

How to create your own RFC

Opinionated guide to writing a Internet-Draft.

What is a RFC

- RFC - Request for Comments
- Some RFCs are Internet Standards
- Some RFCs are Informational
- Some RFCs are Experimental

Status:	Experimental				
More info:	Errata exist Datatracker IPR Info page				
Stream:	Independent Submission				
RFC:	9230				
Category:	Experimental				
Published:	June 2022				
ISSN:	2070-1721				
Authors:	E. Kinnear <i>Apple Inc.</i>	P. McManus <i>Fastly</i>	T. Pauly <i>Apple Inc.</i>	T. Verma <i>Cloudflare</i>	C.A. Wood <i>Cloudflare</i>

RFC 9230

Oblivious DNS over HTTPS

Abstract

This document describes a protocol that allows clients to hide their IP addresses from DNS resolvers via proxying encrypted DNS over HTTPS (DoH) messages. This improves privacy of DNS operations by not allowing any one server entity to be aware of both the client IP address and the content of DNS queries and answers.

This experimental protocol has been developed outside the IETF and is published here to guide implementation, ensure interoperability among implementations, and enable wide-scale experimentation.

Status of This Memo

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for examination, experimental implementation, and evaluation.

This document defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. This is a contribution to the RFC Series, independently of any other RFC stream. The RFC Editor has chosen to publish this document at its discretion and makes no statement about its value for implementation or deployment. Documents approved for publication by the RFC Editor are not candidates for any level of Internet Standard; see Section 2 of RFC 7841.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2024 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. Specification of Requirements
2. Terminology
3. Deployment Requirements
4. HTTP Exchange
 - 4.1. HTTP Request
 - 4.2. HTTP Request Example
 - 4.3. HTTP Response
 - 4.4. HTTP Response Example
 - 4.5. HTTP Metadata
5. Configuration and Public Key Format
6. Protocol Encoding
 - 6.1. Message Format
 - 6.2. Encryption and Decryption Routines
7. Oblivious Client Behavior
8. Oblivious Target Behavior
9. Compliance Requirements
10. Experiment Overview
11. Security Considerations
 - 11.1. Denial of Service
 - 11.2. Proxy Policies
 - 11.3. Authentication
12. IANA Considerations
 - 12.1. Oblivious DoH Message Media Type
13. References

RFC Formats

Status: Informational
More info: [Errata exist](#) | [Datatracker](#) | [IPR](#) | [Info page](#)

Stream: Independent Submission
RFC: [9564](#)
Category: Informational
Published: 1 April 2024
ISSN: 2070-1721
Author: M. Blanchet
Viagenie

RFC 9564 Faster Than Light Speed Protocol (FLIP)

Abstract

The recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) such as large language models enable the design of the Faster than Light speed Protocol (FLIP) for Internet. FLIP provides a way to avoid congestion, enhance security, and deliver faster packets on the Internet by using AI to predict future packets before they arrive. This document describes the protocol, its various encapsulations and operational considerations.

Status of This Memo

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for informational purposes.

This is a contribution to the RFC Series, independently of any other RFC stream. The RFC Editor has chosen to publish this document at its discretion and makes no statement about its value for implementation or deployment. Documents approved for publication by the RFC Editor are not candidates for any level of Internet Standard; see Section 2 of RFC 7841.

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9564>.

Independent Submission
Request for Comments: 9564
Category: Informational
ISSN: 2070-1721
M. Blanchet
Viagenie
1 April 2024

Faster Than Light Speed Protocol (FLIP)

Abstract

The recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) such as large language models enable the design of the Faster than Light speed Protocol (FLIP) for Internet. FLIP provides a way to avoid congestion, enhance security, and deliver faster packets on the Internet by using AI to predict future packets before they arrive. This document describes the protocol, its various encapsulations, and some operational considerations.

Status of This Memo

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for informational purposes.

This is a contribution to the RFC Series, independently of any other RFC stream. The RFC Editor has chosen to publish this document at its discretion and makes no statement about its value for implementation or deployment. Documents approved for publication by the RFC Editor are not candidates for any level of Internet Standard; see Section 2 of RFC 7841.

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9564>.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2024 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-publication>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document.

Table of Contents

Stream: Independent Submission
RFC: [9564](#)
Category: Informational
Published: 1 April 2024
ISSN: 2070-1721
Author: M. Blanchet
Viagenie

RFC 9564 Faster Than Light Speed Protocol (FLIP)

Abstract

The recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) such as large language models enable the design of the Faster than Light speed Protocol (FLIP) for Internet. FLIP provides a way to avoid congestion, enhance security, and deliver faster packets on the Internet by using AI to predict future packets before they arrive. This document describes the protocol, its various encapsulations, and some operational considerations.

Status of This Memo

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for informational purposes.

