for the convenience of the Internet community as informational protocols.

4.1.6. Historic Protocol

These are protocols that are unlikely to ever become standards in the Internet either because they have been superseded by later developments or due to lack of interest.

4.2. Definitions of Protocol Status

This document lists a "requirement level" or STATUS for each protocol. The status is one of "required", "recommended", "elective", "limited use", or "not recommended".

4.2.1. Required Protocol

A system must implement the required protocols.

4.2.2. Recommended Protocol

A system should implement the recommended protocols.

4.2.3. Elective Protocol

A system may or may not implement an elective protocol. The general notion is that if you are going to do something like this, you must do exactly this. There may be several elective protocols in a general area, for example, there are several electronic mail protocols, and several routing protocols.

4.2.4. Limited Use Protocol

These protocols are for use in limited circumstances. This may be because of their experimental state, specialized nature, limited functionality, or historic state.

4.2.5. Not Recommended Protocol

These protocols are not recommended for general use. This may be because of their limited functionality, specialized nature, or experimental or historic state.

5. The Standards Track

This section discusses in more detail the procedures used by the RFC Editor and the IESG in making decisions about the labeling and publishing of protocols as standards.

5.1. The RFC Processing Decision Table

Here is the current decision table for processing submissions by the RFC Editor. The processing depends on who submitted it, and the status they want it to have.

	S O U R C E			
Desired Status	IAB	IESG	IRSG	Other
Standard or Draft Standard	Bogus (2)	Publish (1)	Bogus (2)	Bogus (2)
Proposed Standard	Refer (3)	Publish (1)	Refer (3)	Refer (3)
Experimental Protocol	Notify (4)	Publish (1)	Notify (4)	Notify (4)
Information or Opinion Paper	Publish (1)	Publish (1)	Discretion (5)	Discretion (5)

(1) Publish.

(2) Bogus. Inform the source of the rules. RFCs specifying Standard, or Draft Standard must come from the IESG, only.

(3) Refer to an Area Director for review by a WG. Expect to see the document again only after approval by the IESG.

(4) Notify both the IESG and IRSG. If no concerns are raised in two weeks then do Discretion (5), else RFC Editor to resolve the concerns or do Refer (3).

(5) RFC Editor's discretion. The RFC Editor decides if a review is needed and if so by whom. RFC Editor decides to publish or not.

Of course, in all cases the RFC Editor can request or make minor changes for style, format, and presentation purposes.

The IESG has designated the IESG Secretary as its agent for forwarding documents with IESG approval and for registering concerns in response to notifications (4) to the RFC Editor. Documents from Area Directors or Working Group Chairs may be considered in the same way as documents from "other".

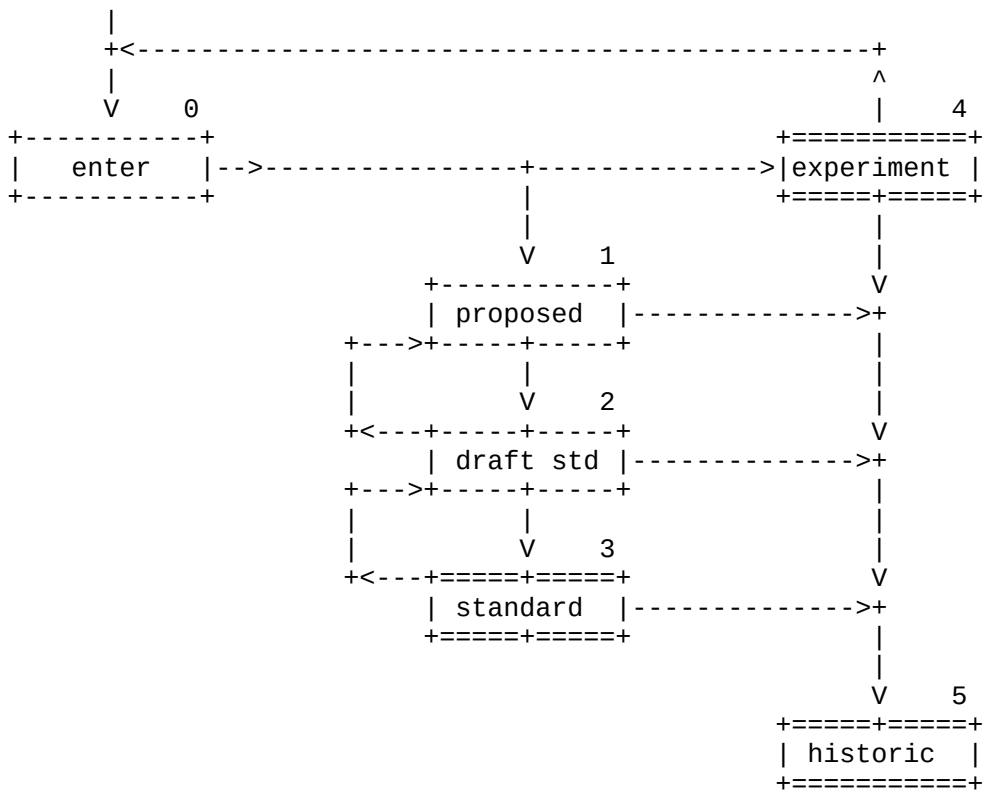
5.2. The Standards Track Diagram

There is a part of the STATUS and STATE categorization that is called the standards track. Actually, only the changes of state are significant to the progression along the standards track, though the status assignments may change as well.

The states illustrated by single line boxes are temporary states, those illustrated by double line boxes are long term states. A protocol will normally be expected to remain in a temporary state for several months (minimum six months for proposed standard, minimum four months for draft standard). A protocol may be in a long term state for many years.

