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WHOAMI: A Method For Identifying a Domain Operator's Contact Information
draft-brown-whoami-02

Abstract

This document proposes a method by which the operator of a domain may publish their contact information in a discoverable and machine-readable format.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on December 3, 2018.

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1. Introduction

This document specifies a protocol which provides a way for the operator of a domain name to publish their contact information in a discoverable and machine-readable format.

It serves as a complementary service to WHOIS ([RFC3912]) and RDAP ([RFC7480]), and differs in that it relies on self-publication by the domain operator, rather than a centralised third party service.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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 [RFC2119].

2. WHOAMI Protocol

Domain Operators MAY publish a WHOAMI Record in conformance with this specification. It may be published (a) at a URL indicated by a URI record [RFC7553] published in the DNS (as described in Section 2.1), or (b) at a well-known URL (as described in Section 2.2).

Software which consumes WHOAMI records SHOULD first perform a DNS query for the URI record for a domain, falling back to the well-known URL if the query does not return a positive result.

2.1. URI Record

Domain Operators MAY publish the URL of their WHOAMI record as a URI record in the DNS. An example of such a record is below:

```
$ORIGIN example.com.
_nicname._tcp IN URI 10 1 https://example.com/whoami/whoami.vcf
```

Note: the Owner Name, Priority, Weight, Target and URI in the above record are illustrative only.

The Service Tag of the URI record is constructed as per Section 4.1 of [RFC7553], with the "_nicname" tag being derived from the "Who Is Protocol" entry in the "Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry (see [RFC6335]).

2.1.1. URI Record with a data: scheme

Domain Operators MAY publish a record with a "data:" scheme ([RFC2397]). This allows the WHOAMI record to be embedded in the URI record itself. An example of such a URI is below:

```
data:text/vcard;charset=utf-8;base64,QkVHSU46VkNBUkQNClZFUlNJT046NC4w
DQpVSUQ6dXJuOnV1aWQ6NGZiZTg5NzEtMGJjMy00MjRjLTljMjYtMzZjM2UxZWZmNmIxD
QpGTjtQSUQ9MS4xOkouIERvZQ0KTjpEb2U7Si47OzsNCkVNQUlMO1BJRD0xLjE6amRvZU
BleGFtcGxlLmNvbQ0KQ0xJRU5UUElETUFQOjE7dXJuOnV1aWQ6NTNlMzc0ZDktMzM3ZS0
0NzI3LTg4MDMtYTFlOWMxNGUwNTU2DQpFTkQ6VkNBUkQ=
```

If a "data:" scheme is used, the MIME type of the data MUST be "text/vcard".

2.2. Well-Known URL

Domain Operators MAY publish their WHOAMI record at the following URL:

```
http://example.com/.well-known/whoami/whoami.vcf
```

The "whoami" path segment has been registered in the "Well-Known URI Registry" (see [RFC5785]).

It is RECOMMENDED that web servers which support HTTP over Transport Layer Security (TLS, [RFC2818]) provide a 3xx redirect to the HTTPS version of this URL.

Software which consumes WHOAMI records MUST follow 3xx redirections return in server responses.

The Content-Type header of the server response MUST be "text/vcard".

3. Security Considerations

WHOAMI provides no security capabilities above and beyond those provided by the underlying protocols it uses, namely DNS and HTTP.

WHOAMI records in general will not be confidential: while HTTPS provides transport-layer security, unless some form of authentication is used, WHOAMI records will be freely available to anyone who requests them. Authentication of client requests is not covered by this document.

The integrity of WHOAMI records served over DNS may be verified using DNSSEC validation. The use of TLS ensures that records served over HTTPS have not been modified in-transit.

4. Privacy Considerations

Since WHOAMI records are not private, the information included in a WHOAMI record is exposed to the public. Domain owners should therefore exercise caution when entering information into their WHOAMI record. For example, rather than publishing the contact informations of people, role-based contact information SHOULD be used instead.

5. IANA Considerations

This specification registers the "whoami" well-known URI in the "Well-Known URIs" registry as defined by [RFC5785].

URI suffix: whoami

Change controller: IETF

Specification document(s): (this document)

Related information: no remarks

6. References

6.1. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>.

[RFC2397] Masinter, L., "The "data" URL scheme", RFC 2397, DOI 10.17487/RFC2397, August 1998, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2397>.

[RFC2818] Rescorla, E., "HTTP Over TLS", RFC 2818, DOI 10.17487/RFC2818, May 2000, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2818>.

[RFC5785] Nottingham, M. and E. Hammer-Lahav, "Defining Well-Known Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs)", RFC 5785, DOI 10.17487/RFC5785, April 2010, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5785>.

[RFC6335] Cotton, M., Eggert, L., Touch, J., Westerlund, M., and S. Cheshire, "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Procedures for the Management of the Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry", BCP 165, RFC 6335, DOI 10.17487/RFC6335, August 2011, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6335>.

[RFC7553] Faltstrom, P. and O. Kolkman, "The Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) DNS Resource Record", RFC 7553, DOI 10.17487/RFC7553, June 2015, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7553>.

6.2. Informative References

[RFC3912] Daigle, L., "WHOIS Protocol Specification", RFC 3912, DOI 10.17487/RFC3912, September 2004, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3912>.

[RFC7480] Newton, A., Ellacott, B., and N. Kong, "HTTP Usage in the Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP)", RFC 7480, DOI 10.17487/RFC7480, March 2015, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7480>.

Appendix A. Change History

A.1. Change from 01 to 02

1. Removed all the layer-9 stuff.

A.2. Change from 00 to 01

1. Fixed well-known URI registration, various typos. Improved consistency of terminology.

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Allocation Token Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)
draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token-12

Abstract

This document describes an Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) extension for including an Allocation Token in "query" and "transform" commands. The Allocation Token is used as a credential that authorizes a client to request the allocation of a specific object from the server, using one of the EPP transform commands including create and transfer.

Status of This Memo

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This Internet-Draft will expire on April 7, 2019.

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1. Introduction

This document describes an extension mapping for version 1.0 of the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) [RFC5730]. This mapping, an extension to EPP object mappings like the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731], supports passing an Allocation Token as a credential that authorizes a client to request the allocation of a specific object from the server, using one of the EPP transform commands including create and transfer.

Allocation is when a server assigns the sponsoring client of an object based on the use of an Allocation Token credential. Examples include allocating a registration based on a pre-eligibility Allocation Token, allocating a premium domain name registration based on an auction Allocation Token, allocating a registration based on a founders Allocation Token, and allocating an existing domain name held by the server or by a different sponsoring client based on an Allocation Token passed with a transfer command.

Clients pass an Allocation Token to the server for validation, and the server determines if the supplied Allocation Token is one supported by the server. It is up to server policy which EPP transform commands and which objects require the Allocation Token. The Allocation Token MAY be returned to an authorized client for passing out-of-band to a client that uses it with an EPP transform command.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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.

XML is case sensitive. Unless stated otherwise, XML specifications and examples provided in this document MUST be interpreted in the character case presented in order to develop a conforming implementation.

In examples, "C:" represents lines sent by a protocol client and "S:" represents lines returned by a protocol server. Indentation and white space in the examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not REQUIRED in the protocol.

The XML namespace prefix "allocationToken" is used for the namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0", but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

The "abc123" token value is used as a placeholder value in the examples. The server MUST support token values that follow the Security Considerations (Section 7) section.

The domain object attribute values, including the "2fooBAR" <domain:pw> value, in the examples are provided for illustration purposes only. Refer to [RFC5731] for details on the domain object attributes.

2. Object Attributes

This extension adds additional elements to EPP object mappings like the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731]. Only those new elements are described here.

2.1. Allocation Token

The Allocation Token is a simple XML "token" type. The exact format of the Allocation Token is up to server policy. The server MAY have the Allocation Token for each object to match against the Allocation Token passed by the client to authorize the allocation of the object. The <allocationToken:allocationToken> element is used for all of the supported EPP commands as well as the info response. If the supplied Allocation Token passed to the server does not apply to the object, the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2201.

Authorization information, like what is defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731], is associated with objects to facilitate transfer operations. The authorization information is assigned when an object is created. The Allocation Token and the authorization information are both credentials, but used for different purposes and used in different ways. The Allocation Token is used to facilitate the allocation of an object instead of transferring the sponsorship of the object. The Allocation Token is not managed by the client, but is validated by the server to authorize assigning the initial sponsoring client of the object.

An example <allocationToken:allocationToken> element with value of "abc123":

```
<allocationToken:allocationToken xmlns:allocationToken=
          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0">
  abc123
</allocationToken:allocationToken>
```

3. EPP Command Mapping

A detailed description of the EPP syntax and semantics can be found in the EPP core protocol specification [RFC5730].

3.1. EPP Query Commands

EPP provides three commands to retrieve object information: <check> to determine if an object can be provisioned, <info> to retrieve information associated with an object, and <transfer> to retrieve object transfer status information.

3.1.1. EPP <check> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <check> command of an object mapping like [RFC5731].

This extension allows clients to check the availability of an object with an Allocation Token, as described in Section 2.1. Clients can check if an object can be created using the Allocation Token. The Allocation Token is applied to all object names included in the EPP <check> command.

Example <check> command for the allocation.example domain name using the <allocationToken:allocationToken> extension with the allocation token of 'abc123':

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <check>
C:      <domain:check
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>allocation.example</domain:name>
C:      </domain:check>
C:    </check>
C:    <extension>
C:      <allocationToken:allocationToken
C:        xmlns:allocationToken=
C:          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0">
C:        abc123
C:      </allocationToken:allocationToken>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

If the query was successful, the server replies with a <check> response providing the availability status of the queried object based on the following Allocation Token cases, where the object is otherwise available:

1. If an object requires an Allocation Token and the Allocation Token does apply to the object, then the server MUST return the availability status as available (e.g., "avail" attribute is "1" or "true").
2. If an object requires an Allocation Token and the Allocation Token does not apply to the object, then the server SHOULD return the availability status as unavailable (e.g., "avail" attribute is "0" or "false").
3. If an object does not require an Allocation Token, the server MAY return the availability status as available (e.g., "avail" attribute is "1" or "true").

Example <check> domain response for a <check> command using the <allocationToken:allocationToken> extension:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S: <response>
S:  <result code="1000">
S:   <msg lang="en-US">Command completed successfully</msg>
S:  </result>
S:  <resData>
S:   <domain:chkData
S:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:    <domain:cd>
S:     <domain:name avail="1">allocation.example</domain:name>
S:    </domain:cd>
S:   </domain:chkData>
S:  </resData>
S:  <trID>
S:   <clTRID>ABC-DEF-12345</clTRID>
S:   <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:  </trID>
S: </response>
S:</epp>
```

Example <check> command with the <allocationToken:allocationToken> extension for the allocation.example and allocation2.example domain names. Availability of allocation.example and allocation2.example domain names are based on the Allocation Token 'abc123':

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C: <command>
C:  <check>
C:   <domain:check
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:    <domain:name>allocation.example</domain:name>
C:    <domain:name>allocation2.example</domain:name>
C:   </domain:check>
C:  </check>
C:  <extension>
C:   <allocationToken:allocationToken
C:     xmlns:allocationToken=
C:       "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0">
C:     abc123
C:   </allocationToken:allocationToken>
C:  </extension>
C:  <clTRID>ABC-DEF-12345</clTRID>
C: </command>
C:</epp>
```

Example <check> domain response for multiple domain names in the <check> command using the <allocationToken:allocationToken> extension, where the Allocation Token 'abc123' matches allocation.example but does not match allocation2.example:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S: <response>
S:  <result code="1000">
S:   <msg lang="en-US">Command completed successfully</msg>
S:  </result>
S:  <resData>
S:   <domain:chkData
S:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:    <domain:cd>
S:     <domain:name avail="1">allocation.example</domain:name>
S:    </domain:cd>
S:    <domain:cd>
S:     <domain:name avail="0">allocation2.example</domain:name>
S:     <domain:reason>Allocation Token mismatch</domain:reason>
S:    </domain:cd>
S:   </domain:chkData>
S:  </resData>
S:  <trID>
S:   <clTRID>ABC-DEF-12345</clTRID>
S:   <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:  </trID>
S: </response>
S:</epp>
```

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <check> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.1.2. EPP <info> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <info> command of an object mapping like [RFC5731].

The EPP <info> command allows a client to request information associated with an existing object. Authorized clients MAY retrieve the Allocation Token (Section 2.1) along with the other object information by supplying the <allocationToken:info> element in the command. The <allocationToken:info> element is an empty element that serves as a marker to the server to return the <allocationToken:allocationToken> element in the info response. If the client is not authorized to receive the Allocation Token, the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2201. If the client

is authorized to receive the Allocation Token, but there is no Allocation Token associated with the object, the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2303. The authorization is subject to server policy.

Example <info> command with the allocationToken:info extension for the allocation.example domain name:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <info>
C:    <domain:info
C:      xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0"
C:      xsi:schemaLocation="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0
C:      domain-1.0.xsd">
C:      <domain:name>allocation.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:info>
C:   </info>
C:   <extension>
C:      <allocationToken:info
C:        xmlns:allocationToken=
C:          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0/>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

If the query was successful, the server replies with an <allocationToken:allocationToken> element along with the regular EPP <resData>. The <allocationToken:allocationToken> element is described in Section 2.1.

Example <info> domain response using the <allocationToken:allocationToken> extension:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1000">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>allocation.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:status s="pendingCreate"/>
S:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
S:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:        <domain:crID>ClientY</domain:crID>
S:        <domain:crDate>2012-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:crDate>
S:        <domain:authInfo>
S:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
S:        </domain:authInfo>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <allocationToken:allocationToken
S:        xmlns:allocationToken=
S:          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0">
S:        abc123
S:      </allocationToken:allocationToken>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.1.3. EPP <transfer> Query Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <transfer> query command or <transfer> query response described in [RFC5730].

3.2. EPP Transform Commands

EPP provides five commands to transform objects: <create> to create an instance of an object, <delete> to delete an instance of an object, <renew> to extend the validity period of an object, <transfer> to manage object sponsorship changes, and <update> to change information associated with an object.

3.2.1. EPP <create> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <create> command of an object mapping like [RFC5731].

The EPP <create> command provides a transform operation that allows a client to create an instance of an object. In addition to the EPP command elements described in an object mapping like [RFC5731], the command MUST contain a child <allocationToken:allocationToken> element for the client to be authorized to create and allocate the object. If the Allocation Token does not apply to the object, the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2201.

Example <create> command to create a domain object with an Allocation Token:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>allocation.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <allocationToken:allocationToken
C:        xmlns:allocationToken=
C:          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0">
C:        abc123
C:      </allocationToken:allocationToken>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <create> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.2. EPP <delete> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <delete> command or <delete> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.3. EPP <renew> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <renew> command or <renew> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.4. EPP <transfer> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <transfer> request command of an object mapping like [RFC5731].

The EPP <transfer> request command provides a transform operation that allows a client to request the transfer of an object. In addition to the EPP command elements described in an object mapping like [RFC5731], the command MUST contain a child <allocationToken:allocationToken> element for the client to be authorized to transfer and allocate the object. The authorization associated with the Allocation Token is in addition to and does not replace the authorization mechanism defined for the object's <transfer> request command. If the Allocation Token is invalid or not required for the object, the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2201.

Example <transfer> request command to allocate the domain object with the Allocation Token:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <transfer op="request">
C:      <domain:transfer
C:        xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>example1.tld</domain:name>
C:        <domain:period unit="y">1</domain:period>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:transfer>
C:    </transfer>
C:    <extension>
C:      <allocationToken:allocationToken
C:        xmlns:allocationToken=
C:          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0">
C:        abc123
C:      </allocationToken:allocationToken>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <transfer> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.5. EPP <update> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <update> command or <update> response described in the [RFC5730].

4. Formal Syntax

One schema is presented here that is the EPP Allocation Token Extension schema.

The formal syntax presented here is a complete schema representation of the object mapping suitable for automated validation of EPP XML instances. The BEGIN and END tags are not part of the schema; they are used to note the beginning and ending of the schema for URI registration purposes.

4.1. Allocation Token Extension Schema

```
BEGIN
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:allocationToken="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0"
  targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">
  <annotation>
    <documentation>
      Extensible Provisioning Protocol v1.0
      Allocation Token Extension
    </documentation>
  </annotation>

  <!-- Element used in info command to get allocation token. -->
  <element name="info">
    <complexType>
      <complexContent>
        <restriction base="anyType" />
      </complexContent>
    </complexType>
  </element>

  <!-- Allocation Token used in transform
    commands and info response -->
  <element name="allocationToken"
    type="allocationToken:allocationTokenType" />
  <simpleType name="allocationTokenType">
    <restriction base="token">
      <minLength value="1" />
    </restriction>
  </simpleType>