This is a contribution to the RFC Series, independently of any other RFC stream. The RFC Editor has chosen to publish this document at its discretion and makes no statement about its value for implementation or deployment. Documents approved for publication by the RFC Editor are not candidates for any level of Internet Standard; see Section 2 of RFC 7841.

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9564>.

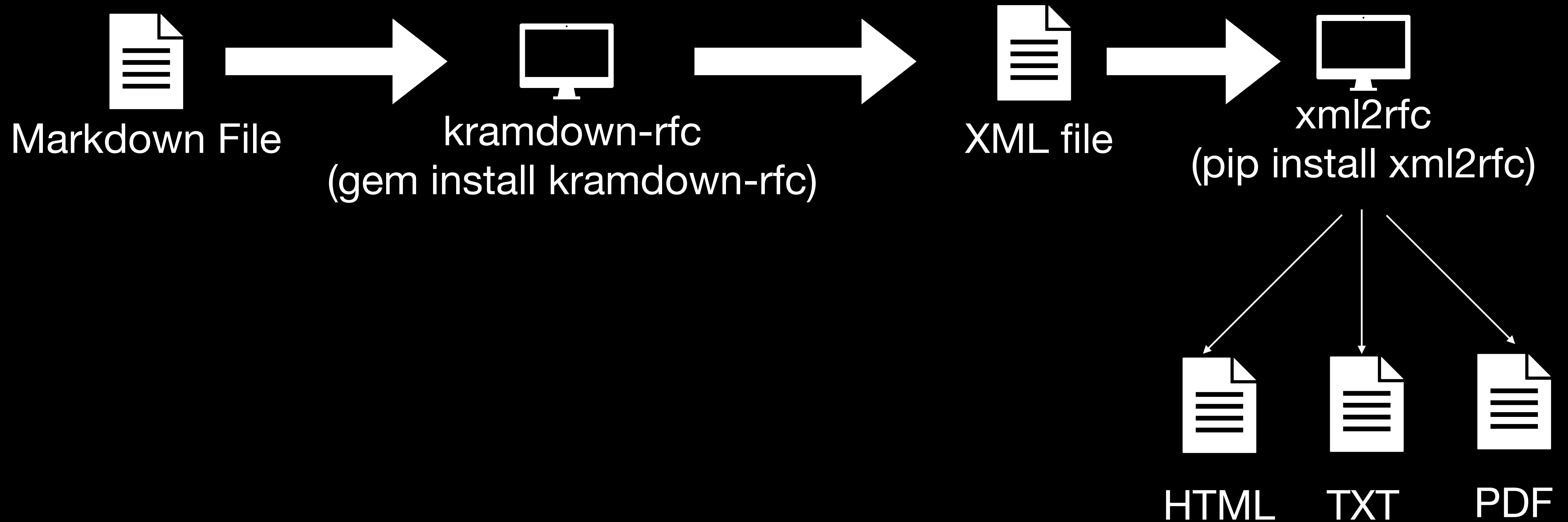
Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2024 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<rfc xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" version="1.0"
fo" number="9564" docName="draft-blanchet-flip-01" iprStatus="unpublished"
letes="" updates="" submissionType="independent" xml:lang="en"
"true" sortRefs="true" prepTime="2024-04-01T10:13:48"
" scripts="Common, Latin" tocDepth="3" tocInclude="true"
<link href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-blanchet-flip-01"
el="prev"/>
<link href="https://dx.doi.org/10.17487/rfc9564" rel="doi"/>
<link href="urn:issn:2070-1721" rel="alternate"/>
<front>
<title abbrev="FLIP">Faster Than Light Speed Protocol</title>
<seriesInfo name="RFC" value="9564" stream="Independent Submission"></seriesInfo>
<author fullname="Marc Blanchet" initials="M" surname="Blanchet">
<organization showOnFrontPage="true">Viagenie</organization>
<address>
<email>marc.blanchet@viagenie.ca</email>
</address>
</author>
<date month="04" year="2024" day="1"/>
<keyword>LLM</keyword>
<keyword>IP</keyword>
<abstract pn="section-abstract">
<t indent="0" pn="section-abstract-1">The recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) such as large language models enable the design of the Faster than Light speed Protocol (FLIP) for Internet. FLIP provides a way to avoid congestion, enhance security, and deliver faster packets on the Internet by using AI to predict future packets before they arrive. This document describes the protocol, its various encapsulations, and some operational considerations.
</t>
</abstract>
<boilerplate>
<section anchor="status-of-memo" numbered="false" toc="exclude" pn="section-boilerplate.1">
<name slugifiedName="name-status-of-this-memo" type="text">
</name>
</section>
</boilerplate>
</front>
<back>
<table of contents>
</table of contents>
</back>
</rfc>
```

Generating Documents



OR Use Author Tools

<https://author-tools.ietf.org/>



To find out more

- Visit <https://www.ietf.org/>
- Source code for the Internet-Draft

