IANA Registration for ENUMservices email, fax, mms, ems and sms
<draft-ietf-enum-msg-03.txt>

Status of this Memo

This document is an Internet-Draft and is subject to all provisions of section 3 of RFC 3667. By submitting this Internet-Draft, each author represents that any applicable patent or other IPR claims of which he or she is aware have been or will be disclosed, and any of which he or she become aware will be disclosed, in accordance with RFC 3668.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at http://www.ietf.org/ietf/1id-abstracts.txt.

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html.

This Internet-Draft will expire on April 16, 2005.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2004).

Abstract

This document registers the ‘ENUMservices’ "email", "fax", "sms", "ems" and "mms" using the URI schemes ‘tel:’ and ‘mailto:’ as per the IANA registration process defined in the ENUM specification RFC3761.
1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14, RFC2119 [2].
2. Introduction

ENUM (E.164 Number Mapping, RFC3761 [6]) is a system that transforms E.164 numbers [7] into domain names and then uses DNS (Domain Name Service, RFC1034 [8]) services like delegation through NS records and NAPTR records to look up what services are available for a specific domain name.

This document registers 'ENUMservices' according to the guidelines given in RFC3761 to be used for provisioning in the services field of a NAPTR [11] resource record to indicate what class of functionality a given end point offers. The registration is defined within the DDDS (Dynamic Delegation Discovery System [9][10][11][12][13]) hierarchy, for use with the "E2U" DDDS Application defined in RFC3761.

The following 'ENUMservices' are registered with this document: "email", "fax", "sms", "ems" and "mms". These share a common feature in that they each indicate that the functionality of the given end points and the associated resources are capable of receiving discrete messages, albeit of different types.

According to RFC3761, the 'ENUMservice' registered must be able to function as a selection mechanism when choosing one NAPTR resource record from another. That means that the registration MUST specify what is expected when using that very NAPTR record, and the URI scheme which is the outcome of the use of it.

Therefore an 'ENUMservice' acts as a hint, indicating the kind of service with which the URI constructed using the regexp field is associated. There can be more than one 'ENUMservice' included within a single NAPTR; this indicates that there is more than one service that can be achieved using the associated URI scheme.

The common thread with this set of definitions is that they reflect the kind of service that the end user will hope to achieve with the communication using the associated URI.

The services specified here are intended not to specify the protocol or even method of connection that must be used to achieve each service. Instead they define the kind of interactive behavior that an end user will expect, leaving the end system to decide (based on policies outside the remit of this specification) how to execute the service.

Since the same URI scheme may be used for different services (e.g. 'tel:'), and the same kind of service may use different URI schemes (e.g. for VoIP 'h323:' and 'tel:' may be used), it is necessary in
some cases to specify the service and the URI scheme used.

The service parameters defined in RFC3761 allow therefore a "type" and a "subtype" to be specified. Within this set of specifications the convention is assumed that the "type" (being the more generic term) is defining the service and the "subtype" is defining the URI scheme.

Although currently only one URI scheme is associated with a given service, it should be considered that an additional URI scheme to be used with this service may be added later. Thus the subtype is needed to identify the specific 'ENUMservice' intended.
3. Email Service Registration

Enumservice Name: "email"
Enumservice Type: "email"
Enumservice Subtype: "mailto"
URI Scheme: ‘mailto:’

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the remote resource can be addressed by the associated URI scheme in order to send an email.

Security Considerations:

See Section 6.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

None
4. Fax Service Registration

Enumservice Name: "fax"
Enumservice Type: "fax"
Enumservice Subtype: "tel"
URI Scheme: ‘tel:’

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of being contacted to provide a communication session during which facsimile documents can be sent.

A client selecting this NAPTR will have support for generating and sending facsimile documents to the recipient using the PSTN session and transfer protocols specified in [3] and [4] - in short, they will have a fax program with a local or shared PSTN access over which they can send faxes.

Security Considerations:

See Section 6.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

None
5. MMS, EMS, SMS Service

5.1 Introduction

An ENUM NAPTR indicates ability on the part of the Subscriber to receive specified communication service (or services) provided via the contact address (shown in the generated URI).

