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## DIAMETER Accounting Extension

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### Abstract

The DIAMETER protocol provides Authentication and Authorization for dial-up PPP clients [2] and for Mobile-IP [3]. The ROAMOPS WG has been working on an accounting data format, called Accounting Data Interchange Format (ADIF) [10], as a method to transfer accounting

information over a wide variety of transports. This document describes how ADIF can be securely transmitted over the DIAMETER protocol.

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## [1.0](#) Introduction

The DIAMETER protocol provides Authentication and Authorization for dial-up PPP clients [2] and for Mobile-IP [3]. The ROAMOPS WG has been working on an accounting data format, called Accounting Data Interchange Format (ADIF) [10], as a method to transfer accounting information over a wide variety of transports. This document describes how ADIF can be securely transmitted over the DIAMETER protocol.

This document describes how Accounting Records can be transmitted within the DIAMETER protocol in a secure fashion, even when the messages must traverse DIAMETER proxies [[1](#), 9]. This extension allows for both real-time and batched accounting transfers.

This document introduces AVPs that are very similar to some found in the base [[1](#)] and the end-to-end security extension [9]. However, since this extension requires that the AVPs in question must have bits set which are not currently permitted in both the stated drafts, a new version of the AVP has been defined here. However, a future

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version of this document may make use of the original AVPs once the [1] and [9] have been corrected. If there is interest in this extension, the impact of changing [1] and [9] must be carefully evaluated.

The Extension number for this draft is five (5). This value is used in the Extension-Id Attribute value Pair (AVP) as defined in [7].

### **1.1 Copyright Statement**

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### **1.2 Requirements language**

In this document, the key words "MAY", "MUST", "MUST NOT", "optional", "recommended", "SHOULD", and "SHOULD NOT", are to be interpreted as described in [6].

### **2.0 Command Codes**

This section will define the Commands [1] for DIAMETER implementations supporting the Mobile IP extension.

Command Name	Command Code
-----	-----
Accounting-Request	???
Accounting-Answer	???

### **2.1 Accounting-Request**

#### Description

The Accounting-Request command is sent by a DIAMETER node in order to exchange accounting information with a peer. The Accounting information is contained within an ADIF record, as described in [10].

The Accounting-request command MAY contain accounting information for more than a single session, which allows it to send batched accounting information. When the batch mode is used, the session-Id AVP [1] and the Digital-Signature AVP [6] MUST be present, and MUST have a tag of the same value as the ADIF-Record AVP.

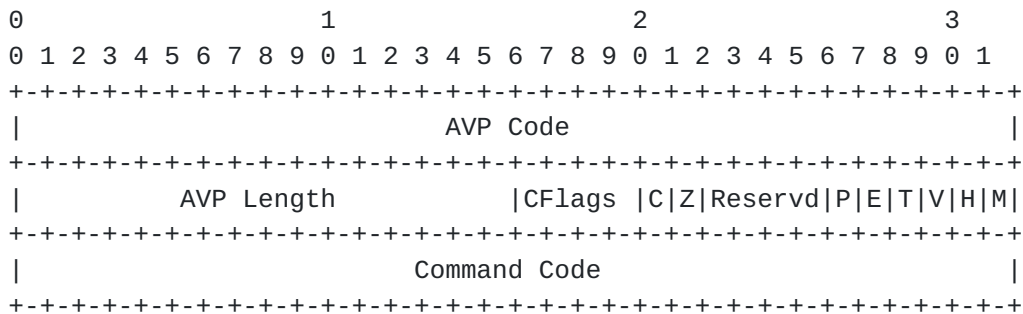
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```
<Accounting-Request> ::= <DIAMETER Header>
    <Accounting-Request Command AVP>
    <Host-IP-Address AVP>
    [<Host-Name AVP>]
    (<Accounting-Session-Id AVP> &&
     <Accounting-Record-Type> &&
     <User-Name AVP> &&
     <ADIF-Record AVP> &&
     <Accounting-Digital-Signature AVP>
    <Timestamp AVP>
    <Initialization-Vector AVP>
    {<Integrity-Check-Vector AVP> ||
     <Digital-Signature AVP> }
```

A summary of the Accounting-Request packet format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



## 256 DIAMETER Command

The length of this attribute MUST be 12.

The Command Flags MUST be set to zero.

The 'M' bit MUST be set. The 'P' bits MAY be set if end to end message integrity is required. The 'E', 'V', 'H' and 'T' bits MUST NOT be set.

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## Command Code

The Command Code field MUST be set to ??? (Accounting-Request).

## [2.2](#) Accounting-Answer

### Description

The Accounting-Answer command is used to acknowledge an Accounting-Request command. The Accounting-Answer command contains the same Accounting-Session-Id AVP that was sent in the Accounting-Request command, and the MD5 hash in Accounting-Confirmation AVP forms a confirmation that the right accounting record was accepted. This can be signed using the Accounting-Digital-Signature AVP for end-to-end message integrity and possible non-repudiation.

Only the target DIAMETER Server, known as the home DIAMETER Server, SHOULD respond with the Accounting-Answer command.

If the Accounting-Request command contained more than one ADIF-Record AVP, the Accounting-Answer SHOULD contain the same number of ADIF-Record AVPs. However, it is possible for the DIAMETER Server to acknowledge each ADIF-Record in a separate response. This allows the sender of the ADIF-Records to send a batch of records, whose final destination are different.

### Message Format