<!-- End of schema. -->
</schema>
END
```

5. IANA Considerations

5.1. XML Namespace

This document uses URNs to describe XML namespaces and XML schemas conforming to a registry mechanism described in [RFC3688].

Registration request for the allocationToken namespace:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0
Registrant Contact: IESG
XML: None. Namespace URIs do not represent an XML specification.

Registration request for the allocationToken XML schema:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:allocationToken-1.0
Registrant Contact: IESG
XML: See the "Formal Syntax" section of this document.

5.2. EPP Extension Registry

The following registration of the EPP Extension Registry, described in [RFC7451], is requested:

Name of Extension: "Allocation Token Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)"

Document status: Standards Track

Reference: (insert reference to RFC version of this document)

Registrant Name and Email Address: IESG, <iesg@ietf.org>

TLDs: Any

IPR Disclosure: None

Status: Active

Notes: None

6. Implementation Status

Note to RFC Editor: Please remove this section and the reference to RFC 7942 [RFC7942] before publication.

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this

Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in RFC 7942 [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

According to RFC 7942 [RFC7942], "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

6.1. Verisign EPP SDK

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign EPP SDK

Description: The Verisign EPP SDK includes both a full client implementation and a full server stub implementation of draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

URL: https://www.verisign.com/en_US/channel-resources/domain-registry-products/epp-sdks

6.2. Neustar EPP SDK

Organisation: Neustar Inc.

Name: Neustar EPP SDK

Description: The Neustar EPP SDK includes a full client implementation of draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: quoc-anh.np@team.neustar

URL: http://registrytoolkit.neustar

6.3. Neustar gTLD SRS

Organisation: Neustar Inc.

Name: Neustar generic Top Level Domain (gTLD) Shared Registry System (SRS).

Description: The Neustar gTLD SRS implements the server side of draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token for several Top Level Domains.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All server side aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: Proprietary

Contact: quoc-anh.np@team.neustar

6.4. Net::DRI

Organization: Dot and Co

Name: Net::DRI

Description: Net::DRI implements the client-side of draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All client-side aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: netdri@dotandco.com

7. Security Considerations

The mapping described in this document does not provide any security services beyond those described by EPP [RFC5730] and protocol layers used by EPP. The security considerations described in these other specifications apply to this specification as well.

The mapping acts as a conduit for the passing of Allocation Tokens between a client and a server. The definition of the Allocation Token SHOULD be defined outside of this mapping. The following are security considerations in the definition and use of an Allocation Token:

1. An Allocation Token should be considered secret information by the client and SHOULD be protected at rest and MUST be protected in transit.
2. An Allocation Token should be single use, meaning it should be unique per object and per allocation operation.
3. An Allocation Token should have a limited life with some form of expiry in the Allocation Token if generated by a trusted 3rd third party, or with a server-side expiry if generated by the server.
4. An Allocation Token should use a strong random value if it is based on an unsigned code.
5. An Allocation Token should leverage digital signatures to confirm its authenticity if generated by a trusted 3rd party.
6. An Allocation Token that is signed XML should be encoded (e.g., base64 [RFC4648]) to mitigate server validation issues.

8. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the original concept for this draft and the efforts in the initial versions of this draft by Trung Tran and Sharon Wodjenski.

Special suggestions that have been incorporated into this document were provided by Ben Campbell, Scott Hollenbeck, Benjamin Kaduk, Mirja Kuehlewind, Rubens Kuhl, Alexander Mayrhofer, Patrick Mevzek, Eric Rescoria, and Adam Roach.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>.

[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>.

[RFC5730] Hollenbeck, S., "Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)", STD 69, RFC 5730, DOI 10.17487/RFC5730, August 2009, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5730>.

[RFC5731] Hollenbeck, S., "Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) Domain Name Mapping", STD 69, RFC 5731, DOI 10.17487/RFC5731, August 2009, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5731>.

[RFC7942] Sheffer, Y. and A. Farrel, "Improving Awareness of Running Code: The Implementation Status Section", BCP 205, RFC 7942, DOI 10.17487/RFC7942, July 2016, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7942>.

9.2. Informative References

[RFC4648] Josefsson, S., "The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings", RFC 4648, DOI 10.17487/RFC4648, October 2006, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4648>.

[RFC7451] Hollenbeck, S., "Extension Registry for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol", RFC 7451, DOI 10.17487/RFC7451, February 2015, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7451>.

[RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>.

Appendix A. Change History

A.1. Change from 00 to 01

1. Amended XML Namespace section of IANA Considerations, added EPP Extension Registry section.
2. Moved Change History to the back section as an Appendix.

A.2. Change from 01 to 02

1. Ping update.

A.3. Change from 02 to 03

1. Ping update.

A.4. Change from 03 to 04

1. Updated the authors for the draft.

A.5. Change from 04 to REGEXT 00

1. Changed to regext working group draft by changing draft-gould-allocation-token to draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token.

A.6. Change from REGEXT 00 to REGEXT 01

1. Ping update.

A.7. Change from REGEXT 01 to REGEXT 02

1. Added the Implementation Status section.

A.8. Change from REGEXT 02 to REGEXT 03

1. Changed Neustar author to Kal Feher.

A.9. Change from REGEXT 03 to REGEXT 04

1. Added Neustar implementation to the Implementation Status section.

A.10. Change from REGEXT 04 to REGEXT 05

1. Updates based on feedback from Patrick Mevzek, that include:
    1. Remove "or code" from the Abstract section.
    2. Add a missing "to" in "an allocation token TO one of the EPP..." in the Introduction section.
    3. Reword the "The allocation token is known to the server..." sentence in the Introduction section.
    4. Modify the "The allocation token MAY be returned to an authorized client for passing out-of-band to a client that uses it with an EPP transform command" to clarify who the two separate clients are.
    5. Removed an unneeded ":" from the EPP <transfer> Command and EPP <update> Command sections.

A.11. Change from REGEXT 05 to REGEXT 06

1. Fix description of Neustar gTLD SRS based on feedback from Rubens Kuhl.
2. Updates based on feedback from Alexander Mayrhofer, that include:
    1. Making all references to Allocation Token to use the upper case form.
    2. Revise the language of the abstract to include "for including an Allocation Token in query and transform commands. The Allocation Token is used as a credential that authorizes a client to request the allocation of a specific object from the server, using one of the EPP transform commands..."
    3. Replace the title "EPP <transfer> Command" with "EPP <transfer> Query Command" for section 3.1.3.
    4. Revise the second sentence of the Introduction to "The mapping, ..., supports passing an Allocation Token..."
    5. Change "support" to "require" in the Introduction sentence "It is up to server policy which EPP transform commands and which objects support the Allocation Token."
    6. Add the definition of Allocation to the Introduction.
    7. Removed "transform" from "all of the supported EPP transform commands" in the "Allocation Token" section, since the Allocation Token can be used with the "check" command as well.
    8. Remove the word "same" from "The same <allocationToken:allocationToken> element is used for all..." in the "Allocation Token" section.
    9. Change the description of the use of the 2201 error in the "Allocation Token" section, the "EPP <create> Command" section, the "EPP <transfer> Command" section, and the "EPP <update> Command" section.
    10. Revise "<check> to determine if an object is known to the server..." to "<check> to determine if an object can be provisioned..." and remove "detailed" in the description of the <info> in the "EPP Query Commands" section.
    11. Add missing description of the expected <check> response behavior.
    12. Replaced the example reason "Invalid domain-token pair" with "Allocation Token mismatch".
    13. Replace "information on" with "information associated with" in the "EPP <info> Command" section.
    14. Removed the "that identifies the extension namespace", the ", defined in...", the Allocation Token links from the error response sentences, and the "object referencing the <allocationToken:info> element" in the "EPP <info> Command" section.

15. Added "The authorization is subject to server policy." to the "EPP <info> Command" section.
16. Replace "or <transfer> response>" with "or <transfer> query response>" in the EPP <transfer> Query Command" section.
17. Replace "create an object" with "create an instance of an object" in the "EPP <create> Command" section.
18. Revised the sentence to include "the command MUST contain a child <allocationToken:allocationToken> element for the client to be authorized to create and allocate the object" in the "EPP <create> Command" section.
19. Removed the reference to section 2.1 and the namespace identification text in the "EPP <transfer> Command" section.
20. Added "The authorization associated with the Allocation Token is in addition to and does not replace the authorization mechanism defined for the object's <transfer> request command." to the "EPP <transfer> Command" section.
21. Modified the first sentence of the "EPP Extension Registry" section to read "The following registration of the EPP Extension Registry, described in RFC7451, is requested"
22. Removed support with using the Allocation Token with an empty extension of update (e.g., release command), based on the confusion and lack of known applicability.

3. Updates based on feedback from Scott Hollenbeck, that include:

    1. Revised XML schema to included a minimum length of 1 for the allocationTokenType.
    2. Revised the "IANA Considerations" section to include the registration of the XML schema.
    3. Revised the "Security Considerations" section to include considerations for the definition of the Allocation Tokens.

A.12. Change from REGEXT 06 to REGEXT 07

1. Updates based on feedback from Patrick Mevzek:

    1. Updated obsoleted RFC 7942 to RFC 7942.
    2. Moved RFC 7451 to an informational reference.

A.13. Change from REGEXT 07 to REGEXT 08

1. Changed Kal Feher's contact e-mail address.
2. Changed Neustar's Implementation Status contact e-mail address.
3. Added the Net::DRI sub-section to the Implementation Status section.

A.14. Change from REGEXT 08 to REGEXT 09

1. Updates based on the AD review by Adam Roach, that include:
    1. In "Abstract", set "query" and "transform" off in some way (e.g., using quotation marks)
    2. In "Conventions Used in This Document", please update to use the boilerplate from RFC 8174.
    3. Remove "allocationToken-1.0" is used as an abbreviation for "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0".
    4. In "Allocation Token", change "The server MUST have the Allocation Token" to "The server MAY have the Allocation Token".
    5. In "EPP <check> Command", change "This extension allow clients" to "This extension allows clients".
    6. Use domains reserved by RFC 2026 for the examples. The example domain "example.tld" was changed to "allocation.example" and the example domain "example2.tld" was changed to "allocation2.example".
    7. In "EPP <info> Command", change "...the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2303 object referencing the <allocationToken:info> element." to "...the server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2303."
    8. In "EPP <transfer> Query Command", remove "the" before "RFC5730".
    9. In "EPP <transfer> Command", change "If the Allocation Token does not apply to the object..." to "If the Allocation Token is invalid or not required for the object...".
    10. In "XML Namespace", remove the sentence "The following URI assignment is requested of IANA:"
    11. In "Security Considerations", change "An Allocation Token should is" to "An Allocation Token that is". Also informatively cite RFC 4648 for the base64 reference.
2. Change "ietf:params:xml:ns:allocationToken-1.0" to "ietf:params:xml:schema:allocationToken-1.0" for the XML schema IANA registration.

A.15. Change from REGEXT 09 to REGEXT 10

1. Changed "auhorization" to "authorization" in the "EPP <info> Command" section.
2. Added ’If an object does not require an Allocation Token, the server MAY return the availability status as available (e.g., "avail" attribute is "1" or "true").’ to the check response cases, based on feedback by Mirja Kuehlewind.
3. Changed the definition of the <info> element in the XML schema to only allow an empty element, based on IANA’s expert review.

4. Added normative language to the storage and transport of the Allocation Token, in the "Security Considerations" section, based on feedback from Eric Rescoria.
5. Changed "The definition of the Allocation Token is defined outside of this mapping" to "The definition of the Allocation Token SHOULD be defined outside of this mapping", in the "Security Considerations" section, based on feedback from Eric Rescoria.
6. Added the missing "urn:" prefix with the IANA URI registrations.
7. The URL for the BCP 14 was removed based on feedback from Alissa Cooper.
8. Updates based on review by Benjamin Kaduk, that include:

    1. Added the second paragraph to the "Allocation Token" section to describe the difference (motivation) of using the Allocation Token versus the EPP RFC authorization mechanism.
    2. Added a paragraph to the "Conventions Used in This Document" section for the use of the "abc123" token value and the use of domain object "2fooBAR" password value in the examples.
    3. Changed the "A client MUST pass an Allocation Token known to the server to be authorized to use one of the supported EPP transform commands." sentence in the "Introduction" section to "Clients pass an Allocation Token to the server for validation, and the server determines if the supplied Allocation Token is one supported by the server."
    4. Changed the "Indentation and white space in the examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not REQUIRED in the protocol." sentence in the "Conventions Used in This Document" section to "Indentation and white space in the examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not REQUIRED in the protocol."
    5. Changed the "Authorized clients MAY retrieve..." sentence in the "EPP <info> Command" section.
    6. Changed the "If the query was successful..." sentence in the "EPP <info> Command" section.
    7. Added "supplied" to the "If the supplied Allocation Token passed..." sentence in the "Allocation Token" section.
    8. Removed an extra newline in the <annotation> element in the "Allocation Token Extension Schema" section.

A.16. Change from REGEXT 10 to REGEXT 11

1. Removed the old duplicate "Authorized clients MAY retrieve..." sentence from section 3.1.2 "EPP <info> Command".

A.17. Change from REGEXT 11 to REGEXT 12

1. Revised the example <check> domain response to first include the positive case for allocation.example, and to second include the negative case for allocation2.example, based on feedback from Ben Campbell. The caption was revised for the example to include the text ", where the Allocation Token 'abc123' matches allocation.example but does not match allocation2.example".

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January 4, 2019

Change Poll Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) draft-ietf-regext-change-poll-12

Abstract

This document describes an Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) extension for notifying clients of operations on client-sponsored objects that were not initiated by the client through EPP. These operations may include contractual or policy requirements including but not limited to regular batch processes, customer support actions, Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP) or Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS) actions, court-directed actions, and bulk updates based on customer requests. Since the client is not directly involved or knowledgable of these operations, the extension is used along with an EPP object mapping to provide the resulting state of the post-operation object, and optionally a pre-operation object, with the operation meta-data of what, when, who, and why.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on July 8, 2019.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document describes an extension mapping for version 1.0 of the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) [RFC5730]. This mapping, an extension to EPP object mappings like the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731], is used to notify clients of operations they are not directly involved in, on objects that the client sponsors. It is up to server policy to determine what transform operations and clients to notify. Using this extension, clients can more easily keep their systems in-sync with the objects stored in the server. When a change occurs that a client needs to be notified of, a poll message can be inserted by the server for consumption by the client using the EPP <poll> command and response defined in [RFC5730]. The extension supports including a "before" operation poll message and an "after" operation poll message. The extension only extends the EPP <poll> response in [RFC5730] and does not extend the EPP <poll> command. Please refer to [RFC5730] for information and examples of the EPP <poll> command.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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.

XML is case sensitive. Unless stated otherwise, XML specifications and examples provided in this document MUST be interpreted in the

character case presented in order to develop a conforming implementation.

In examples, "C:" represents lines sent by a protocol client and "S:" represents lines returned by a protocol server. Indentation and white space in examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not a REQUIRED feature of this protocol.

The XML namespace prefix "changePoll" is used for the namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0", but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

2. Object Attributes

This extension adds additional elements to EPP object mappings like the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731]. Only those new elements are described here.

2.1. Operation

An operation consists of any transform operation that impacts objects that the client sponsers and should be notified of. The <changePoll:operation> element defines the operation. The OPTIONAL "op" attribute is an identifier, represented in the 7-bit US-ASCII character set defined in [RFC0020], that is used to define a sub-operation or the name of a "custom" operation. The enumerated list of <changePoll:operation> values is:

"create": Create operation as defined in [RFC5730].
"delete": Delete operation as defined in [RFC5730]. If the delete operation results in an immediate purge of the object, then the "op" attribute MUST be set to "purge".
"renew": Renew operation as defined in [RFC5730].
"transfer": Transfer operation as defined in [RFC5730] that MUST set the "op" attribute with one of the possible transfer type values that include "request", "approve", "cancel", or "reject".
"update": Update operation as defined in [RFC5730].
"restore": Restore operation as defined in [RFC3915] that MUST set the "op" attribute with one of the possible restore type values that include "request" or "report".
"autoRenew": Auto renew operation executed by the server.
"autoDelete": Auto delete operation executed by the server. If the "autoDelete" operation results in an immediate purge of the object, then the "op" attribute MUST be set to "purge".
"autoPurge": Auto purge operation executed by the server when removing the object after it had the "pendingDelete" status.

"custom": Custom operation that MUST set the "op" attribute with the custom operation name. The custom operations supported is up to server policy.

2.2. State

The state attribute reflects the state of the object "before" or "after" the operation. The state is defined using the OPTIONAL "state" attribute of the <changePoll:changeData> element, with the possible values "before" or "after" and with a default value of "after". The server MAY support both the "before" state and the "after" state of the operation, by using one poll message for the "before" state and one poll message for the "after" state. The "before" state poll message MUST be inserted into the message queue prior to the "after" state poll message.

For operations in Section 2.1 that don't have an "after" state, the server MUST use the "before" state poll message. For example, for the "delete" operation with the "op" attribute set to "purge", or the "autoPurge" operation, the server includes the state of the object prior to being purged in the "before" state poll message.

For operations in Section 2.1 that don't have a "before" state, the server MUST use the "after" state poll message. For example, for the "create" operation, the server includes the state of the object after creation in the "after" state poll message.

2.3. Who

The <changePoll:who> element defines who executed the operation for audit purposes. It is a freeform value that is strictly meant for audit purposes and not meant to drive client-side logic. The scheme used for the possible set of <changePoll:who> element values is up to server policy. The server MAY identify the <changePoll:who> element value based on:

"Identifier": Unique user identifier of the user that executed the operation. An example is "ClientX".
"Name": Name of the user that executed the operation. An example is "John Doe".
"Role": Role of the user that executed operation. An example is "CSR" for a Customer Support Representative or "Batch" for a server batch.

2.4. Dates and Times

Date and time attribute values MUST be represented in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) using the Gregorian calendar. The extended date-time form using upper case "T" and "Z" characters defined in [W3C.REC-xmlschema-2-20041028] MUST be used to represent date-time values, as XML Schema does not support truncated date-time forms or lower case "T" and "Z" characters.

3. EPP Command Mapping

A detailed description of the EPP syntax and semantics can be found in the EPP core protocol specification [RFC5730].

3.1. EPP Query Commands

EPP provides three commands to retrieve object information: <check> to determine if an object is known to the server, <info> to retrieve detailed information associated with an object, and <transfer> to retrieve object transfer status information.

3.1.1. EPP <check> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <check> command or <check> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.1.2. EPP <info> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <info> command described in the [RFC5730].

This extension adds operation detail of EPP object mapping operations Section 2.1 to an EPP poll response, as described in [RFC5730]. The extension is an extension of the EPP object mapping info response. Any transform operation to an object defined in an EPP object mapping by a client other than the sponsoring client MAY result in extending the <info> response of the object for inserting an EPP poll message with the operation detail. The sponsoring client will then receive the state of the object with operation detail like what, who, when, and why the object was changed. The <changePoll:changeData> element contains the operation detail along with an indication of whether the object reflects the state before or after the operation as defined in Section 2.2. The <changePoll:changeData> element includes the operation detail with the following child elements:

<changePoll:operation>: Transform operation executed on the object as defined in Section 2.1.
<changePoll:date>: Date and time when the operation was executed.

<changePoll:svTRID>: Server transaction identifier of the operation.
<changePoll:who>: Who executed the operation as defined in Section 2.3.
<changePoll:caseId>: OPTIONAL case identifer associated with the operation. The required "type" attribute defines the type of case. The OPTIONAL "name" attribute is an identifier, represented in the 7-bit US-ASCII character set defined in [RFC0020], that is used to define the name of the "custom" case type. The enumerated list of case types is:

udrp: a Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP) case.
urs: a Uniform Rapid Suspension (URS) case.
custom: A custom case that is defined using the "name" attribute.

<changePoll:reason>: OPTIONAL reason for executing the operation. If present, this element contains the server-specific text to help explain the reason the operation was executed. This text MUST be represented in the response language previously negotiated with the client; an OPTIONAL "lang" attribute MAY be present to identify the language if the negotiated value is something other than the default value of "en" (English).

Example poll <info> response with the <changePoll:changeData> extension for a URS lock transaction on the domain.example domain name, with the "before" state. The "before" state is reflected in the <resData> block:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:      <result code="1301">
S:         <msg lang="en-US">
S:       Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:      </result>
S:      <msgQ id="201" count="1">
S:         <qDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</qDate>
S:         <msg>Registry initiated update of domain.</msg>
S:      </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:status s="ok"/>
S:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
S:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:        <domain:crID>ClientY</domain:crID>
S:        <domain:crDate>2012-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:crDate>
S:        <domain:exDate>2014-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <changePoll:changeData
S:        xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0"
S:        state="before">
S:        <changePoll:operation>update</changePoll:operation>
S:        <changePoll:date>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</changePoll:date>
S:        <changePoll:svTRID>12345-XYZ</changePoll:svTRID>
S:        <changePoll:who>URS Admin</changePoll:who>
S:        <changePoll:caseId type="urs">urs123</changePoll:caseId>
S:        <changePoll:reason>URS Lock</changePoll:reason>
S:      </changePoll:changeData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:   </response>
S:</epp>
```

Example poll <info> response with the <changePoll:changeData> extension for a URS lock transaction on the domain.example domain name, with the "after" state. The "after" state is reflected in the

<resData> block:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:      <result code="1301">
S:         <msg lang="en-US">
S:       Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:      </result>
S:      <msgQ id="202" count="1">
S:         <qDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</qDate>
S:         <msg>Registry initiated update of domain.</msg>
S:      </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:status s="serverUpdateProhibited"/>
S:        <domain:status s="serverDeleteProhibited"/>
S:        <domain:status s="serverTransferProhibited"/>
S:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
S:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:        <domain:crID>ClientY</domain:crID>
S:        <domain:crDate>2012-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:crDate>
S:        <domain:upID>ClientZ</domain:upID>
S:        <domain:upDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</domain:upDate>
S:        <domain:exDate>2014-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <changePoll:changeData
S:        xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0"
S:        state="after">
S:        <changePoll:operation>update</changePoll:operation>
S:        <changePoll:date>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</changePoll:date>
S:        <changePoll:svTRID>12345-XYZ</changePoll:svTRID>
S:        <changePoll:who>URS Admin</changePoll:who>
S:        <changePoll:caseId type="urs">urs123</changePoll:caseId>
S:        <changePoll:reason>URS Lock</changePoll:reason>
S:      </changePoll:changeData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:   </response>
S:</epp>
```

Example poll <info> response with the <changePoll:changeData> extension for a custom "sync" operation on the domain.example domain name, with the default "after" state. The "after" state is reflected in the <resData> block:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:      <result code="1301">
S:         <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:      </result>
S:      <msgQ id="201" count="1">
S:         <qDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</qDate>
S:    <msg>Registry initiated Sync of Domain Expiration Date</msg>
S:      </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:status s="ok"/>
S:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
S:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:        <domain:crID>ClientY</domain:crID>
S:        <domain:crDate>2012-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:crDate>
S:        <domain:upID>ClientZ</domain:upID>
S:        <domain:upDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</domain:upDate>
S:        <domain:exDate>2014-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <changePoll:changeData
S:        xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0">
S:        <changePoll:operation op="sync">custom
S:        </changePoll:operation>
S:        <changePoll:date>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</changePoll:date>
S:        <changePoll:svTRID>12345-XYZ</changePoll:svTRID>
S:        <changePoll:who>CSR</changePoll:who>
S:        <changePoll:reason lang="en">Customer sync request
S:        </changePoll:reason>
S:      </changePoll:changeData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:   </response>
S:</epp>
```

Example poll <info> response with the <changePoll:changeData> extension for a "delete" operation on the domain.example domain name that is immediately purged, with the "before" state. The "before" state is reflected in the <resData> block:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1301">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <msgQ id="200" count="1">
S:      <qDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</qDate>
S:      <msg>Registry initiated delete of
S:         domain resulting in immediate purge.</msg>
S:    </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:        xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <changePoll:changeData
S:        xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0"
S:        state="before">
S:        <changePoll:operation op="purge">delete
S:        </changePoll:operation>
S:        <changePoll:date>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z
S:        </changePoll:date>
S:        <changePoll:svTRID>12345-XYZ
S:        </changePoll:svTRID>
S:        <changePoll:who>ClientZ
S:        </changePoll:who>
S:        <changePoll:reason>Court order
S:        </changePoll:reason>
S:      </changePoll:changeData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

Example poll <info> response with the <changePoll:changeData> extension for an "autoPurge" operation on the domain.example domain name that previously had the "pendingDelete" status, with the "before" state. The "before" state is reflected in the <resData> block:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1301">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue
S:      </msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <msgQ id="200" count="1">
S:      <qDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</qDate>
S:      <msg>Registry purged domain with pendingDelete status.
S:      </msg>
S:    </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:        xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <changePoll:changeData
S:        xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0"
S:        state="before">
S:        <changePoll:operation>autoPurge
S:        </changePoll:operation>
S:        <changePoll:date>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z
S:        </changePoll:date>
S:        <changePoll:svTRID>12345-XYZ
S:        </changePoll:svTRID>
S:        <changePoll:who>Batch
S:        </changePoll:who>
S:        <changePoll:reason>Past pendingDelete 5 day period
S:        </changePoll:reason>
S:      </changePoll:changeData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

Example poll <info> response with the <changePoll:changeData> extension for an "update" operation on the ns1.domain.example host, with the default "after" state. The "after" state is reflected in the <resData> block:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:      <result code="1301">
S:         <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:      </result>
S:      <msgQ id="201" count="1">
S:         <qDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</qDate>
S:         <msg>Registry initiated update of host.</msg>
S:      </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <host:infData
S:       xmlns:host="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:host-1.0">
S:        <host:name>ns1.domain.example</host:name>
S:        <host:roid>NS1_EXAMPLE1-REP</host:roid>
S:        <host:status s="linked"/>
S:        <host:status s="serverUpdateProhibited"/>
S:        <host:status s="serverDeleteProhibited"/>
S:        <host:addr ip="v4">192.0.2.2</host:addr>
S:        <host:addr ip="v6">2001:db8:0:0:1:0:0:1</host:addr>
S:        <host:clID>ClientX</host:clID>
S:        <host:crID>ClientY</host:crID>
S:        <host:crDate>2012-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</host:crDate>
S:        <host:upID>ClientY</host:upID>
S:        <host:upDate>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</host:upDate>
S:      </host:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <changePoll:changeData
S:        xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0">
S:        <changePoll:operation>update</changePoll:operation>
S:        <changePoll:date>2013-10-22T14:25:57.0Z</changePoll:date>
S:        <changePoll:svTRID>12345-XYZ</changePoll:svTRID>
S:        <changePoll:who>ClientZ</changePoll:who>
S:        <changePoll:reason>Host Lock</changePoll:reason>
S:      </changePoll:changeData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:   </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.1.3. EPP <transfer> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <transfer> query command or <transfer> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2. EPP Transform Commands

EPP provides five commands to transform objects: <create> to create an instance of an object, <delete> to delete an instance of an object, <renew> to extend the validity period of an object, <transfer> to manage object sponsorship changes, and <update> to change information associated with an object.

3.2.1. EPP <create> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <create> command or <create> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.2. EPP <delete> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <delete> command or <delete> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.3. EPP <renew> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <renew> command or <renew> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.4. EPP <transfer> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <transfer> command or <transfer> response described in the [RFC5730].

3.2.5. EPP <update> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <update> command or <update> response described in the [RFC5730].

4. Formal Syntax

One schema is presented here that is the EPP Change Poll Extension schema.

The formal syntax presented here is a complete schema representation of the object mapping suitable for automated validation of EPP XML instances. The BEGIN and END tags are not part of the schema; they are used to note the beginning and ending of the schema for URI registration purposes.

4.1. Change Poll Extension Schema

```
BEGIN
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 <schema targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0"
         xmlns:eppcom="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"
         xmlns:epp="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"
         xmlns:changePoll="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0"
         xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
         elementFormDefault="qualified">

  <!--
  Import common element types.
  -->
  <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"/>
  <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"/>


   <annotation>
     <documentation>
       Extensible Provisioning Protocol v1.0
       Change Poll Mapping Schema.
     </documentation>
   </annotation>

   <!--
    Change element.
   -->
   <element name="changeData" type="changePoll:changeDataType"/>

   <!--
    Attributes associated with the change.
   -->
   <complexType name="changeDataType">
     <sequence>
       <element name="operation" type="changePoll:operationType"/>
       <element name="date" type="dateTime"/>
       <element name="svTRID" type="epp:trIDStringType"/>
       <element name="who" type="changePoll:whoType"/>
       <element name="caseId" type="changePoll:caseIdType"
         minOccurs="0"/>
       <element name="reason" type="eppcom:reasonType"
         minOccurs="0"/>
     </sequence>
    <attribute name="state" type="changePoll:stateType"
      default="after"/>
   </complexType>
```

```
      <!--
       Enumerated list of operations, with extensibility via "custom".
      -->
      <simpleType name="operationEnum">
        <restriction base="token">
          <enumeration value="create"/>
          <enumeration value="delete"/>
          <enumeration value="renew"/>
          <enumeration value="transfer"/>
          <enumeration value="update"/>
          <enumeration value="restore"/>
          <enumeration value="autoRenew"/>
          <enumeration value="autoDelete"/>
          <enumeration value="autoPurge"/>
          <enumeration value="custom"/>
        </restriction>
      </simpleType>

      <!--
       Enumerated of state of the object in the poll message.
      -->
      <simpleType name="stateType">
        <restriction base="token">
          <enumeration value="before"/>
          <enumeration value="after"/>
        </restriction>
      </simpleType>

      <!--
       Transform operation type
      -->
     <complexType name="operationType">
       <simpleContent>
         <extension base="changePoll:operationEnum">
           <attribute name="op" type="token"/>
         </extension>
       </simpleContent>
     </complexType>

      <!--
       Case identifier type
      -->
     <complexType name="caseIdType">
       <simpleContent>
         <extension base="token">
           <attribute name="type" type="changePoll:caseTypeEnum"
             use="required"/>
           <attribute name="name" type="token"
```

```
            use="optional"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!--
     Enumerated list of case identifier types
    -->
    <simpleType name="caseTypeEnum">
      <restriction base="token">
        <enumeration value="udrp"/>
        <enumeration value="urs"/>
        <enumeration value="custom"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <!--
     Who type
    -->
    <simpleType name="whoType">
      <restriction base="normalizedString">
        <minLength value="1"/>
        <maxLength value="255"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

   <!--
   End of schema.
   -->
   </schema>
  END
```

5. IANA Considerations

5.1. XML Namespace

This document uses URNs to describe XML namespaces and XML schemas conforming to a registry mechanism described in [RFC3688]. The following URI assignment is requested of IANA:

Registration request for the changePoll namespace:

- URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0
- Registrant Contact: IESG
- XML: None. Namespace URIs do not represent an XML specification.