A protocol may enter the standards track only on the recommendation of the IESG; and may move from one state to another along the track only on the recommendation of the IESG. That is, it takes action by the IESG to either start a protocol on the track or to move it along.

Generally, as the protocol enters the standards track a decision is made as to the eventual STATUS, requirement level or applicability (elective, recommended, or required) the protocol will have, although a somewhat less stringent current status may be assigned, and it then is placed in the the proposed standard STATE with that status. So the initial placement of a protocol is into state 1. At any time the STATUS decision may be revisited.



The transition from proposed standard (1) to draft standard (2) can only be by action of the IESG and only after the protocol has been proposed standard (1) for at least six months.

The transition from draft standard (2) to standard (3) can only be by action of the IESG and only after the protocol has been draft standard (2) for at least four months.

Occasionally, the decision may be that the protocol is not ready for standardization and will be assigned to the experimental state (4). This is off the standards track, and the protocol may be resubmitted to enter the standards track after further work. There are other paths into the experimental and historic states that do not involve IESG action.

Sometimes one protocol is replaced by another and thus becomes historic, or it may happen that a protocol on the standards track is in a sense overtaken by another protocol (or other events) and becomes historic (state 5).

6. The Protocols

Subsection 6.1 lists recent RFCs and other changes. Subsections 6.2 - 6.10 list the standards in groups by protocol state.

6.1. Recent Changes

6.1.1. New RFCs:

1814 - Unique Addresses are Good

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1813 - NFS Version 3 Protocol Specification

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1812 - Requirements for IP Version 4 Routers

A Proposed Standard protocol.

1811 - U.S. Government Internet Domain Names

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1810 - Report on MD5 Performance

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1809 - Using the Flow Label Field in IPv6

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1808 - Relative Uniform Resource Locators

A Proposed Standard protocol.

1807 - A Format for Bibliographic Records

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1806 - Communicating Presentation Information in Internet Messages: The Content-Disposition Header

An Experimental protocol.

1805 - Location-Independent Data/Software Integrity Protocol

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1804 - Schema Publishing in X.500 Directory

An Experimental protocol.

1803 - Recommendations for an X.500 Production Directory Service

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1802 - Introducing Project Long Bud: Internet Pilot Project for the Deployment of X.500 Directory Information in Support of X.400 Routing

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1801 - X.400-MHS use of the X.500 Directory to support X.400-MHS Routing

An Experimental protocol.

1800 - Internet Official Protocol Standards

This memo.

1799 - Not yet issued.

1798 - Connection-less Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

A Proposed Standard protocol.

1797 - Class A Subnet Experiment

An Experimental protocol.

1796 - Not All RFCs are Standards

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1795 - Data Link Switching: Switch-to-Switch Protocol AIW DLSw RIG: DLSw Closed Pages, DLSw Standard Version 1

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1794 - DNS Support for Load Balancing

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1793 - Extending OSPF to Support Demand Circuits

A Proposed Standard protocol.

1792 - TCP/IPX Connection Mib Specification

An Experimental protocol.

1791 - TCP And UDP Over IPX Networks With Fixed Path MTU

An Experimental protocol.

1790 - An Agreement between the Internet Society and Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the Matter of ONC RPC and XDR Protocols

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1789 - INETPhone: Telephone Services and Servers on Internet

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1788 - ICMP Domain Name Messages

An Experimental protocol.

1787 - Routing in a Multi-provider Internet

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

1776 - The Address is the Message

This is an information document and does not specify any level of standard.

6.1.2. Other Changes:

The following are changes to protocols listed in the previous edition.

1268 - Application of the Border Gateway Protocol in the Internet

Moved to Historic.

1267 - A Border Gateway Protocol 3 (BGP-3)

Moved to Historic.

1209 - The Transmission of IP Datagrams over the SMDS Service

Elevated to Standard.

6.2. Standard Protocols

Protocol	Name	Status	RFC	STD	*
--------	Internet Official Protocol Standards	Req	1800	1	
--------	Assigned Numbers	Req	1700	2	
--------	Host Requirements - Communications	Req	1122	3	
--------	Host Requirements - Applications	Req	1123	3	
IP	Internet Protocol	Req	791	5	
	as amended by:--------				
--------	IP Subnet Extension	Req	950	5	
--------	IP Broadcast Datagrams	Req	919	5	
--------	IP Broadcast Datagrams with Subnets	Req	922	5	
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol	Req	792	5	
IGMP	Internet Group Multicast Protocol	Rec	1112	5	
UDP	User Datagram Protocol	Rec	768	6	
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol	Rec	793	7	
TELNET	Telnet Protocol	Rec	854,855	8	
FTP	File Transfer Protocol	Rec	959	9	
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	Rec	821	10	
MAIL	Format of Electronic Mail Messages	Rec	822	11	
CONTENT	Content Type Header Field	Rec	1049	11	
NTPV2	Network Time Protocol (Version 2)	Rec	1119	12	
DOMAIN	Domain Name System	Rec	1034,1035	13	
DNS-MX	Mail Routing and the Domain System	Rec	974	14	
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol	Rec	1157	15	
SMI	Structure of Management Information	Rec	1155	16	
Concise-MIB	Concise MIB Definitions	Rec	1212	16	
MIB-II	Management Information Base-II	Rec	1213	17	
NETBIOS	NetBIOS Service Protocols	Ele	1001,1002	19	
ECHO	Echo Protocol	Rec	862	20	
DISCARD	Discard Protocol	Ele	863	21	
CHARGEN	Character Generator Protocol	Ele	864	22	
QUOTE	Quote of the Day Protocol	Ele	865	23	
USERS	Active Users Protocol	Ele	866	24	
DAYTIME	Daytime Protocol	Ele	867	25	
TIME	Time Server Protocol	Ele	868	26	
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol	Ele	1350	33	
RIP	Routing Information Protocol	Ele	1058	34	
TP-TCP	ISO Transport Service on top of the TCP	Ele	1006	35	
ETHER-MIB	Ethernet MIB	Ele	1643	50	
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)	Ele	1661	51	
PPP-HDLC	PPP in HDLC Framing	Ele	1662	51	

