XEP-0297: Stanza Forwarding

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<th>Type</th>
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This document defines a protocol to forward a stanza from one entity to another.
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1 Introduction

There are many situations in which an entity needs to forward a previously sent stanza to another entity, such as forwarding an interesting message to a friend, or a server forwarding stored messages from an archive. Here we specify a simple encapsulation method for such forwards. This format can be used in other specifications requiring the forwarding of stanzas, or used in isolation for a user to forward a message to another user (rather like email forwards).

2 Requirements

Several properties are desirable when forwarding stanzas:

- The original sender and receiver should be identified.
- Most extension payloads should be included (not only a message <body/>).
- It should be possible to annotate the stanza (e.g. with a timestamp) without ambiguity as to the original stanza contents.
- It should allow features such as encryption or signing of the original stanza to survive the forwarding.

3 Forwarding a stanza

3.1 Overview

Let us suppose that a Romeo receives a message from Juliet:

Listing 1: Receiving a message

```
<message from='juliet@capulet.lit/orchard'
    id='0202197'
    to='romeo@montague.lit'
    type='chat'>
    <body>Yet I should kill thee with much cherishing.</body>
    <mood xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/mood'>
    <amorous/>
    </mood>
</message>
```

To forward this to Mercutio, Romeo would send a new message with a <forwarded/> payload of namespace ‘urn:xmpp:forward:0’.
3.2 Business rules

1. Forwarded stanzas SHOULD include all relevant child elements of the original stanza by default. However, an implementation MAY omit elements it deems irrelevant and safe to discard. An example would be omitting Chat State Notifications (XEP-0085)\(^1\) elements from <message> stanzas which typically do not make sense outside the context of a conversation session. However it should be noted that removing such elements can invalidate any digital signature on a stanza. If preserving a signature is important in the context this extension is used then child elements SHOULD NOT be removed.

2. The forwarding entity SHOULD add a <delay/> child to the <forwarded/> element to indicate to the recipient the date/time that the forwarding entity received the original stanza. The format of this element is described in Delayed Delivery (XEP-0203)\(^2\).

3. The namespace of the forwarded stanza MUST be preserved (this is typically 'jabber:client'). If no 'xmlns' is set for the stanza then as per XML namespacing rules it would inherit the 'urn:xmpp:forward:0' namespace, which is wrong.

4. When this extension is employed simply for a user to forward a given message to a contact, the outer <message/> SHOULD contain a body (even if empty) and a receiving client should pay particular attention to ensure it renders both the sender’s text and

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the forwarded message unambiguously.

5. When a forwarded stanza forms part of an encapsulating protocol, the `<forwarded/>` element SHOULD be a child of a tag of that protocol, and SHOULD NOT be included as a direct child of the transmitted stanza.

4 Determining Support

Clients that implement this specification to display simple forwarded messages (i.e. those not part of another extension) SHOULD indicate their support via the ‘urn:XMPP:forward:0’ feature.

Listing 3: Client requests features of a contact

```xml
<iq xmlns='jabber:client'
    type='get'
    from='romeo@montague.lit/orchard'
    to='juliet@capulet.lit/balcony'
    id='info1'>
  <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'/>
</iq>
```

Listing 4: Contact responds with forwarding feature

```xml
<iq xmlns='jabber:client'
    type='result'
    to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'
    from='juliet@capulet.lit/balcony'
    id='info1'>
  <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'>
    ...
    <feature var='urn:xmpp:forward:0'/>
    ...
  </query>
</iq>
```

Senders SHOULD NOT forward messages using this protocol to recipients that have not indicated support for it. However they may still format the forward as plain text inside the `<body>` of a standard message stanza for compatibility with clients lacking support. Such a plain text version SHOULD NOT be included in a stanza using this extension (e.g. as a 'fallback'), as receiving entities are expected to display the `<body>` of a message as well as any forwarded stanza therein.
5 IANA Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) 3.

6 XMPP Registrar Considerations

6.1 Protocol Namespaces

The XMPP Registrar 4 includes ’urn:xmpp:forward:0’ in its registry of protocol namespaces (see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/namespaces.html>).

6.2 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.

7 Security Considerations

Forwarding stanzas can reveal information about the original sender, including possible presence leaks as well as the stanza payloads themselves. Any extensions using this format must therefore consider the implications of this. Forwarding can either be used as-is, or in the context of another specification, with different security considerations as described below.

7.1 As-is

Receipt of a forwarded stanza from a third-party does not guarantee that the original stanza was actually received, or that the content has not been modified, by the forwarder. Integrity of the original stanza can only be determined through cryptographic signatures for example, which are beyond the scope of this specification. Considering the above an end-user client should take special care in its rendering of forwarded

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3 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/>.

4 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/>.
8 XML Schema

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<xs:schema
  xmlns:xs='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'
  targetNamespace='urn:xmpp:forward:0'
  xmlns='urn:xmpp:forward:0'
  elementFormDefault='qualified'>
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      The protocol documented by this schema is defined in
      XEP-0297: http://www.xmpp.org/extensions/xep-0297.html
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:import namespace='jabber:client'
    schemaLocation='http://xmpp.org/schemas/jabber-client.xsd'/>
  <xs:import namespace='jabber:server'
    schemaLocation='http://xmpp.org/schemas/jabber-server.xsd'/>
  <xs:import namespace='urn:xmpp:delay'
    schemaLocation='http://xmpp.org/schemas/delay.xsd'/>
</xs:schema>

stanzas, such as forwarded messages, to ensure that the user cannot mistake it for a message received directly from the original sender. An entity SHOULD NOT trust that forwards are genuine when receiving them unprovoked (i.e. outside the scope of another specification). Forwarded stanzas MUST NOT be processed as if they were non-forwarded stanzas. Furthermore a client SHOULD ignore non-<message> stanzas that are not embedded within another extension.

7.2 Extensions

While security considerations are ultimately dependent upon the specifications using the format defined herein, forwarding introduces scope for stanza forgery such that authors of derivative specifications will need to address security considerations themselves. These need to cover which entities a client should accept forwards from, and which entities those are permitted to forward stanzas for. For example, a specification may choose to only trust forwards if they are received from the user’s client, another client on the bare JID, or the user’s server.
9 Acknowledgements

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