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Mapping characters for PRECIS classes draft-yoneya-precis-mappings-01

Abstract

Preparation and comparison of internationalized strings ("PRECIS") Framework [I-D.ietf-precis-framework] is defining several classes of strings for preparation and comparison. In the document, case mapping is defined because many of protocols handle case sensitive or case insensitive string comparison and therefore preparation of string is mandatory. As described in IDNA mapping [RFC5895] and PRECIS problem statement [I-D.ietf-precis-problem-statement], mappings in internationalized strings are not limited to case, but also width, delimiters and/or other specials are taken into consideration. This document considers mappings other than case mapping in PRECIS context.

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1. Introduction

In many cases, user input of internationalized strings is generated by input method editor ("IME") or copy-and-paste from free text. Usually users do not care case and/or width of input characters because they are identical for users' eyes. Further, users rarely switch IME state to input special characters such as protocol elements. For Internationalized Domain Names ("IDNs"), IDNA Mapping [RFC5895] describes methods to treat these issues. For PRECIS strings, case mapping is defined as a process in PRECIS Framework [I-D.ietf-precis-framework], but width mapping, delimiter mapping and/or special mapping are not defined. Handling of mappings other than case is also important to increase chance of strings match as users expect. This document considers such mappings in PRECIS context.

2. Type of mappings

<u>2.1</u>. Width mapping

Fullwidth and halfwidth characters (those defined with Decomposition Types <wide> and <narrow>) are mapped to their decomposition mappings as shown in the Unicode character database [Unicode]. This mapping should be performed before case mapping because fullwidth/halfwidth characters includes both upper case and lower case letters.

Width mapping will increase backward compatibility with Stringprep [RFC3454] and PRECIS Framework [I-D.ietf-precis-framework]. Because in a Stringprep profile which specifies Unicode normalization form KC (NFKC) for normalization method, fullwidth/halfwidth characters are mapped into its compatible form. If a PRECIS Framework profile specified NFKC (which is not recommended), width mapping might not be useful.

<u>2.2</u>. Delimiter mapping

Definitions of delimiters in certain protocols are differ from each other. Therefore, delimiter mapping table should be based on well defined mapping table for each protocols. This mapping should be performed after width mapping because some punctuations have fullwidth form.

One of the most useful case of delimiter mapping is when FULL STOP character (U+002E) is a delimiter as well as domain name. Some of IME generates FULL STOP compatible characters such as IDEOGRAPHIC FULL STOP (U+3002) when users type FULL STOP on the keyboard.

<u>2.3</u>. Special mapping

Certain protocols defined special mapping. And they are differ from each other. Therefore, special mapping table should be based on well defined mapping table for each protocols. For example, LDAPprep[RFC4518] defines the rule that some codepoints(Appendix B.4) are mapped to SPACE (U+0020). This mapping should be performed after width mapping because some punctuations have fullwidth form. But, there is no preferred order of delimiter mapping and special mapping. See Section 3 for more detail.

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3. Discussion

There are several points for discussion on this topic.

- Is delimiter mapping a part of special mapping? If it is not a part of special mapping, whether order of handling about special mapping should be performed before or after delimiter mapping?
 Are delimiters and other specials mutually orthogonal? If they are, their order of handling is not important. But if not, how is their order of handling made?
- o Is additional case mapping considered? Does the case folding for special characters (final sigma(U+03C2), German sz(U+00DF), Turkish I with dot above(U+0130), or dotless i(U+0131) ...) need special handling?
- o Whether mappings other than case are targets of PRECIS or not? If they are target, are they a part of PRECIS Framework [I-D.ietf-precis-framework] or separate ones like IDNA Mapping [RFC5895] specification?
- o Are there another mappings not described in this document? For example, migration from Stringprep [<u>RFC3454</u>] to PRECIS Framework [<u>I-D.ietf-precis-framework</u>] needs some special treatment?

<u>4</u>. IANA Considerations

TBD.

5. Security Considerations

TBD.

<u>6</u>. Acknowledgment

Martin Duerst suggested a need for the case folding about the mapping(map final sigma to sigma, German sz to ss,.).

