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Representing IPv6 Zone Identifiers in Address Literals and Uniform  
Resource Identifiers  
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## Abstract

This document describes how the zone identifier of an IPv6 scoped address, defined as <zone\_id> in the IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture ([RFC 4007](#)), can be represented in a literal IPv6 address and in a Uniform Resource Identifier that includes such a literal address. It updates the URI Generic Syntax and Internationalized Resource Identifier specifications ([RFC 3986](#), [RFC 3987](#)) accordingly, and obsoletes [RFC 6874](#).

## Discussion Venue

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Discussion of this document takes place on the 6MAN mailing list ([ipv6@ietf.org](mailto:ipv6@ietf.org)), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/ipv6/> (<https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/ipv6/>).

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Internet-Draft

IPv6 Zone IDs in URIs

March 2022

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[1.](#) Introduction

The Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) syntax specification [[RFC3986](#)] defined how a literal IPv6 address can be represented in the "host" part of a URI. Two months later, the IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture specification [[RFC4007](#)] extended the text representation of limited-scope IPv6 addresses such that a zone identifier may be concatenated to a literal address, for purposes described in that specification. Zone identifiers are especially useful in contexts in which literal addresses are typically used, for example, during fault diagnosis, when it may be essential to specify which interface is used for sending to a link-local address. It should be noted that zone identifiers have purely local meaning within the node in which they are defined, often being the same as IPv6 interface names. They

are completely meaningless for any other node. Today, they are meaningful only when attached to addresses with less than global scope, but it is possible that other uses might be defined in the future.

The IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture specification [[RFC4007](#)] does not specify how zone identifiers are to be represented in URIs. Practical experience has shown that this feature is useful or necessary, in at least three use cases:

1. When using a web browser for simple debugging actions involving link-local addresses on a host with more than one active link interface.
2. When using a web browser to configure or reconfigure a device which only has a link local address and whose only configuration tool is a web server, again from a host with more than one active link interface.
3. When using an HTTP-based protocol for establishing link-local relationships, such as the Apple CUPS printing mechanism [[CUPS](#)].

It should be noted that whereas some operating systems and network APIs support a default zone identifier as described in [[RFC4007](#)], others do not, and for them an appropriate URI syntax is particularly important.

In the past, some browser versions directly accepted the IPv6 Scoped Address syntax [[RFC4007](#)] for scoped IPv6 addresses embedded in URIs, i.e., they were coded to interpret a "%" sign following the literal address as introducing a zone identifier [[RFC4007](#)], instead of introducing two hexadecimal characters representing some percent-encoded octet [[RFC3986](#)]. Clearly, interpreting the "%" sign as introducing a zone identifier is very convenient for users, although it is not supported by the URI syntax [[RFC3986](#)] or the Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI) syntax [[RFC3987](#)]. Therefore, this document updates [RFC 3986](#) and [RFC 3987](#) by adding syntax to allow a zone identifier to be included in a literal IPv6 address within a URI.

It should be noted that in contexts other than a user interface, a

zone identifier is mapped into a numeric zone index or interface number. The MIB textual convention `InetZoneIndex` [[RFC4001](#)] and the socket interface [[RFC3493](#)] define this as a 32-bit unsigned integer. The mapping between the human-readable zone identifier string and the numeric value is a host-specific function that varies between operating systems. The present document is concerned only with the human-readable string.

Several alternative solutions were considered while this document was developed. [Appendix A](#) briefly describes the various options and their advantages and disadvantages.

This document obsoletes its predecessor [[RFC6874](#)] by greatly simplifying its recommendations and requirements for URI parsers. Its effect on the formal URI syntax [[RFC3986](#)] is different from that of [RFC 6874](#).

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#) [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## 2. Issues with Implementing [RFC 6874](#)

Several issues prevented [RFC 6874](#) being implemented in browsers:

1. There was some disagreement with requiring percent-encoding of the "%" sign preceding a zone identifier. This requirement is dropped in the present document.
2. The requirement to delete any zone identifier before emitting a URI from the host in an HTTP message was considered both too complex to implement and in violation of normal HTTP practice [[RFC7230](#)]. This requirement has been dropped from the present document.
3. The suggestion to pragmatically allow a bare "%" sign when this would be unambiguous was considered both too complex to implement and confusing for users. This suggestion has been dropped from the present document since it is now irrelevant.

