

# RFC Format BoF

IETF 88

Vancouver, BC, Canada

# Homework

Please read the following before the BoF

<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rse/wiki/doku.php?id=design:start>

*This is a public read-only wiki space*

# Agenda

- Background
- The RFC Format Design Team
- Current Status
- Next Steps
- Expected questions

# Background

The format announcement in May indicated several things:

- the canonical format we are exploring for RFCs is XML
- four publication formats will be created from that XML: HTML, EPUB, text and PDF
- non-ASCII characters would be allowed in a controlled fashion

<http://www.rfc-editor.org/pipermail/rfc-interest/2013-May/005584.html>

# RFC Format Design Team

- An RFC format design team was put together during IETF 87 in Berlin to clear up the details implied by those statements

<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rse/wiki/doku.php?id=design:design-team>

*Many thanks to Nevil Brownlee (ISE), Tony Hansen, Joe Hildebrand, Paul Hoffman, Julian Reschke, Adam Roach, Alice Russo, Robert Sparks (Tools Team liaison), and Dave Thaler for their active participation*

# Current Status (1)

- In Progress: documenting the current vocabulary and description of the current xml2rfc DTD and bring it up to date and drafting the proposed changes going forward
  - <http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-reschke-xml2rfc>
- In Progress: requirements for the HTML and text formats
  - EPUB should be derived from HTML, and PDF from text
  - acceptance of draft-hildebrand-html-rfc as a solid starting place for the HTML details
  - <http://cursive.net/draft-hildebrand-html-rfc.html>

# Current Status (2)

- Agreement in principle to include non-ASCII characters in RFCs
  - details being worked out in conjunction with the i18n program of the IAB
- A high level work flow for how the tool will be used in production by authors and the RFC Editor
  - <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rse/wiki/doku.php?id=design:producing-output>
- In progress: details around the use of images
  - <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rse/wiki/doku.php?id=design:image-requirements>
  - RFCs will be able to have embedded SVG art for figures, at the discretion of the authors

# Next Steps

- Finish the xml2rfc v2 and v3 descriptions and requirements
- Finish draft-hildebrand-html-rfc
- Create the RFP to start on the specs, followed by the development phase
- Discuss what, if any, changes should be phased in versus a formal cut-over
- Discuss how this affects the submission process and I-D format

# Expected Question #1

- What about things like look-and-feel?
  - across the board, images and tables will be restricted to no more than 80 characters
  - for HTML and EPUB, we are expecting reflowable text, which will change the look to an RFC viewed in those tools
  - for HTML, HTML-savvy people will be able to control how an RFC looks, the fonts used, size of fonts, layout of headers
    - The RFC Editor will have a layout they publish

# Expected Question #2

- How will non-ASCII characters be handled?
  - still under discussion with the i18n program
  - Non-ASCII should be consistent across all publication formats (text, PDF, HTML, and EPUB).

# Non-ASCII examples

(color and boldface highlight examples – their use is not part of the proposal for non-ASCII text)

- CURRENT (draft-ietf-precis-framework) :  
However, the problem is made more serious by introducing the full range of Unicode code points into protocol strings. For example, the characters U+13DA U+13A2 U+13B5 U+13AC U+13A2 U+13AC U+13D2 from the Cherokee block look similar to the ASCII characters "STPETER" as they might look when presented using a "creative" font family.
- PROPOSED/NEW:  
However, the problem is made more serious by introducing the full range of Unicode code points into protocol strings. For example, the characters U+13DA U+13A2 U+13B5 U+13AC U+13A2 U+13AC U+13D2 (**STPETER**) from the Cherokee block look similar to the ASCII characters "STPETER" as they might look when presented using a "creative" font family.
- ALSO ACCEPTABLE:  
However, the problem is made more serious by introducing the full range of Unicode code points into protocol strings. For example, the characters **"STPETER"** (**U+13DA U+13A2 U+13B5 U+13AC U+13A2 U+13AC U+13D2**) from the Cherokee block look similar to the ASCII characters "STPETER" as they might look when presented using a "creative" font family.