Registration request for the changePoll XML schema:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0
Registrant Contact: IESG
XML: See the "Formal Syntax" section of this document.

5.2. EPP Extension Registry

The EPP extension described in this document should be registered by the IANA in the EPP Extension Registry described in [RFC7451]. The details of the registration are as follows:

Name of Extension: "Change Poll Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)"

Document status: Standards Track

Reference: (insert reference to RFC version of this document)

Registrant Name and Email Address: IESG, <iesg@ietf.org>

TLDs: Any

IPR Disclosure: None

Status: Active

Notes: None

6. Implementation Status

Note to RFC Editor: Please remove this section and the reference to RFC 7942 [RFC7942] before publication.

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in RFC 7942 [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

According to RFC 7942 [RFC7942], "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable

experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

6.1. Verisign EPP SDK

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign EPP SDK

Description: The Verisign EPP SDK includes both a full client implementation and a full server stub implementation of draft-ietf-regext-change-poll.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

URL: https://www.verisign.com/en_US/channel-resources/domain-registry-products/epp-sdks

6.2. Verisign Consolidated Top Level Domain (CTLD) SRS

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign Consolidated Top Level Domain (CTLD) Shared Registry System (SRS)

Description: The Verisign Consolidated Top Level Domain (CTLD) Shared Registry System (SRS) implements the server-side of draft-ietf-regext-change-poll for a variety of Top Level Domains (TLD's).

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: The "after" state poll message for an "update" transform operation of a domain name due to server policy.

Licensing: Proprietary

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

6.3. Verisign .COM / .NET SRS

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign .COM / .NET Shared Registry System (SRS)

Description: The Verisign Shared Registry System (SRS) for .COM and .NET implements the server-side of draft-ietf-regext-change-poll.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: The "after" state poll message for an "update" transform operation of a domain name due to server policy.

Licensing: Proprietary

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

6.4. Neustar EPP SDK

Organisation: Neustar Inc.

Name: Neustar EPP SDK

Description: The Neustar EPP SDK includes a full client implementation of draft-ietf-regext-change-poll.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All client side aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: quoc-anh.np@team.neustar

7. Security Considerations

The mapping extensions described in this document do not provide any security services beyond those described by EPP [RFC5730] and protocol layers used by EPP. The security considerations described in these other specifications apply to this specification as well.

8. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the original concept for this draft and the efforts in the initial versions of this draft by Trung Tran and Sharon Wodjenski.

Special suggestions that have been incorporated into this document were provided by Scott Hollenbeck, Michael Holloway, and Patrick Mevzek.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

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9.2. Informative References

[RFC7451] Hollenbeck, S., "Extension Registry for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol", RFC 7451, DOI 10.17487/RFC7451, February 2015, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7451>.

[RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>.

Appendix A. Change History

A.1. Change from 00 to 01

1. Added an optional caseId element that defines the case identifier from UDRP, URS, or custom case, based on feedback from Michael Holloway.

A.2. Change from 01 to 02

1. Amended XML Namespace section of IANA Considerations, added EPP Extension Registry section.
2. Moved Change History to the back section as an Appendix.

A.3. Change from 02 to 03

1. Fixed "before" state example to use the "before" state value based on feedback from Patrick Mevzek.

A.4. Change from 03 to 04

1. Updated the authors for the draft.

A.5. Change from 04 to 05

1. Ping update.

A.6. Change from 05 to REGEXT 00

1. Changed to regext working group draft by changing draft-gould-change-poll to draft-ietf-regext-change-poll.

A.7. Change from REGEXT 00 to REGEXT 01

1. Ping update.

A.8. Change from REGEXT 01 to REGEXT 02

1. Added the Implementation Status section.

A.9. Change from REGEXT 02 to REGEXT 03

1. Changed Neustar author to Kal Feher.

A.10. Change from REGEXT 03 to REGEXT 04

1. Added Neustar implementation to the Implementation Status section.

A.11. Change from REGEXT 04 to REGEXT 05

1. Updates based on feedback from Patrick Mevzek, that include:

    1. Added a missing comma to "Using this extension, clients" in the Introduction section.
    2. Modified the description of the "transfer", "restore", and "custom" operations to include "MUST set the "op" attribute" language.
    3. Rephrased the first sentence of the Who section.
    4. Added references to the <changePoll:who> element in the Who section.
    5. Revise the sentence that describes how the extension extends the info response in the EPP <info> Command section.
    6. Refer to EPP Object Mapping as EPP object mapping throughout the document.
    7. Add a Dates and Times section to the Object Attributes section.

A.12. Change from REGEXT 05 to REGEXT 06

1. Added the "State" sub-section to the "Object Attributes" section to describe the expected behavior for the "before" and "after" states, based on feedback from Patrick Mevzek.
2. Added a colon suffix to each hangText entry to provide better separation.

A.13. Change from REGEXT 06 to REGEXT 07

1. Updates based on feedback from Scott Hollenbeck, that include:

    1. Changed MAY to may in the Abstract.
    2. Revised the "IANA Considerations" section to include the registration of the XML schema.

3. Revised the description of the <changePoll:caseId> "name" attribute and the "changePoll:operation> "op" attribute as containing 7-bit US-ASCII identifiers for the case type or the operation type, respectively.

A.14. Change from REGEXT 07 to REGEXT 08

1. Updated obsoleted RFC 6982 to RFC 7942.
2. Moved RFC 7451 to an informational reference based on a check done by the Idnits Tool.
3. Changed Kal Feher's contact e-mail address.
4. Changed Neustar's Implementation Status contact e-mail address.

A.15. Change from REGEXT 08 to REGEXT 09

1. Fixed Section 1.1 (Conventions) to contain the updated language (e.g. "NOT RECOMMENDED", RFC 8174, BCP 14), based on feedback from the Document Shepherd.

A.16. Change from REGEXT 09 to REGEXT 10

1. Updates based on the AD review by Adam Roach, that include:

    1. Fix the "purge" and "autoPurge" examples to use the normative "before" state instead of the default "after" state.
    2. Added the sentences "The extension only extends the EPP <poll> response in [RFC5730] and does not extend the EPP <poll> command. Please refer to [RFC5730] for information and examples of the EPP <poll> command." in the "Introduction" to clarify what is extended and reference [RFC5730] for the EPP <poll> command.
    3. Added missing hyphens to "client-sponsored" and "court-directed".
    4. Removed "changePoll-1.0" is used as an abbreviation for "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:changePoll-1.0" and replaced the paragraph based on what was done in draft-ietf-regext-allocation-token.
    5. Changed normative "SHOULD" to non-normative "should" in "An operation consists of any transform operation that impacts objects that the client sponsers and should be notified of."
    6. Added normative reference to [RFC0020] to define "7-bit US-ASCII".
    7. Added the sentence "The custom operations supported is up to server policy." to the description of the "custom" operation.

8. Broke up the "This extension adds operation detail..." sentence into two seperate sentences to address the "does" and the "is" seperately.
9. Removed the commas from "Any transform operation to an object..." sentence.
10. Changed to use an IPv6 address from the documentation-only prefix "2001:DB8::/32" in RFC 3849. The IPv6 address 2001:db8:0:0:1:0:0:1 was used.

A.17. Change from REGEXT 10 to REGEXT 11

1. Updates based on the review by Benjamin Kaduk, that include:

    1. Change references of "The enumerated list ... include:" to "The enumerated list ... is:".
    2. In section 2.2, explicitly state what the message is inserted into, with the change of "... MUST be inserted prior to ..." to "... MUST be inserted into the message queue prior to ...".

A.18. Change from REGEXT 11 to REGEXT 12

1. Added clarification for the <changePoll:who> element based on the feedback from Benjamin Kaduk.

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Registry Fee Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) draft-ietf-regext-epp-fees-20

Abstract

Given the expansion of the DNS namespace, and the proliferation of novel business models, it is desirable to provide a method for Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) clients to query EPP servers for the fees and credits and provide expected fees and credits for certain commands and objects. This document describes an EPP extension mapping for registry fees.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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1. Introduction

Historically, domain name registries have applied a simple fee structure for billable transactions, namely a basic unit price applied to domain <create>, <renew>, <transfer> and RGP [RFC3915] restore commands. Given the relatively small number of EPP servers to which EPP clients have been required to connect, it has generally been the case that client operators have been able to obtain details of these fees out-of-band by contacting the server operators.

Given the expansion of the DNS namespace, and the proliferation of novel business models, it is desirable to provide a method for EPP clients to query EPP servers for the fees and credits associated with certain commands and specific objects.

This document describes an extension mapping for version 1.0 of the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) [RFC5730]. This EPP mapping provides a mechanism by which EPP clients may query the fees and credits associated with various billable transactions, and obtain their current account balance.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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.

XML is case sensitive. Unless stated otherwise, XML specifications and examples provided in this document MUST be interpreted in the character case presented in order to develop a conforming implementation.

"fee" is used as an abbreviation for "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0". The XML namespace prefix "fee" is used, but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

In examples, "C:" represents lines sent by a protocol client and "S:" represents lines returned by a protocol server. Indentation and white space in examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not a required feature of this protocol.

2. Migrating to Newer Versions of This Extension

Servers which implement this extension SHOULD provide a way for clients to progressively update their implementations when a new version of the extension is deployed.

Servers SHOULD (for a temporary migration period) provide support for older versions of the extension in parallel to the newest version, and allow clients to select their preferred version via the <svcExtension> element of the <login> command.

If a client requests multiple versions of the extension at login, then, when preparing responses to commands which do not include extension elements, the server SHOULD only include extension elements in the namespace of the newest version of the extension requested by the client.

When preparing responses to commands which do include extension elements, the server SHOULD only include extension elements for the extension versions present in the command.

3. Extension Elements

3.1. Client Commands

The <fee:command> element is used in the EPP <check> command to determine the fee that is applicable to the given command.

The use of the <fee:command> keys off the use of the "name" attribute to define which transform fees the client is requesting information about. Here is the list of possible values for the "name" attribute:

- "create" indicating a <create> command as defined in [RFC5730];
- "delete" indicating a <delete> command as defined in [RFC5730];
- "renew" indicating a <renew> command as defined in [RFC5730];
- "update" indicating a <update> command as defined in [RFC5730];
- "transfer" indicating a <transfer> command as defined in [RFC5730];
- If the server supports the Registry Grace Period Mapping [RFC3915], then the server MUST also support the "restore" value as defined in [RFC3915];
- "custom" indicating a custom command that MUST set the "customName" attribute with custom command name. The possible set of custom command name values is up to server policy.

The <fee:command> element MAY have an OPTIONAL "phase" attribute specifying a launch phase as described in [RFC8334]. It may also contain an OPTIONAL "subphase" attribute identifying the custom or sub-phase as described in [RFC8334].

3.2. Currency Codes

The <fee:currency> element is used to indicate which currency fees are charged in. This value of this element MUST be a three-character currency code from [ISO4217:2015].

Note that ISO 4217:2015 provides the special "XXX" code, which MAY be used if the server uses a non-currency based system for assessing fees, such as a system of credits.

The use of <fee:currency> elements in client commands is OPTIONAL: if a <fee:currency> element is not present in a command, the server MUST determine the currency based on the server default currency or based on the client's account settings which are agreed to by the client and server via an out-of-band channel. However, the <fee:currency> element MUST be present in responses.

Servers SHOULD NOT perform a currency conversion if a client uses an incorrect currency code. Servers SHOULD return a 2004 "Parameter value range" error instead.

3.3. Validity Periods

When querying for fee information using the <check> command, the <fee:period> element is used to indicate the period measured in years or months, with the appropriate units specified using the "unit"

attribute to be added to the registration period of objects by the <create>, <renew> and <transfer> commands. This element is derived from the <domain:period> element described in [RFC5731].

The <fee:period> element is OPTIONAL in <check> commands, if omitted, the server MUST determine the fee(s) using the server default period. The <fee:period> element MUST be present in <check> responses.

3.4. Fees and Credits

Servers which implement this extension will include elements in responses which provide information about the fees and/or credits associated with a given billable transaction. A fee will result in subtracting from the Account Balance (described in Section 3.5) and a credit will result in adding to the Account Balance (described in Section 3.5).

The <fee:fee> and <fee:credit> elements are used to provide this information. The presence of a <fee:fee> element in a response indicates a debit against the client's account balance; a <fee:credit> element indicates a credit. A <fee:fee> element MUST have a zero or greater (non-negative) value. A <fee:credit> element MUST have a negative value.

A server MAY respond with multiple <fee:fee> and <fee:credit> elements in the same response. In such cases, the net fee or credit applicable to the transaction is the arithmetic sum of the values of each of the <fee:fee> and/or <fee:credit> elements. This amount applies to the total additional validity period applied to the object (where applicable).

The following attributes are defined for the <fee:fee> element. These are described in detail below:

description: an OPTIONAL attribute which provides a human-readable description of the fee. Servers should provide documentation on the possible values of this attribute, and their meanings. An OPTIONAL "lang" attribute MAY be present, per the language structure in [RFC5646], to identify the language of the returned text and has a default value of "en" (English). If the "description" attribute is not present, the "lang" attribute can be ignored.

refundable: an OPTIONAL boolean attribute indicating whether the fee is refundable if the object is deleted.

grace-period: an OPTIONAL attribute which provides the time period during which the fee is refundable.

applied: an OPTIONAL attribute indicating when the fee will be deducted from the client's account.

The <fee:credit> element can take a "description" attribute as described above. An OPTIONAL "lang" attribute MAY be present to identify the language of the returned text and has a default value of "en" (English).

3.4.1. Refunds

<fee:fee> elements MAY have an OPTIONAL "refundable" attribute which takes a boolean value. Fees may be refunded under certain circumstances, such as when a domain application is rejected (as described in [RFC8334]) or when an object is deleted during the relevant Grace Period (see below).

If the "refundable" attribute is omitted, then clients SHOULD NOT make any assumption about the refundability of the fee.

3.4.2. Grace Periods

[RFC3915] describes a system of "grace periods", which are time periods following a billable transaction during which, if an object is deleted, the client receives a refund.

The "grace-period" attribute MAY be used to indicate the relevant grace period for a fee. If a server implements the Registry Grace Period extension [RFC3915], it MUST specify the grace period for all relevant transactions.

If the "grace-period" attribute is omitted, then clients SHOULD NOT make any assumption about the grace period of the fee.

3.4.3. Correlation between Refundability and Grace Periods

If a <fee:fee> element has a "grace-period" attribute then it MUST also be refundable and the "refundable" attribute MUST be true. If the "refundable" attribute of a <fee:fee> element is false then it MUST NOT have a "grace-period" attribute.

3.4.4. Applicability

Fees may be applied immediately upon receipt of a command from a client, or may only be applied once an out-of-band process (such as the processing of applications at the end of a launch phase) has taken place.

The "applied" attribute of the <fee:fee> element allows servers to indicate whether a fee will be applied immediately, or whether it will be applied at some point in the future. This attribute takes two possible values: "immediate" or "delayed".

3.5. Account Balance

The <fee:balance> element is an OPTIONAL element which MAY be included in server responses to transform commands. If present, it can be used by the client to determine the remaining credit at the server.

Whether or not the <fee:balance> is included in responses is a matter of server policy. However, if a server chooses to offer support for this element, it MUST be included in responses to all "transform" or billable commands (e.g. <create>, <renew>, <update>, <delete>, <transfer op="request">).

The value of the <fee:balance> MAY be negative. A negative balance indicates that the server has extended a line of credit to the client (see below).

If a server includes a <fee:balance> element in response to transform commands, the value of the element MUST reflect the client's account balance after any fees or credits associated with that command have been applied. If the "applied" attribute of the <fee:fee> element is "delayed", then the <fee:balance> MUST reflect the client's account balance without any fees or credits associated with that command.

3.6. Credit Limit

As described above, if a server returns a response containing a <fee:balance> with a negative value, then the server has extended a line of credit to the client. A server MAY also include a <fee:creditLimit> element in responses that indicates the maximum credit available to a client. A server MAY reject certain transactions if the absolute value of the <fee:balance> is equal to or exceeds the value of the <fee:creditLimit> element.

Whether or not the <fee:creditLimit> is included in responses is a matter of server policy. However, if a server chooses to offer support for this element, it MUST be included in responses to all "transform" commands (e.g. <create>, <renew>, <update>, <delete>, <transfer op="request">).

3.7. Classification of Objects

Objects may be assigned to a particular class, category, or tier, each of which has a particular fee or set of fees associated with it. The <fee:class> element, which MAY appear in <check> and transform responses, is used to indicate the classification of an object.

If a server makes use of this element, it should provide clients with a list of all the values that the element may take via an out-of-band channel. Servers MUST NOT use values which do not appear on this list.

Servers that make use of this element MUST use a <fee:class> element with the value "standard" for all objects that are subject to the standard or default fee.

3.8. Phase and Subphase Attributes

The <fee:command> element has two attributes, phase and subphase, that provide additional information related to a specific launch phase as described in [RFC8334]. These attributes are used as filters that should refine the server processing.

If the client <fee:command> contains a server supported combination of phase/subphase the server MUST return fee data (including the phase/subphase attribute(s)) for the specific combination.

If the client <fee:command> contains no phase/subphase attributes and the server has only one active phase/subphase combination the server MUST return data (including the phase/subphase attribute(s)) of the currently active phase/subphase.

If the client <fee:command> contains no phase/subphase attributes and the server has more than one active phase/subphase combination the server MUST respond with a 2003 "Required parameter missing" error.

If the client <fee:command> contains no phase/subphase attributes and the server is currently in a "quiet period" (e.g. not accepting registrations or applications) the server MUST return data consistent with the default general availability phase (e.g. "open" or "claims") including the appropriate phase/subphase attribute(s).

If the client <fee:command> contains a phase attribute with no subphase and the server has only one active subphase (or no subphase) of this phase, the server MUST return data (including the phase/subphase attribute(s)) of the provided phase and currently active subphase.

If the client <fee:command> contains a phase attribute with no subphase and the server has more than one active subphase combination of this phase, the server MUST respond with a 2003 "Required parameter missing" error.

If the client <fee:command> contains a subphase with no phase attribute the server MUST respond with a 2003 "Required parameter missing" error.

If the client <fee:command> contains a phase attribute not defined in [RFC8334] or not supported by server the server MUST respond with a 2004 "Parameter value range" error.

If the client <fee:command> contains a subphase attribute (or phase/subphase combination) not supported by server the server MUST respond with a 2004 "Parameter value range" error.

3.9. Reason

The <fee:reason> element is used to provide server specific text in an effort to better explain why a <check> command did not complete as the client expected. An OPTIONAL "lang" attribute MAY be present to identify the language, per the language structure in [RFC5646], of the returned text and has a default value of "en" (English).

The <fee:reason> element can be used within the server response <fee:command> element or within the <fee:cd> element. See section 5.1.1 for details on the <fee:cd> "check data" element.

If the server cannot calculate the relevant fees, because the object, command, currency, period, class or some combination is invalid per server policy, the server has two ways of handling error processing of <fee:command> element(s):

1. Fast-fail - The server, upon error identification, MAY stop processing <fee:command> elements and return to the client a <fee:cd> containing the <fee:objID> and a <fee:reason> element detailing the reason for failure.

```
S: <fee:cd avail="0">
S:   <fee:objID>example.xyz</fee:objID>
S:   <fee:reason>Only 1 year registration periods are
S:   valid.</fee:reason>
S: </fee:cd>
```

2. Partial-fail - The server, upon error identification, MAY continue processing <fee:command> elements and return to the client a <fee:cd> containing successfully processed <fee:command>

elements and failed <fee:command> elements. All returned failed <fee:command> elements MUST have a <fee:reason> element detailing the reason for failure, and the server MAY additionally include a <fee:reason> element at the <fee:cd> level.

```
S: <fee:cd avail="0">
S:   <fee:objID>example.xyz</fee:objID>
S:   <fee:command name="create">
S:     <fee:period unit="y">2</fee:period>
S:     <fee:reason>Only 1 year registration periods are
S:     valid.</fee:reason>
S:   </fee:command>
S: </fee:cd>
```

In either failure scenario the server MUST set the <fee:cd> avail attribute to false (0) and the server MUST process all objects in the client request.

4. Server Handling of Fee Information

Depending on server policy, a client MAY be required to include the extension elements described in this document for certain transform commands. Servers must provide clear documentation to clients about the circumstances in which this extension must be used.

The server MUST return avail="0" in its response to a <check> command for any object in the <check> command that does not include the <fee:check> extension for which the server would likewise fail a domain <create> command when no <fee> extension is provided for that same object.

If a server receives a <check> command from a client, which results in no possible fee combination, the server MUST set the "avail" attribute of the <fee:cd> element to false (0) and provide a <fee:reason>.

If a server receives a <check> command from a client, which results in an ambiguous result (i.e. multiple possible fee combinations) the server MUST reject the command with a 2003 "Required parameter missing" error.

If a server receives a command from a client, which does not include the fee extension data elements required by the server for that command, then the server MUST respond with a 2003 "Required parameter missing" error.

If the total fee provided by the client is less than the server's own calculation of the fee or the server determines the currency is inappropriate for that command, then the server MUST reject the command with a 2004 "Parameter value range" error.

5. EPP Command Mapping

A detailed description of the EPP syntax and semantics can be found in [RFC5730].

5.1. EPP Query Commands

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <poll> or <info> commands or responses.

5.1.1. EPP <check> Command

This extension defines a new command called the Fee Check Command that defines additional elements for the EPP <check> command to provide fee information along with the availability information of the EPP <check> command.

The command MAY contain an <extension> element which MAY contain a <fee:check> element. The <fee:check> element MAY contain one <fee:currency> element and MUST contain one or more <fee:command> elements.

The <fee:command> element(s) MUST contain(s) a "name" attribute (see Section 3.1), an OPTIONAL "phase" attribute, and an OPTIONAL "subphase" attribute (see Section 3.8). The <fee:command> element(s) MAY have the following child elements:

- An OPTIONAL <fee:period> element (as described in Section 3.3).