```
<Accounting-Answer> ::= <DIAMETER Header>
                        <Accounting-Answer Command AVP>
                        <Result-Code AVP>
                        <Host-IP-Address AVP>
                        [<Host-Name AVP>]
                        (<Accounting-Session-Id AVP> &&
                         <Result-Code AVP>
                         <Accounting-Confirmation AVP> &&
                         <Accounting-Digital-Signature AVP>
                         <Timestamp AVP>
                         <Initialization-Vector AVP>
                         {<Integrity-Check-Vector AVP> ||
                          <Digital-Signature AVP> }
```

### AVP Format

A summary of the Accounting-Answer packet format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



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The Accounting-Record-Type AVP contains the type of record that can be found in the ADIF-Record AVP.

[illegible]

??? Accounting-Record-Type

The length of this attribute MUST be at least 8.

The 'M' bit MUST be set. The 'T' bit MAY be set if more than one Accounting record is being sent in an Accounting-Request message. The 'P' bit MAY be set if end to end message integrity is required, but may not be necessary if the Accounting-Digital-Signature is used. The 'H', 'E', 'V' bits MUST NOT be set.

The Integer32 field contains the record type that can be found in the ADIF-Record AVP. The following values are currently defined:

EVENT_RECORD	1
An Accounting Event Record is used to indicate a service of indivisible nature has occurred. This record contains all information relevant to the service, and is the only record of the service.	

SESSION\_RECORD 2  
An Accounting Session Record is used to indicate that a



service of a measurable length has been given. This record contains all information relevant to the service, and is the only record of the service.

#### START\_RECORD 3

An Accounting Start Record is used to initiate an accounting session, and contains accounting information that is relevant to the initiation of the session.

#### INTERIM\_RECORD 4

An Interim Accounting Record contains cumulative accounting information for an existing Accounting session. Interim Accounting Records SHOULD be sent everytime a re-authentication or re-authorization occurs.

#### STOP\_RECORD 5

An Accounting Stop Record is sent to terminate an accounting session and contains cumulative accounting information relevant to the existing session.

START\_RECORD, INTERIM\_RECORD, and STOP\_RECORD are used as an alternative mechanism to represent SESSION\_RECORDs, but to give more timely information about the session to the DIAMETER Server. The selection of whether to use these records is directed by the Accounting-Interim-Interval AVP.

### 3.3 ADIF-Record

#### Description

This attribute contains an ADIF record, as defined in [10].

#### AVP Format