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

Applicability Statements:

IGMP -- The Internet Architecture Board intends to move towards general adoption of IP multicasting, as a more efficient solution than broadcasting for many applications. The host interface has been standardized in RFC-1112; however, multicast-routing gateways are in the experimental stage and are not widely available. An Internet host should support all of RFC-1112, except for the IGMP protocol itself which is optional; see RFC-1122 for more details. Even without IGMP, implementation of RFC-1112 will provide an important advance: IP-layer access to local network multicast addressing. It is expected that IGMP will become recommended for all hosts and gateways at some future date.

SMI, MIB-II SNMP -- The Internet Architecture Board recommends that all IP and TCP implementations be network manageable. At the current time, this implies implementation of the Internet MIB-II (RFC-1213), and at least the recommended management protocol SNMP (RFC-1157).

RIP -- The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is widely implemented and used in the Internet. However, both implementors and users should be aware that RIP has some serious technical limitations as a routing protocol. The IETF is currently devpeloping several candidates for a new standard "open" routing protocol with better properties than RIP. The IAB urges the Internet community to track these developments, and to implement the new protocol when it is standardized; improved Internet service will result for many users.

TP-TCP -- As OSI protocols become more widely implemented and used, there will be an increasing need to support interoperation with the TCP/IP protocols. The Internet Engineering Task Force is formulating strategies for interoperation. RFC-1006 provides one interoperation mode, in which TCP/IP is used to emulate TP0 in order to support OSI applications. Hosts that wish to run OSI connection-oriented applications in this mode should use the procedure described in RFC-1006. In the future, the IAB expects that a major portion of the Internet will support both TCP/IP and OSI (inter-)network protocols in parallel, and it will then be possible to run OSI applications across the Internet using full OSI protocol "stacks".

6.3. Network-Specific Standard Protocols

All Network-Specific Standards have Elective status.

Protocol	Name	State	RFC	STD	*
IP-ATM	Classical IP and ARP over ATM	Prop	1577		
IP-FR	Multiprotocol over Frame Relay	Draft	1490		
ATM-ENCAP	Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM	Prop	1483		
IP-TR-MC	IP Multicast over Token-Ring LANs	Prop	1469		
IP-FDDI	Transmission of IP and ARP over FDDI Net	Std	1390	36	
IP-HIPPI	IP and ARP on HIPPI	Prop	1374		
IP-X.25	X.25 and ISDN in the Packet Mode	Draft	1356		
IP-FDDI	Internet Protocol on FDDI Networks	Draft	1188		
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol	Std	826	37	
RARP	A Reverse Address Resolution Protocol	Std	903	38	
IP-ARPA	Internet Protocol on ARPANET	Std	BBN1822	39	
IP-WB	Internet Protocol on Wideband Network	Std	907	40	
IP-E	Internet Protocol on Ethernet Networks	Std	894	41	
IP-EE	Internet Protocol on Exp. Ethernet Nets	Std	895	42	
IP-IEEE	Internet Protocol on IEEE 802	Std	1042	43	
IP-DC	Internet Protocol on DC Networks	Std	891	44	
IP-HC	Internet Protocol on Hyperchannel	Std	1044	45	
IP-ARC	Transmitting IP Traffic over ARCNET Nets	Std	1201	46	
IP-SLIP	Transmission of IP over Serial Lines	Std	1055	47	
IP-NETBIOS	Transmission of IP over NETBIOS	Std	1088	48	
IP-IPX	Transmission of 802.2 over IPX Networks	Std	1132	49	
IP-SMDS	IP Datagrams over the SMDS Service	Std	1209	52	*

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

Applicability Statements:

> It is expected that a system will support one or more physical networks and for each physical network supported the appropriate protocols from the above list must be supported. That is, it is elective to support any particular type of physical network, and for the physical networks actually supported it is required that they be supported exactly according to the protocols in the above list. See also the Host and Gateway Requirements RFCs for more specific information on network-specific ("link layer") protocols.

6.4. Draft Standard Protocols

Protocol	Name	Status	RFC
STR-REP	String Representation ...	Elective	1779
X.500syn	X.500 String Representation ...	Elective	1778
X.500lite	X.500 Lightweight ...	Elective	1777
BGP-4-APP	Application of BGP-4	Elective	1772
BGP-4	Border Gateway Protocol 4	Elective	1771
PPP-DNCP	PPP DECnet Phase IV Control Protocol	Elective	1762
RMON-MIB	Remote Network Monitoring MIB	Elective	1757
802.5-MIB	IEEE 802.5 Token Ring MIB	Elective	1748
BGP-4-MIB	BGP-4 MIB	Elective	1657
POP3	Post Office Protocol, Version 3	Elective	1725
RIP2-MIB	RIP Version 2 MIB Extension	Elective	1724
RIP2	RIP Version 2-Carrying Additional Info.	Elective	1723
RIP2-APP	RIP Version 2 Protocol App. Statement	Elective	1722
SIP-MIB	SIP Interface Type MIB	Elective	1694
-------	Def Man Objs Parallel-printer-like	Elective	1660
-------	Def Man Objs RS-232-like	Elective	1659
-------	Def Man Objs Character Stream	Elective	1658
SMTP-SIZE	SMTP Service Ext for Message Size	Elective	1653
SMTP-8BIT	SMTP Service Ext or 8bit-MIMEtransport	Elective	1652
SMTP-EXT	SMTP Service Extensions	Elective	1651
OSI-NSAP	Guidelines for OSI NSAP Allocation	Elective	1629
OSPF2	Open Shortest Path First Routing V2	Elective	1583
ISO-TS-ECHO	Echo for ISO-8473	Elective	1575
DECNET-MIB	DECNET MIB	Elective	1559
-------	Message Header Ext. of Non-ASCII Text	Elective	1522
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions	Elective	1521
802.3-MIB	IEEE 802.3 Repeater MIB	Elective	1516
BRIDGE-MIB	BRIDGE-MIB	Elective	1493
NTPV3	Network Time Protocol (Version 3)	Elective	1305
IP-MTU	Path MTU Discovery	Elective	1191
FINGER	Finger Protocol	Elective	1288
BOOTP	Bootstrap Protocol	Recommended	951,1497
NICNAME	WhoIs Protocol	Elective	954