Example <check> command:

```
C: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
C: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:   <command>
C:     <check>
C:       <domain:check
C:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
C:         <domain:name>example.net</domain:name>
C:         <domain:name>example.xyz</domain:name>
C:       </domain:check>
C:     </check>
C:     <extension>
C:       <fee:check xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
C:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
C:         <fee:command name="create">
C:           <fee:period unit="y">2</fee:period>
C:         </fee:command>
C:         <fee:command name="renew"/>
C:         <fee:command name="transfer"/>
C:         <fee:command name="restore"/>
C:       </fee:check>
C:     </extension>
C:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:   </command>
C: </epp>
```

When the server receives a <check> command that includes the extension elements described above, its response MUST contain an <extension> element, which MUST contain a child <fee:chkData> element. The <fee:chkData> element MUST contain a <fee:currency> element and a <fee:cd> element for each object referenced in the client <check> command.

Each <fee:cd> (check data) element MUST contain the following child elements:

- A <fee:objID> element, which MUST match an element referenced in the client <check> command.
- An OPTIONAL <fee:class> element (as described in Section 3.7).
- A <fee:command> element matching each <fee:command> (unless the "avail" attribute of the <fee:cd> if false) that appeared in the corresponding <fee:check> of the client command. This element MAY have the OPTIONAL "standard" attribute, with a default value of "0" (or "false"), which indicates whether the fee matches the fee of the "standard" classification (see section 3.7). This element MAY have the OPTIONAL "phase" and "subphase" attributes, which

will match the same attributes in the corresponding <fee:command> element of the client command if sent by the client.

The <fee:cd> element also has an OPTIONAL "avail" attribute which is a boolean. If the value of this attribute evaluates to false, this indicates that the server cannot calculate the relevant fees, because the object, command, currency, period, class or some combination is invalid per server policy. If "avail" is false then the <fee:cd> or the <fee:command> element MUST contain a <fee:reason> element (as described in Section 3.9) and the server MAY eliminate some or all of the <fee:command> element(s).

The <fee:command> element(s) MAY have the following child elements:

- An OPTIONAL <fee:period> element (as described in Section 3.3), which contains the same unit, if present, that appeared in the <fee:period> element of the command. If the value of the parent <fee:command> element is "restore", this element MUST NOT be included, otherwise it MUST be included. If no <fee:period> appeared in the client command (and the command is not "restore") then the server MUST return its default period value.
- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4).
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4).
- An OPTIONAL <fee:reason> element (as described in Section 3.9).

If the "avail" attribute of the <fee:cd> element is true (1) and if no <fee:fee> elements are present in a <fee:command> element, this indicates that no fee will be assessed by the server for this command.

If the "avail" attribute of the <fee:cd> element is true (1), then the <fee:command> element MUST NOT contain a <fee:reason> element.

Example <check> response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1000">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <resData>
S:       <domain:chkData
S:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:         <domain:cd>
S:           <domain:name avail="1">example.com</domain:name>
S:         </domain:cd>
S:         <domain:cd>
```

```
S:           <domain:name avail="1">example.net</domain:name>
S:         </domain:cd>
S:         <domain:cd>
S:           <domain:name avail="1">example.xyz</domain:name>
S:         </domain:cd>
S:       </domain:chkData>
S:     </resData>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:chkData
S:           xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:cd avail="1">
S:           <fee:objID>example.com</fee:objID>
S:           <fee:class>Premium</fee:class>
S:           <fee:command name="create">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">2</fee:period>
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Registration Fee"
S:               refundable="1"
S:               grace-period="P5D">10.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:           <fee:command name="renew">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">1</fee:period>
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Renewal Fee"
S:               refundable="1"
S:               grace-period="P5D">10.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:           <fee:command name="transfer">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">1</fee:period>
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Transfer Fee"
S:               refundable="1"
S:               grace-period="P5D">10.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:           <fee:command name="restore">
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Redemption Fee">15.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:         </fee:cd>
S:         <fee:cd avail="1">
S:           <fee:objID>example.net</fee:objID>
S:           <fee:class>standard</fee:class>
S:           <fee:command name="create" standard="1">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">2</fee:period>
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Registration Fee"
S:               refundable="1"
```

```
S:               grace-period="P5D">5.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:           <fee:command name="renew" standard="1">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">1</fee:period>
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Renewal Fee"
S:               refundable="1"
S:               grace-period="P5D">5.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:           <fee:command name="transfer" standard="1">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">1</fee:period>
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Transfer Fee"
S:               refundable="1"
S:               grace-period="P5D">5.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:           <fee:command name="restore" standard="1">
S:             <fee:fee
S:               description="Redemption Fee">5.00</fee:fee>
S:           </fee:command>
S:         </fee:cd>
S:         <fee:cd avail="0">
S:           <fee:objID>example.xyz</fee:objID>
S:           <fee:command name="create">
S:             <fee:period unit="y">2</fee:period>
S:             <fee:reason>Only 1 year registration periods are
S:               valid.</fee:reason>
S:           </fee:command>
S:         </fee:cd>
S:       </fee:chkData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54322-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

5.1.2. EPP Transfer Query Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <transfer> query command, but does include elements in the response, when the extension is included in the <login> command service extensions.

When the <transfer> query command has been processed successfully, if the client has included the extension in the <login> command service <svcExtension> element, and if the client is authorized by the server to view information about the transfer, then the server MAY include

in the <extension> section of the EPP response a <fee:trnData> element, which contains the following child elements:

- A <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2).
- A <fee:period> element (as described in Section 3.3).
- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4) containing the fees that will be charged to the gaining client.
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4) containing the credits that will be refunded to the losing client.

Servers SHOULD omit <fee:credit> when returning a response to the gaining client, and omit <fee:fee> elements when returning a response to the losing client.

If no <fee:trnData> element is included in the response, then no fee will be assessed by the server for the transfer.

Example <transfer> query response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1001">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully; action pending</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <resData>
S:       <domain:trnData
S:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
S:         <domain:trStatus>pending</domain:trStatus>
S:         <domain:reID>ClientX</domain:reID>
S:         <domain:reDate>2019-06-08T22:00:00.0Z</domain:reDate>
S:         <domain:acID>ClientY</domain:acID>
S:         <domain:acDate>2019-06-13T22:00:00.0Z</domain:acDate>
S:         <domain:exDate>2021-09-08T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:       </domain:trnData>
S:     </resData>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:trnData xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:period unit="y">1</fee:period>
S:         <fee:fee>5.00</fee:fee>
S:       </fee:trnData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54322-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

5.2. EPP Transform Commands

5.2.1. EPP <create> Command

This extension adds elements to both the EPP <create> command and response, when the extension is included in the <login> command service extensions.

When submitting a <create> command to the server, the client MAY include in the <extension> element a <fee:create> element which includes the following child elements:

- An OPTIONAL <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- One or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4).

When the <create> command has been processed successfully, and the client included the extension in the <login> command service extensions, and a fee was assessed by the server for the transaction, the server MUST include in the <extension> section of the EPP response a <fee:creData> element, which contains the following child elements:

- A <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:balance> element (as described in Section 3.5);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:creditLimit> element (as described in Section 3.6).

Example <create> command:

```
C: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
C: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:   <command>
C:     <create>
C:       <domain:create
C:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
C:         <domain:period unit="y">2</domain:period>
C:         <domain:ns>
C:           <domain:hostObj>ns1.example.net</domain:hostObj>
C:           <domain:hostObj>ns2.example.net</domain:hostObj>
C:         </domain:ns>
C:         <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:         <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:         <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:         <domain:authInfo>
C:           <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:         </domain:authInfo>
C:       </domain:create>
C:     </create>
C:     <extension>
C:       <fee:create xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
C:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
C:         <fee:fee>5.00</fee:fee>
C:       </fee:create>
C:     </extension>
C:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:   </command>
C: </epp>
```

Example <create> response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1000">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <resData>
S:       <domain:creData
S:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
S:         <domain:crDate>2019-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:crDate>
S:         <domain:exDate>2021-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:       </domain:creData>
S:     </resData>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:creData xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:fee
S:           description="Registration Fee"
S:           lang="en"
S:           refundable="1"
S:           grace-period="P5D">5.00</fee:fee>
S:         <fee:balance>-5.00</fee:balance>
S:         <fee:creditLimit>1000.00</fee:creditLimit>
S:       </fee:creData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

5.2.2. EPP <delete> Command

This extension does not add any elements to the EPP <delete> command, but does include elements in the response, when the extension is included in the <login> command service extensions.

When the <delete> command has been processed successfully, and the client included the extension in the <login> command service extensions, the server MAY include in the <extension> section of the EPP response a <fee:delData> element, which contains the following child elements:

- A <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);

- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:balance> element (as described in Section 3.5);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:creditLimit> element (as described in Section 3.6).

Example <delete> response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1000">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:delData
S:         xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:credit
S:           description="AGP Credit"
S:           lang="en">-5.00</fee:credit>
S:         <fee:balance>1005.00</fee:balance>
S:       </fee:delData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

5.2.3. EPP <renew> Command

This extension adds elements to both the EPP <renew> command and response, when the extension is included in the <login> command service extensions.

When submitting a <renew> command to the server, the client MAY include in the <extension> element a <fee:renew> element which includes the following child elements:

- An OPTIONAL <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- One or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4).

When the <renew> command has been processed successfully, and the client included the extension in the <login> command service extensions, the server MAY include in the <extension> section of the

EPP response a <fee:renData> element, which contains the following child elements:

- A <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:balance> element (as described in Section 3.5);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:creditLimit> element (as described in Section 3.6).

Example <renew> command:

```
C: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
C: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:   <command>
C:     <renew>
C:       <domain:renew
C:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
C:         <domain:curExpDate>2019-04-03</domain:curExpDate>
C:         <domain:period unit="y">5</domain:period>
C:       </domain:renew>
C:     </renew>
C:     <extension>
C:       <fee:renew xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
C:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
C:         <fee:fee>5.00</fee:fee>
C:       </fee:renew>
C:     </extension>
C:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:   </command>
C: </epp>
```

Example <renew> response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1000">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <resData>
S:       <domain:renData
S:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
S:         <domain:exDate>2024-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:       </domain:renData>
S:     </resData>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:renData xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:fee
S:           refundable="1"
S:           grace-period="P5D">5.00</fee:fee>
S:         <fee:balance>1000.00</fee:balance>
S:       </fee:renData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54322-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

5.2.4. EPP <transfer> Command

This extension adds elements to both the EPP <transfer> command and response, when the value of the "op" attribute of the <transfer> command element is "request", and the extension is included in the <login> command service extensions.

When submitting a <transfer> command to the server, the client MAY include in the <extension> element a <fee:transfer> element which includes the following child elements:

- An OPTIONAL <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- One or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4).

When the <transfer> command has been processed successfully, and the client included the extension in the <login> command service extensions, the server MAY include in the <extension> section of the

EPP response a <fee:trnData> element, which contains the following child elements:

- A <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:balance> element (as described in Section 3.5);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:creditLimit> element (as described in Section 3.6).

Example <transfer> command:

```
C: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
C: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:   <command>
C:     <transfer op="request">
C:       <domain:transfer
C:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
C:         <domain:period unit="y">1</domain:period>
C:         <domain:authInfo>
C:           <domain:pw roid="JD1234-REP">2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:         </domain:authInfo>
C:       </domain:transfer>
C:     </transfer>
C:     <extension>
C:       <fee:transfer xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
C:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
C:         <fee:fee>5.00</fee:fee>
C:       </fee:transfer>
C:     </extension>
C:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:   </command>
C: </epp>
```

Example <transfer> response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1001">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully; action pending</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <resData>
S:       <domain:trnData
S:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
S:         <domain:trStatus>pending</domain:trStatus>
S:         <domain:reID>ClientX</domain:reID>
S:         <domain:reDate>2019-06-08T22:00:00.0Z</domain:reDate>
S:         <domain:acID>ClientY</domain:acID>
S:         <domain:acDate>2019-06-13T22:00:00.0Z</domain:acDate>
S:         <domain:exDate>2021-09-08T22:00:00.0Z</domain:exDate>
S:       </domain:trnData>
S:     </resData>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:trnData xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:fee
S:           refundable="1"
S:           grace-period="P5D">5.00</fee:fee>
S:       </fee:trnData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54322-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

5.2.5. EPP <update> Command

This extension adds elements to both the EPP <update> command and response, when the extension is included in the <login> command service extensions.

When submitting a <update> command to the server, the client MAY include in the <extension> element a <fee:update> element which includes the following child elements:

- An OPTIONAL <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- One or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4).

When the <update> command has been processed successfully, and the client included the extension in the <login> command service extensions, the server MAY include in the <extension> section of the EPP response a <fee:updData> element, which contains the following child elements:

- A <fee:currency> element (as described in Section 3.2);
- Zero or more <fee:fee> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- Zero or more <fee:credit> elements (as described in Section 3.4);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:balance> element (as described in Section 3.5);
- An OPTIONAL <fee:creditLimit> element (as described in Section 3.6).

Example <update> command:

```
C: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
C: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:   <command>
C:     <update>
C:       <domain:update
C:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:         <domain:name>example.com</domain:name>
C:         <domain:chg>
C:           <domain:registrant>sh8013</domain:registrant>
C:         </domain:chg>
C:       </domain:update>
C:     </update>
C:     <extension>
C:       <fee:update xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
C:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
C:         <fee:fee>5.00</fee:fee>
C:       </fee:update>
C:     </extension>
C:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:   </command>
C: </epp>
```

Example <update> response:

```
S: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
S: <epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:   <response>
S:     <result code="1000">
S:       <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:     </result>
S:     <extension>
S:       <fee:updData xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0">
S:         <fee:currency>USD</fee:currency>
S:         <fee:fee>5.00</fee:fee>
S:       </fee:updData>
S:     </extension>
S:     <trID>
S:       <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:       <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:     </trID>
S:   </response>
S: </epp>
```

6. Formal Syntax

One schema is presented here that is the EPP Fee Extension schema.

The formal syntax presented here is a complete schema representation of the object mapping suitable for automated validation of EPP XML instances. The BEGIN and END tags are not part of the schema; they are used to note the beginning and ending of the schema for URI registration purposes.

6.1. Fee Extension Schema

The formal syntax presented here is a complete schema representation of the object mapping suitable for automated validation of EPP XML instances. The BEGIN and END tags are not part of the schema; they are used to note the beginning and ending of the schema for URI registration purposes.

```
BEGIN
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:fee="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0"
  xmlns:eppcom="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"
  xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0"
  targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">
```

```
    <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0" />
    <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0" />

    <annotation>
      <documentation>
        Extensible Provisioning Protocol v1.0 Fee Extension
      </documentation>
    </annotation>

    <!-- Child elements found in EPP commands and responses -->
    <element name="check" type="fee:checkType" />
    <element name="chkData" type="fee:chkDataType" />
    <element name="create" type="fee:transformCommandType" />
    <element name="creData" type="fee:transformResultType" />
    <element name="renew" type="fee:transformCommandType" />
    <element name="renData" type="fee:transformResultType" />
    <element name="transfer" type="fee:transformCommandType" />
    <element name="trnData" type="fee:transformResultType" />
    <element name="update" type="fee:transformCommandType" />
    <element name="updData" type="fee:transformResultType" />
    <element name="delData" type="fee:transformResultType" />

    <!-- client <check> command -->
    <complexType name="checkType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="currency" type="fee:currencyType"
          minOccurs="0" />
        <element name="command" type="fee:commandType"
          minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="objectIdentifierType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="eppcom:labelType">
          <attribute name="element"
          type="NMTOKEN" default="name" />
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!-- server <check> result -->
    <complexType name="chkDataType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="currency" type="fee:currencyType" />
        <element name="cd" type="fee:objectCDType"
          maxOccurs="unbounded" />
      </sequence>
```

```
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="objectCDType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="objID" type="fee:objectIdentifierType" />
        <element name="class" type="token" minOccurs="0" />
        <element name="command" type="fee:commandDataType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        <element name="reason" type="fee:reasonType" minOccurs="0" />
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="avail" type="boolean" default="1" />
    </complexType>

    <!-- general transform (create, renew, update, transfer) command -->
    <complexType name="transformCommandType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="currency" type="fee:currencyType"
          minOccurs="0" />
        <element name="fee" type="fee:feeType"
          maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        <element name="credit" type="fee:creditType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <!-- general transform (create, renew, update) result -->
    <complexType name="transformResultType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="currency" type="fee:currencyType"
          minOccurs="0" />
        <element name="period" type="domain:periodType"
          minOccurs="0" />
        <element name="fee" type="fee:feeType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        <element name="credit" type="fee:creditType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        <element name="balance" type="fee:balanceType"
          minOccurs="0" />
        <element name="creditLimit" type="fee:creditLimitType"
          minOccurs="0" />
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <!-- common types -->
    <simpleType name="currencyType">
      <restriction base="string">
        <pattern value="[A-Z]{3}" />
      </restriction>
```

```
    </simpleType>

    <complexType name="commandType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="period" type="domain:periodType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="name" type="fee:commandEnum" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="customName" type="token"/>
      <attribute name="phase" type="token" />
      <attribute name="subphase" type="token" />
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="commandDataType">
      <complexContent>
        <extension base="fee:commandType">
          <sequence>
            <element name="fee" type="fee:feeType"
              minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
            <element name="credit" type="fee:creditType"
              minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
            <element name="reason" type="fee:reasonType"
              minOccurs="0" />
          </sequence>
          <attribute name="standard" type="boolean" default="0" />
        </extension>
      </complexContent>
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="reasonType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="token">
          <attribute name="lang" type="language" default="en"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <simpleType name="commandEnum">
      <restriction base="token">
        <enumeration value="create"/>
        <enumeration value="delete"/>
        <enumeration value="renew"/>
        <enumeration value="update"/>
        <enumeration value="transfer"/>
        <enumeration value="restore"/>
        <enumeration value="custom"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>
```

```
    <simpleType name="nonNegativeDecimal">
      <restriction base="decimal">
        <minInclusive value="0" />
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <simpleType name="negativeDecimal">
      <restriction base="decimal">
        <maxInclusive value="0" />
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <complexType name="feeType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="fee:nonNegativeDecimal">
          <attribute name="description"/>
          <attribute name="lang" type="language" default="en"/>
          <attribute name="refundable" type="boolean" />
          <attribute name="grace-period" type="duration" />
          <attribute name="applied">
            <simpleType>
              <restriction base="token">
                <enumeration value="immediate" />
                <enumeration value="delayed" />
              </restriction>
            </simpleType>
          </attribute>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="creditType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="fee:negativeDecimal">
          <attribute name="description"/>
          <attribute name="lang" type="language" default="en"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <simpleType name="balanceType">
      <restriction base="decimal" />
    </simpleType>

    <simpleType name="creditLimitType">
      <restriction base="decimal" />
    </simpleType>
```

```
</schema>
END
```

7. Security Considerations

The mapping extensions described in this document do not provide any security services beyond those described by EPP [RFC5730], the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731], and protocol layers used by EPP. The security considerations described in these other specifications apply to this specification as well. This extension passes financial information using the EPP protocol, so confidentiality and integrity protection must be provided by the transport mechanism. All transports compliant with [RFC5730] provide the needed level of confidentiality and integrity protections. The server will only provide information, including financial information, that is relevant to the authenticated client.

8. IANA Considerations

8.1. XML Namespace

This document uses URNs to describe XML namespaces and XML schemas conforming to a registry mechanism described in [RFC3688].

Registration request for the fee namespace:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0

Registrant Contact: IESG

XML: None. Namespace URIs do not represent an XML specification.

Registration request for the fee schema:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:epp:fee-1.0

Registrant Contact: IESG

XML: See the "Formal Syntax" section of this document.

8.2. EPP Extension Registry

The EPP extension described in this document should be registered by the IANA in the EPP Extension Registry described in [RFC7451]. The details of the registration are as follows:

Name of Extension: Registry Fee Extension for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)

Document status: Standards Track

Reference: (insert reference to RFC version of this document)

Registrant Name and Email Address: IESG, <iesg@ietf.org>

TLDs: Any

IPR Disclosure: None

Status: Active

Notes: None

9. Implementation Status

Note to RFC Editor: Please remove this section and the reference to [RFC7942] before publication.

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

According to [RFC7942], "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

9.1. RegistryEngine EPP Service

Organization: CentralNic

Name: RegistryEngine EPP Service

Description: Generic high-volume EPP service for gTLDs, ccTLDs and SLDs

Level of maturity: Deployed in CentralNic's production environment as well as two other gTLD registry systems, and two ccTLD registry systems.

Coverage: All aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: Proprietary In-House software

Contact: epp@centralnic.com

URL: https://www.centralnic.com

10. Acknowledgements

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- James Gould of Verisign Inc
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11. Change History

11.1. Change from 18 to 19

Added normative reference for XML Schema.

11.2. Change from 18 to 19

Updated per IESG review, all updates (except for one schema change) were just textual for clarity and correctness. The schema change was to require the name attribute of the commandType element.

11.3. Change from 17 to 18

Corrected erroneous edit left in place in previous revision (17), reverted text back to original text (revision 16) in section 3.4.

11.4. Change from 16 to 17

Updated per AD review, all updates were just textual for clarity and correctness.

11.5. Change from 15 to 16

Updated per AD review and list comments: several grammar corrections; clarification text added to section 3.4.3 and 3.5; and a schema update for consistency by providing a "lang" attribute to the <fee:fee> and <fee:credit> "description" attribute detailed in section 3.4.

11.6. Change from 14 to 15

Updated schema, moving the "standard" attribute of the "commandDataType" inside the <extension> block.

11.7. Change from 13 to 14

Moved RFC 7451 reference from Normative to Informative section.

11.8. Change from 12 to 13

Updated XML namespace and schema registration to be "epp" scoped - global replace of XML namespace from urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:fee-1.0 to urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp:fee-1.0 and the XML schema registration from urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:fee-1.0 to urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:epp:fee-1.0.

11.9. Change from 11 to 12

Updated references to current version of documents and moved the "standard" attribute from the check command (commandType) to the check response (commandDataType).

11.10. Change from 10 to 11

Updated document per Working Group Last Call comments. Made minor textual changes throughout for enhanced clarity per WGLC comments.

11.11. Change from 09 to 10

Updated document per Working Group Last Call comments. Updated schema to version 1.0 in anticipation of standardization, no changes were made to the latest, 0.25, schema. Made minor textual changes throughout for enhanced clarity per WGLC comments.

11.12. Change from 08 to 09

Updated scheme to version 0.25 to allow tighter checking on <fee:command> by splitting the client and server definitions, moved the class element from the command to the object level and added an optional standard attribute to the command element. Also updated section 3.1 for clarity on name attribute; updated section 3.9 for clarity on uses of <fee:reason>; removed second paragraph in section 5.2.1 as it was duplicative of second to last paragraph in 4.0; and updated section 5.1.1 to add section references.

11.13. Change from 07 to 08

Updated section 3.8 and 5.1.1 to provide clarity on server processing and response of various scenarios (i.e. "quiet" period processing).

11.14. Change from 06 to 07

Updated section 3.8 and 4.0 to provide clarity on server processing and response of various scenarios.

11.15. Change from 05 to 06

Updated scheme to version 0.23 to allow the return of no <fee:command> element(s) if an error situation occurs. Edited section 3.8 extensively after input from interim meeting and REGEXT F2F meeting at IETF-99. Added normative reference for draft-ietf-eppext-launchphase.

