Representing the O/R Address hierarchy in the
X.500 Directory Information Tree

Status of this Memo

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.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1998). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

This document defines a representation of the O/R Address hierarchy
in the Directory Information Tree [6, 1]. This is useful for a range
of purposes, including:

- Support for MHS Routing [4].
- Support for X.400/RFC 822 address mappings [2, 5].

Please send comments to the author or to the discussion group <mhs-
ds@mercury.udev.cdc.com>.
An O/R Address hierarchy is represented in the X.500 directory by associating directory name components with O/R Address components. An example of this is given in Figure 1. The object classes and attributes required to support this representation are defined in Figure 2. The schema, which defines the hierarchy in which these objects are represented in the directory information tree is specified in Table 1. A given object class defined in the table will always be higher in the DIT than an object class defined lower down the table. Valid combinations of O/R Address components are defined in X.400.

Table 1: Order of O/R Address Directory Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Class</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mHSCountry</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aDMD</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pRMD</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSX121</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSNumericUserIdentifier</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSOrganization</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSOrganizationalUnit</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSPerson</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHNamedObject</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSTerminalID</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSDomainDefinedAttribute</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The O/R Address Hierarchy

An O/R Address hierarchy is represented in the X.500 directory by associating directory name components with O/R Address components. An example of this is given in Figure 1. The object classes and attributes required to support this representation are defined in Figure 2. The schema, which defines the hierarchy in which these objects are represented in the directory information tree is specified in Table 1. A given object class defined in the table will always be higher in the DIT than an object class defined lower down the table. Valid combinations of O/R Address components are defined in X.400.
Figure 1: Example O/R Address Tree
IMPORTS
ub-domain-name-length, ub-organization-name-length,
ub-organizational-unit-name-length, ub-common-name-length,
ub-x121-address-length, ub-domain-defined-attribute-type-length,
ub-domain-defined-attribute-value-length, ub-terminal-id-length,
ub-numeric-user-id-length, ub-country-name-numeric-length,
ub-surname-length, ub-given-name-length, ub-initials-length,
ub-generation-qualifier-length

FROM MTSUpperBounds {joint-iso-ccitt mhs-motis(6) mts(3) modules(0) upper-bounds(3) };

mHSCountry OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {country}
    MAY CONTAIN {mHSNumericCountryName}
    ID oc-mhs-country}

mHSNumericCountryName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    WITH SYNTAX NumericString (SIZE (1..ub-country-name-numeric-length))
    SINGLE VALUE
    ID at-mhs-numeric-country-name}

aDMD OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {aDMDName}
    ID oc-admd}

aDMDName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-domain-name-length}
    ID at-admd-name}

pRMD OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {pRMDName}
    ID oc-prmd}

pRMDName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-domain-name-length}
    ID at-prmd-name}

mHSOrganization OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {mHSOrganizationName}
    ID oc-mhs-organization}
mHSOrganizationName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF organizationName
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-organization-name-length} 50
    ID at-mhs-organization-name}

mHSOrganizationalUnit OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN (mHSOrganizationalUnitName)
    ID oc-mhs-organizational-unit}

mHSOrganizationalUnitName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF organizationalUnitName 60
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-organizational-unit-name-length}
    ID at-mhs-organizational-unit-name}

mHSPerson OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {mHSSurname}
    MAY CONTAIN {mHSGivenName|
        mHSInitials|
        mHSGenerationalQualifier}
    ID oc-mhs-person} 70

mHSSurname ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF surname
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-surname-length}
    ID at-mhs-surname}

mHSGivenName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF givenName
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-given-name-length}
    ID at-mhs-given-name} 80

mHSInitials ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF initials
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-initials-length}
    ID at-mhs-initials}

mHSGenerationalQualifier ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF generationQualifier
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-generation-qualifier-length}
    ID at-mhs-generation-qualifier} 90

mHSNamedObject OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {mHSCommonName}
    ID oc-mhs-named-object}
mHSCommonName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF commonName
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-common-name-length}
    ID at-mhs-common-name}

mHSX121 OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {mHSX121Address}
    ID oc-mhs-x121}

mHSX121Address ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-x121-address-length}
    ID at-x121-address}

