

“.BNPPARIBAS” TLD RDAP PROTOCOL HELP

<https://nic.bnpparibas>



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This document provides help on how to use the RDAP protocol on the “.bnpparibas” TLD.

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■ Introduction

The Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) is the successor to WHOIS. Like WHOIS, the RDAP service provides access to information about Internet resources (domain names, IP addresses...).

Unlike WHOIS, the RDAP service provides:

- data that can be manipulated by computer programs
- differentiated access to data
- queries and responses structured in a uniform manner across all RDAP services

The RDAP server of the “.bnpparibas” Registry will allow you to query objects related to the operation of domain names (domain name, name server, registrar) and obtain information about these objects.

RDAP server responses are in JSON format, which is difficult for humans to read directly. For the public, online RDAP clients formats the RDAP response so that it can be read by anyone (e.g. <https://about.rdap.org> or <https://whois.nic.bnpparibas>).

In this document, you will find urls containing brackets “[]”.

These brackets mean that the label between them is a parameter of the url which must be changed with a value of your choice. The brackets must also be removed.



■ Development of an RDAP client

The RDAP protocol is based on HTTP. Your client will therefore send HTTP requests to the target TLD server to retrieve the desired information in JSON format.

We invite you to consult all the RFCs provided below for more details.

• HTTP status codes

The HTTP status code is found in the server's response, in what is called the “header” (for example, set the verbose option with the curl command to retrieve both the header and HTTP status code).

Here are 3 usual HTTP status codes sent in response of RDAP requests:

- **200**: when the server has the information requested by the client and wishes to respond to the client with the information according to its policies, it returns that answer in the body of a 200 (OK) response.
- **400**: when the server receives a query that it cannot interpret as an RDAP query, it returns a 400 (Bad Request) response code. Optionally, it MAY include additional information regarding this negative answer in the HTTP entity body

Request URL	https://rdap.nic.bnpparibas/domain/xn--cafe.bnpparibas
Part of server response	{ ... "errorCode": 400, "title": "Bad Request", "description": ["Bad Request"], ... }

- **404**: when the server responds that it has an empty result set (that is, no data appropriately satisfying the query), it returns a 404 (Object Not Found) response code. Optionally, it MAY include additional information regarding the negative answer in the HTTP entity body.

Request URL	https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/domain/cafe.bnpparibas
Part of server response	<pre>{ ... "errorCode": 404, "title": "Object not found", "description": ["Object not found"], ... }</pre>

- RFCs

[RFC 7480: HTTP Usage in the Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\)](#)

[RFC 7481: Security Services for the Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\)](#)

[RFC 9083: JSON Responses for the Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\)](#)

[RFC 9224: Finding the Authoritative Registration Data \(RDAP\) Service](#)

[RFC 8056: Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\) Object Tagging](#)

[RFC 8977: Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\) Query Parameters for Result Sorting and Paging](#)

[RFC 8982: Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\) Partial Response](#)

[RFC 9082: Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\) Query Format](#)

[RFC 9536: Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\) Reverse Search](#)

[RFC 9537: Redacted Fields in the Registration Data Access Protocol \(RDAP\) Response](#)

- Additional ICANN documentation

RDAP RESPONSE PROFILE 21-02-2024 :

<https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/rdap-response-profile-21feb24-en.pdf>

RDAP TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE 21-02-2024 :

<https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/rdap-technical-implementation-guide-21feb24-en.pdf>



- Available URLs

- Domain name:
[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/domain/\[domain-name.bnpparibas\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/domain/[domain-name.bnpparibas])
- Name server:
[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameserver/\[name-server.bnpparibas\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameserver/[name-server.bnpparibas])
- IP search:
[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameservers?ip=\[ip-address\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameservers?ip=[ip-address])
- Registrars:
Query by GURID:
[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/\[gurid\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/[gurid])

Query by name:
[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/\[registrar-name\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/[registrar-name])
[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entities?fn=\[registrar-name\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entities?fn=[registrar-name])

- Internationalisation management (IDN)

The RDAP server accepts queries on domain names and name servers in A-LABEL or U-LABEL formats.

Reminder:

- A-LABEL = the domain name encoded in ASCII (beginning with xn--)
- U-LABEL = the domain name in Unicode - readable by humans

■ Using RDAP via a web browser

- Queries on domain names

The format of the request sent through any web browser is:

[https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/domain/\[domain-name.bnpparibas\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/domain/[domain-name.bnpparibas])

For instance, if you want to request data for the domain name “[cafe.bnpparibas](#)” through the RDAP protocol, the url will be “<https://identitydigital.services/rdap/domain/cafe.bnpparibas>”.

The RDAP server response will provide the following content:

- rdapConformance
- objectClassName
- handle
- ldhName
- unicodeName
- events
 - eventAction: registration / expiration / last changed / last update of RDAP database
- status
- entities
 - objectClassName
 - handle
 - status
 - port43
 - events
 - links
 - vcardArray
 - roles: sponsor / registrar / (with sub-entities representing contacts admin, abuse and technical) / registrant / admin / tech / billing
 - publicIds
- secureDNS
 - delegationSigned
 - dsData
- nameservers
 - objectClassName
 - handle
 - status
 - links
 - ldhName
 - ipAddresses
- links
- notices



• Queries on Registrars

You can request data about Registrars through the RDAP protocol by:

- Registrar name:
Format: [https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/\[registrar-name\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/[registrar-name])
- Registrar GURID:
Format: [https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/\[gurid\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/[gurid])
- Registrar name (alternative)
Format: [https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entities?fn=\[registrar-name\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entities?fn=[registrar-name])

For instance, if you request data on a Registrar with the GURID “9998”, the url will be:

<https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/entity/9998>

The RDAP server response will provide the following content:

- rdapConformance
- objectClassName
- handle
- events
 - o eventAction: registration / last changed / last update of RDAP database
- status
- vcardArray
- roles: registrar
- publicIds
- entities
 - o links
 - o vcardArray
 - o roles: admin / tech / abuse
- port43
- links
- notices



• Queries on Name Servers

You can request data about Name Servers through the RDAP protocol by:

- the name of the Name Server:

Format: [https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameserver/\[name-server-name.bnpparibas\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameserver/[name-server-name.bnpparibas])

- the IP address of the Name Server

Format: [https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameservers?ip=\[name-server-ip-address\]](https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameservers?ip=[name-server-ip-address])

For instance, if you request data on a Name Server which has the url “ns0.nic.bnpparibas”, the url will be: <https://rdap.identitydigital.services/rdap/nameserver/ns0.nic.bnpparibas>

The RDAP server response will provide the following content:

- rdapConformance
- objectClassName
- handle
- status
- links
- ldhName
- unicodeName
- ipAddresses
- entities
 - objectClassName
 - handle
 - status
 - port43
 - events
 - links
 - vcardArray
 - roles : registrar / sponsor
 - publicIds
- notices

