



链滴

RFC 3912 中文翻译

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<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">Network Working Group
L. Daigle
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">Request for Com
ents: 3912
VeriSign, Inc.
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">Obsoletes: 954, 8
2
September 2004
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">Category: Standar
s Track
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
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<h2 id="WHOIS-协议规范">WHOIS 协议规范</h2>

<h3 id="本备忘录状态">本备忘录状态</h3>

<p>This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the
Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for
improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet
Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state
and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.</p>

<h3 id="版权声明">版权声明</h3>

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<h3 id="摘要">摘要</h3>

<p>本文档更新了 WHOIS 协议的规范,从而废除 RFC 954.
该更新旨在删除来自 RFC 954 的材料与线上无关协议,
不再适用于当今的互联网。
这个文档不会尝试更改或更新协议本身, 或者
记录自 RFC 954 发布以来已经存在的协议的其他用途。</p>

<h3 id="1---介绍">1. 介绍</h3>

<p>WHOIS 一个是基于 TCP 的面向事务的查询/响应协议
其广泛被应用于向互联网用户提供信息查询服务
虽然最初用来提供“白页”服务和有关注册域名的信息
但是当前的部署涵盖了内容了更广泛的信息服务。
该协议以可读格式传送其内容。本文件更新了
规范 WHOIS 协议, 从而废除 RFC 954 [1]。</p><p>由于历史原因, WHOIS 缺乏很多协议设计属性,
例如国际化和强壮安全性, 这可以从最近设计的 IETF 协议中预料到。
本文不会尝试纠正任何这些缺点。相反, 这份备忘录
如是记录了 WHOIS 协议的情况。在某些地方
本文确实记录了一些 WHOIS 协议的众所周知的缺点。
有关于协议可能带来的新的功能与更新所带来的缺陷的相关讨论,
正在单独的 IETF 活动中处理 (CRISP 工作小组)。</p>

<h3 id="2---协议规范">2. 协议规范</h3>

<p>WHOIS 服务器在 TCP 端口 43 上侦听来自 WHOIS 客户端的请求。
WHOIS 客户端向 WHOIS 服务器发送文本请求,然后
WHOIS 服务器以文本内容回应。所有的请求都是
以 ASCII 码接 ASCII 码结尾。回应可能
包含多行文本, 所以存在 ASCII 码或
ASCII 码字符不表示响应结束。该响应输出完成后,
WHOIS 服务器立即关闭与 WHOIS 客户端的连接。
关闭的 TCP 连接是对客户端的指示回应已收到。</p>

<h3 id="3---协议样例">3. 协议样例</h3>

<p>如果有人向位于 whois.nic.mil 的 WHOIS 服务器请求
有关"Smith"的信息,在网络上传送的数据包将会是这样:</p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">`
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">WHOIS客户端
  位于 whois.nic.mil 的WHOIS服务器
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">打开 TCP    ---- (
YN) -----&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          &lt;---- (S
N+ACK) -----
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">发送查询    ---- "S
ith&lt;CR&gt;&lt;LF&gt;" -----&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">获得响应    &lt;----
"有关于 Smith 的信息&lt;CR&gt;&lt;LF&gt;" -----
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          &lt;---- "
多有关于 Smith 的信息&lt;CR&gt;&lt;LF&gt;" ----
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">关闭          &lt;----
FIN) -----
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          ----- (FIN)
-----&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">""
</span></span></code></pre>

```

4. 国际化

WHOIS 协议尚未国际化。WHOIS 协议没有指示正在使用的字符集的机制。最初，主要使用的文本编码是 US-ASCII。在实际中，一些 WHOIS 服务器，尤其是美国境外的服务器，可能会使用其他字符集来解析请求或发出回应。无法预测或表示的文本编码了对此 WHOIS 协议的互通性(当然,也包括可用性)有着不利的影响。

5. 安全性考虑

WHOIS 协议没有强有力的安全措施。WHOIS 协议缺乏有关访问控制，完整性和机密性的机制。因此，基于 WHOIS 的服务只能用于非敏感的信息并准备让所有人都可以访问。此项安全机制的缺失意味着在本协议编写时通常可能不会被 IETF 所接受

6. 致谢

Ran Atkinson created an earlier version of this document. Ken Harrenstien, Mary Stahl, and Elizabeth Feinler were the authors of the original Draft Standard for WHOIS.

7. 参考文献

7.1. Normative References

<blockquote>

[1] Harrenstien, K., Stahl, M., and E. Feinler, "NICNAME/WHOIS", RFC 954, October 1985.

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