mHSDomainDefinedAttribute OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {
        mHSDomainDefinedAttributeType|
        mHSDomainDefinedAttributeValue}
    ID oc-mhs-domain-defined-attribute}

mHSDomainDefinedAttributeType ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-domain-defined-attribute-type-length}
    SINGLE VALUE
    ID at-mhs-domain-defined-attribute-type}

mHSDomainDefinedAttributeValue ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-domain-defined-attribute-value-length}
    SINGLE VALUE
    ID at-mhs-domain-defined-attribute-value}

mHSTerminalID OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {mHSTerminalIDName}
    ID oc-mhs-terminal-id}

mHSTerminalIDName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-terminal-id-length}
    ID at-mhs-terminal-id-name}
mHSNumericUserIdentifier OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {mHSNumericUserIdentifierName}
    ID oc-mhs-numeric-user-id}

mHSNumericeUserIdentifierName ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    SUBTYPE OF name
    WITH SYNTAX DirectoryString {ub-numeric-user-id-length} 150
    ID at-mhs-numeric-user-id-name}

Figure 2: O/R Address Hierarchy

The hierarchy is defined so that:

1. The representation is defined so that it is straightforward to make a mechanical transformation in either direction. This requires that each node is named by an attribute whose type can determine the mapping.

2. Where there are multiple domain defined attributes, the first in the sequence is the most significant.

3. Physical Delivery (postal) addresses are not represented in this hierarchy. This is primarily because physical delivery can be handled by the Access Unit routing mechanisms defined in [4], and there is no need for this representation.

4. Terminal and network forms of address are not handled, except for X.121 form, which is useful for addressing faxes.

5. MHSCountry is defined as a subclass of Country, and so the same entry will be used for MHS Routing as for the rest of the DIT.

6. The numeric country code will be an alias.

7. ADMD will always be present in the hierarchy. This is true in the case of " " and of "0". This facilitates an easy mechanical transformation between the two forms of address.

8. Each node is named by the relevant part of the O/R Address.

9. Aliases may be used in other parts of the tree, in order to normalize alternate values. Where an alias is used, the value of the alias should be present as an alternate value in the node aliased to. Aliases may not be used for domain defined attributes.
10. Domain Defined Attributes are named by a multi-valued RDN (Relative Distinguished Name), consisting of the type and value. This is done so that standard attribute syntaxes can be used.

11. Where an O/R Address has a valid Printable String and T.61 form, both must be present, with one as an alias for the other. This is so that direct lookup of the name will work, independent of the variant used. When both are present in an O/R Address being looked up, either may be used to construct the distinguished name.

12. Personal name is handled by use of the mHSPerson object class. Each of the components of the personal name will be present in the relative distinguished name, which will usually be multi-valued.

The relationship between X.400 O/R Addresses and the X.400 Entries (Attribute Type and Object Class) are given in Table 2. Where there are multiple Organizational Units or Domain Defined Attributes, each component is mapped onto a single X.500 entry.

Note: When an X.121 address is used for addressing fax transmission, this may only be done relative to the PRMD or ADMD. This is in line with the current X.400 standards position. This means that it is not possible to use this form of addressing for an organizational or departmental fax gateway service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O/R Address</th>
<th>Object Class</th>
<th>Naming Attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>mHSCountry</td>
<td>countryName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or mHSNumericCountryName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>aDMD</td>
<td>aDMDName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>pRMD</td>
<td>pRMDName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>mHSOrganization</td>
<td>mHSOrganizationName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OU/OU1/OU2</td>
<td>mHSOrganizationalUnit</td>
<td>mHSOrganizationalUnitName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OU3/OU4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>mHSPerson</td>
<td>personName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>mHSNamedObject</td>
<td>mHSCommonName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X121</td>
<td>mHSX121</td>
<td>mHSX121Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-ID</td>
<td>mHSTerminalID</td>
<td>mHSTerminalIDName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA-ID</td>
<td>mHSNumericUserIdentifier</td>
<td>mHSNumericUserIdentifierName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDA</td>
<td>mHSDomainDefinedAttribute</td>
<td>mHSDomainDefinedAttributeType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and mHSDomainDefinedAttributeValue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: O/R Address relationship to Directory Name
2 Notation

O/R Addresses are written in the standard X.400 Notation. Distinguished Names use the string representation of distinguished names defined in [3]. The keywords used for the attributes defined in this specification are given in Table 3.

