This document specifies a recommended order for negotiation of XMPP stream features.
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1 Introduction

During its formalization of the core Jabber protocols, the IETF’s XMPP WG introduced the concept of XML stream features. While the order in which features shall be negotiated is clearly defined for the features specified in RFC 3920 \(^1\) and RFC 3921 \(^2\), the number of possible features is open-ended (which is why the XMPP Registrar \(^3\) maintains a registry of stream features). This document specifies the recommended order for negotiation of various stream features.

2 Client-to-Server Recommendations

2.1 Standard XMPP Features

The XMPP RFCs define an ordering for the features defined therein, namely:

1. TLS
2. SASL
3. Resource binding

That order MUST be followed if no other stream features are negotiated.

2.2 Stream Compression

Stream Compression (XEP-0138) \(^4\) is negotiated when it is not possible to set up TLS compression for whatever reason. It seems safest to negotiate stream compression after negotiation of both TLS (to safely complete the negotiation) and SASL (to prevent certain denial-of-service attacks caused by consumption of server resources for compression before the connecting entity is authenticated). Therefore the following order is RECOMMENDED:

1. TLS
2. SASL
3. Stream compression
4. Resource binding

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\(^3\) 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/>.

2.3 In-Band Registration

The In-Band Registration (XEP-0077) protocol can be used to establish an account before logging in. That step would be completed before SASL because an entity cannot authenticate if it does not first create an account. Therefore the following order is RECOMMENDED:

1. TLS
2. In-band registration
3. SASL
4. Resource binding

If both stream compression and in-band registration are negotiated, the following order is RECOMMENDED:

1. TLS
2. In-band registration
3. SASL
4. Stream compression
5. Resource binding

3 Server-to-Server Recommendations

3.1 Standard XMPP Features

The XMPP RFCs define an ordering for the features defined therein, namely:

1. TLS
2. SASL

That order MUST be followed if no other stream features are negotiated.

3.2 Dialback

RFC 3920 requires SASL negotiation after TLS negotiation. When the certificate presented by the initiating entity makes reference to a trusted root certification authority, SASL negotiation provides meaningful authentication. In that case, the order shown above is recommended. However, it is possible that the initiating entity will present a self-signed certificate or a certificate whose associated root certification authority is not trusted by the receiving entity. In this situation, service provisioning policies at the receiving entity may dictate the use of server dialback in order to provide a stronger level of trust for the server-to-server stream (where such trust is essentially trust in the underlying Domain Name System), even though server dialback explicitly does not provide authentication. In this case, the following order is RECOMMENDED:

1. TLS
2. Dialback

3.3 Stream Compression

Stream Compression (XEP-0138) is negotiated when it is not possible to set up TLS compression for whatever reason. It seems safest to negotiate stream compression after negotiation of both TLS (to safely complete the negotiation) and SASL (to prevent certain denial-of-service attacks). Therefore the following order is RECOMMENDED:

1. TLS
2. SASL
3. Stream compression

If stream compression is negotiated in addition to TLS and dialback, it is RECOMMENDED to negotiate it after both TLS and dialback:

1. TLS
2. Dialback
3. Stream compression

4 Security Considerations

The order of negotiated stream features has security implications and may be security-critical. In particular, TLS MUST be negotiated first.

5 IANA Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)\(^7\).

6 XMPP Registrar Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the XMPP Registrar.

\(^7\)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/>.