This specification defines methods for incident reporting among XMPP server deployments using the IODEF format produced by the IETF’s INCH Working Group.
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1 Introduction

As XMPP technologies have been deployed more widely, the open XMPP network has become a more significant target for attacks. This specification defines ways for XMPP server deployments to share information with each other and therefore to handle such attacks in a more real-time fashion. In particular, it defines a way to use the IODEF format (defined in RFC 5070 \(^1\) and produced by the IETF’s INCH Working Group) as the basis for sharing incident reports among XMPP server deployments. (For some related considerations, see RFC 2350 \(^2\) and RFC 3067 \(^3\).)

2 Interactions

This document defines several interactions (similar to those in RID, see RFC 6045 \(^4\)) between XMPP server deployments with respect to incident handling. These interactions are transported using the XMPP <iq/> stanza as described below, where each element (qualified by the 'urn:xmpp:incident:2' namespace) is used as a wrapper for IODEF data.

1. The <report/> element (contained in an <iq/> stanza of type "set") describes the nature of an incident and also flags the 'status' of the incident as "new", "updated", or "resolved"; it is sent from one server to another for informative purposes but without requesting assistance (for which see the <request/> element). This element is similar to a RID message type of "Report".

2. The <inquiry/> element (contained in an <iq/> stanza of type "get") asks for information about an incident; it is expected that the reply will contain a <report/> element. This element is similar to a RID message type of "IncidentQuery".

3. The <request/> element (contained in an <iq/> stanza of type "get") asks for assistance in resolving an incident, e.g., by requesting that the server take some action. This element is similar to a RID message type of "Investigation" or "TraceRequest".

4. The <response/> element (contained in an <iq/> stanza of type "set") provides assistance in resolving an incident. This element is similar to a RID message type of "Result".

3 Report Format and Processing

When one server wants to send information about an incident, it sends a incident report to another server. The report consists of an XMPP <iq/> stanza of type "set" containing a <report/> element that in turn contains an IODEF document. An example is shown below.

Listing 1: A report of trouble

```xml
<iq from='jabber.org' id='vk2x91g47' to='im.flosoft.biz' type='set'>
  <report xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>
    <Incident xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:iodef-1.0' purpose='reporting'>
      <IncidentID name='jabber.org'>4BF5D2CE-7C90-4860-BEF2-43A7D777D5FF</IncidentID>
      <StartTime>2009-04-13T19:05:20Z</StartTime>
      <Description xml:lang='en'>lots of MUC spammers from clueless.lit!</Description>
      <Contact role='admin' type='person'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>stpeter@jabber.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <Contact role='admin' type='person'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:jid:0'>stpeter@jabber.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <Contact role='ext-type' ext-type='chatroom'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:jid:0'>operators@muc.xmpp.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
    </Incident>
    <RelatedActivity>
      <IncidentID name='im.example.com'>133BCE2E-E669-4ECE-B0F8-766B9E65630D</IncidentID>
    </RelatedActivity>
    <Assessment>
      <Impact lang='en' severity='medium' completion='succeeded' type='dos'/>
    </Assessment>
    <EventData>
      <Flow>
        <Node>
          <Address category='ext-category' ext-category='xmpp'>abuser@clueless.lit</Address>
          <Counter type='ext-type' ext-type='xmpp-presence'>123</Counter>
        </Node>
      </Flow>
    </EventData>
  </report>
</iq>
```
4 Inquiry Format and Processing

When one server wants to find out more information about an incident, it sends an inquiry to another server (not necessarily the server where the incident occurred).

Listing 2: An inquiry about an incident

```xml
<iq from='tigase.org' id='br6a31m9' to='im.flosoft.biz' type='get'>
  <inquiry xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>
    <Incident xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:iodef-1.0' purpose='traceback'>
      <IncidentID name='jabber.org'>4BF5D2CE-7C90-4860-BEF2-43
       A7D777D5FF</IncidentID>
    </Incident>
  </inquiry>
</iq>
```

If the recipient is able to process the report, it MUST return an <iq/> stanza of type "result"; if not, it MUST return an <iq/> stanza of type "error" (error handling will be defined in a future version of this specification).
If the recipient is able to process the inquiry, it MUST return an `<iq/>` stanza of type "result" and then send a report about the incident using an `<iq/>` stanza of type "set" as defined above; if not, it MUST return an `<iq/>` stanza of type "error" (error handling will be defined in a future version of this specification).