### 3. Specification

According to IPv6 Scoped Address syntax [[RFC4007](#)], a zone identifier is attached to the textual representation of an IPv6 address by concatenating "%" followed by <zone\_id>, where <zone\_id> is a string identifying the zone of the address. However, the IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture specification gives no precise definition of the character set allowed in <zone\_id>. There are no rules or de facto standards for this. For example, the first Ethernet interface in a host might be called %0, %1, %en1, %eth0, or whatever the implementer happened to choose. Also, %25 would be valid.

In a URI, a literal IPv6 address is always embedded between "[" and "]". This document specifies how a <zone\_id> can be appended to the address. According to the text in [Section 2.4 of \[RFC3986\]](#), "%" must be percent-encoded as "%25" to be used as data within a URI. However, in the formal ABNF syntax of [RFC 3986](#), this only applies where the "pct-encoded" element appears. For this reason, it is

possible to extend the ABNF such that the scoped address fe80::abcd%en1 would appear in a URI as http://[fe80::abcd%en1] or https://[fe80::abcd%en1].

A <zone\_id> MUST contain only ASCII characters classified as "unreserved" for use in URIs [[RFC3986](#)]. This excludes characters such as "]" or even "%" that would complicate parsing. The <zone\_id> "25" cannot be forbidden since it is valid in some operating systems, so a parser MUST NOT apply percent decoding to a URI such as http://[fe80::abcd%25].

If an operating system uses any other characters in zone or interface identifiers that are not in the "unreserved" character set, they cannot be used in a URI.

We now present the corresponding formal syntax.

The URI syntax specification [[RFC3986](#)] formally defines the IPv6 literal format in ABNF [[RFC5234](#)] by the following rule:

```
IP-literal = "[" ( IPv6address / IPvFuture ) "]"
```

To provide support for a zone identifier, the existing syntax of IPv6address is retained, and a zone identifier may be added optionally to any literal address. This syntax allows flexibility for unknown future uses. The rule quoted above from [\[RFC3986\]](#) is replaced by three rules:

```
IP-literal = "[" ( IPv6address / IPv6addrz / IPvFuture ) "]"
```

```
ZoneID = 1*( unreserved )
```

```
IPv6addrz = IPv6address "%" ZoneID
```

This change also applies to [\[RFC3987\]](#).

This syntax fills the gap that is described at the end of [Section 11.7](#) of the IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture specification [\[RFC4007\]](#). It replaces and obsoletes the syntax in [Section 2 of \[RFC6874\]](#).

The established rules for textual representation of IPv6 addresses [\[RFC5952\]](#) SHOULD be applied in producing URIs.

The URI syntax specification [\[RFC3986\]](#) states that URIs have a global scope, but that in some cases their interpretation depends on the end-user's context. URIs including a ZoneID are to be interpreted only in the context of the host at which they originate, since the ZoneID is of local significance only.

The IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture specification [\[RFC4007\]](#) offers guidance on how the ZoneID affects interface/address selection inside the IPv6 stack. Note that the behaviour of an IPv6 stack, if it is passed a non-null zone index for an address other than link-local, is undefined.

#### [4.](#) URI Parsers

This section discusses how URI parsers, such as those embedded in web

browsers, might handle this syntax extension. Unfortunately, there is no formal distinction between the syntax allowed in a browser's input dialogue box and the syntax allowed in URIs. For this reason, no normative statements are made in this section.

In practice, although parsers respect the established syntax, they are coded pragmatically rather than being formally syntax-driven. Typically, IP address literals are handled by an explicit code path. Parsers have been inconsistent in providing for ZoneIDs. Most have no support, but there have been examples of ad hoc support. For example, some versions of Firefox allowed the use of a ZoneID preceded by a bare "%" character, but this feature was removed for consistency with established syntax [[RFC3986](#)]. As another example, some versions of Internet Explorer allowed use of a ZoneID preceded by a "%" character encoded as "%25", still beyond the syntax allowed by the established rules [[RFC3986](#)]. This syntax extension is in fact used internally in the Windows operating system and some of its APIs.

It is desirable for all URI parsers to recognise a ZoneID according to the syntax defined in [Section 3](#).

URIs including a ZoneID have no meaning outside the originating HTTP client node. However, in some use cases, such as CUPS mentioned above, the URI will be reflected back to the client.

The various use cases for the ZoneID syntax will cause it to be entered in a browser's input dialogue box. Thus, URIs including a ZoneID are unlikely to occur in HTML documents. However, if they do (for example, in a diagnostic script coded in HTML), it would be appropriate to treat them exactly as above.

## [5](#). Security Considerations

The security considerations from the URI syntax specification [[RFC3986](#)] and the IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture specification [[RFC4007](#)] apply. In particular, this URI format creates a specific pathway by which a deceitful zone index might be communicated, as mentioned in the final security consideration of the Scoped Address Architecture specification.

