XEP-0288: Bidirectional Server-to-Server Connections

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This specification defines a protocol for using server-to-server connections in a bidirectional way such that stanzas are sent and received on the same TCP connection.
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2 Protocol

2.1 Stream Feature

If a server supports bidirectional server-to-server streams, it should inform the connecting entity when returning stream features during the stream negotiation process (both before and after TLS negotiation). This is done by including a `<bidi/>` element qualified by the 'urn:xmpp:features:bidi' namespace.

Listing 1: Stream features

```xml
<stream:features>
  <starttls xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp-tls'/>
  <bidi xmlns='urn:xmpp:features:bidi'/>
</stream:features>
```

If the initiating entity chooses to use TLS, STARTTLS negotiation MUST be completed before enabling bidirectionality.

2.2 Negotiation

To enable bidirectional communication, the connecting server sends a `<bidi/>` element qualified by the 'urn:xmpp:bidi' namespace. This SHOULD be done before either SASL negotiation or Server Dialback.

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3 In constrained environments, bidirectional server-to-server connections exhibit a reduced packet round trip time, see [http://www.isode.com/whitepapers/xmpp-performance-constrained.html].
Listing 2: Connecting Server Requests Bidirectionality

```xml
<!DOCTYPE Client -{}->
<bidi xmlns='urn:xmpp:bidi'/>
```

After enabling bidirectionality, the connecting server continues to authenticate via SASL or requests to send stanzas for a domain pair with Server Dialback. The receiving server MUST NOT send stanzas to the peer before it has authenticated via SASL, or the peer’s identity has been verified via Server Dialback. Note that the receiving server MUST NOT attempt to verify a dialback key on the same connection where the corresponding request was issued. Also note that the receiving server MUST only send stanzas for which it has been authenticated - in the case of TLS/SASL based authentication, this is the value of the stream’s 'to' attribute, whereas in the case of Server Dialback this is the inverse of any domain pair that has been used in a dialback request.

Finally, once bidirectionality is enabled, the receiving server MAY initiate Server Dialback authentications for other domains it hosts to any domain authenticated to be hosted by the connecting server. In particular, it may initiate Target Piggybacking for any target domain that has successfully been used as a source domain by the connecting server. Note that this implies that a connecting server that uses bidi and dialback MUST support dialback error conditions as defined in XEP 02205.

3 Examples

This section shows two complete examples of bidirectional streams, the first example uses SASL EXTERNAL, the second uses Server Dialback.

Listing 3: Bidirectional Streams with SASL Authentication

```xml
<!DOCTYPE Client -{}->
<stream:stream xmlns:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xmlns='jabber:server' xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
xml:lang='en' version='1.0'>
<starttls xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp-tls'/>
```

5Ideally, support for dialback errors would be signalled by a proper extension mechanism such as `<stream:features/>`. However, these are currently only sent from the receiving server to the connecting server and can therefore not be used for signalling support for dialback errors in the other direction.
<stream:stream xmlns='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xm1:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
 xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
 to='montague.lit' from='capulet.lit'
xm1:lang='en' version='1.0'>
</stream:stream>

<stream:features>
</stream:features>

<mechanisms xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp:sasl'>
  <mechanism>EXTERNAL</mechanism>
</mechanisms>

<stream:stream xmlns='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xm1:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
 xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
 id='b5cd769b1dc292c6f6557fe76cabc4d112333f9a'
 to='montague.lit' from='capulet.lit' version='1.0'>
</stream:stream>

<stream:features/>

<stream:stream xmlns='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xm1:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
 xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
 id='b5cd769b1dc292c6f6557fe76cabc4d112333f9a'
 to='montague.lit' from='capulet.lit' version='1.0'>
</stream:stream>

<stream:features/>

<stream:stream xmlns='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xm1:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
 xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
 to='montague.lit' from='capulet.lit'
xml:lang='en' version='1.0'>
</stream:stream>

<mechanisms xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp:sasl'>
  <mechanism>EXTERNAL</mechanism>
</mechanisms>

<iq from='juliet@capulet.lit/balcony' to='montague.lit' type='get'>

3  EXAMPLES

At this point, S is allowed to send C stanzas from montague.lit to capulet.lit since that is the value of 'from' in the stream open sent by C above.
Listing 4: Bidirectional Streams with Server Dialback