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

Applicability Statements:

PPP -- Point to Point Protocol is a method of sending IP over serial lines, which are a type of physical network. It is anticipated that PPP will be advanced to the network-specifics standard protocol state in the future.

6.5. Proposed Standard Protocols

Protocol	Name	Status	RFC
RREQ	Requirements for IP Version 4 Routers	Elective	1812*
URL	Relative Uniform Resource Locators	Elective	1808*
CLDAP	Connection-less LDAP	Elective	1798*
OSPF-DC	Ext. OSPF to Support Demand Circuits	Elective	1793*
TMUX	Transport Multiplexing Protocol	Elective	1692*
TFTP-Opt	TFTP Options	Elective	1784
TFTP-Blk	TFTP Blocksize Option	Elective	1783
TFTP-Ext	TFTP Option Extension	Elective	1782
OSI-Dir	OSI User Friendly Naming ...	Elective	1781
MIME-EDI	MIME Encapsulation of EDI Objects	Elective	1767
Lang-Tag	Tags for Identification of Languages	Elective	1766
XNSCP	PPP XNS IDP Control Protocol	Elective	1764
BVCP	PPP Banyan Vines Control Protocol	Elective	1763
Print-MIB	Printer MIB	Elective	1759
ATM-SIG	ATM Signaling Support for IP over ATM	Elective	1755
IPNG	Recommendation for IP Next Generation	Elective	1752
802.5-SSR	802.5 SSR MIB using SMIv2	Elective	1749
SDLCSMIv2	SNADLC SDLC MIB using SMIv2	Elective	1747
BGP4/IDRP	BGP4/IDRP for IP/OSPF Interaction	Elective	1745
AT-MIB	Appletalk MIB	Elective	1742
MacMIME	MIME Encapsulation of Macintosh files	Elective	1740
URL	Uniform Resource Locators	Elective	1738
POP3-AUTH	POP3 AUTHentication command	Elective	1734
IMAP4-AUTH	IMAP4 Authentication Mechanisms	Elective	1731
IMAP4	Internet Message Access Protocol V4	Elective	1730
PPP-MP	PPP Multilink Protocol	Elective	1717
RDBMS-MIB	RDMS MIB - using SMIv2	Elective	1697
MODEM-MIB	Modem MIB - using SMIv2	Elective	1696
ATM-MIB	ATM Management Version 8.0 using SMIv2	Elective	1695
SNANAU-MIB	SNA NAUs MIB using SMIv2	Elective	1665
PPP-TRANS	PPP Reliable Transmission	Elective	1663
BGP-4-IMP	BGP-4 Roadmap and Implementation	Elective	1656
--------	Postmaster Convention X.400 Operations	Elective	1648
TN3270-En	TN3270 Enhancements	Elective	1647
PPP-BCP	PPP Bridging Control Protocol	Elective	1638
UPS-MIB	UPS Management Information Base	Elective	1628
AAL5-MTU	Default IP MTU for use over ATM AAL5	Elective	1626
PPP-SONET	PPP over SONET/SDH	Elective	1619
PPP-ISDN	PPP over ISDN	Elective	1618
DNS-R-MIB	DNS Resolver MIB Extensions	Elective	1612
DNS-S-MIB	DNS Server MIB Extensions	Elective	1611
FR-MIB	Frame Relay Service MIB	Elective	1604
PPP-X25	PPP in X.25	Elective	1598
OSPF-NSSA	The OSPF NSSA Option	Elective	1587