5 Request Format and Processing

When one server wants to ask for assistance in resolving an incident, it sends a request to another server (not necessarily the server where the incident occurred). Here, the server where the attack occurred requests that the server where the attack originated will disable the offending accounts (via the "block-host" value for the 'action' attribute of the IODEF `<Expectation/>` element).

Listing 3: A request for assistance

```xml
<iq from='jabber.org' id='kq62vx31' to='clueless.lit' type='get'>
  <request xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>
    <Incident xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:iodef-1.0' purpose='mitigation'>
      <IncidentID name='jabber.org'>4BF5D2CE-7C90-4860-BEF2-43A7D777D5FF</IncidentID>
      <StartTime>2009-04-13T19:05:20Z</StartTime>
      <Description xml:lang='en'>lots of MUC spammers from clueless.lit!</Description>
      <Contact role='admin' type='person'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>stpeter@jabber.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <Contact role='admin' type='person'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:jid:0'>stpeter@jabber.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <Contact role='ext-type' ext-type='chatroom'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:jid:0'>operators@muc.xmpp.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <RelatedActivity>
        <IncidentID name='im.example.com'>133BCE2E-E669-4ECE-B0F8-766B9E65630D</IncidentID>
      </RelatedActivity>
      <Assessment/>
    </Incident>
  </request>
</iq>
```
If the recipient is able to process the report, it MUST return an `<iq/>` stanza of type "result"; if not, it MUST return an `<iq/>` stanza of type "error" (error handling will be defined in a future version of this specification).

6 Response Format and Processing

When one server provides assistance in resolving an incident, it sends a response to another server (not necessarily the server where the incident occurred). Here, the server where the attack originated informs the server where the attack occurred that it has disabled the offending accounts (via the IODEF `<HistoryItem/>` element).
Listing 4: A response to a request for assistance

```xml
<iq from='clueless.list' id='ic1fa53v' to='jabber.org' type='set'>
  <response xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>
    <Incident xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:iodef-1.0' purpose='mitigation'>
      <IncidentID name='jabber.org'>4BF5D2CE-7C90-4860-BEF2-43A7D77D5FF</IncidentID>
      <StartTime>2009-04-13T19:05:20Z</StartTime>
      <Description xml:lang='en'>lots of MUC spammers from clueless.lit!</Description>
      <Contact role='admin' type='person'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:incident:2'>stpeter@jabber.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <Contact role='admin' type='person'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:jid:0'>stpeter@jabber.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <Contact role='ext-type' ext-type='chatroom'>
        <AdditionalData>
          <jid xmlns='urn:xmpp:jid:0'>operators@muc.xmpp.org</jid>
        </AdditionalData>
      </Contact>
      <RelatedActivity>
        <IncidentID name='im.example.com'>133BCE2E-E669-4ECE-B0F8-766B9E65630D</IncidentID>
      </RelatedActivity>
      <Assessment>
        <Impact lang='en' severity='medium' completion='succeeded' type='dos'/>
      </Assessment>
      <EventData>
        <Flow>
          <Node>
            <Address category='ext-category' ext-category='xmpp'>abuser@clueless.lit</Address>
            <Counter type='ext-type' ext-type='xmpp-presence'>123</Counter>
          </Node>
          <Node>
            <Address category='ext-category' ext-category='xmpp'>luser27@clueless.lit</Address>
            <Counter type='ext-type' ext-type='xmpp-presence'>47</Counter>
          </Node>
        </Flow>
      </EventData>
    </Incident>
  </response>
</iq>
```
If the recipient is able to process the report, it MUST return an <iq/> stanza of type "result"; if not, it MUST return an <iq/> stanza of type "error" (error handling will be defined in a future version of this specification).

7 Definition of IODEF Extensions

This document defines the following IODEF extensions, described in accordance with the guidelines in [Guidelines for Defining Extensions to IODEF](http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-mile-template).