11.16. Change from 04 to 05

Updated scheme to version 0.21 to support the lang attribute for the reason element of the objectCDType and the commandType types as well as to add the update command to the commandEnum type. Updated section 3.1 to include language for the custom command. Added section 3.9 to provide a description of the <fee:reason> element. Fixed typos and added clarification text on when client fee is less than server fee in section 4. Additionally, I added description pointers to appropriate Section 3 definitions for element clarity throughout the document.

11.17. Change from 03 to 04

Updated scheme to version 0.19 to correct typos and to replace the commandTypeValue type with the commandEnum type and customName attribute for stricter validation. Updated various text for grammar and clarity. Added text to section 4 clarifying the <check> response

when the client provided no fee extension but the server was expecting the extension.

11.18. Change from 02 to 03

Updated scheme to version 0.17 to simplify the check command syntax. Moved fee avail to objectCDType to allow fast failing on error situations. Removed the objectCheckType as it was no longer being used. Updated examples to reflect these scheme changes. Added language for server failing a <create> if the <fee:fee> passed by the client is less than the server fee.

11.19. Change from 01 to 02

Updated scheme to version 0.15 to fix errors in CommandType, objectCDType, transformCommandType and transformResultType definitions.

11.20. Change from 00 to 01

Added Roger Carney as author to finish draft. Moved Formal Syntax section to main level numbering. Various grammar, typos, and administrative edits for clarity. Removed default value for the "applied" attribute of <fee:fee> so that it can truly be optional. Added support for the <delete> command to return a <fee:fee> element as well. Modified default response on the <check> command for the optional <fee:period> when it was not provided in the command, leaving it to the server to provide the default period value. Extensive edits were done to the <check> command, the <check> response and to the fee extension schema (checkType, objectCheckType, objectIdentifierType, objectCDType, commandType) to support requesting and returning multiple transformation fees in a single call. Added section on Phase/Subphase to provide more context on the uses.

11.21. Change from draft-brown-00 to draft-ietf-regext-fees-00

Updated to be REGEXT WG document.

12. References

12.1. Normative References

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[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>.

[RFC3915] Hollenbeck, S., "Domain Registry Grace Period Mapping for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)", RFC 3915, DOI 10.17487/RFC3915, September 2004, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3915>.

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[W3C.REC-xmlschema-1-20041028] Thompson, H., Beech, D., Maloney, M., and N. Mendelsohn, "XML Schema Part 1: Structures Second Edition", World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation REC-xmlschema-1-20041028, October 2004, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-1-20041028>.

12.2. Informative References

[RFC7451] Hollenbeck, S., "Extension Registry for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol", RFC 7451, DOI 10.17487/RFC7451, February 2015, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7451>.

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Launch Phase Mapping for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) draft-ietf-regext-launchphase-07

Abstract

This document describes an Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) extension mapping for the provisioning and management of domain name registrations and applications during the launch of a domain name registry.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on June 15, 2018.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document describes an extension mapping for version 1.0 of the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) [RFC5730]. This EPP mapping specifies a flexible schema that can be used to implement several common use cases related to the provisioning and management of domain name registrations and applications during the launch of a domain name registry.

It is typical for domain registries to operate in special modes as they begin operation to facilitate allocation of domain names, often according to special rules. This document uses the term "launch phase" and the shorter form "launch" to refer to such a period. Multiple launch phases and multiple models are supported to enable the launch of a domain name registry. What is supported and what is validated is up to server policy. Communication of the server policy is typically performed using an out-of-band mechanism that is not specified in this document.

The EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] is designed for the steady-state operation of a registry. During a launch period, the model in place may be different from what is defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731]. For example, registries often accept multiple applications for the same domain name during the "Sunrise" launch phase, referred to as a Launch Application. A Launch Registration refers to a registration made during a launch phase when the server uses a "first-come, first-served" model. Even in a "first-come, first-served" model, additional steps and information might be required, such as trademark information. In addition, RFC 7848 [RFC7848] defines a registry interface for the Trademark Claims or "claims" launch phase that includes support for presenting a Trademark Claims Notice to the Registrant. This document proposes an extension to the domain name mapping in order to provide a uniform interface for the management of Launch Applications and Launch Registrations in launch phases.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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 [RFC2119].

XML is case sensitive. Unless stated otherwise, XML specifications and examples provided in this document MUST be interpreted in the character case presented in order to develop a conforming implementation.

In examples, "C:" represents lines sent by a protocol client and "S:" represents lines returned by a protocol server. Indentation and white space in examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not a REQUIRED feature of this protocol. The use of "..." is used as shorthand for elements defined outside this document.

A Launch Registration is a domain name registration during a launch phase when the server uses a "first-come, first-served" model. Only

a single registration for a domain name can exist in the server at a time.

A Launch Application represents the intent to register a domain name during a launch phase when the server accepts multiple applications for a domain name and the server later selects one of the applications to allocate as a registration. Many Launch Applications for a domain name can exist in the server at a time.

The XML namespace prefix "launch" is used for the namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0", but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

The XML namespace prefix "smd" is used for the [RFC7848] namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:signedMark-1.0", but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

The XML namespace prefix "mark" is used for the [RFC7848] namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0", but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

2. Object Attributes

This extension adds additional elements to the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731]. Only those new elements are described here.

2.1. Application Identifier

Servers MAY allow multiple applications, referred to as a Launch Application, of the same domain name during its launch phase operations. Upon receiving a valid <domain:create> command to create a Launch Application, the server MUST create an application object corresponding to the request, assign an application identifier for the Launch Application, set the [RFC5731] pendingCreate status, and return the application identifier to the client with the <launch:applicationID> element. In order to facilitate correlation, all subsequent launch operations on the Launch Application MUST be qualified by the previously assigned application identifier using the <launch:applicationID> element.

2.2. Validator Identifier

The Validator Identifier is the identifier unique to the server, for a Trademark Validator that validates marks and has a repository of validated marks. The OPTIONAL "validatorID" attribute is used to

define the Validator Identifier of the Trademark Validator. Registries MAY support more than one Third Party Trademark Validator. The unique set of Validator Identifier values supported by the server is up to server policy. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) is the default Trademark Validator and is reserved the Validator Identifier of "tmch". If the ICANN TMCH is not used or multiple Trademark Validators are used, the Validator Identifier MUST be defined using the "validatorID" attribute.

The Validator Identifier MAY be related to one or more issuer identifiers of the <mark:id> element and the <smd:id> element defined in [RFC7848]. Both the Validator Identifier and the Issuer Identifier used MUST be unique in the server. If the ICANN TMCH is not used or multiple Trademark Validators are used, the server MUST define the list of supported validator identifiers and MUST make this information available to clients using a mutually acceptable, out-of-band mechanism.

The Validator Identifier may define a non-Trademark Validator that supports a form of claims, where claims and a Validator Identifier can be used for purposes beyond trademarks.

2.3. Launch Phases

The server MAY support multiple launch phases sequentially or simultaneously. The <launch:phase> element MUST be included by the client to define the target launch phase of the command. The server SHOULD validate the phase and MAY validate the sub-phase of the <launch:phase> element against the active phase and OPTIONAL sub-phase of the server, and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if there is a mismatch.

The following launch phase values are defined:

sunrise: The phase during which trademark holders can submit registrations or applications with trademark information that can be validated by the server.

landrush: A post-Sunrise phase when non-trademark holders are allowed to register domain names with steps taken to address a large volume of initial registrations.

claims: The phase, as defined in the Section 2.3.1, in which a Claims Notice must be displayed to a prospective registrant of a domain name that matches trademarks.

open: A phase that is also referred to as "steady state". Servers may require additional trademark protection during this phase.

custom: A custom server launch phase that is defined using the "name" attribute.

For extensibility, the <launch:phase> element includes an OPTIONAL "name" attribute that can define a sub-phase, or the full name of the phase when the <launch:phase> element has the "custom" value. For example, the "claims" launch phase could have two sub-phases that include "landrush" and "open".

Launch phases MAY overlap to support the "claims" launch phase, defined in the Section 2.3.1, and to support a traditional "landrush" launch phase. The overlap of the "claims" and "landrush" launch phases SHOULD be handled by setting "claims" as the <launch:phase> value and setting "landrush" as the sub-phase with the "name" attribute. For example, the <launch:phase> element should be <launch:phase name="landrush">claims</launch:phase>.

2.3.1. Trademark Claims Phase

The Trademark Claims Phase is when a Claims Notice must be displayed to a prospective registrant of a domain name that matches trademarks. See [I-D.ietf-regext-tmch-func-spec] for additional details of trademark claims handling. The source of the trademarks is a Trademark Validator and the source of the Claims Notice information is a Claim Notice Information Service (CNIS), which may be directly linked to a Trademark Validator. The client interfaces with the server to determine if a trademark exists for a domain name, interfaces with a CNIS to get the Claims Notice information, and interfaces with the server to pass the Claims Notice acceptance information in a create command. This document supports the Trademark Claims Phase in two ways including:

Claims Check Form: Is defined in Section 3.1.1 and is used to determine whether or not there are any matching trademarks for a domain name. If there is at least one matching trademark that exists for the domain name, a claims key is returned. The mapping of domain names and the claims keys is based on an out-of-band interface between the server and the Trademark Validator. The CNIS associated with the claims key Validator Identifier (Section 2.2) MUST accept the claims key as the basis for retrieving the claims information.

Claims Create Form: Is defined in Section 3.3.2 and is used to pass the Claims Notice acceptance information in a create command. The notice identifier (<launch:noticeID>) format, validation rules, and server processing is up to the interface between the server and the Trademark Validator. The CNIS associated with the Validator Identifier (Section 2.2) MUST generate a notice identifier compliant with the <launch:noticeID> element.

The following shows the Trademark Claims Phase registration flow:

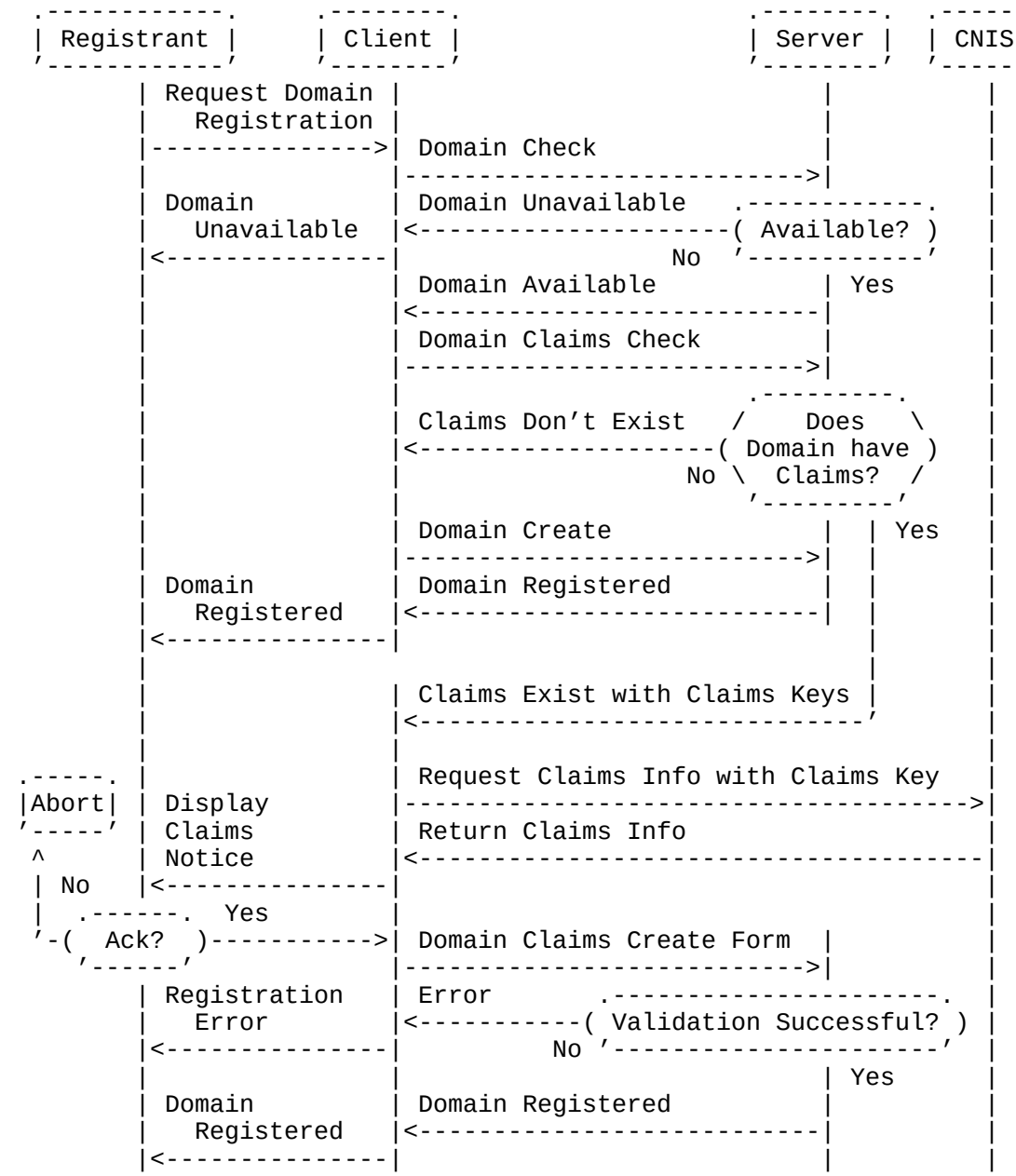

Figure 1

2.4. Status Values

A Launch Application or Launch Registration object MAY have a launch status value. The <launch:status> element is used to convey the launch status pertaining to the object, beyond what is specified in the object mapping. A Launch Application or Launch Registration MUST set the [RFC5731] "pendingCreate" status if a launch status is supported and the launch status is not one of the final statuses ("allocated" and "rejected").

The following status values are defined using the required "s" attribute:

pendingValidation: The initial state of a newly-created application or registration object. The application or registration requires validation, but the validation process has not yet completed.
validated: The application or registration meets relevant registry rules.
invalid: The application or registration does not validate according to registry rules. Server policies permitting, it may transition back into "pendingValidation" for revalidation, after modifications are made to ostensibly correct attributes that caused the validation failure.
pendingAllocation: The allocation of the application or registration is pending based on the results of some out-of-band process (for example, an auction).
allocated: The object corresponding to the application or registration has been provisioned. This is a possible end state of an application or registration object.
rejected: The application or registration object was not provisioned. This is a possible end state of an application or registration object.
custom: A custom status that is defined using the "name" attribute.

Each status value MAY be accompanied by a string of human-readable text that describes the rationale for the status applied to the object. The OPTIONAL "lang" attribute, as defined in [RFC5646], MAY be present to identify the language if the negotiated value is something other than the default value of "en" (English).

For extensibility the <launch:status> element includes an OPTIONAL "name" attribute that can define a sub-status or the full name of the status when the status value is "custom". The server SHOULD use one of the non-"custom" status values.

Status values MAY be skipped. For example, an application or registration MAY immediately start at the "allocated" status or an application or registration MAY skip the "pendingAllocation" status.

If the launch phase does not require validation of a request, an application or registration MAY immediately skip to "pendingAllocation".

2.4.1. State Transition

The transitions between the states is a matter of server policy. This diagram defines one possible set of permitted transitions.

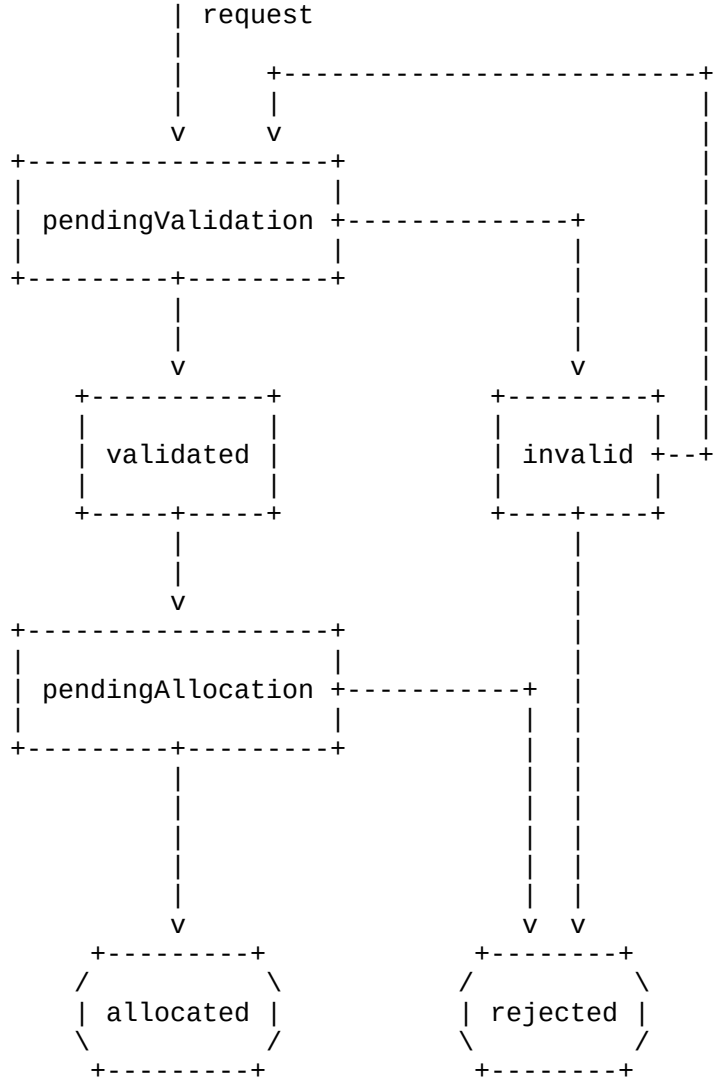

Figure 2

2.5. Poll Messaging

A Launch Application MUST be handled as an EPP domain name object as specified in RFC 5731 [RFC5731], with the "pendingCreate" status and with the launch status values defined in Section 2.4. A Launch Registration MUST be handled as an EPP domain name object as specified in RFC 5731 [RFC5731], with the "pendingCreate" status and with the launch status values defined in Section 2.4 As a Launch Application or Launch Registration transitions between the status values defined in Section 2.4, the server SHOULD insert poll messages, per [RFC5730], for the applicable intermediate statuses, including the "pendingValidation", "validated", "pendingAllocation, and "invalid" statuses, using the <domain:infData> element with the <launch:infData> extension. The <domain:infData> element MAY contain non-mandatory information, like contact and name server information. Also, further extensions that would normally be included in the response of a <domain:info> command, per [RFC5731], MAY be included. For the final statuses, including the "allocated" and "rejected" statuses, the server MUST insert a <domain:panData> poll message, per [RFC5731], with the <launch:infData> extension.

The following is an example poll message for a Launch Application that has transitioned to the "pendingAllocation" state.

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1301">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <msgQ count="5" id="12345">
S:      <qDate>2013-04-04T22:01:00.0Z</qDate>
S:      <msg>Application pendingAllocation.</msg>
S:    </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        ...
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <launch:infData
S:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
S:        <launch:applicationID>abc123</launch:applicationID>
S:        <launch:status s="pendingAllocation"/>
S:      </launch:infData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54322-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

The following is an example <domain:panData> poll message for an "allocated" Launch Application.

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1301">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <msgQ count="5" id="12345">
S:      <qDate>2013-04-04T22:01:00.0Z</qDate>
S:      <msg>Application successfully allocated.</msg>
S:    </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:panData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name paResult="1">domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:paTRID>
S:          <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:          <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:        </domain:paTRID>
S:        <domain:paDate>2013-04-04T22:00:00.0Z</domain:paDate>
S:      </domain:panData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <launch:infData
S:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
S:        <launch:applicationID>abc123</launch:applicationID>
S:        <launch:status s="allocated"/>
S:      </launch:infData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>BCD-23456</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>65432-WXY</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

The following is an example <domain:panData> poll message for an "allocated" Launch Registration.

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1301">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <msgQ count="5" id="12345">
S:      <qDate>2013-04-04T22:01:00.0Z</qDate>
S:      <msg>Registration successfully allocated.</msg>
S:    </msgQ>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:panData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name paResult="1">domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:paTRID>
S:          <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:          <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:        </domain:paTRID>
S:        <domain:paDate>2013-04-04T22:00:00.0Z</domain:paDate>
S:      </domain:panData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <launch:infData
S:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
S:        <launch:status s="allocated"/>
S:      </launch:infData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>BCD-23456</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>65432-WXY</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

2.6. Mark Validation Models

A server MUST support at least one of the following models for validating trademark information:

code: Use of a mark code by itself to validate that the mark matches the domain name. This model is supported using the <launch:codeMark> element with just the <launch:code> element.

mark: The mark information is passed without any other validation element. The server will use some custom form of validation to

validate that the mark information is authentic. This model is supported using the <launch:codeMark> element with just the <mark:mark> (Section 2.6.2) element.

code with mark: A code is used along with the mark information by the server to validate the mark utilizing an external party. The code represents some form of secret that matches the mark information passed. This model is supported using the <launch:codeMark> element that contains both the <launch:code> and the <mark:mark> (Section 2.6.2) elements.

signed mark: The mark information is digitally signed as described in the Digital Signature (Section 2.6.3) section. The digital signature can be directly validated by the server using the public key of the external party that created the signed mark using its private key. This model is supported using the <smd:signedMark> (Section 2.6.3.1) and <smd:encodedSignedMark> (Section 2.6.3.2) elements.

More than one <launch:codeMark>, <smd:signedMark> (Section 2.6.3.1), or <smd:encodedSignedMark> (Section 2.6.3.2) element MAY be specified. The maximum number of marks per domain name is up to server policy.

2.6.1. <launch:codeMark> element

The <launch:codeMark> element is used by the "code", "mark", and "code with mark" validation models, has the following child elements:

<launch:code>: OPTIONAL mark code used to validate the <mark:mark> (Section 2.6.2) information. The mark code is be a mark-specific secret that the server can verify against a third party. The OPTIONAL "validatorID" attribute is the Validator Identifier (Section 2.2) whose value indicates which Trademark Validator that the code originated from, with no default value.

<mark:mark>: OPTIONAL mark information with child elements defined in the Mark (Section 2.6.2) section.

The following is an example <launch:codeMark> element with both a <launch:code> and <mark:mark> (Section 2.6.2) element.

```
<launch:codeMark>
  <launch:code validatorID="sample">
    49FD46E6C4B45C55D4AC</launch:code>
  <mark:mark xmlns:mark="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0">
    ...
  </mark:mark>
</launch:codeMark>
```

2.6.2. <mark:mark> element

A <mark:mark> element describes an applicant's prior right to a given domain name that is used with the "mark", "mark with code", and the "signed mark" validation models. The <mark:mark> element is defined in [RFC7848]. A new mark format can be supported by creating a new XML schema for the mark that has an element that substitutes for the <mark:abstractMark> element from [RFC7848].

2.6.3. Digital Signature

Digital signatures MAY be used by the server to validate the mark information, when using the "signed mark" validation model with the <smd:signedMark> (Section 2.6.3.1) element and the <smd:encodedSignedMark> (Section 2.6.3.2) element. When using digital signatures the server MUST validate the digital signature.

2.6.3.1. <smd:signedMark> element

The <smd:signedMark> element contains the digitally signed mark information. The <smd:signedMark> element is defined in [RFC7848]. A new signed mark format can be supported by creating a new XML schema for the signed mark that has an element that substitutes for the <smd:abstractSignedMark> element from [RFC7848].