OSPF-Multi	Multicast Extensions to OSPF	Elective	1584
SONET-MIB	MIB SONET/SDH Interface Type	Elective	1595
RIP-DC	Extensions to RIP to Support Demand Cir.	Elective	1582
--------	Evolution of the Interfaces Group of MIB-II	Elective	1573
PPP-LCP	PPP LCP Extensions	Elective	1570
X500-MIB	X.500 Directory Monitoring MIB	Elective	1567
MAIL-MIB	Mail Monitoring MIB	Elective	1566
NSM-MIB	Network Services Monitoring MIB	Elective	1565
CIPX	Compressing IPX Headers Over WAM Media	Elective	1553
IPXCP	PPP Internetworking Packet Exchange Control	Elective	1552
CON-MD5	Content-MD5 Header Field	Elective	1544
DHCP-BOOTP	Interoperation Between DHCP and BOOTP	Elective	1534
DHCP-BOOTP	DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions	Elective	1533
BOOTP	Clarifications and Extensions BOOTP	Elective	1532
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Elective	1541*
SRB-MIB	Source Routing Bridge MIB	Elective	1525
CIDR-STRA	CIDR Address Assignment...	Elective	1519
CIDR-ARCH	CIDR Architecture...	Elective	1518
CIDR-APP	CIDR Applicability Statement	Elective	1517
--------	802.3 MAU MIB	Elective	1515
HOST-MIB	Host Resources MIB	Elective	1514
--------	Token Ring Extensions to RMON MIB	Elective	1513
FDDI-MIB	FDDI Management Information Base	Elective	1512
KERBEROS	Kerberos Network Authentication Ser (V5)	Elective	1510
GSSAPI	Generic Security Service API: C-bindings	Elective	1509
GSSAPI	Generic Security Service Application...	Elective	1508
DASS	Distributed Authentication Security...	Elective	1507
--------	X.400 Use of Extended Character Sets	Elective	1502
HARPOON	Rules for Downgrading Messages...	Elective	1496
Mapping	MHS/RFC-822 Message Body Mapping	Elective	1495
Equiv	X.400/MIME Body Equivalences	Elective	1494
IDPR	Inter-Domain Policy Routing Protocol	Elective	1479
IDPR-ARCH	Architecture for IDPR	Elective	1478
PPP/Bridge	MIB Bridge PPP MIB	Elective	1474
PPP/IP MIB	IP Network Control Protocol of PPP MIB	Elective	1473
PPP/SEC MIB	Security Protocols of PPP MIB	Elective	1472
PPP/LCP MIB	Link Control Protocol of PPP MIB	Elective	1471
X25-MIB	Multiprotocol Interconnect on X.25 MIB	Elective	1461
SNMPv2	Coexistence between SNMPv1 and SNMPv2	Elective	1452
SNMPv2	Manager-to-Manager MIB	Elective	1451
SNMPv2	Management Information Base for SNMPv2	Elective	1450
SNMPv2	Transport Mappings for SNMPv2	Elective	1449
SNMPv2	Protocol Operations for SNMPv2	Elective	1448
SNMPv2	Party MIB for SNMPv2	Elective	1447
SNMPv2	Security Protocols for SNMPv2	Elective	1446
SNMPv2	Administrative Model for SNMPv2	Elective	1445
SNMPv2	Conformance Statements for SNMPv2	Elective	1444
SNMPv2	Textual Conventions for SNMPv2	Elective	1443

SNMPv2	SMI for SNMPv2	Elective	1442
SNMPv2	Introduction to SNMPv2	Elective	1441
PEM-KEY	PEM - Key Certification	Elective	1424
PEM-ALG	PEM - Algorithms, Modes, and Identifiers	Elective	1423
PEM-CKM	PEM - Certificate-Based Key Management	Elective	1422
PEM-ENC	PEM - Message Encryption and Auth	Elective	1421
SNMP-IPX	SNMP over IPX	Elective	1420
SNMP-AT	SNMP over AppleTalk	Elective	1419
SNMP-OSI	SNMP over OSI	Elective	1418
FTP-FTAM	FTP-FTAM Gateway Specification	Elective	1415
IDENT-MIB	Identification MIB	Elective	1414
IDENT	Identification Protocol	Elective	1413
DS3/E3-MIB	DS3/E3 Interface Type	Elective	1407
DS1/E1-MIB	DS1/E1 Interface Type	Elective	1406
BGP-OSPF	BGP OSPF Interaction	Elective	1403
--------	Route Advertisement In BGP2 And BGP3	Elective	1397
SNMP-X.25	SNMP MIB Extension for X.25 Packet Layer	Elective	1382
SNMP-LAPB	SNMP MIB Extension for X.25 LAPB	Elective	1381
PPP-ATCP	PPP AppleTalk Control Protocol	Elective	1378
PPP-OSINLCP	PPP OSI Network Layer Control Protocol	Elective	1377
TABLE-MIB	IP Forwarding Table MIB	Elective	1354
SNMP-PARTY-MIB	Administration of SNMP	Elective	1353
SNMP-SEC	SNMP Security Protocols	Elective	1352
SNMP-ADMIN	SNMP Administrative Model	Elective	1351
TOS	Type of Service in the Internet	Elective	1349
PPP-AUTH	PPP Authentication	Elective	1334
PPP-LINK	PPP Link Quality Monitoring	Elective	1333
PPP-IPCP	PPP Control Protocol	Elective	1332
-------	X.400 1988 to 1984 downgrading	Elective	1328
-------	Mapping between X.400(1988)	Elective	1327
TCP-EXT	TCP Extensions for High Performance	Elective	1323
FRAME-MIB	Management Information Base for Frame	Elective	1315
NETFAX	File Format for the Exchange of Images	Elective	1314
IARP	Inverse Address Resolution Protocol	Elective	1293
FDDI-MIB	FDDI-MIB	Elective	1285
-------	Encoding Network Addresses	Elective	1277
-------	Replication and Distributed Operations	Elective	1276
-------	COSINE and Internet X.500 Schema	Elective	1274
BGP-MIB	Border Gateway Protocol MIB (Version 3)	Elective	1269
ICMP-ROUT	ICMP Router Discovery Messages	Elective	1256
OSPF-MIB	OSPF Version 2 MIB	Elective	1253
IPSO	DoD Security Options for IP	Elective	1108
OSI-UDP	OSI TS on UDP	Elective	1240
STD-MIBs	Reassignment of Exp MIBs to Std MIBs	Elective	1239
IPX-IP	Tunneling IPX Traffic through IP Nets	Elective	1234
GINT-MIB	Extensions to the Generic-Interface MIB	Elective	1229
IS-IS	OSI IS-IS for TCP/IP Dual Environments	Elective	1195
IP-CMPRS	Compressing TCP/IP Headers	Elective	1144

NNTP Network News Transfer Protocol Elective 977

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

Applicability Statements:

OSPF - RFC 1370 is an applicability statement for OSPF.