3 Example Representation

The O/R Address:

I=S; S=Kille; OU1=CS; O=UCL,
P=UK.AC; A=Gold 400; C=GB;

would be represented in the directory as:

MHS-I=S + MHS-S=Kille, MHS-OU=CS, MHS-O=UCL,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mHSNumericCountryName</td>
<td>MHS-Numeric-Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aADMName</td>
<td>ADMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pPRMDName</td>
<td>PRMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSOrganizationName</td>
<td>MHS-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSOrganizationalUnitName</td>
<td>MHS-OU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSSurname</td>
<td>MHS-S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSSurname</td>
<td>MHS-S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSInitials</td>
<td>MHS-I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSGenerationalQualifier</td>
<td>MHS-GQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSCommonName</td>
<td>MHS-CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSX121Address</td>
<td>MHS-X121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSDomainDefinedAttributeType</td>
<td>MHS-DDA-Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSDomainDefinedAttributeValue</td>
<td>MHS-DDA-Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSTerminalIDName</td>
<td>MHS-T-ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mHSNumericeUserIdentifierName</td>
<td>MHS-UA-ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Keywords for String DN Representation

PRMD=UK.AC, ADMD=Gold 400, C=GB

4 Mapping from O/R Address to Directory Name

The primary application of this mapping is to take an X.400 encoded O/R Address and to generate an equivalent directory name. This mapping is only used for selected types of O/R Address:
o Mnemonic form

o Numeric form

o Terminal form, where country is present and X121 addressing is used

Other forms of O/R address are handled by Access Unit mechanisms. The O/R Address is treated as an ordered list, with the order as defined in Table 1. For each O/R Address attribute, generate the equivalent directory naming attribute. In most cases, the mapping is mechanical. Printable String or Teletex encodings are chosen as appropriate. Where both forms are present in the O/R Address, either form may be used to generate the distinguished name. Both will be represented in the DIT. There are two special cases:

1. A DDA generates a multi-valued RDN

2. The Personal Name is mapped to a multi-valued RDN

In many cases, an O/R Address will be provided, and only the higher components of the address will be represented in the DIT. In this case, the "longest possible match" should be returned.

5 Mapping from Directory Name to O/R Address

The reverse mapping is also needed in some cases. All of the naming attributes are unique, so the mapping is mechanically reversible.

6 Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments for work on this document are given in [4].

References


7 Security Considerations

This protocol introduces no known security risks.

8 Author’s Address

Steve Kille
Isode Ltd.
The Dome
The Square
Richmond
TW9 1DT
England

Phone: +44-181-332-9091
EMail: S.Kille@ISODE.COM

X.400: I=S; S=Kille; P=ISODE; A=Mailnet; C=FI;
A Object Identifier Assignment

mhs-ds OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {iso(1) org(3) dod(6) internet(1) private(4) enterprises(1) isode-consortium (453) mhs-ds (7)}

tree OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mhs-ds 2}

oc OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mhs-ds 2}
at OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mhs-ds 3}

oc-admd OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 1}
oc-mhs-country OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 2}
oc-mhs-domain-defined-attribute OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 3}
oc-mhs-named-object OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 4}
oc-mhs-organization OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 5}
oc-mhs-organizational-unit OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 6}
oc-mhs-person OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 7}
oc-mhs-x121 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 8}
oc-prmd OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 9}
oc-mhs-terminal-id OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 10}
oc-mhs-numeric-user-id OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 11}

at-admd-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 1}
at-mhs-common-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 2}
at-mhs-domain-defined-attribute-type OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 3}
at-mhs-domain-defined-attribute-value OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 4}
at-mhs-organization-country-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 5}
at-mhs-organization-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 6}
at-mhs-organizational-unit-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 7}
at-prmd-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 10}
at-x121-address OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 12}
at-mhs-terminal-id-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 13}
at-mhs-numeric-user-id-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 14}
at-mhs-surname OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 15}
at-mhs-given-name OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 16}
at-mhs-initials OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 17}
at-mhs-generation-qualifier OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 18}

Figure 3: Object Identifier Assignment
Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1998). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.