```

0                               1                               2                               3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|                               AVP Code                               |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|          AVP Length          |      Reserved      |P|E|T|V|H|M|
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|      Data ...
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+

```

#### AVP Code

??? ADIF-Record





AVP Length

The length of this attribute MUST be at least 8.

AVP Flags

The 'M' bit MUST be set. The 'T' bit MAY be set if more than one Accounting record is being sent in an Accounting-Request message. The 'P' bit MAY be set if end to end message integrity is required, but may not be necessary if the Accounting-Digital-Signature is used. The 'H', 'E', 'V' bits MUST NOT be set.

Data

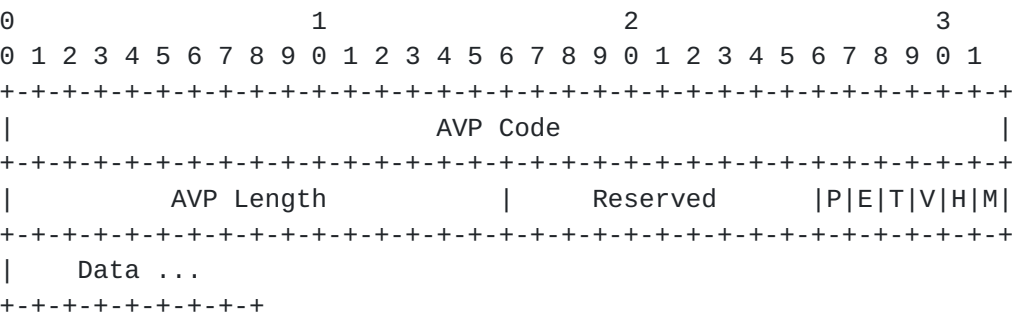
The Data field contains an ADIF payload as defined in [10].

3.4 Accounting-Confirmation

Description

This AVP contains an MD5 hash of a previous ADIF-Record, and is used to confirm receipt of the ADIF-Record. When signed via the Accounting-Digital-Signature, this AVP provides the sender of the Accounting-Request with proof that the receiver accepted the Accounting record.

AVP Format



AVP Code

??? Accounting-Confirmation

AVP Length

The length of this attribute MUST be at least 8.



## AVP Flags

The 'M' bit MUST be set. The 'T' bit MAY be set if more than one Accounting record is being sent in an Accounting-Request message. The 'P' bit MAY be set if end to end message integrity is required, but may not be necessary if the Accounting-Digital-Signature is used. The 'H', 'E', 'V' bits MUST NOT be set.

## Data

The Data field contains an MD5 hash of the ADIF-Record AVP being confirmed.

### [3.5](#) Accounting-Digital-Signature

#### Description

The Accounting-Digital-Signature is similar to the Digital-Signature described in [9], except that it is used to sign all AVPs with the same tag value as the one found in this AVP.

#### AVP Format