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7. References

- [RFC3454] Hoffman, P. and M. Blanchet, "Preparation of Internationalized Strings ("stringprep")", <u>RFC 3454</u>, December 2002.
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- [RFC3748] Aboba, B., Blunk, L., Vollbrecht, J., Carlson, J., and H. Levkowetz, "Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)", <u>RFC 3748</u>, June 2004.
- [RFC4013] Zeilenga, K., "SASLprep: Stringprep Profile for User Names and Passwords", <u>RFC 4013</u>, February 2005.
- [RFC4518] Zeilenga, K., "Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Internationalized String Preparation", <u>RFC 4518</u>, June 2006.
- [RFC5895] Resnick, P. and P. Hoffman, "Mapping Characters for Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA) 2008", <u>RFC 5895</u>, September 2010.
- [RFC6122] Saint-Andre, P., "Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP): Address Format", <u>RFC 6122</u>, March 2011.
- [I-D.ietf-precis-framework] Blanchet, M. and P. Saint-Andre, "PRECIS Framework: Handling Internationalized Strings in Protocols", <u>draft-ietf-precis-framework-01</u> (work in progress), October 2011.
- [I-D.ietf-precis-problem-statement]
 Blanchet, M. and A. Sullivan, "Stringprep Revision Problem
 Statement", draft-ietf-precis-problem-statement-04 (work
 in progress), January 2012.

[Unicode] The Unicode Consortium, "The Unicode Standard, Version 6.1.0", http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode6.1.0/, 2012.

<u>Appendix A</u>. Mapping type list each protocols

A.1. Mapping type list for each protocols

This table is the mapping type list for each protocols. Values marked "o" indicate that the protocol use the type of mapping. Values marked "-" indicate that the protocol doesn't use the type of mapping.

+ \ Type of mapping RFC \ +	Width (NFKC)	Delimiter	+ Case +	++ Special
3490	-	0	-	-
3491	0	-	0	-
3722	0	-	O	-
3748	0	-	-	0
4013	0	-	-	0
4314	0	-	-	0
4518	0	-	0	0
6120	-	-	O	-
+	+	+	+	++

Appendix B. Codepoints which need special mapping

B.1. RFC3748

Non-ASCII space characters [StringPrep, C.1.2] that can be mapped to SPACE (U+0020).

B.2. RFC4013

Non-ASCII space characters [StringPrep, C.1.2] that can be mapped to SPACE (U+0020).

B.3. RFC4314

Non-ASCII space characters [StringPrep, C.1.2] that can be mapped to SPACE (U+0020).

B.4. **RFC4518**

Codepoints mapped to SPACE (U+0020) are following;

```
U+0009 (CHARACTER TABULATION)
U+000A (LINE FEED (LF))
U+000B (LINE TABULATION)
U+000C (FORM FEED (FF))
U+000D (CARRIAGE RETURN (CR))
U+0085 (NEXT LINE (NEL))
U+0020 (SPACE)
U+00A0 (NO-BREAK SPACE)
U+1680 (OGHAM SPACE MARK)
U+2000 (EN QUAD)
U+2001 (EM QUAD)
U+2002 (EN SPACE)
U+2003 (EM SPACE)
U+2004 (THREE-PER-EM SPACE)
U+2005 (FOUR-PER-EM SPACE)
U+2006 (SIX-PER-EM SPACE)
U+2007 (FIGURE SPACE)
U+2008 (PUNCTUATION SPACE)
U+2009 (THIN SPACE)
U+200A (HAIR SPACE)
U+2028 (Line Separator)
U+2029 (Paragraph Separator)
U+202F (NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE)
U+205F (MEDIUM MATHEMATICAL SPACE)
U+3000 (IDEOGRAPHIC SPACE)
```

All other control code (e.g., Cc) points or code points with a

control function (e.g., Cf) are mapped to nothing. Codepoints mapped to nothing that aren't specified by Stringprep are following;

U+0000-0008 U+000E-001F U+007F-0084 U+0086-009F U+06DD U+070F U+180E U+200E-200F U+202A-202E U+2061-2063 U+206A-206F U+206A-206F U+FF9-FFFB U+1D173-1D17A U+E0001 U+E0020-E007F

<u>Appendix C</u>. Change Log

<u>C.1</u>. Changes since -00

- o Add the <u>Section 2.3</u> "Special mapping" in <u>Section 2</u> Type of mappings.
- o Add the topic about the special mapping and additional case mapping in <u>Section 3</u> Discussion.
- o Add Appendices; Appendix A "Mapping type list each protocols" Appendix B "Code point list is need special mapping" Appendix C "Change Log"
- o Add the <u>Section 6</u> Acknowledgment.

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