2.6.3.2. <smd:encodedSignedMark> element

The <smd:encodedSignedMark> element contains an encoded form of the digitally signed <smd:signedMark> (Section 2.6.3.1) element. The <smd:encodedSignedMark> element is defined in [RFC7848]. A new encoded signed mark format can be supported by creating a new XML schema for the encoded signed mark that has an element that substitutes for the <smd:encodedSignedMark> element from [RFC7848].

3. EPP Command Mapping

A detailed description of the EPP syntax and semantics can be found in the EPP core protocol specification [RFC5730]. The command mappings described here are specifically for use in the Launch Phase Extension.

This mapping is designed to be flexible, requiring only a minimum set of required elements.

While it is meant to serve several use cases, it does not prescribe any interpretation by the client or server. Such processing is typically highly policy-dependent and therefore specific to implementations.

Operations on application objects are done via one or more of the existing EPP verbs defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731]. Registries MAY choose to support a subset of the operations.

3.1. EPP <check> Command

There are three forms of the extension to the EPP <check> command: the Claims Check Form (Section 3.1.1), the Availability Check Form (Section 3.1.2), and the Trademark Check Form (Section 3.1.3). The <launch:check> element "type" attribute defines the form, with the value of "claims" for the Claims Check Form (Section 3.1.1), with the value of "avail" for the Availability Check Form (Section 3.1.2), and with the value of "trademark" for the Trademark Check Form (Section 3.1.3). The default value of the "type" attribute is "claims". The forms supported by the server is determined by server policy. The server MUST return an EPP error result code of 2307 if it receives a check form that is not supported.

3.1.1. Claims Check Form

The Claims Check Form defines a new command called the Claims Check Command that is used to determine whether or not there are any matching trademarks, in the specified launch phase, for each domain name passed in the command, that requires the use of the "Claims Create Form" on a Domain Create Command. The availability check information defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] MUST NOT be returned for the Claims Check Command. This form is the default form and MAY be explicitly identified by setting the <launch:check> "type" attribute to "claims".

Instead of returning whether the domain name is available, the Claims Check Command will return whether or not at least one matching trademark exists for the domain name, that requires the use of the "Claims Create Form" on a Domain Create Command. If there is at least one matching trademark that exists for the domain name, a <launch:claimKey> element is returned. The client MAY then use the value of the <launch:claimKey> element to obtain information needed to generate the Trademark Claims Notice from Trademark Validator based on the Validator Identifier (Section 2.2). The unique notice identifier of the Trademark Claims Notice MUST be passed in the <launch:noticeID> element of the extension to the Create Command (Section 3.3).

The <domain:name> elements in the EPP <check> command of EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] define the domain names to check for matching trademarks. The <launch:check> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: Contains the value of the active launch phase of the server. The server SHOULD validate the value according to Section 2.3.

Example Claims Check command using the <check> domain command and the <launch:check> extension with the "type" explicitly set to "claims", to determine if "domain1.example", "domain2.example", and "domain3.example" require claims notices during the "claims" launch phase:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <check>
C:    <domain:check
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:      <domain:name>domain1.example</domain:name>
C:      <domain:name>domain2.example</domain:name>
C:      <domain:name>domain3.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:check>
C:   </check>
C:   <extension>
C:    <launch:check
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:     type="claims">
C:      <launch:phase>claims</launch:phase>
C:    </launch:check>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

If the <check> command has been processed successfully, the EPP <response> MUST contain an <extension> <launch:chkData> element that identifies the launch namespace. The <launch:chkData> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The phase that mirrors the <launch:phase> element included in the <launch:check>.

<launch:cd>: One or more <launch:cd> elements that contain the following child elements:

<launch:name>: Contains the fully qualified name of the queried domain name. This element MUST contain an "exists" attribute whose value indicates if a matching trademark exists for the domain name that requires the use of the "Claims Create Form" on a Domain Create Command. A value of "1" (or "true") means

that a matching trademark does exist and that the "Claims Create Form" is required on a Domain Create Command. A value of "0" (or "false") means that a matching trademark does not exist or that the "Claims Create Form" is NOT required on a Domain Create Command.

<launch:claimKey>: Zero or more OPTIONAL claim keys that MAY be passed to a third-party Trademark Validator such as the ICANN Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) for querying the information needed to generate a Trademark Claims Notice. The <launch:claimKey> is used as the key for the query in place of the domain name to securely query the service without using a well-known value like a domain name. The OPTIONAL "validatorID" attribute is the Validator Identifier (Section 2.2) whose value indicates which Trademark Validator to query for the Claims Notice information, with the default being the ICANN TMCH. The "validatorID" attribute MAY reference a non-trademark claims clearinghouse identifier to support other forms of claims notices.

Example Claims Check response when a claims notice is not required for the domain name domain1.example, a claims notice is required for the domain name domain2.example in the "tmch", and a claims notice is required for the domain name domain3.example in the "tmch" and "custom-tmch", for the "claims" launch phase:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1000">
S:     <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <extension>
S:     <launch:chkData
S:      xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:      <launch:phase>claims</launch:phase>
S:      <launch:cd>
S:        <launch:name exists="0">domain1.example</launch:name>
S:      </launch:cd>
S:      <launch:cd>
S:        <launch:name exists="1">domain2.example</launch:name>
S:        <launch:claimKey validatorID="tmch">
S:        2013041500/2/6/9/rJ1NrDO92vDsAzf7EQzgjX4R0000000001
S:        </launch:claimKey>
S:      </launch:cd>
S:      <launch:cd>
S:        <launch:name exists="1">domain3.example</launch:name>
S:        <launch:claimKey validatorID="tmch">
S:        2013041500/2/6/9/rJ1NrDO92vDsAzf7EQzgjX4R0000000001
S:        </launch:claimKey>
S:        <launch:claimKey validatorID="custom-tmch">
S:        20140423200/1/2/3/rJ1Nr2vDsAzasdff7EasdfgjX4R000000002
S:        </launch:claimKey>
S:      </launch:cd>
S:     </launch:chkData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:     <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.1.2. Availability Check Form

The Availability Check Form defines additional elements to extend the EPP <check> command described in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731]. No additional elements are defined for the EPP <check>

response. This form MUST be identified by setting the <launch:check> "type" attribute to "avail".

The EPP <check> command is used to determine if an object can be provisioned within a repository. Domain names may be made available only in unique launch phases, whilst remaining unavailable for concurrent launch phases. In addition to the elements expressed in the <domain:check>, the command is extended with the <launch:check> element that contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The launch phase to which domain name availability should be determined. The server SHOULD validate the value and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if it is invalid.

Example Availability Check Form command using the <check> domain command and the <launch:check> extension with the "type" set to "avail", to determine the availability of two domain names in the "idn-release" custom launch phase:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <check>
C:    <domain:check
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:      <domain:name>domain1.example</domain:name>
C:      <domain:name>domain2.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:check>
C:   </check>
C:   <extension>
C:    <launch:check
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:     type="avail">
C:      <launch:phase name="idn-release">custom</launch:phase>
C:    </launch:check>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

The Availability Check Form does not define any extension to the response of an <check> domain command. After processing the command, the server replies with a standard EPP response as defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731].

3.1.3. Trademark Check Form

The Trademark Check Form defines a new command called the Trademark Check Command that is used to determine whether or not there are any matching trademarks for each domain name passed in the command, independent of the active launch phase of the server and whether the "Claims Create Form" is required on a Domain Create Command. The availability check information defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] MUST NOT be returned for the Trademark Check Command. This form MUST be identified by setting the <launch:check> "type" attribute to "trademark".

Instead of returning whether the domain name is available, the Trademark Check Command will return whether or not at least one matching trademark exists for the domain name. If there is at least one matching trademark that exists for the domain name, a <launch:claimKey> element is returned. The client MAY then use the value of the <launch:claimKey> element to obtain Trademark Claims Notice information from Trademark Validator based on the Validator Identifier (Section 2.2).

The <domain:name> elements in the EPP <check> command of EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] define the domain names to check for matching trademarks. The <launch:check> element does not contain any child elements with the "Trademark Check Form":

Example Trademark Check command using the <check> domain command and the <launch:check> extension with the "type" set to "trademark", to determine if "domain1.example", "domain2.example", and "domain3.example" have any matching trademarks:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <check>
C:    <domain:check
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:      <domain:name>domain1.example</domain:name>
C:      <domain:name>domain2.example</domain:name>
C:      <domain:name>domain3.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:check>
C:   </check>
C:   <extension>
C:    <launch:check
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:     type="trademark"/>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

If the <check> command has been processed successfully, the EPP <response> MUST contain an <extension> <launch:chkData> element that identifies the launch namespace. The <launch:chkData> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:cd>: One or more <launch:cd> elements that contain the following child elements:

<launch:name>: Contains the fully qualified name of the queried domain name. This element MUST contain an "exists" attribute whose value indicates if a matching trademark exists for the domain name. A value of "1" (or "true") means that a matching trademark does exist. A value of "0" (or "false") means that a matching trademark does not exist.

<launch:claimKey>: Zero or more OPTIONAL claim keys that MAY be passed to a third-party Trademark Validator such as the ICANN Trademark Clearinghouse (TMCH) for querying the information needed to generate a Trademark Claims Notice. The <launch:claimKey> is used as the key for the query in place of the domain name to securely query the service without using a well-known value like a domain name. The OPTIONAL "validatorID" attribute is the Validator Identifier

(Section 2.2) whose value indicates which Trademark Validator to query for the Claims Notice information, with the default being the ICANN TMCH. The "validatorID" attribute MAY reference a non-trademark claims clearinghouse identifier to support other forms of claims notices.

Example Trademark Check response when no matching trademarks are found for the domain name domain1.example, matching trademarks are found for the domain name domain2.example in the "tmch", matching trademarks are found for domain name domain3.example in the "tmch" and "custom-tmch", for the "claims" launch phase:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1000">
S:     <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <extension>
S:     <launch:chkData
S:      xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:      <launch:cd>
S:        <launch:name exists="0">domain1.example</launch:name>
S:      </launch:cd>
S:      <launch:cd>
S:        <launch:name exists="1">domain2.example</launch:name>
S:        <launch:claimKey validatorID="tmch">
S:        2013041500/2/6/9/rJ1NrDO92vDsAzf7EQzgjX4R0000000001
S:        </launch:claimKey>
S:      </launch:cd>
S:      <launch:cd>
S:        <launch:name exists="1">domain3.example</launch:name>
S:        <launch:claimKey validatorID="tmch">
S:        2013041500/2/6/9/rJ1NrDO92vDsAzf7EQzgjX4R0000000001
S:        </launch:claimKey>
S:        <launch:claimKey validatorID="custom-tmch">
S:        20140423200/1/2/3/rJ1Nr2vDsAzasdff7EasdfgjX4R000000002
S:        </launch:claimKey>
S:      </launch:cd>
S:     </launch:chkData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:     <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:     <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.2. EPP <info> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <info> command and response to be used in conjunction with the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731].

The EPP <info> command is used to retrieve information for a launch phase registration or application. The Application Identifier (Section 2.1) returned in the <launch:creData> element of the create response (Section 3.3) can be used for retrieving information for a Launch Application. A <launch:info> element is sent along with the regular <info> domain command. The <launch:info> element includes an OPTIONAL "includeMark" boolean attribute, with a default value of "false", to indicate whether or not to include the mark in the response. The <launch:info> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The phase during which the application or registration was submitted or is associated with. Server policy defines the phases that are supported. The server SHOULD validate the value and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if it is invalid.
<launch:applicationID>: OPTIONAL application identifier of the Launch Application.

Example <info> domain command with the <launch:info> extension to retrieve information for the sunrise application for domain.example and application identifier "abc123":

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <info>
C:    <domain:info
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:      <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:info>
C:   </info>
C:   <extension>
C:    <launch:info
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:       includeMark="true">
C:      <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:      <launch:applicationID>abc123</launch:applicationID>
C:    </launch:info>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

Example <info> domain command with the <launch:info> extension to retrieve information for the sunrise registration for domain.example:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <info>
C:    <domain:info
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:      <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:info>
C:   </info>
C:   <extension>
C:    <launch:info
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:      <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:    </launch:info>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

If the query was successful, the server replies with a <launch:infData> element along with the regular EPP <resData>. The <launch:infData> contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The phase during which the application was submitted, or is associated with, that matches the associated <info> command <launch:phase>.
<launch:applicationID>: OPTIONAL Application Identifier of the Launch Application.
<launch:status>: OPTIONAL status of the Launch Application using one of the supported status values (Section 2.4).
<mark:mark>: Zero or more <mark:mark> (Section 2.6.2) elements only if the "includeMark" attribute is "true" in the command.

Example <info> domain response using the <launch:infData> extension with the mark information:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1000">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:infData
S:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:        <domain:roid>EXAMPLE1-REP</domain:roid>
S:        <domain:status s="pendingCreate"/>
S:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
S:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
S:        <domain:clID>ClientX</domain:clID>
S:        <domain:crID>ClientY</domain:crID>
S:        <domain:crDate>2012-04-03T22:00:00.0Z</domain:crDate>
S:        <domain:authInfo>
S:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
S:        </domain:authInfo>
S:      </domain:infData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <launch:infData
S:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
S:          <launch:applicationID>abc123</launch:applicationID>
S:          <launch:status s="pendingValidation"/>
S:          <mark:mark
S:            xmlns:mark="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0">
S:             ...
S:         </mark:mark>
S:      </launch:infData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.3. EPP <create> Command

There are four forms of the extension to the EPP <create> command that include the Sunrise Create Form (Section 3.3.1), the Claims Create Form (Section 3.3.2), the General Create Form (Section 3.3.3), and the Mixed Create Form (Section 3.3.4). The form is dependent on the supported launch phases (Section 2.3) as defined below.

sunrise: The EPP <create> command with the "sunrise" launch phase is used to submit a registration with trademark information that can be verified by the server with the <domain:name> value. The Sunrise Create Form (Section 3.3.1) is used for the "sunrise" launch phase.

landrush: The EPP <create> command with the "landrush" launch phase MAY use the General Create Form (Section 3.3.3) to explicitly specify the phase and optionally define the expected type of object to create.

claims: The EPP <create> command with the "claims" launch phase is used to pass the information associated with the presentation and acceptance of the Claims Notice. The Claims Create Form (Section 3.3.2) is used and the General Create Form (Section 3.3.3) MAY be used for the "claims" launch phase.

open: The EPP <create> command with the "open" launch phase is undefined but the form supported is up to server policy. Use of the Claims Create Form (Section 3.3.2) MAY be used to pass the information associated with the presentation and acceptance of the Claims Notice if required for the domain name.

custom: The EPP <create> command with the "custom" launch phase is undefined but the form supported is up to server policy.

3.3.1. Sunrise Create Form

The Sunrise Create Form of the extension to the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] includes the verifiable trademark information that the server uses to match against the domain name to authorize the domain create. A server MUST support one of four models in Claim Validation Models (Section 2.6) to verify the trademark information passed by the client.

A <launch:create> element is sent along with the regular <create> domain command. The <launch:create> element has an OPTIONAL "type" attribute that defines the expected type of object ("application" or "registration") to create. The server SHOULD validate the "type" attribute, when passed, against the type of object that will be created, and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if the type is incorrect. The <launch:create> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The identifier for the launch phase. The server SHOULD validate the value according to Section 2.3.
<launch:codeMark> or <smd:signedMark> or <smd:encodedSignedMark>:

<launch:codeMark>: Zero or more <launch:codeMark> elements. The <launch:codeMark> child elements are defined in the <launch:codeMark> element (Section 2.6.1) section.
<smd:signedMark>: Zero or more <smd:signedMark> elements. The <smd:signedMark> child elements are defined in the <smd:signedMark> element (Section 2.6.3.1) section.
<smd:encodedSignedMark>: Zero or more <smd:encodedSignedMark> elements. The <smd:encodedSignedMark> child elements are defined in the <smd:encodedSignedMark> element (Section 2.6.3.2) section.

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension, following the "code" validation model, with multiple sunrise codes:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:        <launch:codeMark>
C:          <launch:code validatorID="sample1">
C:            49FD46E6C4B45C55D4AC</launch:code>
C:        </launch:codeMark>
C:        <launch:codeMark>
C:          <launch:code>49FD46E6C4B45C55D4AD</launch:code>
C:        </launch:codeMark>
C:        <launch:codeMark>
C:          <launch:code validatorID="sample2">
C:            49FD46E6C4B45C55D4AE</launch:code>
C:        </launch:codeMark>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension, following the "mark" validation model, with the mark information:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domainone.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:        <launch:codeMark>
C:          <mark:mark
C:            xmlns:mark="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0">
C:            ...
C:          </mark:mark>
C:        </launch:codeMark>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension, following the "code with mark" validation model, with a code and mark information:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:        <launch:codeMark>
C:          <launch:code validatorID="sample">
C:            49FD46E6C4B45C55D4AC</launch:code>
C:          <mark:mark
C:           xmlns:mark="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0">
C:           ...
C:          </mark:mark>
C:        </launch:codeMark>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension, following the "signed mark" validation model, with the signed mark information for a sunrise application:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domainone.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:       type="application">
C:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:        <smd:signedMark id="signedMark"
C:         xmlns:smd="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:signedMark-1.0">
C:         ...
C:        </smd:signedMark>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension, following the "signed mark" validation model, with the base64 encoded signed mark information:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domainone.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:        <smd:encodedSignedMark
C:         xmlns:smd="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:signedMark-1.0">
C:         ...
C:        </smd:encodedSignedMark>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

3.3.2. Claims Create Form

The Claims Create Form of the extension to the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] includes the information related to the registrant’s acceptance of the Claims Notice.

A <launch:create> element is sent along with the regular <create> domain command. The <launch:create> element has an OPTIONAL "type" attribute that defines the expected type of object ("application" or "registration") to create. The server SHOULD validate the "type" attribute, when passed, against the type of object that will be created, and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if the type is incorrect. The <launch:create> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: Contains the value of the active launch phase of the server. The server SHOULD validate the value according to Section 2.3.
<launch:notice>: One or more <launch:notice> elements that contain the following child elements:

<launch:noticeID>: Unique notice identifier for the Claims Notice. The <launch:noticeID> element has an OPTIONAL "validatorID" attribute is the Validator Identifier (Section 2.2) whose value indicates which Trademark Validator is the source of the claims notice, with the default being the ICANN TMCH.
<launch:notAfter>: Expiry of the claims notice.
<launch:acceptedDate>: Contains the date and time that the claims notice was accepted.

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension with the <launch:notice> information for the "tmch" and the "custom-tmch" validators, for the "claims" launch phase:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:        <launch:phase>claims</launch:phase>
C:        <launch:notice>
C:          <launch:noticeID validatorID="tmch">
C:          370d0b7c9223372036854775807</launch:noticeID>
C:          <launch:notAfter>2014-06-19T10:00:00.0Z
C:          </launch:notAfter>
C:          <launch:acceptedDate>2014-06-19T09:00:00.0Z
C:          </launch:acceptedDate>
C:        </launch:notice>
C:        <launch:notice>
C:          <launch:noticeID validatorID="custom-tmch">
C:          470d0b7c9223654313275808</launch:noticeID>
C:          <launch:notAfter>2014-06-19T10:00:00.0Z
C:          </launch:notAfter>
C:          <launch:acceptedDate>2014-06-19T09:00:30.0Z
C:          </launch:acceptedDate>
C:        </launch:notice>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

3.3.3. General Create Form

The General Create Form of the extension to the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731] includes the launch phase and optionally the object type to create. The OPTIONAL "type" attribute defines the expected type of object ("application" or "registration") to create. The server SHOULD validate the "type" attribute, when passed, against the type of object that will be created, and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if the type is incorrect.

A <launch:create> element is sent along with the regular <create> domain command. The <launch:create> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: Contains the value of the active launch phase of the server. The server SHOULD validate the value according to Section 2.3.

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension for a "landrush" launch phase application:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:       type="application">
C:        <launch:phase>landrush</launch:phase>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

3.3.4. Mixed Create Form

The Mixed Create Form supports a mix of the create forms, where for example the Sunrise Create Form (Section 3.3.1) and the Claims Create Form (Section 3.3.2) MAY be supported in a single command by including both the verified trademark information and the information related to the registrant’s acceptance of the Claims Notice. The server MAY support the Mixed Create Form. The "custom" launch phase SHOULD be used when using the Mixed Create Form.

The following is an example <create> domain command using the <launch:create> extension, with using a mix of the Sunrise Create Form (Section 3.3.1) and the Claims Create Form (Section 3.3.2) by including both a mark and a notice:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <create>
C:      <domain:create
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domainone.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:registrant>jd1234</domain:registrant>
C:        <domain:contact type="admin">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:contact type="tech">sh8013</domain:contact>
C:        <domain:authInfo>
C:          <domain:pw>2fooBAR</domain:pw>
C:        </domain:authInfo>
C:      </domain:create>
C:    </create>
C:    <extension>
C:      <launch:create
C:       xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
C:       type="application">
C:        <launch:phase name="non-tmch-sunrise">custom</launch:phase>
C:        <launch:codeMark>
C:          <mark:mark
C:            xmlns:mark="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0">
C:            ...
C:          </mark:mark>
C:        </launch:codeMark>
C:        <launch:notice>
C:          <launch:noticeID validatorID="tmch">
C:            49FD46E6C4B45C55D4AC
C:          </launch:noticeID>
C:          <launch:notAfter>2012-06-19T10:00:10.0Z
C:          </launch:notAfter>
C:          <launch:acceptedDate>2012-06-19T09:01:30.0Z
C:          </launch:acceptedDate>
C:        </launch:notice>
C:      </launch:create>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

3.3.5. Create Response

If the create was successful, the server MAY add a <launch:creData> element along to the regular EPP <resData> to indicate the server generated Application Identifier (Section 2.1), when multiple applications of a given domain name are supported; otherwise no extension is included with the regular EPP <resData>. The <launch:creData> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The phase of the application that mirrors the <launch:phase> element included in the <launch:create>.
<launch:applicationID>: The application identifier of the application.

An example response when multiple overlapping applications are supported by the server:

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1001">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully; action pending</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <resData>
S:      <domain:creData
S:         xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
S:       <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
S:       <domain:crDate>2010-08-10T15:38:26.623854Z</domain:crDate>
S:      </domain:creData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <extension>
S:      <launch:creData
S:        xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
S:        <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
S:        <launch:applicationID>2393-9323-E08C-03B1
S:        </launch:applicationID>
S:      </launch:creData>
S:    </extension>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-XYZ</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.4. EPP <update> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <update> command to be used in conjunction with the domain name mapping.

An EPP <update> command with the extension sent to a server that does not support launch applications will fail. A server that does not support launch applications during its launch phase MUST return an EPP error result code of 2102 when receiving an EPP <update> command with the extension.

Registry policies permitting, clients may update an application object by submitting an EPP <update> command along with a <launch:update> element to indicate the application object to be updated. The <launch:update> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The phase during which the application was submitted or is associated with. The server SHOULD validate the value and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if it is invalid.
<launch:applicationID>: The application identifier for which the client wishes to update.