In the case of MMS, EMS, and SMS services, the capability of these services is a nested superset; thus a service supporting MMS can support also delivery of EMS or SMS messages to a recipient that is capable of receiving an MM, whilst a service supporting EMS can also deliver SMS messages to a recipient that can accept receipt of EM.

Thus, if a client is capable only of generating and sending an SMS message, they MAY choose to consider also NAPTRs indicating contacts that indicate EMS and/or MMS, as these indicate that the destination can accept EM and/or MM; these services will be able to deliver an SMS message to the recipient address.

Conversely, a client capable of sending MMS messages may choose to consider also NAPTRs indicating support for EMS or SMS messages, "downgrading" their User Interface to allow only generation of messages that conform to SMS or EMS standards.

These behaviours on the part of the client are purely optional, and are NOT the subject of any protocol standardization.

5.2 SMS Service Registrations

5.2.1 SMS Service Registration with tel: URI

Enumservice Name: "sms"

Enumservice Type: "sms"

Enumservice Subtypes: "tel"

URI Scheme: ‘tel:’

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of receiving a message using the Short Message Service (SMS) [16].

Security Considerations:
There are no specific security issues with this 'ENUMservice'. However, the general considerations of Section 6 apply.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

None

5.2.2 SMS Service Registration with mailto: URI

Enumservice Name: "sms"

Enumservice Type: "sms"

Enumservice Subtypes: "mailto"

URI Scheme: 'mailto:'

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of receiving a message using an email protocol.

Security Considerations:

There are no specific security issues with this 'ENUMservice'. However, the general considerations of Section 6 apply.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

None
5.3 EMS Service Registrations

5.3.1 EMS Service Registration with tel: URI

Enumservice Name: "ems"
Enumservice Type: "ems"
Enumservice Subtype: "tel"
URI Scheme: ‘tel:’

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of receiving a message using the Enhanced Message Service (EMS) [16].

Security Considerations:

There are no specific security issues with this ‘ENUMservice’. However, the general considerations of Section 6 apply.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

Note that an indication of EMS can be taken as implying that the recipient is capable of receiving SMS messages at this address as well.

5.3.2 EMS Service Registration with mailto: URI

Enumservice Name: "ems"
Enumservice Type: "ems"
Enumservice Subtypes: "mailto"
URI Scheme: ‘mailto:’

Functional Specification:
This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of receiving a message using an email protocol.

Security Considerations:

There are no specific security issues with this ’ENUMservice’. However, the general considerations of Section 6 apply.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

None

5.4 MMS Service Registrations

5.4.1 MMS Service Registration with tel: URI

Enumservice Name: "mms"

Enumservice Type: "mms"

Enumservice Subtype: "tel"

URI Scheme: ‘tel:’

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of receiving a message using the Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) [17].

Security Considerations:

There are no specific security issues with this ’ENUMservice’. However, the general considerations of Section 6 apply.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact
Note that MMS can be used as an alternative to deliver an SMS RP-DATA RPDU if, for example, the SMS bearer is not supported. If an entry includes this ENUMservice, then in effect this can be taken as implying that the recipient is capable of receiving EMS or SMS messages at this address. Such choices on the end system design do have a small caveat; whilst in practise all terminals supporting MMS today support SMS as well, it might not necessarily be the case in the future.

5.4.2 MMS Service Registration with mailto: URI

Enumservice Name: "mms"
Enumservice Type: "mms"
Enumservice Subtypes: "mailto"
URI Scheme: ‘mailto:’

Functional Specification:

This ENUMservice indicates that the resource identified by the associated URI scheme is capable of receiving a message using an email protocol.

Security Considerations:

There are no specific security issues with this ‘ENUMservice’. However, the general considerations of Section 6 apply.

Intended Usage: COMMON

Author:

Rudolf Brandner, Lawrence Conroy, Richard Stastny (for author contact detail see Authors’ Addresses section)

Any other information the author deems interesting:

None
6. Security Considerations

DNS, as used by ENUM, is a global, distributed database. Thus any information stored there is visible to anyone anonymously. Whilst this is not qualitatively different from publication in a Telephone Directory, it does open the data subject to having "their" information collected automatically without any indication that this has been done or by whom.

Such data harvesting by third parties is often used to generate lists of targets for unrequested information; in short, they are used to address "spam". Anyone who uses a Web-archived mailing list is aware that the volume of "spam" email they are sent increases when they post to the mailing list; publication of a telephone number in ENUM is no different, and may be used to send "junk faxes" or "junk SMS" for example.

