This document defines an XMPP Extension Protocol for discovering alternative methods of connecting to an XMPP server via Web Host Metadata Link format.
Legal

Copyright

This XMPP Extension Protocol is copyright © 1999 – 2020 by the XMPP Standards Foundation (XSF).

Permissions

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this specification (the "Specification"), to make use of the Specification without restriction, including without limitation the rights to implement the Specification in a software program, deploy the Specification in a network service, and copy, modify, merge, publish, translate, distribute, sublicense, or sell copies of the Specification, and to permit persons to whom the Specification is furnished to do so, subject to the condition that the foregoing copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Specification. Unless separate permission is granted, modified works that are redistributed shall not contain misleading information regarding the authors, title, number, or publisher of the Specification, and shall not claim endorsement of the modified works by the authors, any organization or project to which the authors belong, or the XMPP Standards Foundation.

Warranty

## NOTE WELL: This Specification is provided on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. ##

Liability

In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall the XMPP Standards Foundation or any author of this Specification be liable for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising from, out of, or in connection with the Specification or the implementation, deployment, or other use of the Specification (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if the XMPP Standards Foundation or such author has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Conformance

This XMPP Extension Protocol has been contributed in full conformance with the XSF’s Intellectual Property Rights Policy (a copy of which can be found at <https://xmpp.org/about/xsf/ipr-policy> or obtained by writing to XMPP Standards Foundation, P.O. Box 787, Parker, CO 80134 USA).
# Contents

1 Introduction ........................................ 1

2 HTTP Lookup Method .................................. 1  
   2.1 Link Format ....................................... 1  
   2.2 Business Rules .................................... 1  
   2.3 Examples ......................................... 2

3 Implementation Notes ................................ 3

4 Security Considerations ............................. 3

5 IANA Considerations ................................ 3

6 XMPP Registrar Considerations ....................... 4  
   6.1 Namespaces ....................................... 4
1 Introduction

Although XMPP Core \(^1\) specifies the use of TCP as the method of connecting to an XMPP server, alternative connection methods exist, including the BOSH (XEP-0124) \(^2\) method (for which XMPP Over BOSH (XEP-0206) \(^3\) is the XMPP profile) and the websocket subprotocol specified in RFC 7395 \(^4\). For some of these methods, it is necessary to discover further parameters before connecting, such as the HTTP URL of an alternative connection manager. Without ways to auto-discover alternative connection methods, the relevant information would need to be provided manually by a human user (which is cumbersome and error-prone) or hard-coded into XMPP software applications (which is brittle and not interoperable).

This document defines a way to encapsulate information about alternative connection methods for auto-discovery via Link entries in a server’s ”host-meta” file.

2 HTTP Lookup Method

2.1 Link Format

The HTTP lookup method uses Web Host Metadata RFC 6415 \(^5\) to categorize and list the URIs of alternative connection methods. It is primarily intended for use by clients in environments where the ability to perform DNS queries is restricted, such as in web browsers. Each alternative connection method is specified in the host-meta (XRD) file using a distinctive link relation RFC 5988 \(^6\). This specification defines several extension relation types:

- urn:xmpp:alt-connections:websocket
- urn:xmpp:alt-connections:xbosh

2.2 Business Rules

The following business rules apply:

1. host-meta files MUST be fetched only over HTTPS, and MUST only use connection URLs starting with ‘https://’ or ‘wss://’. This provides secure delegation, meaning you SHOULD send SNI matching the host of the URL from the connection URL and validate that the certificate is valid for that host *or* the XMPP domain.

---


1
2. Services implementing this XEP MUST offer the information in the Extensible Resource Descriptor (XRD) format and SHOULD additionally provide the JRD format (both formats are specified in RFC 6415).  

3. HTTPS queries for host-meta information MUST be used only as a fallback after the methods specified in RFC 6120 have been exhausted.  

4. A domain SHOULD NOT present information in host-meta link records that is available via the DNS SRV records defined in RFC 6120.  

5. The order of XMPP related link entries in the host-meta file SHOULD NOT be interpreted as significant by the presenting domain or the receiving entity.  

### 2.3 Examples

The following examples show two host-meta link records: the first indicates support for the XMPP Over BOSH connection method defined in XEP-0124 and XEP-0206 and the second indicates support for the XMPP Over WebSocket connection method defined in RFC 7395.

**Listing 1: Result for /.well-known/host-meta**

```xml
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<XRD xmlns='http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/xri/xrd-1.0'>

...  
  <Link rel="urn:xmpp:alt-connections:xbosh"
       href="https://web.example.com:5280/bosh"/>
  
  <Link rel="urn:xmpp:alt-connections:websocket"
       href="wss://web.example.com:443/ws"/>

...</XRD>
```

It is possible to use additionally a JSON-based format for host-meta information. The JSON representation of the host metadata is named JRD and specified in Appendix A of RFC 6415. The above XRD example would be presented in JRD as:

**Listing 2: Result for /.well-known/host-meta.json**

```json
{

...  
  "links": [

  ...  
  {
    "rel": "urn:xmpp:alt-connections:xbosh",

```

---


3 Implementation Notes

To make connection discovery work in web clients (including those hosted on a different domain) the host service SHOULD set appropriate CORS headers for Web Host Metadata files. The exact headers and values are out of scope of this document but may include: Access-Control-Allow-Origin, Access-Control-Allow-Methods and Access-Control-Allow-Headers. Due care has to be exercised in limiting the scope of Access-Control-Allow-Origin response header to Web Host Metadata files only.

```plaintext
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
```

Access-Control-Allow-Origin header with a value of * allows JavaScript code running on a different domain to read the content of Web Host Metadata files. Special value * ensures that the request will only succeed if it is invoked without user credentials (e.g. cookies, HTTP authentication).

4 Security Considerations

It is possible that advertisement of alternative connection methods can introduce security vulnerabilities, since a connecting entity (usually a client) might deliberately seek to connect using the method with the weakest security mechanisms (e.g., no channel encryption or relatively weak authentication). Care needs to be taken in determining which alternative connection methods are appropriate to advertise or implement in your lookup.

Entities that use these connection methods MUST only fetch host-meta over Transport Layer Security (TLS), and MUST only use ‘https’ or ‘wss’ URLs that are protected using TLS.

A previous version of this XEP defined a DNS method to look up this info using a TXT _xmpp-connect record, this was insecure and has been removed.

5 IANA Considerations

Because the link relations specified here are extension relation types rather than registered relation types (see Section 4 of RFC 5988), this document requires no interaction with the
6 XMPP Registrar Considerations

6.1 Namespaces

The XMPP Registrar shall include ‘urn:xmpp:alt-connections’ in its registry of protocol namespaces (see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/namespaces.html>).

- urn:xmpp:alt-connections

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the central coordinator for the assignment of unique parameter values for Internet protocols, such as port numbers and URI schemes. For further information, see <http://www.iana.org>.

The XMPP Registrar maintains a list of reserved protocol namespaces as well as registries of parameters used in the context of XMPP extension protocols approved by the XMPP Standards Foundation. For further information, see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/>.