The following is an example <update> domain command with the <launch:update> extension to add and remove a name server of a sunrise application with the application identifier "abc123":

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <update>
C:      <domain:update
C:       xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:        <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:        <domain:add>
C:            <domain:ns>
C:              <domain:hostObj>ns2.domain.example</domain:hostObj>
C:            </domain:ns>
C:          </domain:add>
C:          <domain:rem>
C:            <domain:ns>
C:              <domain:hostObj>ns1.domain.example</domain:hostObj>
C:            </domain:ns>
C:          </domain:rem>
C:      </domain:update>
C:    </update>
C:    <extension>
C:    <launch:update
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:      <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:      <launch:applicationID>abc123</launch:applicationID>
C:    </launch:update>
C:    </extension>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

This extension does not define any extension to the response of an <update> domain command. After processing the command, the server replies with a standard EPP response as defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731].

3.5. EPP <delete> Command

This extension defines additional elements to extend the EPP <delete> command to be used in conjunction with the domain name mapping.

A client MUST NOT pass the extension on an EPP <delete> command to a server that does not support launch applications. A server that does not support launch applications during its launch phase MUST return

an EPP error result code of 2102 when receiving an EPP <delete> command with the extension.

Registry policies permitting, clients MAY withdraw an application by submitting an EPP <delete> command along with a <launch:delete> element to indicate the application object to be deleted. The <launch:delete> element contains the following child elements:

<launch:phase>: The phase during which the application was submitted or is associated with. The server SHOULD validate the value and return an EPP error result code of 2306 if it is invalid.
<launch:applicationID>: The application identifier for which the client wishes to delete.

The following is an example <delete> domain command with the <launch:delete> extension:

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:   <delete>
C:    <domain:delete
C:     xmlns:domain="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0">
C:      <domain:name>domain.example</domain:name>
C:    </domain:delete>
C:   </delete>
C:   <extension>
C:    <launch:delete
C:     xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0">
C:      <launch:phase>sunrise</launch:phase>
C:      <launch:applicationID>abc123</launch:applicationID>
C:    </launch:delete>
C:   </extension>
C:   <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

This extension does not define any extension to the response of a <delete> domain command. After processing the command, the server replies with a standard EPP response as defined in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731].

3.6. EPP <renew> Command

This extension does not define any extension to the EPP <renew> command or response described in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731].

3.7. EPP <transfer> Command

This extension does not define any extension to the EPP <transfer> command or response described in the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731].

4. Formal Syntax

One schema is presented here that is the EPP Launch Phase Mapping schema.

The formal syntax presented here is a complete schema representation of the object mapping suitable for automated validation of EPP XML instances. The BEGIN and END tags are not part of the schema; they are used to note the beginning and ending of the schema for URI registration purposes.

4.1. Launch Schema

```
BEGIN
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema
  targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
  xmlns:launch="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0"
  xmlns:eppcom="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"
  xmlns:mark="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0"
  xmlns:smd="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:signedMark-1.0"
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
>

  <!-- Import common element types. -->
  <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"/>
  <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:mark-1.0"/>
  <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:signedMark-1.0"/>

  <annotation>
    <documentation>
      Extensible Provisioning Protocol v1.0
      domain name
      extension schema
      for the launch phase processing.
    </documentation>
  </annotation>

  <!-- Child elements found in EPP commands -->
  <element
    name="check"
    type="launch:checkType"/>
  <element
    name="info"
    type="launch:infoType"/>
  <element
    name="create"
    type="launch:createType"/>
  <element
    name="update"
    type="launch:idContainerType"/>
  <element
    name="delete"
    type="launch:idContainerType"/>

  <!-- Common container of id (identifier) element -->
  <complexType name="idContainerType">
    <sequence>
      <element
        name="phase"
```

```
          type="launch:phaseType"/>
        <element
          name="applicationID"
          type="launch:applicationIDType"/>
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Definition for application identifier -->
    <simpleType name="applicationIDType">
      <restriction base="token"/>
    </simpleType>

    <!-- Definition for launch phase. Name is an
         optional attribute used to extend the phase type.
         For example, when using the phase type value
         of "custom", the name can be used to specify the
         custom phase. -->
    <complexType name="phaseType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="launch:phaseTypeValue">
          <attribute
            name="name"
            type="token"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Enumeration of launch phase values -->
    <simpleType name="phaseTypeValue">
      <restriction base="token">
        <enumeration value="sunrise"/>
        <enumeration value="landrush"/>
        <enumeration value="claims"/>
        <enumeration value="open"/>
        <enumeration value="custom"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>


    <!-- Definition for the sunrise code -->
    <simpleType name="codeValue">
      <restriction base="token">
        <minLength value="1"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <complexType name="codeType">
      <simpleContent>
```

```
        <extension base="launch:codeValue">
          <attribute
            name="validatorID"
            type="launch:validatorIDType"
            use="optional"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Definition for the notice identifier -->
    <simpleType name="noticeIDValue">
      <restriction base="token">
        <minLength value="1"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <complexType name="noticeIDType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="launch:noticeIDValue">
          <attribute
            name="validatorID"
            type="launch:validatorIDType"
            use="optional"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Definition for the validator identifier -->
    <simpleType name="validatorIDType">
      <restriction base="token">
        <minLength value="1"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <!-- Possible status values for sunrise application -->
    <simpleType name="statusValueType">
      <restriction base="token">
        <enumeration value="pendingValidation"/>
        <enumeration value="validated"/>
        <enumeration value="invalid"/>
        <enumeration value="pendingAllocation"/>
        <enumeration value="allocated"/>
        <enumeration value="rejected"/>
        <enumeration value="custom"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>

    <!-- Status type definition -->
```

```
    <complexType name="statusType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="normalizedString">
          <attribute
            name="s"
            type="launch:statusValueType"
            use="required"/>
          <attribute
            name="lang"
            type="language"
            default="en"/>
          <attribute
            name="name"
            type="token"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!-- codeMark Type that contains an optional
         code with mark information -->
    <complexType name="codeMarkType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="code"
          type="launch:codeType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
        <element
          ref="mark:abstractMark"
          minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Child elements for the create command -->
    <complexType name="createType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="phase"
          type="launch:phaseType"/>
        <choice minOccurs="0">
          <element
            name="codeMark"
            type="launch:codeMarkType"
            maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          <element
            ref="smd:abstractSignedMark"
            maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          <element
            ref="smd:encodedSignedMark"
```

```
            maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </choice>
        <element
          name="notice"
          type="launch:createNoticeType"
          minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute
        name="type"
        type="launch:objectType"/>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Type of launch object -->
    <simpleType name="objectType">
      <restriction base="token">
        <enumeration value="application"/>
        <enumeration value="registration"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>


    <!-- Child elements of the create notice element -->
    <complexType name="createNoticeType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="noticeID"
          type="launch:noticeIDType"/>
        <element
          name="notAfter"
          type="dateTime"/>
        <element
          name="acceptedDate"
          type="dateTime"/>
      </sequence>
    </complexType>


    <!-- Child elements of check (Claims Check Command) -->
    <complexType name="checkType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="phase"
          type="launch:phaseType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute
        name="type"
```

```
        type="launch:checkFormType"
        default="claims"/>
    </complexType>


    <!-- Type of check form (Claims Check or Availability Check) -->
    <simpleType name="checkFormType">
      <restriction base="token">
        <enumeration value="claims"/>
        <enumeration value="avail"/>
        <enumeration value="trademark"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>


    <!-- Child elements of info command -->
    <complexType name="infoType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="phase"
          type="launch:phaseType"/>
        <element
          name="applicationID"
          type="launch:applicationIDType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute
        name="includeMark"
        type="boolean"
        default="false"/>
    </complexType>

    <!-- Child response elements. -->
    <element
      name="chkData"
      type="launch:chkDataType"/>
    <element
      name="creData"
      type="launch:idContainerType"/>
    <element
      name="infData"
      type="launch:infDataType"/>

    <!-- <check> response elements. -->
    <complexType name="chkDataType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="phase"
```

```
          type="launch:phaseType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
        <element
          name="cd"
          type="launch:cdType"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="cdType">
      <sequence>
        <element
          name="name"
          type="launch:cdNameType"/>
        <element
          name="claimKey"
          type="launch:claimKeyType"
          minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="cdNameType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="eppcom:labelType">
          <attribute
            name="exists"
            type="boolean"
            use="required"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <complexType name="claimKeyType">
      <simpleContent>
        <extension base="token">
          <attribute
            name="validatorID"
            type="launch:validatorIDType"
            use="optional"/>
        </extension>
      </simpleContent>
    </complexType>

    <!-- <info> response elements -->
    <complexType name="infDataType">
      <sequence>
        <element
```

```
          name="phase"
          type="launch:phaseType"/>
        <element
          name="applicationID"
          type="launch:applicationIDType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
        <element
          name="status"
          type="launch:statusType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
        <element
          ref="mark:abstractMark"
          minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
    </complexType>

</schema>
END
```

5. IANA Considerations

5.1. XML Namespace

This document uses URNs to describe XML namespaces and XML schemas conforming to a registry mechanism described in [RFC3688].

Registration request for the launch namespace:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:launch-1.0
Registrant Contact: IESG
XML: None. Namespace URIs do not represent an XML specification.

Registration request for the launch XML schema:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:launch-1.0
Registrant Contact: IESG
XML: See the "Formal Syntax" section of this document.

5.2. EPP Extension Registry

The EPP extension described in this document should be registered by the IANA in the EPP Extension Registry described in [RFC7451]. The details of the registration are as follows:

Name of Extension: "Launch Phase Mapping for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)"

Document status: Standards Track

Reference: (insert reference to RFC version of this document)

Registrant Name and Email Address: IESG, <iesg@ietf.org>

TLDs: Any

IPR Disclosure: None

Status: Active

Notes: None

6. Implementation Status

Note to RFC Editor: Please remove this section and the reference to RFC 7942 [RFC7942] before publication.

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in RFC 7942 [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

According to RFC 7942 [RFC7942], "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

6.1. Verisign EPP SDK

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign EPP SDK

Description: The Verisign EPP SDK includes both a full client implementation and a full server stub implementation of draft-ietf-regext-launchphase.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

URL: http://www.verisigninc.com/en_US/channel-resources/domain-registry-products/epp-sdks

6.2. Verisign Consolidated Top Level Domain (CTLD) SRS

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign Consolidated Top Level Domain (CTLD) Shared Registry System (SRS)

Description: The Verisign Consolidated Top Level Domain (CTLD) Shared Registry System (SRS) implements the server-side of draft-ietf-regext-launchphase for a variety of Top Level Domains (TLD's).

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: The "signed mark" Mark Validation Model, the Claims Check Form for the EPP <check> Command, the Sunrise and Claims Forms for the EPP <create> Command of Launch Registrations and Launch Applications. For Launch Applications the Poll Messaging, the EPP <info> Command, the EPP <update> Command, and the EPP <delete> Command is covered.

Licensing: Proprietary

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

6.3. Verisign .COM / .NET SRS

Organization: Verisign Inc.

Name: Verisign .COM / .NET Shared Registry System (SRS)

Description: The Verisign Shared Registry System (SRS) for .COM, .NET and other IDN TLD's implements the server-side of draft-ietf-regext-launchphase.

Level of maturity: Operational Test Environment (OTE)

Coverage: The "signed mark" Mark Validation Model, the Claims Check Form for the EPP <check> Command, the Sunrise and Claims Forms for the EPP <create> Command of Launch Registrations.

Licensing: Proprietary

Contact: jgould@verisign.com

6.4. REngin v3.7

Organization: Domain Name Services (Pty) Ltd

Name: REngin v3.7

Description: Server side implementation only

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All features from version 12 have been implemented

Licensing: Proprietary Licensing with Maintenance Contracts

Contact: info@dnservices.co.za

URL: https://www.registry.net.za and soon http://dnservices.co.za

6.5. RegistryEngine EPP Service

Organization: CentralNic

Name: RegistryEngine EPP Service

Description: Generic high-volume EPP service for gTLDs, ccTLDs and SLDs

Level of maturity: Deployed in CentralNic’s production environment as well as two other gTLD registry systems, and two ccTLD registry systems.

Coverage: Majority of elements including TMCH sunrise, landrush and TM claims as well as sunrise applications validated using codes.

Licensing: Proprietary In-House software

Contact: epp@centralnic.com

URL: https://www.centralnic.com

6.6. Neustar EPP SDK

Organization: Neustar

Name: Neustar EPP SDK

Description: The Neustar EPP SDK includes client implementation of draft-ietf-regext-launchphase in both Java and C++.

Level of maturity: Production

Coverage: All aspects of the protocol are implemented.

Licensing: GNU Lesser General Public License

Contact: trung.tran@neustar.biz

6.7. gTLD Shared Registry System

Organization: Stichting Internet Domeinnaamregistratie Nederland (SIDN)

Name: gTLD Shared Registry System

Description: The gTLD SRS implements the server side of the draft-ietf-regext-launchphase.

Level of maturity: (soon) Production

Coverage: The following parts of the draft are supported:

Signed mark validation model using Digital Signature (Section 2.6.3)
Claims Check Form (Section 3.1.1)
Sunrise Create Form (Section 3.3.1)
Claims Create Form (Section 3.3.2)

The parts of the document not described here are not implemented.

Licensing: Proprietary

Contact: rik.ribbers@sidn.nl

7. Security Considerations

The mapping extensions described in this document do not provide any security services beyond those described by EPP [RFC5730], the EPP domain name mapping [RFC5731], and protocol layers used by EPP. The

security considerations described in these other specifications apply to this specification as well.

Updates to, and deletion of an application object MUST be restricted to clients authorized to perform the said operation on the object.

Information contained within an application, or even the mere fact that an application exists may be confidential. Any attempt to operate on an application object by an unauthorized client MUST be rejected with an EPP 2201 (authorization error) return code. Server policy may allow <info> operation with filtered output by clients other than the sponsoring client, in which case the <domain:infData> and <launch:infData> response SHOULD be filtered to include only fields that are publicly accessible.

8. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the efforts of the leading participants of the Community TMCH Model that led to many of the changes to this document, which include Chris Wright, Jeff Neuman, Jeff Eckhaus, and Will Shorter.

Special suggestions that have been incorporated into this document were provided by Harald Alvestrand, Ben Campbell, Spencer Dawkins, Jothan Frakes, Keith Gaughan, Seth Goldman, Scott Hollenbeck, Michael Holloway, Jan Jansen, Rubens Kuhl, Mirja Kuhlewind, Warren Kumari, Ben Levac, Gustavo Lozano, Klaus Malorny, Alexander Mayrhofer, Alexey Melnikov, Patrick Mevzek, James Mitchell, Francisco Obispo, Mike O'Connell, Eric Rescoria, Bernhard Reutner-Fischer, Sabrina Tanamal, Trung Tran, Ulrich Wisser and Sharon Wodjenski.

Some of the description of the Trademark Claims Phase was based on the work done by Gustavo Lozano in the ICANN TMCH functional specifications.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>.

[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>.

[RFC5646] Phillips, A., Ed. and M. Davis, Ed., "Tags for Identifying Languages", BCP 47, RFC 5646, DOI 10.17487/RFC5646, September 2009, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5646>.

[RFC5730] Hollenbeck, S., "Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)", STD 69, RFC 5730, DOI 10.17487/RFC5730, August 2009, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5730>.

[RFC5731] Hollenbeck, S., "Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) Domain Name Mapping", STD 69, RFC 5731, DOI 10.17487/RFC5731, August 2009, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5731>.

[RFC7848] Lozano, G., "Mark and Signed Mark Objects Mapping", RFC 7848, DOI 10.17487/RFC7848, June 2016, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7848>.

[RFC7942] Sheffer, Y. and A. Farrel, "Improving Awareness of Running Code: The Implementation Status Section", BCP 205, RFC 7942, DOI 10.17487/RFC7942, July 2016, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7942>.

9.2. Informative References

[I-D.ietf-regext-tmch-func-spec] Lozano, G., "ICANN TMCH functional specifications", draft-ietf-regext-tmch-func-spec-03 (work in progress), July 2017.

[RFC7451] Hollenbeck, S., "Extension Registry for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol", RFC 7451, DOI 10.17487/RFC7451, February 2015, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7451>.

Appendix A. Change History

A.1. Change from 00 to 01

1. Changed to use camel case for the XML elements.
2. Replaced "cancelled" status to "rejected" status.
3. Added the child elements of the <claim> element.
4. Removed the XML schema and replaced with "[TBD]".

A.2. Change from 01 to 02

1. Added support for both the ICANN and ARI/Neustar TMCH models.
2. Changed the namespace URI and prefix to use "launch" instead of "launchphase".
3. Added definition of multiple claim validation models.

4. Added the <launch:signedClaim> and <launch:signedNotice> elements.
5. Added support for Claims Info Command

A.3. Change from 02 to 03

1. Removed XSI namespace per Keith Gaughan's suggestion on the provreg list.
2. Added extensibility to the launch:status element and added the pendingAuction status per Trung Tran's feedback on the provreg list.
3. Added support for the Claims Check Command, updated the location and contents of the signedNotice, and replaced most references of Claim to Mark based on the work being done on the ARI/Neustar launch model.

A.4. Change from 03 to 04

1. Removed references to the ICANN model.
2. Removed support for the Claims Info Command.
3. Removed use of the signedClaim.
4. Revised the method for referring to the signedClaim from the XML Signature using the IDREF URI.
5. Split the launch-1.0.xsd into three XML schemas including launch-1.0.xsd, signeMark-1.0.xsd, and mark-1.0.xsd.
6. Split the "claims" launch phase to the "claims1" and "claims2" launch phases.
7. Added support for the encodedSignedMark with base64 encoded signedMark.
8. Changed the elements in the createNoticeType to include the noticeID, timestamp, and the source elements.
9. Added the class and effectiveDate elements to mark.

A.5. Change from 04 to 05

1. Removed reference to <smd:zone> in the <smd:signedMark> example.
2. Incorporated feedback from Bernhard Reutner-Fischer on the provreg mail list.
3. Added missing launch XML prefix to applicationIDType reference in the idContainerType of the Launch Schema.
4. Added missing description of the <mark:pc> element in the <mark:addr> element.
5. Updated note on replication of the EPP contact mapping elements in the Mark Contact section.

A.6. Change from 05 to 06

1. Removed the definition of the mark-1.0 and signedMark-1.0 and replaced with reference to draft-lozano-smd, that contains the definition for the mark, signed marked, and encoded signed mark.
2. Split the <launch:timestamp> into <launch:generatedDate> and <launch:acceptedDate> based on feedback from Trung Tran.
3. Added the "includeMark" optional attribute to the <launch:info> element to enable the client to request whether or not to include the mark in the info response.
4. Fixed state diagram to remove redundant transition from "invalid" to "rejected"; thanks Klaus Malorny.

A.7. Change from 06 to 07

1. Proof-read grammar and spelling.
2. Changed "pendingAuction" status to "pendingAllocation", changed "pending" to "pendingValidation" status, per proposal from Trung Tran and seconded by Rubens Kuhl.
3. Added text related to the use of RFC 5731 pendingCreate to the Application Identifier section.
4. Added the Poll Messaging section to define the use of poll messaging for intermediate state transitions and pending action poll messaging for final state transitions.

A.8. Change from 07 to 08

1. Added support for use of the launch statuses and poll messaging for Launch Registrations based on feedback from Sharon Wodjenski and Trung Tran.
2. Incorporated changes based on updates or clarifications in draft-lozano-tmch-func-spec-01, which include:

    1. Removed the unused <launch:generatedDate> element.
    2. Removed the <launch:source> element.
    3. Added the <launch:notAfter> element based on the required <tmNotice:notAfter> element.

A.9. Change from 08 to 09

1. Made <choice> element optional in <launch:create> to allow passing just the <launch:phase> in <launch:create> per request from Ben Levac.
2. Added optional "type" attribute in <launch:create> to enable the client to explicitly define the desired type of object (application or registration) to create to all forms of the create extension.

3. Added text that the server SHOULD validate the <launch:phase> element in the Launch Phases section.
4. Add the "General Create Form" to the create command extension to support the request from Ben Levac.
5. Updated the text for the Poll Messaging section based on feedback from Klaus Malorny.
6. Replaced the "claims1" and "claims2" phases with the "claims" phase based on discussion on the provreg list.
7. Added support for a mixed create model (Sunrise Create Model and Claims Create Model), where a trademark (encoded signed mark, etc.) and notice can be passed, based on a request from James Mitchell.
8. Added text for the handling of the overlapping "claims" and "landrush" launch phases.
9. Added support for two check forms (claims check form and availability check form) based on a request from James Mitchell. The availability check form was based on the text in draft-rbp-application-epp-mapping.

A.10. Change from 09 to 10

1. Changed noticeIDType from base64Binary to token to be compatible with draft-lozano-tmch-func-spec-05.
2. Changed codeType from base64Binary to token to be more generic.
3. Updated based on feedback from Alexander Mayrhofer, which include:

    1. Changed "extension to the domain name extension" to "extension to the domain name mapping".
    2. Changed use of 2004 return code to 2306 return code when phase passed mismatches active phase and sub-phase.
    3. Changed description of "allocated" and "rejected" statuses.
    4. Moved sentence on a synchronous <domain:create> command without the use of an intermediate application, then an Application Identifier MAY not be needed to the Application Identifier section.
    5. Restructured the Mark Validation Models section to include the "<launch:codeMark> element" sub-section, the "<mark:mark> element" sub-section, and the Digital Signature sub-section.
    6. Changed "Registries may" to "Registries MAY".
    7. Changed "extensed" to "extended" in "Availability Check Form" section.
    8. Broke the mix of create forms in the "EPP <create> Command" section to a fourth "Mixed Create Form" with its own sub-section.
    9. Removed "displayed or" from "displayed or accepted" in the <launch:acceptedDate> description.

10. Replaced "given domain name is supported" with "given domain name are supported" in the "Create Response" section.
11. Changed the reference of 2303 (object does not exist) in the "Security Considerations" section to 2201 (authorization error).
12. Added arrow from "invalid" status to "pendingValidation" status and "pendingAllocation" status to "rejected" status in the State Transition Diagram.

4. Added the "C:" and "S:" example prefixes and related text in the "Conventions Used in This Document" section.

A.11. Change from 10 to 11

1. Moved the claims check response <launch:chkData> element under the <extension> element instead of the <resData> element based on the request from Francisco Obispo.

A.12. Change from 11 to 12

1. Added support for multiple validator identifiers for claims notices and marks based on a request and text provided by Mike O'Connell.
2. Removed domain:exDate element from example in section 3.3.5 based on a request from Seth Goldman on the provreg list.
3. Added clarifying text for clients not passing the launch extension on update and delete commands to servers that do not support launch applications based on a request from Sharon Wodjenski on the provreg list.

A.13. Change from 12 to EPPEXT 00

1. Changed to eppext working group draft by changing draft-tan-epp-launchphase to draft-ietf-eppext-launchphase and by changing references of draft-lozano-tmch-smd to draft-ietf-eppext-tmch-smd.

A.14. Change EPPEXT 00 to EPPEXT 01

1. Removed text associated with support for the combining of status values based on feedback from Patrick Mevzek on the provreg mailing list, discussion on the eppext mailing list, and discussion at the eppext IETF meeting on March 6, 2014.

A.15. Change EPPEXT 01 to EPPEXT 02

1. Changed the <launch:claim> element to be zero or more elements and the <launch:notice> element to be one or more elements in the

Claims Create Form. These changes were needed to be able to support more than one concurrent claims services.