```

0                               1                               2                               3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|                               AVP Code                               |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|          AVP Length          |      Reserved      |P|E|T|V|H|M|
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|                               Address                               |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|                               Transform ID                          |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|      Data ...
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+

```

#### AVP Code

??? Accounting-Digital-Signature

#### AVP Length

The length of this attribute MUST be at least 17.

#### AVP Flags

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The 'M' and 'T' bits MUST be set. The 'P', 'H', 'E' and 'V' bits MUST NOT be set.

#### Address

The Address field contains the IP address of the DIAMETER host which generated the Digital-Signature.

#### Transform ID

The Transform ID field contains a value that identifies the transform that was used to compute the signature. The following values are defined in this document:

RSA [9]	1
---------	---

#### Data

The Data field contains a digital signature of all AVPs within the message that have the same AVP tag as the one found in this AVP.

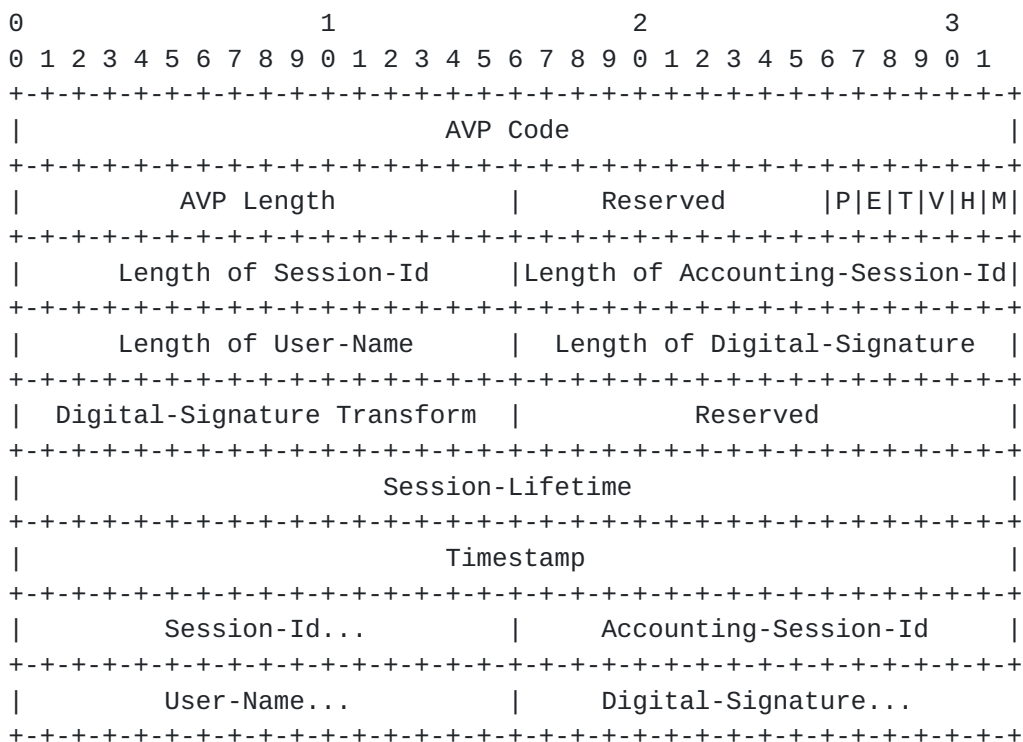
### **[3.6](#) Accounting-Certificate**

#### Description

The Accounting-Certificate AVP is created by the home DIAMETER server as a result of a successful Authentication and/or Authorization. This "token" is used in the subsequent Accounting-Request messages as a proof that the user was in fact authorized for the service. The document [7] and [section 4.1](#) provides further information on this AVP.

#### AVP Format





#### AVP Code

??? Accounting-Certificate

#### AVP Length

The length of this attribute MUST be at least 32.

#### AVP Flags

The 'M' bit MUST be set. The 'T' bit MAY be set if more than one Accounting record is being sent in an Accounting-Request message. The 'P' bit MAY be set if end to end message integrity is required, but may not be necessary if the Accounting-Digital-Signature is used. The 'H', 'E', 'V' bits MUST NOT be set.

#### Length of Session-Id

This 16 bit field contains the length of the Session-Id field found in this AVP.

#### Length of Accounting-Session-Id

This 16 bit field contains the length of the locally generated Accounting-Session-Id value that is found in this AVP.



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#### Length of User-Name

This 16 bit field contains the length of the User-Name field found in this AVP.

#### Length of Digital-Signature

This 16 bit field contains the length of the Digital-Signature field found in this AVP.

#### Digital-Signature Transform

This 16 bit field contains the transform used to generate the Digital-Signature field, as defined in the Digital-Signature AVP in [9].

#### Session-Lifetime

This 32 bit field contains the number of seconds that the session has been authorized for. This field MUST be the same as the value of the Session-Timeout AVP [1].

#### TimeStamp

This 32 bit field contains a timestamp representing when this AVP was created. The format of this field is identical to the Timestamp AVP defined in [1].

#### Session-Id

This variable length field contains the Session-Id, and MUST be identical to the value found in the Session-Id AVP [1].

#### Accounting-Session-Id

This variable length field contains a Session-Id created by the home DIAMETER server for the purposes to matching accounting records.

#### User-Name

This variable length field contains the User-Name and MUST be identical to the value of the User-Name AVP [1].