7.1 Contact

This specification defines an extended Contact role of "chatroom", i.e., a new enumerated value for the Contact@role attribute. This value specifies a text conference where discussion of the incident can take place, e.g., an IRC channel or an XMPP [Multi-User Chat (XEP-0045)](https://xmpp.org/extensions/xep-0045) room. Since there are many different chatroom technologies, the address of the chatroom shall be specified as the child of an <AdditionalData/> element. For XMPP chatrooms, the

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address is the XML character data of a `<jid/>` element qualified by the 'urn:xmpp:jid:0' namespace.
Note: Definition of the `<jid/>` element might be moved to a separate specification.

### 7.2 Address

This specification defines an extended Address category of "xmpp", i.e., a new enumerated value for the Address@category attribute. This value specifies the JabberID of a network entity, in conformance with RFC 6122 or its successor.

### 7.3 NodeRole

This specification defines several extended NodeRole categories, i.e., new enumerated values for the NodeRole@category attribute:

- "xmpp" -- the network role of an XMPP service or core router as defined by RFC 6120 and RFC 6121.9
- "xmpp-bytestreams" -- the network role of an XMPP SOCKS5 byestreams service as defined by SOCKS5 Bytestreams (XEP-0065).10
- "xmpp-muc" -- the network role of an XMPP multi-user chat service as defined by XEP-0045
- "xmpp-pubsub" -- the network role of an XMPP pubsub service as defined by Publish-Subscribe (XEP-0060).11

### 7.4 AdditionalData

This specification defines an AdditionalData element of `<jid/>` qualified by the 'urn:xmpp:jid:0' namespace. The XML character data of this element is a JabberID (i.e., an XMPP address) that conforms to RFC 6122 or its successor.
Note: Definition of the `<jid/>` element might be moved to a separate specification.

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The `<jid/>` element qualified by the `urn:xmpp:incident:2` namespace is a "JID slot" as described in `rfc6122bis` 12. Note: Definition of the `<jid/>` element might be moved to a separate specification.

### 9 Security Considerations

It is RECOMMENDED for a server deployment to exchange incident reports only with peer servers that it trusts, for example peers that are in its "server roster" as described in Server Buddies (XEP-0267) 13. This technology is designed to help mitigate attacks on the XMPP network. However, incident reporting is itself vulnerable to the following attacks:

- False reports could lead a server to deny service to legitimate users or peer servers (see also Best Practices to Discourage Denial of Service Attacks (XEP-0205) 14). To help mitigate such attacks, a server SHOULD treat with caution any incident reports that it might receive from untrusted entities.

- If traffic between two servers is not protected using Transport Layer Security (TLS), a passive eavesdropper could gain access to incident reports and therefore adjust its behavior in response. To prevent such attacks, servers SHOULD use TLS.

Use of the XMPP channel is convenient for communication among XMPP servers; however, if a denial of service attack is severe enough then that channel itself might be unusable. Unless explicitly configured to do so, a receiving server SHOULD NOT automatically modify its configuration based on receipt of an incident report, even from a trusted server, but instead SHOULD prompt the human administrators so that they can take appropriate action. A receiving server MAY accept incident reports from peers that are not on its "trust list", but SHOULD treat such reports with caution and provide them to the human administrator(s) of the server. A receiving server MAY forward reports that it receives to other servers it trusts.

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10 IANA Considerations

This document might require interaction with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)\(^{15}\) to register various IODEF extensions, in accordance with draft-ietf-mile-template.

11 XMPP Registrar Considerations

11.1 Protocol Namespaces

This specification defines the following XML namespace:

- `urn:xmpp:incident:2`
- `urn:xmpp:jid:0`

Upon advancement of this specification from a status of Experimental to a status of Draft, the XMPP Registrar\(^{16}\) shall add the foregoing namespace to the registry located at <https://xmpp.org/registrar/namespaces.html>, as described in Section 4 of XMPP Registrar Function (XEP-0053)\(^{17}\).

Note: Registration of the 'urn:xmpp:jid:0' namespace might be moved to a separate specification.

11.2 Protocol Versioning

If the protocol defined in this specification undergoes a revision that is not fully backwards-compatible with an older version, the XMPP Registrar shall increment the protocol version number found at the end of the XML namespaces defined herein, as described in Section 4 of XEP-0053.

12 XML Schemas

12.1 Incident Namespace

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\(^{15}\)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>.

\(^{16}\)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/>.

12.2 JID Namespace

Note: This schema and associated text might be moved to a separate specification.