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Clarification of Proper Use of "@" (at sign) in URI-style Components draft-accilent-at-sign-00

Abstract

Defacto standards have evolved that conflict with existing standards, specifically RFC 3986. This document clarifies the use of the "@" (at sign) in URIs and partial URI-like addresses.

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1. Introduction

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The original specification of the URI format is in [RFC 3986 \(Berners-Lee, T., Fielding, R., and L. Masinter, "Uniform Resource Identifier \(URI\): Generic Syntax," January 2005.\)](#) [RFC3986].

1.1. Requirements Language

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The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119 \(Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels," March 1997.\)](#) [RFC2119].

2. Issues

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*Microblogging systems on social networks have introduced a shortcut feature where short replies with tokens containing an "@" and userinfo are automatically converted to HTML links. On systems where the host component is assumed to be the same as the host that is currently loaded into the user's browser, the defacto standard syntax that has evolved for these auto-generated links is for the "@" (at sign) to precede the userinfo.

*Allowing the "@" to be placed in a non-standard location, especially in HTML links, results in confusion about which

component follows the "@". For example, in "@its.me", is "its.me" the userinfo or the host component?

*How would the "@userinfo" syntax currently being used be extended to support multiple networks? For example, in a mobile application that allows posting updates to multiple social networks, should it conform to the defacto standard and use "ExampleOnly.com@userinfo" or go against the current common usage and try to conform to the standards for URIs instead? Either option introduces potentially harmful confusion for users and automated systems.

3. Conclusions

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*It should be allowable to omit the host component of the authority syntax when the host component is known, such as when referencing another user on the same host or relative to a base URI.

*Placing the "@" prior to the userinfo instead of following it should be explicitly prohibited due to the confusion it introduces and the security concerns due to possibly misinterpreting the userinfo and as a result of allowing users to become comfortable with misplacing the "@".

4. Valid Syntax

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In [RFC 3986 \(Berners-Lee, T., Fielding, R., and L. Masinter, "Uniform Resource Identifier \(URI\): Generic Syntax," January 2005.\)](#) [RFC3986], the syntax of the authority component in a URI is defined as:

$$\text{authority} = [\text{userinfo} "@"] \text{host} [":" \text{port}]$$

In addition, when the user is on a known host, on the same social network for example, the host and port components MAY be omitted:

$$\text{authority} = [\text{userinfo} "@"] [\text{host} [":" \text{port}]]$$

When the host component is omitted, the userinfo component will be interpreted to be relative to the base URI of the current resource. For example:

```
+-----+
| http://ExampleOnly.com/JaneSmith |
|-----|
| JohnDoe@ I will meet you there in a short while. |
|_____|
```

will be interpreted as:

```
+-----+
| http://ExampleOnly.com/JaneSmith |
|-----|
| JohnDoe@ExampleOnly.com I will meet you there in a short while. |
|_____|
```

and (in HTML code):

```
+-----+
| http://ExampleOnly.com/JaneSmith |
|-----|
| <a href="/JohnDoe">JohnDoe@</a> |
|_____|
```

will be interpreted as:

```
+-----+
| http://ExampleOnly.com/JaneSmith |
|-----|
| <a href="http://ExampleOnly.com/JohnDoe">JohnDoe@ExampleOnly</a> |
|_____|
```

5. Invalid Syntax

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In a component that may at some time be interpreted to be a URI by some system the "@" MUST NOT be placed prior to the userinfo component:

WRONG! ["@" userinfo]

The "@" SHOULD not be placed prior to the userinfo component even in areas of plain text due to the potential for altering users' perception of the correct placement of the "@" separator.

The "@" SHOULD NOT appear in an improper location in an HTML link:

WRONG!

```
<a href="http://ExampleOnly.com/JohnDoe">@JohnDoe</a>
<a href="http://ExampleOnly.com/JohnDoe">ExampleOnly.com@JohnDoe</a>
```

6. Examples

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Improper usage when user being replied to is on the same social network

```
+-----+
| @JohnDoe I will meet you there in a short while. |
|_____|
```

WRONG! How would the host component be appended if the user was on a different network?

Figure 1

Standalone userinfo component when user being replied to is on the same social network

```
+-----+
| JohnDoe@ I will meet you there in a short while. |
|_____|
```

This follows the current standard use of "@" in the authority component.

Figure 2

Fully-qualified authority component when the user being replied to can be on a different host

```
+-----+
| JohnDoe@ExampleOnly.com I will meet you there in a short while. |
+-----+
```

Appending the host component after the "@" results in syntax that conforms to the RFC 3986.

Figure 3

7. IANA Considerations

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This memo includes no request to IANA.

8. Security Considerations

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A URI does not in itself pose a security threat. However, as URIs are often used to provide a compact set of instructions for access to network resources, care must be taken to properly interpret the data within a URI, to prevent that data from causing unintended access, and to avoid including data that should not be revealed in plain text. However, placing an "@" in the wrong position, such as prior to the userinfo rather than following it, can introduce security risks, since the userinfo may be incorrectly interpreted or supplied to unauthorized systems. A defacto standard that places the "@" in the wrong location introduces additional security risks due to the increased likelihood that users will misplace the "@" as a result of the confusion.

9. Normative References

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[RFC2119]	Bradner, S. , " Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels ," BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997 (TXT , HTML , XML).
[RFC3986]	Berners-Lee, T. , Fielding, R. , and L. Masinter , " Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax ," STD 66, RFC 3986, January 2005 (TXT , HTML , XML).

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