6.6. Telnet Options

For convenience, all the Telnet Options are collected here with both their state and status.

Protocol	Name	Number	State	Status	RFC	STD
TOPT-BIN	Binary Transmission	0	Std	Rec	856	27
TOPT-ECHO	Echo	1	Std	Rec	857	28
TOPT-RECN	Reconnection	2	Prop	Ele	...	
TOPT-SUPP	Suppress Go Ahead	3	Std	Rec	858	29
TOPT-APRX	Approx Message Size Negotiation	4	Prop	Ele	...	
TOPT-STAT	Status	5	Std	Rec	859	30
TOPT-TIM	Timing Mark	6	Std	Rec	860	31
TOPT-REM	Remote Controlled Trans and Echo	7	Prop	Ele	726	
TOPT-OLW	Output Line Width	8	Prop	Ele	...	
TOPT-OPS	Output Page Size	9	Prop	Ele	...	
TOPT-OCRD	Output Carriage-Return Disposition	10	Prop	Ele	652	
TOPT-OHT	Output Horizontal Tabstops	11	Prop	Ele	653	
TOPT-OHTD	Output Horizontal Tab Disposition	12	Prop	Ele	654	
TOPT-OFD	Output Formfeed Disposition	13	Prop	Ele	655	
TOPT-OVT	Output Vertical Tabstops	14	Prop	Ele	656	
TOPT-OVTD	Output Vertical Tab Disposition	15	Prop	Ele	657	
TOPT-OLD	Output Linefeed Disposition	16	Prop	Ele	658	
TOPT-EXT	Extended ASCII	17	Prop	Ele	698	
TOPT-LOGO	Logout	18	Prop	Ele	727	
TOPT-BYTE	Byte Macro	19	Prop	Ele	735	
TOPT-DATA	Data Entry Terminal	20	Prop	Ele	1043	
TOPT-SUP	SUPDUP	21	Prop	Ele	736	
TOPT-SUPO	SUPDUP Output	22	Prop	Ele	749	
TOPT-SNDL	Send Location	23	Prop	Ele	779	
TOPT-TERM	Terminal Type	24	Prop	Ele	1091	
TOPT-EOR	End of Record	25	Prop	Ele	885	
TOPT-TACACS	TACACS User Identification	26	Prop	Ele	927	
TOPT-OM	Output Marking	27	Prop	Ele	933	
TOPT-TLN	Terminal Location Number	28	Prop	Ele	946	
TOPT-3270	Telnet 3270 Regime	29	Prop	Ele	1041	
TOPT-X.3	X.3 PAD	30	Prop	Ele	1053	
TOPT-NAWS	Negotiate About Window Size	31	Prop	Ele	1073	
TOPT-TS	Terminal Speed	32	Prop	Ele	1079	
TOPT-RFC	Remote Flow Control	33	Prop	Ele	1372	
TOPT-LINE	Linemode	34	Draft	Ele	1184	
TOPT-XDL	X Display Location	35	Prop	Ele	1096	
TOPT-ENVIR	Telnet Environment Option	36	Hist	Not	1408	
TOPT-AUTH	Telnet Authentication Option	37	Exp	Ele	1416	
TOPT-ENVIR	Telnet Environment Option	39	Prop	Ele	1572	
TOPT-EXTOP	Extended-Options-List	255	Std	Rec	861	32

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

6.7. Experimental Protocols

All Experimental protocols have the Limited Use status.

Protocol	Name	RFC
-------	Content-Disposition Header	1806*
-------	Schema Publishing in X.500 Directory	1804*
-------	X.400-MHS use X.500 to support X.400-MHS Routing	1801*
-------	Class A Subnet Experiment	1797*
TCP/IPXMIB	TCP/IPX Connection Mib Specification	1792*
-------	TCP And UDP Over IPX Networks With Fixed Path MTU	1791*
ICMP-DM	ICMP Domain Name Messages	1788*
CLNP-MULT	Host Group Extensions for CLNP Multicasting	1768
OSPF-OVFL	OSPF Database Overflow	1765
RWP	Remote Write ProtocolL - Version 1.0	1756
NARP	NBMA Address Resolution Protocol	1735
DNS-DEBUG	Tools for DNS debugging	1713
DNS-ENCODE	DNS Encoding of Geographical Location	1712
TCP-POS	An Extension to TCP: Partial Order Service	1693
-------	DNS to Distribute RFC1327 Mail Address Mapping Tables	1664
T/TCP	TCP Extensions for Transactions	1644
UTF-7	A Mail-Safe Transformation Format of Unicode	1642
MIME-UNI	Using Unicode with MIME	1641
FOOBAR	FTP Operation Over Big Address Records	1639
X500-CHART	Charting Networks in the X.500 Directory	1609
X500-DIR	Representing IP Information in the X.500 Directory	1608
SNMP-DPI	SNMP Distributed Protocol Interface	1592
CLNP-TUBA	Use of ISO CLNP in TUBA Environments	1561
REM-PRINT	TPC.INT Subdomain Remote Printing - Technical	1528
EHF-MAIL	Encoding Header Field for Internet Messages	1505
REM-PRT	An Experiment in Remote Printing	1486
RAP	Internet Route Access Protocol	1476
TP/IX	TP/IX: The Next Internet	1475
X400	Routing Coordination for X.400 Services	1465
DNS	Storing Arbitrary Attributes in DNS	1464
IRCP	Internet Relay Chat Protocol	1459
TOS-LS	Link Security TOS	1455
SIFT/UFT	Sender-Initiated/Unsolicited File Transfer	1440
DIR-ARP	Directed ARP	1433
TEL-SPX	Telnet Authentication: SPX	1412
TEL-KER	Telnet Authentication: Kerberos V4	1411
MAP-MAIL	X.400 Mapping and Mail-11	1405
TRACE-IP	Traceroute Using an IP Option	1393
DNS-IP	Experiment in DNS Based IP Routing	1383

