Network Working Group
INTERNET-DRAFT

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Use of the Directory to support mapping between X.400 and RFC 822 Addresses

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Abstract

This document defines how to use directory to support the mapping between X.400 O/R Addresses and mailboxes defined in RFC 1327 [2].

This draft document will be submitted to the RFC editor as a protocol standard. Distribution of this memo is unlimited. Please send comments to the author or to the discussion group <mhs-ds@mercury.udev.cdc.com>.

1 RFC 1327 Mappings

It is important to be able to represent RFC 1327 mappings in the directory [2]. The three RFC 1327 mappings are represented within the O/R Address and Domain hierarchies within the DIT [1, 3].

The benefits of using the existing O/R address and domain trees are:

- It is the "natural" location, and will also help to ensure correct administrative authority for a mapping definition.
- The tree will usually be accessed for routing, and so it will be efficient for addresses which are being routed.

> *An alternative approach which is not taken is to locate the information in separate subtrees, as defined in [3]. By representing the information in separate subtrees, the mapping information would be kept in a clearly defined area which can be widely replicated in an efficient manner. This is not done, as the benefits of the approach proposed are greater.*

The values of the table mapping are defined by use of two new object classes, as specified in Figure 1.

2 Mapping from X.400 to RFC 822

As an example, consider the mapping from the O/R Address:

```
PRMD=UK.AC; ADMD=Gold 400; C=GB
```

This would be keyed by the directory entry:

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

and return the mapping from the `associatedDomain` attribute, which gives the domain which this O/R address maps to. This attribute is used to define authoritative mappings, which are placed in the open community tree. The manager of an RFC 1327 mapping should make the appropriate entry.

To improve efficiency, the same information is made available in other places. There are two cases:

1. Representation of mapping information in routing trees other than the open community tree.
2. Representing a hierarchically derived mapping. For example, a mapping could be stored in the entry:

```
rFC822ToX400Mapping OBJECT−CLASS
  SUBCLASS OF domain−component
  MAY CONTAIN {
        associatedORAddress,
        nonAuthoritativeAssociatedORAddress,
        associatedX400Gateway}
  ::= oc−rfc822−to−x400−mapping

x400ToRFC822Mapping OBJECT−CLASS
  SUBCLASS OF or−address−component                              10
  MAY CONTAIN {
        associatedDomain,
        nonAuthoritativeAssociatedDomain}
  ::= oc−x400−to−rfc822−mapping


associatedORAddress ATTRIBUTE
  SUBTYPE OF mhs−or−addresses
  SINGLE VALUE
  ::= at−associated−or−address                                  20

nonAuthoritativeAssociatedORAddress  ATTRIBUTE
  SUBTYPE OF associatedORAddress
  SINGLE VALUE
  ::= at−non−authoritative−associated−or−address

associatedX400Gateway ATTRIBUTE
  SUBTYPE OF mhs−or−addresses
  MUTI VALUE
  ::= at−associated−x400−gateway                                30

nonAuthoritativeAssociatedDomain ATTRIBUTE
  SUBTYPE OF associatedDomain
  SINGLE VALUE
  ::= at−non−authoritative−associated−domain
```

Figure 1: Object Classes for RFC 1327 mappings

`MHS-O=Salford, PRMD=UK.AC, ADMD=Gold 400, C=GB`

This information could be derived from information in the entry:

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

However, it would take an extra lookup to find this information.

This information is stored by use of the `nonAuthoritativeAssociatedDomain` attributes. For example, the entry

`MHS-O=UCL, PRMD=UK.AC, ADMD=Gold 400, C=GB`

could have a `nonAuthoritativeAssociatedDomain` attribute of value "`UCL.AC.UK`". It is the responsibility of the manager of the entry to track changes in authoritative mappings, and to ensure that all such registed mappings are up to date.

Functionally, mapping takes place exactly according to RFC 1327. The longest match is found by the following algorithm.

1. Take the O/R Address, and derive a directory name. This will be the O/R Address as far as the lowest OU.
2. Look up the entire name derived from the RFC 1327 key in a the open routing tree. The open tree must be used, to ensure authoritative information.
3. Check for `associatedDomain` or `nonAuthoritativeAssociatedDomain` attributes.
   - If the mapped value is present, stop.
   - If not, strip one component of the name, and repeat.

If the non-authoritative information is provided, the mapping can always be achieved with two lookups.

Because of the availability of aliases, some of the table mappings may be simplified. In addition, the directory can support mapping from addresses using the numeric country codes.

3 Mapping from RFC 822 to X.400

There is an analogous structure for mappings in the reverse direction. The domain hierarchy is represented in the DIT according to RFC 1279. The domain:

`AC.UK`

Is represented in the DIT as:

`DomainComponent=AC, DomainComponent=UK, O=Internet`

This has associated with it the attribute `associatedORAddress`, with a value:

`PRMD=UK.AC; ADMD=Gold 400; C=GB`

There is an optimisation analogous to the reverse mapping provided by the `nonAuthoritativeORAddress` attribute.

The "table 3" mapping defined in RFC 1327[2] is provided by the `associatedX400Gateway` attribute. This value may be different in different routing trees, as this is not a globally unique mapping. It is also possible to identify multiple possible associated gateways. This information is looked up at the same time as mapped O/R addresses. In effect, this provides a fallback mapping, which is found if there is no equivalence mapping. Functionally, mapping takes place exactly according to RFC 1327. The longest match is found by the following algorithm.

1. Derive a directory name from the domain part of the RFC 822 address.
2. Look up this name in the open routing tree to find the mapped value (`associatedORAddress` or `nonAuthoritativeAssociatedORAddress` or `associatedX400Gateway`.). There should never be an attributes of more than one of these types present.
    - If one of the three mapped value types listed above is present, stop.
    - If not, strip one component of the name, and repeat.

If `associatedORAddress` or `nonAuthoritativeAssociatedORAddress` is found, this will define the mapped O/R Address. If the non-authoritative information is provided, the mapping can always be achieved with two lookups. If an `associatedX400Gateway` is present, the address in question will be encoded as a domain defined attribute, relative to the O/R Address defined by this attribute. If multiple `associatedX400Gateway` attributes are found, the MTA may select the one it chooses to use.

Because of the availability of aliases, some of the table mappings may be simplified. In addition, the directory can support mapping from addresses using the numeric country codes.

References

[1] S.E. Kille. X.500 and domains. Request for Comments RFC 1279, Department of Computer Science, University College London, November 1991.

[2] S.E. Kille. Mapping between X.400(1988) / ISO 10021 and RFC 822. Request for Comments 1327, Department of Computer Science, University College London, May 1992.

[3] S.E. Kille. Representing the O/R Address hierarchy in the directory information tree, April 1992. Internet Draft.

4 Security Considerations

Security considerations are not discussed in this INTERNET–DRAFT .

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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)}

mapping OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mhs−ds 4}

oc OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapping 1}
at OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapping 2}


oc−rfc822−to−x400−mapping OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 1}                    10
oc−x400−to−rfc822−mapping OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {oc 2}

at−associated−or−address OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 1}
at−non−authoritatative−associated−or−address OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 2}
at−associated−x400−gateway OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 3}

at−non−authoritative−associated−domain OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {at 5}
```

Figure 2: Object Identifier Assignment