<!-{}- Client ->
<stream:stream xmlns='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
    xmlns:jabber:server' xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
to='montague.lit' from='capulet.lit'
xml:lang='en' version='1.0'>
<!-{}- Server ->
<stream:stream xmlns='jabber:server' xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
xml:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xml:lang='en'
id='65b30434afdf7e4669d077f7affcb2c120c48e18'
from='montague.lit' to='capulet.lit' version='1.0'>
<stream:features>
    <starttls xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp-tls'/>
    <bidi xmlns='urn:xmpp:features:bidi'/>
</stream:features>
<!-{}- Client ->
<starttls xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp-tls'/>
<!-{}- Server ->
<preceed xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp-tls'/>
<!-{}- Client ->
<stream:stream xmlns='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
    xmlns:jabber:server' xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
to='montague.lit' from='capulet.lit'
xml:lang='en' version='1.0'>
<!-{}- Server ->
<stream:stream xmlns='jabber:server' xmlns:db='jabber:server:dialback'
xml:stream='http://etherx.jabber.org/streams'
xml:lang='en'
id='b5cd769b1dc292c6f6557fe76cabc4d12333f9a'
from='montague.lit' to='capulet.lit' version='1.0'>
<stream:features>
    <mechanisms xmlns='urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:xmpp-sasl'/>
    <bidi xmlns='urn:xmpp:features:bidi'/>
</stream:features>
<!-{}- Client ->
<bidi xmlns='urn:xmpp:bidi'/>
<db:result from='capulet.lit' to='montague.lit'>
e3f5cfc2f12749e2cfcf59269bc0118f35bc46b26</db:result>
<!-{}- Server ->
<db:result from='montague.lit' to='capulet.lit' type='valid'/>
5 IANA CONSIDERATIONS

<!-{}- At this point S may send from montague.lit to capulet.lit.->
<!-{}- Client ->
<iq from='juliet@capulet.lit/balcony' to='montague.lit' type='get'
id='8dfc70af'?><query xmlns='urn:xmpp:ping'/></iq>
<!-{}- Server ->
<iq from='montague.lit' to='juliet@capulet.lit/balcony' type='result'
id='8dfc70af'?><query xmlns='urn:xmpp:ping'/></iq>
<db:result from='conference.montague.lit' to='capulet.lit'>
1bac3ef56fed987cfe098c9785c654a5476ed765</db:result>
<!-{}- The above is also legal - S attempts to authenticate as a different domain as well, presumably a MUC domain. note that S can do this form of multiplexing regardless of the support for dialback errors since that was required by RFC 3920->
<!-{}- Client ->
<db:result from='capulet.lit' to='conference.montague.lit' type='valid' />
<!-{}- Now S can send as conference.m.l as well as C sending to that domain. ->

4 Security Considerations

This specification introduces no security considerations above and beyond those discussed in RFC 6120 or XEP-0220. Note that the impact of the "unsolicited server dialback" attack described in XEP-0220 is considerably larger for bidirectional streams, e.g. a vulnerability which allows spoofing might also route messages to the wrong targets. Additionally, dialback elements with a "type" attribute also need to be handled in incoming connections.

5 IANA Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) 6.

6The 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/>.
6 XMPP Registrar Considerations

6.1 Protocol Namespaces
The XMPP Registrar \(^7\) includes 'urn:xmpp:bidi' in its registry of protocol namespaces (see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/namespaces.html>).

6.2 Stream Features
The XMPP Registrar includes 'urn:xmpp:features:bidi' in its registry of stream features (see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/stream-features.html>).

7 XML Schema

7.1 Bidi

```xml
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<xs:schema
    xmlns:xs='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'
    targetNamespace='urn:xmpp:bidi'
    xmlns='urn:xmpp:bidi'
    elementFormDefault='qualified'>
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            The protocol documented by this schema is defined in
            XEP-0288: http://www.xmpp.org/extensions/xep-0288.html
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:element name='bidi' type='empty'/>
    <xs:simpleType name='empty'>
        <xs:restriction base='xs:string'>
            <xs:enumeration value=''/>
        </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
</xs:schema>
```

\(^7\)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/>. 
7.2 Stream Feature

```xml
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<xs:schema
    xmlns:xs='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'
    targetNamespace='urn:xmpp:features:bidi'
    xmlns='urn:xmpp:features:bidi'
    elementFormDefault='qualified'>

<xs:element name='bidi' type='empty'/>
<xs:simpleType name='empty'>
    <xs:restriction base='xs:string'>
        <xs:enumeration value=''/>
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:schema>
```

8 Acknowledgements

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