RMCP	Remote Mail Checking Protocol	1339
TCP-HIPER	TCP Extensions for High Performance	1323
MSP2	Message Send Protocol 2	1312
DSLCP	Dynamically Switched Link Control	1307
--------	X.500 and Domains	1279
IN-ENCAP	Internet Encapsulation Protocol	1241
CLNS-MIB	CLNS-MIB	1238
CFDP	Coherent File Distribution Protocol	1235
SNMP-DPI	SNMP Distributed Program Interface	1228
IP-AX.25	IP Encapsulation of AX.25 Frames	1226
ALERTS	Managing Asynchronously Generated Alerts	1224
MPP	Message Posting Protocol	1204
ST-II	Stream Protocol	1190
SNMP-BULK	Bulk Table Retrieval with the SNMP	1187
DNS-RR	New DNS RR Definitions	1183
IMAP2	Interactive Mail Access Protocol	1176
NTP-OSI	NTP over OSI Remote Operations	1165
DMF-MAIL	Digest Message Format for Mail	1153
RDP	Reliable Data Protocol	908,1151
TCP-ACO	TCP Alternate Checksum Option	1146
--------	Mapping full 822 to Restricted 822	1137
IP-DVMRP	IP Distance Vector Multicast Routing	1075
VMTP	Versatile Message Transaction Protocol	1045
COOKIE-JAR	Authentication Scheme	1004
NETBLT	Bulk Data Transfer Protocol	998
IRTP	Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol	938
LDP	Loader Debugger Protocol	909
RLP	Resource Location Protocol	887
NVP-II	Network Voice Protocol	ISI-memo
PVP	Packet Video Protocol	ISI-memo

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

6.8. Informational Protocols

Information protocols have no status.

Protocol	Name	RFC
NFSV3	NFS Version 3 Protocol Specification	1813*
--------	A Format for Bibliographic Records	1807*
SDMD	IPv4 Option for Sender Directed MD Delivery	1770
SNTP	Simple Network Time Protocol	1769
SNOOP	Snoop Version 2 Packet Capture File Format	1761
BINHEX	MIME Content Type for BinHex Encoded Files	1741
RWHOIS	Referral Whois Protocol	1714
DNS-NSAP	DNS NSAP Resource Records	1706
RADIO-PAGE	TPC.INT Subdomain: Radio Paging -- Technical Procedures	1703
GRE-IPv4	Generic Routing Encapsulation over IPv4	1702
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulatio	1701
SNPP	Simple Network Paging Protocol - Version 2	1645
IPXWAN	Novell IPX Over Various WAN Media	1634
ADSNA-IP	Advanced SNA/IP: A Simple SNA Transport Protocol	1538
AUBR	Appletalk Update-Based Routing Protocol...	1504
TACACS	Terminal Access Control Protocol	1492
SUN-NFS	Network File System Protocol	1094
SUN-RPC	Remote Procedure Call Protocol Version 2	1057
GOPHER	The Internet Gopher Protocol	1436
-------	Data Link Switching: Switch-to-Switch Protocol	1434
LISTSERV	Listserv Distribute Protocol	1429
-------	Replication Requirements	1275
PCMAIL	Pcmail Transport Protocol	1056
MTP	Multicast Transport Protocol	1301
BSD Login	BSD Login	1282
DIXIE	DIXIE Protocol Specification	1249
IP-X.121	IP to X.121 Address Mapping for DDN	1236
OSI-HYPER	OSI and LLC1 on HYPERchannel	1223
HAP2	Host Access Protocol	1221
SUBNETASGN	On the Assignment of Subnet Numbers	1219
SNMP-TRAPS	Defining Traps for use with SNMP	1215
DAS	Directory Assistance Service	1202
MD4	MD4 Message Digest Algorithm	1186
LPDP	Line Printer Daemon Protocol	1179

[Note: an asterisk at the end of a line indicates a change from the previous edition of this document.]

6.9. Historic Protocols

All Historic protocols have Not Recommended status.

Protocol	Name		RFC	STD
BGP3	Border Gateway Protocol 3 (BGP-3)		1267,1268	*
--------	Gateway Requirements	Req	1009	4
EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol	Rec	904	18
SNMP-MUX	SNMP MUX Protocol and MIB		1227	
OIM-MIB-II	OSI Internet Management: MIB-II		1214	
IMAP3	Interactive Mail Access Protocol Version 3		1203	
SUN-RPC	Remote Procedure Call Protocol Version 1		1050	
802.4-MIP	IEEE 802.4 Token Bus MIB		1230	
CMOT	Common Management Information Services		1189	
--------	Mail Privacy: Procedures		1113	
--------	Mail Privacy: Key Management		1114	
--------	Mail Privacy: Algorithms		1115	
NFILE	A File Access Protocol		1037	
HOSTNAME	HOSTNAME Protocol		953	
SFTP	Simple File Transfer Protocol		913	
SUPDUP	SUPDUP Protocol		734	
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol		1163,1164	
MIB-I	MIB-I		1156	
SGMP	Simple Gateway Monitoring Protocol		1028	
HEMS	High Level Entity Management Protocol		1021	
STATSRV	Statistics Server		996	
POP2	Post Office Protocol, Version 2		937	
RATP	Reliable Asynchronous Transfer Protocol		916	
HFEP	Host - Front End Protocol		929	
THINWIRE	Thinwire Protocol		914	
HMP	Host Monitoring Protocol		869	
GGP	Gateway Gateway Protocol		823	
RTELNET	Remote Telnet Service		818	
CLOCK	DCNET Time Server Protocol		778	
MPM	Internet Message Protocol		759	
NETRJS	Remote Job Service		740	
NETED	Network Standard Text Editor		569	
RJE	Remote Job Entry		407	
XNET	Cross Net Debugger		IEN-158	
NAMESERVER	Host Name Server Protocol		IEN-116	
MUX	Multiplexing Protocol		IEN-90	
GRAPHICS	Graphics Protocol		NIC-24308	

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6.10. Obsolete Protocols

Some of the protocols listed in this memo are described in RFCs that are obsoleted by newer RFCs. "Obsolete" or "obsoleted" is not an official state or status of protocols. This subsection is for information only.