Many mailing list users have more than one email address and use "sacrificial" email accounts when posting to such lists to help filter out unrequested emails sent to them. This is not so easy with published telephone numbers; the PSTN E.164 number assignment process is much more involved and usually a single E.164 number (or a fixed range of numbers) is associated with each PSTN access. Thus providing a "sacrificial" phone number in any publication is not possible.

Due to the implications of publishing data on a globally accessible database, as a principle the data subject MUST give their explicit informed consent to data being published in ENUM.

In addition, they should be made aware that, due to storage of such data during harvesting by third parties, removal of the data from publication will not remove any copies that have been taken; in effect, any publication may be permanent.

However, regulations in many regions will require that the data subject can at any time request that the data is removed from publication, and that their consent for its publication is explicitly confirmed at regular intervals.

When placing a fax call via the PSTN or a sending a message via the Public Land Mobile Network, the sender may be charged for this action. In both kinds of network, calling or messaging to some numbers is more expensive than sending to others; both networks have "premium rate" services that can charge considerably more than a "normal" call or message destination. As such, it is important that the end user be asked to confirm sending the message, and that the destination number be presented to them. It is the originating
user’s choice on whether or not to send a message to this destination number, but they SHOULD be shown the destination number so that they can make this decision.

Although a fax number, like other E.164 numbers, doesn’t appear to reveal as much identity information about a user as a name in the format user@host (e.g. an email or sip address), the information is still publicly available, thus there is still the risk of unwanted communication.

An analysis of threats specific to the dependence of ENUM on the DNS, and the applicability of DNSSEC [19] to these, is provided in RFC3761 [6]. A thorough analysis of threats to the DNS itself is covered in RFC3833 [20].

An email address is a canonical address by which a user is known. Placing this address in ENUM is comparable to placing a SIP or H.323 address in the DNS.

DNS does not make any policy decisions about the records that it shares with an inquirer. All DNS records must be assumed to be available to all inquirers at all times. The information provided within an ENUM NAPTR resource record must therefore be considered to be open to the public, which is a cause for some privacy considerations.

Therefore ENUM Subscribers should be made aware of this risk. Since it is within the responsibility of the ENUM Subscriber which data is entered in ENUM, it is within the ENUM Subscribers control if he enters email addresses:
1. allowing inference of private data e.g. his first and last name
2. at all

It should also be considered that it is the purpose of public communication identifiers to be publicly known. To reduce spam and other unwanted communication other means should be made available, such as incoming message filtering.

Some Value Added Service Providers use receipt of a short message to a given special service telephone number as a trigger to start delivery of data messages to the calling number. By sending an SMS (or, in principle, an EMS or MMS) to one of these special service numbers, one is entering into a contract to pay for receipt of a set of messages containing information (e.g. news, sports results, "Ring Tones").

Thus it is very important that the end terminal presents the destination number to which any message is to be sent using the
"sms:tel", "ems:tel" or "mms:tel" Enumservices, to allow the end user to cancel any message before it is sent to one of these numbers.

At present these systems use the circuit switched network trusted calling line identifier to identify the destination for the subsequent charged information messages, and so it is believed that sending using the "sms:mailto" Enumservices does not have this risk currently.
7. Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Ville Warsta for his close reading of the draft and extracting the right references.
8. References

8.1 Normative References


[16] 3GPP, "Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS); (Release5)", 3GPP TS 23.040.

[17] 3GPP, "Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS); Functional description; Stage 2 (Release 5)", 3GPP TS 23.140.


8.2 Informative References


[21] 3GPP, "Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS); Media formats and codecs; (Release 5)", 3GPP TS 26.140.


Authors’ Addresses

Rudolf Brandner  
Siemens AG  
Hofmannstr. 51  
81359 Munich  
Germany

Phone: 89-722-51003  
EMail: rudolf.brandner@siemens.com
Intellectual Property Statement

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at http://www.ietf.org/ipr.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at ietf-ipr@ietf.org.

Disclaimer of Validity

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM 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.

Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2004). This document is subject to the rights, licenses and restrictions contained in BCP 78, and except as set forth therein, the authors retain all their rights.

Acknowledgment

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.