A.16. Change EPPEXT 02 to EPPEXT 03

1. Added the "Implementation Status" section based on an action item from the eppext IETF-91 meeting.
2. Moved Section 7 "IANA Considerations" and Section 9 "Security Considerations" before Section 5 "Acknowledgements". Moved "Change Log" Section to end.
3. Updated the text for the Claims Check Form and the Claims Create Form to support checking for the need of the claims notice and passing the claims notice outside of the "claims" phase.
4. Added the new Trademark Check Form to support determining whether or not a trademark exists that matches the domain name independent of whether a claims notice is required on create. This was based on a request from Trung Tran and a discussion on the eppext mailing list.

A.17. Change EPPEXT 03 to EPPEXT 04

1. Amended XML Namespace section of IANA Considerations, added EPP Extension Registry section.

A.18. Change EPPEXT 04 to EPPEXT 05

1. Added a missing comma to the descripton of the <launch:phase> element, based on feedback from Keith Gaughan on the eppext mailing list.
2. Added the SIDN implementation status information.
3. Fixed a few indentation issues in the samples.

A.19. Change EPPEXT 05 to EPPEXT 06

1. Removed duplicate "TMCH Functional Specification" URIs based on feedback from Scott Hollenbeck on the eppext mailing list.
2. Changed references of example?.tld to domain?.example to be consistent with RFC 6761 based on feedback from Scott Hollenbeck on the eppext mailing list.
3. A template was added to section 5 to register the XML schema in addition to the namespace based on feedback from Scott Hollenbeck on the eppext mailing list.

A.20. Change EPPEXT 06 to EPPEXT 07

1. Changed reference of lozano-tmch-func-spec to ietf-eppext-tmch-func-spec.

A.21. Change from EPPEXT 07 to REGEXT 00

1. Changed to regext working group draft by changing draft-ietf-eppext-launchphase to draft-ietf-regext-launchphase and by changing references of draft-ietf-eppext-tmch-func-spec to draft-ietf-regext-tmch-func-spec.

A.22. Change from REGEXT 00 to REGEXT 01

1. Fixed reference of Claims Check Command to Trademark Check Command in the Trademark Check Form section.
2. Replaced reference of draft-ietf-eppext-tmch-smd to RFC 7848.

A.23. Change from REGEXT 01 to REGEXT 02

1. Removed the reference to ietf-regext-tmch-func-spec and briefly described the trademark claims phase that is relavent to draft-ietf-regext-launchphase.

A.24. Change from REGEXT 02 to REGEXT 03

1. Ping update.

A.25. Change from REGEXT 03 to REGEXT 04

1. Updates based on feedback from Scott Hollenbeck that include:

    1. Nit on reference to RFC 7848 in section 1.
    2. Added reference to <domain:create> for the request to create a Launch Application in section 2.1.
    3. Removed the second paragraph of section 2.1 describing the option of creating an application identifier for a Launch Registration.
    4. Provided clarification in section 2.2 on the responsibility of the server to ensure that the supported validator identifiers are unique.
    5. Updated the text in section 2.5 referencing the domain name object in RFC 5731.
    6. Updated the copyright to 2017 in section 4.1.

A.26. Change from REGEXT 04 to REGEXT 05

1. Updates based on feedback from Ulrich Wisser that include:

    1. Updated reference to obsoleted RFC 6982 with RFC 7942.
    2. Moved RFC 7451 reference from normative to informative.

A.27. Change from REGEXT 05 to REGEXT 06

1. Updates based on feedback from Adam Roach that include:

    1. Added an informative reference to draft-ietf-regext-tmch-func-spec in section 2.3.1 "Trademark Claims Phase".
    2. Added formal definition of a Launch Registration and Launch Application to section 1.1.
    3. Updated the description of the Validator Identifier to indicate that the uniqueness is based on server policy.
    4. Updated "Does Domain have Claims?" "No" and "Yes" branch labels in Figure 1.
    5. Updated the description of the <launch:phase> element in the commands to explicitly specify the return of a 2306 EPP error result when invalid or referring to section 2.3 for validation.
    6. Fixed indentation of the <launch:applicationID> and <launch:status> elements in the section 2.5 examples.
    7. Updated the description of the <mark:mark> element in the info response.
    8. Added returning an EPP error result code of 2306 if the "type" attribute is incorrect in section 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.3.
    9. Made small change in the description of the Create Response in section 3.3.5.
    10. Updated the Registrant Contact in section 7 to the IESG.

A.28. Change from REGEXT 06 to REGEXT 07

1. Updates based on feedback from Mirja Kuhlewind that include:

    1. In the Security Considerations section, change must to MUST in "Updates to, and deletion of an application object MUST be restricted to clients authorized to perform the said operation on the object".
2. Updates based on feedback from Warren Kumari that include:

    1. Removed the comma from "The Validator Identifier is the identifier, that is unique..." not needed due to change from Harald Alvestrand’s feedback.
3. Updates based on feedback from Alexey Melnikov that include:

    1. Added a Normative Reference to RFC 5646 for the "language" attribute.
    2. Replace identifer with identifier".
    3. Remove "for" in "Enumeration of for launch phase values"
4. Updates based on feedback from Harald Alvestrand that include:

1. Removed the references to the unused "launch-1.0", "signedMark-1.0", and "mark-1.0" abbreviations and revised the XML namespace prefix definitions for "launch", "smd", and "mark".
2. Replace "that is unique to the server" to "unique to the server" in the Validator Identifier section.
3. Replaced ", including the "allocated" and "rejected" statuses" with "("allocated" and "rejected")" in the Status Values section.
4. Replaced "Is a possible end state" with "This is a possible end state" in the definition of the "allocated" and "rejected" statuses in the Status Values section.
5. Add the preamble "The transitions between the states is a matter of server policy. This diagram defines one possible set of permitted transitions." to the State Transition diagram.
6. Split the first sentence of the Poll Messaging section into two sentences, one for the Launch Application and one for the Launch Registration.
7. Remove "either" and replace "or" with an "and" in the first sentence of the Digital Signature section for clarity and to be more consistent with the description of the "signed mark" validation model.

5. Updates based on feedback from Ben Campbell that include:

1. Replacement of "that" with "which" in the first sentence of the Validator Identifier section not needed due change from Harald Alvestrand’s feedback.
2. Avoid using RFC 2119 in the Launch Phases definitions, which resulted in change MAY to may in the definition of the "open" phase and MUST to must in the definition of the "claims" phase.
3. Change "SHOULD" to "should" in the sentence "For example, the <launch:phase> element SHOULD be <launch:phase name="landrush">claims</launch:phase>".
4. Change "MUST" to "must" in the sentence "The Trademark Claims Phase is when a Claims Notice MUST be displayed to a prospective registrant of a domain name that matches trademarks".
5. Change "MAY" to "may" in the sentence "Claim Notice Information Service (CNIS), which MAY be directly linked to a Trademark Validator.", where MAY can be lowercase may".
6. Remove "that" from the sentence "The <launch:codeMark> element that is used by the "code", "mark", and "code with mark" validation models, has the following child elements".
7. Added the consistent use of colons ":" at the end of the hangText labels to address adding whitespace between handing indent list entries.

8. Revised the first sentence, of the second paragraph, of the "EPP <update> Command" section, to read "An EPP <update> command with the extension sent to a server that does not support launch applications will fail.".
9. Revised the "The server SHOULD NOT use the "custom" status value" to "The server SHOULD use one of the non-"custom" status values" in the Status Values section.
10. Revised "Both the Validator Identifier and the Issuer Identifier used MUST be unique" to "Both the Validator Identifier and the Issuer Identifier used MUST be unique in the server" in the Validator Identifier section.
11. Revised "The Validator Identifier MAY define a non-Trademark Validator that supports a form of claims" to "The Validator Identifier may define a non-Trademark Validator that supports a form of claims, where claims and a Validator Identifier can be used for purposes beyond trademarks" in the Validator Identifier section.

6. Updates based on feedback from Eric Rescoria that include:

1. Replaced the duplicate Claims Check Form and Claims Create Form in the list of the two ways the document supports the Trademark Claims Phase, to refer to the section by number instead of by name.
2. Added "The use of "..." is used as shorthand for elements defined outside this document" added to the "In examples,..." paragraph of the Conventions Used in This Document section.
3. Added "When using digital signatures the server MUST validate the digital signature" to the Digital Signature section.
4. Removed "post-launch" to the description of the "open" phase in the Launch Phases section.
5. Add the sentences "Multiple launch phases and multiple models are supported to enable the launch of a domain name registry. What is supported and what is validated is up to server policy. Communication of the server policy is typically performed using an out-of-band mechanism that is not specified in this document." to the second paragraph of the Introduction section.

7. Updates based on feedback from Spencer Dawkins that include:

1. Replace "during their initial launch" with "as they begin operation" in the Introduction section.

8. Updates based on feedback from Sabrina Tanamal that include:

1. Pretty print the XML schema to address inconsistent indenting.

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Validate Mapping for the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) draft-ietf-regext-validate-04

Abstract

This document describes an Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) mapping for the validation of contact and eligibility data.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on April 14, 2019.

Copyright Notice

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document describes a Validate mapping for version 1.0 of the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP) [RFC5730]. This EPP mapping specifies a flexible schema by which EPP clients and servers can reliably validate contact and eligibility data.

With the increased number of restrictions on contacts and required data points (license, ids, etc.) to register a domain name, a way to validate the data points prior to issuing a transform command is becoming more important.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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.

XML is case sensitive. Unless stated otherwise, XML specifications and examples provided in this document MUST be interpreted in the character case presented in order to develop a conforming implementation.

"validate" is used as an abbreviation for "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:validate-0.2". The XML namespace prefix "validate" is used, but implementations MUST NOT depend on it and instead employ a proper namespace-aware XML parser and serializer to interpret and output the XML documents.

In examples, "C:" represents lines sent by a protocol client and "S:" represents lines returned by a protocol server. Indentation and white space in examples are provided only to illustrate element relationships and are not a REQUIRED feature of this protocol.

(Note to RFC Editor: remove the following paragraph before publication as an RFC.)

The XML namespace prefix above contains a version number, specifically "0.2". This version number will increment with successive versions of this document, and will reach 1.0 if and when this document is published as an RFC. This permits clients to distinguish which version of the extension a server has implemented.

2. Object Attributes

A EPP validation object has attributes and associated values that can be viewed by the client. This section describes each attribute type in detail.

2.1. Key Value

Key Value provides a flexible mechanism to share data between the client and the server. The <validate:kv> element defines the data, with two required simple attributes, key and value, and an optional contactType attribute for specificity in the response, more details below.

- An example <validate:kv key="VATID" value="0123456789"/>.

- An example <validate:kv contactType="Admin" key="contact:cc" value="Invalid country code for admin contact, must be MX."/>.

2.2. Validate Id

The <validate:id> element is used in two different scenarios.

First if the <validate:id> is passed by itself with no other elements (e.g. >validate:postalInfo>) then the client intent is that this is an already existing contact and the server should handle the request by looking up the associated data in its system and using that data to validate against.

Second scenario would be if the request includes additional elements then the server should treat the <validate:id> as a temporary contact handle and should not perform a look on the contact but use the data that is passed in the request to validate against.

2.3. Validate PostalInfo, Voice, Fax, Email, AuthInfo

These elements are intended to mirror the definitions in [RFC5733].

3. EPP Command Mapping

A detailed description of the EPP syntax and semantics can be found in [RFC5730]. The command mappings described here are specifically for the Validate Extension.

3.1. EPP Query Commands

EPP provides three commands to retrieve object information: <check> to determine if an object is known to the server, <info> to retrieve detailed information associated with an object, and <transfer> to retrieve object transfer status information.

3.1.1. EPP <check> Command

The EPP <check> command is used to validate a list of contact information. The <check> command MUST contain a <validate:check> element that identifies the validate namespace. The <validate:check> element contains the following child elements:

- one or more <validate:contact> element(s) for each contact that is to be validated that contains the contact type of the contact to be validated.

The <validate:contact> element has two required attributes: contactType, which describes the role (registrant, admin, tech,

billing, etc.) of the contact that the contact should be validated for; and tld, which provides the top level domain to be validated against. The <validate:contact> element contains the following child elements:

- one <validate:id> element (as described in section 2.2).
- an OPTIONAL <validate:postalInfo> element (as described in section 2.3).
- an OPTIONAL <validate:voice> element (as described in section 2.3).
- an OPTIONAL <validate:fax> element (as described in section 2.3).
- an OPTIONAL <validate:email> element (as described in section 2.3).
- an OPTIONAL <validate:authInfo> element (as described in section 2.3).
- zero or more <validate:kv> elements (as described in section 2.1).

The following is an example <check> command where "sh8013" and "sh8014" are both "new" contacts and "sh8012" is an existing contact on the server.

```
C:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
C:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"
C:  xmlns:validate="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:validate-0.2"
C:  xmlns:contact="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:contact-1.0">
C:  <command>
C:    <check>
C:      <validate:check>
C:        <validate:contact contactType="registrant" tld="COM">
C:          <validate:id>sh8013</validate:id>
C:          <validate:postalInfo type="int">
C:            <contact:name>John Doe</contact:name>
C:            <contact:org>Example Inc.</contact:org>
C:            <contact:addr>
C:              <contact:street>123 Example Dr.</contact:street>
C:              <contact:street>Suite 100</contact:street>
C:              <contact:city>Dulles</contact:city>
C:              <contact:sp>VA</contact:sp>
C:              <contact:pc>20166-6503</contact:pc>
C:              <contact:cc>US</contact:cc>
C:            </contact:addr>
C:          </validate:postalInfo>
C:          <validate:voice>+1.7035555555</validate:voice>
C:          <validate:fax>+1.7035555556</validate:fax>
C:          <validate:email>jdoe@example.com</validate:email>
C:          <validate:authInfo>
C:            <contact:pw>2fooBAR</contact:pw>
C:          </validate:authInfo>
```

```
C:          <validate:kv key="VAT" value="1234567890"/>
C:        </validate:contact>
C:        <validate:contact contactType="tech" tld="COM">
C:          <validate:id>sh8012</validate:id>
C:        </validate:contact>
C:        <validate:contact contactType="admin" tld="COM">
C:          <validate:id>sh8014</validate:id>
C:          <validate:postalInfo type="int">
C:            <contact:name>John Doe</contact:name>
C:            <contact:org>Example Inc.</contact:org>
C:            <contact:addr>
C:              <contact:street>123 Example Dr.</contact:street>
C:              <contact:street>Suite 100</contact:street>
C:              <contact:city>Dulles</contact:city>
C:              <contact:sp>VA</contact:sp>
C:              <contact:pc>20166-6503</contact:pc>
C:              <contact:cc>US</contact:cc>
C:            </contact:addr>
C:          </validate:postalInfo>
C:          <validate:voice>+1.7035555555</validate:voice>
C:          <validate:fax>+1.7035555556</validate:fax>
C:          <validate:email>jdoe@example.com</validate:email>
C:          <validate:authInfo>
C:            <contact:pw>2fooBAR</contact:pw>
C:          </validate:authInfo>
C:        </validate:contact>
C:        <validate:contact contactType="billing" tld="COM">
C:          <validate:id>sh8014</validate:id>
C:          <validate:postalInfo type="int">
C:            <contact:name>John Doe</contact:name>
C:            <contact:org>Example Inc.</contact:org>
C:            <contact:addr>
C:              <contact:street>123 Example Dr.</contact:street>
C:              <contact:street>Suite 100</contact:street>
C:              <contact:city>Dulles</contact:city>
C:              <contact:sp>VA</contact:sp>
C:              <contact:pc>20166-6503</contact:pc>
C:              <contact:cc>US</contact:cc>
C:            </contact:addr>
C:          </validate:postalInfo>
C:          <validate:voice>+1.7035555555</validate:voice>
C:          <validate:fax>+1.7035555556</validate:fax>
C:          <validate:email>jdoe@example.com</validate:email>
C:          <validate:authInfo>
C:            <contact:pw>2fooBAR</contact:pw>
C:          </validate:authInfo>
C:        </validate:contact>
C:      </validate:check>
```

```
C:    </check>
C:    <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
C:  </command>
C:</epp>
```

When the server receives a <check> command with a <validate:contact> element that contains only a <validate:id> element the server will process this as an existing contact. If the contact does not exist the server MUST return an EPP error response for that specific <validate:contact>.

When a <check> command has been processed succesfully, the EPP <resData> element MUST contain a child <validate:chkData> element that identifies the validate namespace. The <validate:chkData> element MUST contain a <validate:cd> element for each <validate:check> element contained in the <check> command. The <validate:cd> element contains the following child elements:

- one <validate:id> element.
- one <validate:response> element.
- zero or more <validate:kv> elements.

The following is an example of the <check> response.

```
S:<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
S:<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
S:  <response>
S:    <result code="1000">
S:      <msg>Command completed successfully</msg>
S:    </result>
S:    <resData>
S:      <validate:chkData
S:        xmlns:validate="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:validate-0.2">
S:        <validate:cd>
S:          <validate:id>sh8013</validate:id>
S:          <validate:response>1000</validate:response>
S:        </validate:cd>
S:        <validate:cd>
S:          <validate:id>sh8014</validate:id>
S:          <validate:response>2306</validate:response>
S:          <validate:kv key="contact:city" value="City not valid
S:            for state."/>
S:          <validate:kv contactType="Admin" key="contact:cc"
S:            value="Invalid country code for admin, must be mx."/>
S:          <validate:kv contactType="Billing" key="VAT" value="VAT
S:            required for Billing contact."/>
S:        </validate:cd>
S:      </validate:chkData>
S:    </resData>
S:    <trID>
S:      <clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
S:      <svTRID>54321-ZYX</svTRID>
S:    </trID>
S:  </response>
S:</epp>
```

3.1.2. EPP <info> Command

Info semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <info> command.

3.1.3. EPP <transfer> Command

Transfer semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <transfer> command.

3.2. EPP Transform Commands

EPP provides five commands to transform objects: <create> to create an instance of an object with a server, <delete> to remove an instance of an object from a server, <renew> to extend the validity period of an object, <transfer> to manage changes in client sponsorship of an object, and <update> to change information.

3.2.1. EPP <create> Command

Create semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <create> command.

3.2.2. EPP <delete> Command

Delete semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <delete> command.

3.2.3. EPP <renew> Command

Renew semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <renew> command.

3.2.4. EPP <transfer> Command

Transfer semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <transfer> command.

3.2.5. EPP <update> Command

Update semantics do not apply to validate objects, so there is no mapping defined for the EPP <update> command.

4. Formal Syntax

One schema is presented here that is the EPP Validate schema.

The formal syntax presented here is a complete schema representation of the object mapping suitable for automated validation of EPP XML instances. The BEGIN and END tags are not part of the schema; they are used to note the beginning and ending of the schema for URI registration purposes.

4.1. Validate Schema

BEGIN

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema
   targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:validate-0.2"
   xmlns:validate="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:validate-0.2"
   xmlns:epp="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"
   xmlns:eppcom="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"
   xmlns:contact="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:contact-1.0"
   xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
   elementFormDefault="qualified">

   <annotation>
     <documentation>
       Extensible Provisioning Protocol v1.0
       Validate Object
     </documentation>
   </annotation>

   <!-- Import common element types. -->
   <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:eppcom-1.0"
     schemaLocation="eppcom-1.0.xsd"/>
```

```
      <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"
        schemaLocation="epp-1.0.xsd"/>
      <import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:contact-1.0"
        schemaLocation="contact-1.0.xsd"/>

   <!--
   Child elements of the <check> command.
   -->
      <element name="check" type="validate:checkType"/>

      <complexType name="checkType">
        <sequence>
          <element name="contact"
            type="validate:validateContactType"
            maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        </sequence>
      </complexType>

      <complexType name="validateContactType">
        <sequence>
          <element name="id"
            type="eppcom:clIDType" />
          <element name="postalInfo"
            type="contact:postalInfoType"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="2" />
          <element name="voice"
            type="contact:e164Type" minOccurs="0" />
          <element name="fax"
            type="contact:e164Type" minOccurs="0" />
          <element name="email"
            type="eppcom:minTokenType" minOccurs="0"/>
          <element name="authInfo"
            type="contact:authInfoType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
          <element name="kv"
            type="validate:kvType" minOccurs="0"
            maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        </sequence>
        <attribute name="contactType" type="eppcom:labelType"
          use="required"/>
        <attribute name="tld"
          type="eppcom:labelType" use="required"/>
      </complexType>

      <complexType name="kvType">
        <attribute name="contactType"
          type="eppcom:labelType" use="optional" />
        <attribute name="key"
```

```
          type="validate:keyType" use="required" />
       <attribute name="value"
          type="validate:valueType" use="required" />
      </complexType>

      <simpleType name="keyType">
        <restriction base="token">
          <minLength value="1" />
        </restriction>
      </simpleType>

      <simpleType name="valueType">
        <restriction base="token">
          <minLength value="0" />
        </restriction>
      </simpleType>

   <!--
   Child elements of the <check> response.
   -->
      <element name="chkData" type="validate:chkDataType" />

      <complexType name="chkDataType">
        <sequence>
          <element name="cd"
            type="validate:resCreateDataType" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        </sequence>
      </complexType>

      <complexType name="resCreateDataType">
        <sequence>
          <element name="id"
            type="eppcom:clIDType" />
          <element name="response"
            type="epp:resultCodeType" />
          <element name="kv"
            type="validate:kvType"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        </sequence>
      </complexType>

   </schema>
   END
```

5. Security Considerations

The mapping described in this document do not provide any security services beyond those described by EPP [RFC5730] and protocol layers used by EPP. The security considerations described in these other specifications apply to this specification as well.

6. IANA Considerations

6.1. XML Namespace

This document uses URNs to describe XML namespaces and XML schemas conforming to a registry mechanism described in [RFC3688].

Registration request for the validate namespace:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:validate-1.0

Registrant Contact: IESG

XML: None. Namespace URIs do not represent an XML specification.

Registration request for the validate schema:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:validate-1.0

Registrant Contact: IESG

XML: See the "Formal Syntax" section of this document.

7. Implemntation Status

Note to RFC Editor: Please remove this section and the reference to [RFC7942] before publication.

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

According to [RFC7942], "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

7.1. To Be Filled In

Add implementation details once available.

8. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the following persons for their feedback and suggestions:

- Kevin Allendorf of GoDaddy Inc.
- Jody Kolker of GoDaddy Inc.
- James Gould of Verisign Inc

9. Change History

9.1. Change from 03 to 04

Removed the <validate:cd> element from the <check> command, moving all sub-elements to the <validate:contact> element to simplify. Also removed the <disclose> element as it was not needed in this context. Also updated references to current versions of documents.

9.2. Change from 02 to 03

Corrected some formatting issues.

9.3. Change from 01 to 02

Corrected some formatting issues.

9.4. Change from 00 to 01

After review and broad feedback, extensive changes have been made transforming the original document from a standalone extension command to using the <check> command and response framework. Stubbed in an Implementation section for later documentation.

9.5. Change from carney-regext 01 to ietf-regext 00

Updated miscellaneous verbiage to reflect the change from an extension and changed to ietf naming as REGEXT WG will assume this work.

10. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>.

[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>.

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