While it may seem to be obviously wrong to have an obsoleted RFC in the list of standards, there may be cases when an older standard is in the process of being replaced. This process may take a year or two.

For example, the Network Time Protocol (NTP) [RFC 1119] is in its version 2 a full Standard, and in its version 3 is a Draft Standard [RFC 1305]. Once version 3 is a full Standard, version 2 will be made Historic.

Many obsoleted protocols are of little interest and are dropped from this memo altogether. Some obsoleted protocols have received enough recognition that it seems appropriate to list them under their current status and with the following reference to their current replacement.

RFC	RFC	Status	Title	*
1661 obsoletes	1548	Draft /Ele	The Point to Point Protocol (PPP)	*
1305 obsoletes	1119	Std /Rec	Network Time Protocol (Version 2)	
1533 obsoletes	1497	Draft/Rec	Bootstrap Protocol	
1574 obsoletes	1139	Prop /Ele	Echo for ISO-8473	
1573 obsoletes	1229	Prop /Ele	Extensions to the Generic-IF MIB	
1559 obsoletes	1289	Prop /Ele	DECNET MIB	
1541 obsoletes	1531	Prop /Ele	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	
1592 obsoletes	1228	Exper/Lim	SNMP Distributed Program Interface	
1528 obsoletes	1486	Exper/Lim	An Experiment in Remote Printing	
1320 obsoletes	1186	Info /	MD4 Message Digest Algorithm	
1057 obsoletes	1050	Hist /Not	Remote Procedure Call Version 1	
1421 obsoletes	1113	Hist /Not	Mail Privacy: Procedures	
1422 obsoletes	1114	Hist /Not	Mail Privacy: Key Management	
1423 obsoletes	1115	Hist /Not	Mail Privacy: Algorithms	
1267 obsoletes	1163	Hist /Not	Border Gateway Protocol	
1268 obsoletes	1164	Hist /Not	Border Gateway Protocol	

Thanks to Lynn Wheeler of Britton Lee for compiling the information in this subsection.

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7. Contacts

7.1. IAB, IETF, and IRTF Contacts

7.1.1. Internet Architecture Board (IAB) Contact

Please send your comments about this list of protocols and especially about the Draft Standard Protocols to the Internet Architecture Board care of Abel Winerib, IAB Executive Director.

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The protocol standards are managed by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.

Please refer to the document "Assigned Numbers" (RFC-1700) for further information about the status of protocol documents. There are two documents that summarize the requirements for host and gateways in the Internet, "Host Requirements" (RFC-1122 and RFC-1123) and "Requirements for IP Version 4 Routers" (RFC-1812).

How to obtain the most recent edition of this "Internet Official Protocol Standards" memo:

The file "in-notes/std/std1.txt" may be copied via FTP from the FTP.ISI.EDU computer using the FTP username "anonymous" and FTP password "guest".

7.3. Request for Comments Editor Contact

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Documents may be submitted via electronic mail to the RFC Editor for consideration for publication as RFC. If you are not familiar with the format or style requirements please request the "Instructions for RFC Authors". In general, the style of any recent RFC may be used as a guide.

7.4. The Network Information Center and Requests for Comments Distribution Contact

RFC's may be obtained from DS.INTERNIC.NET via FTP, WAIS, and electronic mail. Through FTP, RFC's are stored as rfc/rfcnnnn.txt or rfc/rfcnnnn.ps where 'nnnn' is the RFC number. Login as "anonymous" and provide your e-mail address as the password. Through WAIS, you may use either your local WAIS client or telnet to DS.INTERNIC.NET and login as "wais" (no password required) to access a WAIS client. Help information and a tutorial for using WAIS are available online. The WAIS database to search is "rfcs".

Directory and Database Services also provides a mail server interface. Send a mail message to mailserv@ds.internic.net and include any of the following commands in the message body:

document-by-name rfcnnnn	where 'nnnn' is the RFC number The text version is sent.
file /ftp/rfc/rfcnnnn.yyy	where 'nnnn' is the RFC number. and 'yyy' is 'txt' or 'ps'.
help	to get information on how to use the mailserver.

The InterNIC directory and database services collection of resource listings, internet documents such as RFCs, FYIs, STDs, and Internet Drafts, and publicly accessible databases are also

now available via Gopher. All our collections are WAIS indexed and can be searched from the Gopher menu.

To access the InterNIC Gopher Servers, please connect to "internic.net" port 70.

Contact: admin@ds.internic.net

7.5. Sources for Requests for Comments

Details on many sources of RFCs via FTP or EMAIL may be obtained by sending an EMAIL message to "rfc-info@ISI.EDU" with the message body "help: ways_to_get_rfcs". For example:

```
To: rfc-info@ISI.EDU
Subject: getting rfcs

help: ways_to_get_rfcs
```

8. Security Considerations

Security issues are not addressed in this memo.

9. Author's Address

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