However, this format is only meaningful for link-local addresses under prefix fe80::/10. It is not necessary for web browsers to verify this, or to validate the ZoneID, because the operating system will do so when the address is passed to the socket API, and return an error code if the ZoneID is invalid.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The lack of this format was first pointed out by Margaret Wasserman and later by Kerry Lynn. A previous draft document by Bill Fenner and Martin Dürst [[LITERAL-ZONE](#)] discussed this topic but was not finalised. Michael Sweet and Andrew Cady explained some of the difficulties caused by [RFC 6874](#). The ABNF syntax proposed above was drafted by Andrew Cady.

Valuable comments and contributions were made by Karl Auer, Carsten Bormann, Benoit Claise, Martin Dürst, Stephen Farrell, Brian Haberman, Ted Hardie, Philip Homburg, Tatuya Jinmei, Yves Lafon, Barry Leiba, Radia Perlman, Tom Petch, Michael Richardson, Tomoyuki Sahara, Juergen Schoenwaelder, Nico Schottelius, Dave Thaler, Martin Thomson, Ole Troan, and others.

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- [RFC4001] Daniele, M., Haberman, B., Routhier, S., and J. Schoenwaelder, "Textual Conventions for Internet Network Addresses", [RFC 4001](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC4001, February 2005, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4001>>.
- [RFC6874] Carpenter, B., Cheshire, S., and R. Hinden, "Representing IPv6 Zone Identifiers in Address Literals and Uniform Resource Identifiers", [RFC 6874](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6874, February 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6874>>.
- [RFC7230] Fielding, R., Ed. and J. Reschke, Ed., "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Message Syntax and Routing", [RFC 7230](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7230, June 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7230>>.

## [Appendix A](#). Options Considered

The syntax defined above allows a ZoneID to be added to any IPv6 address. The 6man WG discussed and rejected an alternative in which the existing syntax of IPv6address would be extended by an option to add the ZoneID only for the case of link-local addresses. It was felt that the solution presented in this document offers more flexibility for future uses and is more straightforward to implement.

The various syntax options considered are now briefly described.

### 1. Leave the problem unsolved.

This would mean that per-interface diagnostics would still have to be performed using ping or ping6:

```
ping fe80::abcd%en1
```

Advantage: works today.

Disadvantage: less convenient than using a browser. Leaves some use cases unsatisfied.

### 2. Simply use the percent character:

```
http://[fe80::abcd%en1]
```

Advantage: allows use of browser; allows cut and paste.

Disadvantage: requires code changes to all URI parsers.

This is the option chosen for standardisation.

### 3. Simply use an alternative separator:

```
http://[fe80::abcd-en1]
```

Advantage: allows use of browser; simple syntax.

Disadvantage: Requires all IPv6 address literal parsers and generators to be updated in order to allow simple cut and paste; inconsistent with existing tools and practice.

Note: The initial proposal for this choice was to use an underscore as the separator, but it was noted that this becomes effectively invisible when a user interface automatically

underlines URLs.

4. Simply use the "IPvFuture" syntax left open in [RFC 3986](#):

`http://[v6.fe80::abcd_en1]`

Advantage: allows use of browser.

Disadvantage: ugly and redundant; doesn't allow simple cut and paste.

5. Retain the percent character already specified for introducing zone identifiers for IPv6 Scoped Addresses [[RFC4007](#)], and then percent-encode it when it appears in a URI, according to the already-established URI syntax rules [[RFC 3986](#)]:

`http://[fe80::abcd%25en1]`

Advantage: allows use of browser; consistent with general URI syntax.

Disadvantage: somewhat ugly and confusing; doesn't allow simple cut and paste.

## [Appendix B](#). Change log

This section is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

- \* [draft-ietf-6man-rfc6874bis-00](#), 2022-03-19:

- WG adoption
- Clarified security considerations

- \* [draft-carpenter-6man-rfc6874bis-03](#), 2022-02-08:

- Changed to bare % signs.
- Added IRIs, [RFC3987](#)
- Editorial fixes

- \* [draft-carpenter-6man-rfc6874bis-02](#), 2021-18-12:
  - Give details of open issues
  - Update authorship
  - Editorial fixes

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- \* [draft-carpenter-6man-rfc6874bis-01](#), 2021-07-11:
  - Added section on issues with [RFC6874](#)
  - Removed suggested heuristic for bare % signs
  - Editorial fixes
- \* [draft-carpenter-6man-rfc6874bis-00](#), 2021-07-05:
  - Initial version

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