



# Template-Driven HTTP CONNECT Proxying for TCP

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## Reminder: Template-driven TCP Transport Proxy (i.e. MASQUE for TCP)

Proxy is identified by a template:

```
https://proxy.example/tcp  
{?target_host,tcp_port}
```

In HTTP/1.1:

```
GET /tcp?  
    target_host=192.0.2.1&  
    tcp_port=443 HTTP/1.1  
Host: proxy.example:443  
Connection: Upgrade  
Upgrade: connect-tcp
```

In HTTP/2 & HTTP/3:

```
:method = CONNECT  
:protocol = connect-tcp  
:scheme = https  
:authority = proxy.example:443  
:path = /tcp?  
    target_host=192.0.2.1&  
    tcp_port=443
```

...



# Status

- Discussion at IETF 117 related to request smuggling and HTTP Upgrade
  - See draft-schwartz-httpbis-optimistic-upgrade-00
- Text related to “optimistic” content and TLS 0-RTT has been improved (next slide)
- Technical content has not changed recently
- **Ready for WGLC**



# New since IETF 117: s/false start/optimistic/ and other adjustments to §4.1 (Latency Optimizations)

When using this specification in HTTP/2 or HTTP/3, clients MAY start sending TCP stream content **optimistically, subject to flow control limits** ([RFC9113], Section 5.2)([RFC9000], Section 4.1). Proxies MUST buffer this **"optimistic"** content until the TCP stream becomes writable, and discard it if the TCP connection fails. (This **"optimistic"** behavior is not permitted in HTTP/1.1 because it would prevent reuse of the connection after an error response such as "407 (Proxy Authentication Required)".)

Servers that host a proxy under this specification MAY offer support for TLS early data in accordance with [RFC8470]. Clients MAY send "connect-tcp" requests in early data, and MAY include **"optimistic" TCP content in early data** (in HTTP/2 and HTTP/3). **At the TLS layer, proxies MAY ignore, reject, or accept the early\_data extension** ([RFC8446], Section 4.2.10). **At the HTTP layer, proxies MAY process the request immediately, return a "425 (Too Early)" response** ([RFC8470], Section 5.2), **or delay some or all processing of the request until the handshake completes**. For example, a proxy with limited anti-replay defenses might choose to perform DNS resolution of the target\_host when a request arrives in early data, but delay the TCP connection until the TLS handshake completes.