#### Digital-Signature

This variable length field contains a signature of the AVP's data, not including the AVP header and is generated using the



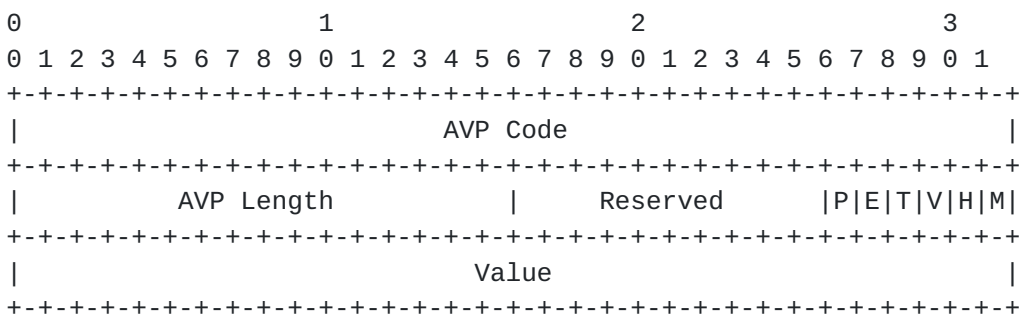
transform specified in the Digital-Signature-Transform field.

### 3.7 Accounting-Interim-Interval

### Description

The Accounting-Interim-Interval AVP is sent from the DIAMETER authenticating/authorizing server to the DIAMETER Client. The Client uses information in the AVP to decide how and when to produce accounting records. With different values in this AVP, service sessions can result in one, two, or two+N accounting records, based on the needs of the home-organization.

## AVP Format



## AVP Code

??? Accounting-Interim-Interval

AVP Length

The length of this attribute MUST be 12.

## AVP Flags

As defined in the DIAMETER Base Protocol.

## Value

The following accounting record production behaviour is directed by the inclusion of this AVP:

1. The omission of the Accounting-Interim-Interval AVP means that only a SESSION\_RECORD or EVENT\_RECORD records are produced from the service.
2. The inclusion of the AVP with Value field set to 0 means



that START\_RECORD and STOP\_RECORD records are produced.

3. The inclusion of the AVP with Value field set to a non-zero value means that START\_RECORD, INTERIM\_RECORD, and STOP\_RECORD records are produced. The DIAMETER Client SHOULD that INTERIM\_RECORD records are produced roughly in with the interval which is the number in the Value field of this AVP interpreted as the number of seconds. The Client MUST ensure that the interim record production times are randomized so that large accounting packet storms are not created either among records or around a common service start time.

#### **4.0 Protocol overview**

This accounting protocol is based on an authorization-server directed model with capabilities for both efficient batch and fast real-time delivery of accounting information. Several fault resilience methods [11] have been built in to the protocol in order minimize loss of accounting data in various fault situations and under different assumptions about the capabilities of the used devices.

#### **4.1 Authorization-Server Directed Model**

The authorization-server directed model means that at authorization time, the device generating the accounting data gets information from the authorization server regarding the way accounting data shall be forwarded. This information includes a certificate to prove that the session truly was authorized, as well as accounting record timeliness requirements.

When the user's home DIAMETER Server successfully authenticates and/or authorizes a session, it generates the Accounting-Certificate AVP that is returned in the response. The document [7] describes a possible format for the AVP, which is also described in [section 3.6](#).

As discussed in [11], batch transfer of accounting data is more CPU- and bandwidth efficient than real-time transfer. However, there are many applications where real-time transfer is a requirement for at least some of the accounting records. These applications include roaming, where most (local) accounting records can be transferred in batch mode, but roaming (visiting) accounting records should be transferred fast due to the needs of credit limit checks and fraud detection. For these reasons this accounting protocol defines both batch and real-time transfer modes, and allows their use simultaneously. The authorization server (chain) directs the selection of proper transfer strategy, based on its knowledge of the



user and relationships of roaming partnerships. The server (or proxies in between) use the Accounting-Delivery-Max-Batch, Accounting-Delivery- Max-Delay, and Accounting-Interim-Interval AVPs to control the operation of the DIAMETER Client. The first two attributes set the requirements in terms of number of records and maximum delay before accounting data transfer for this session SHOULD begin. The DIAMETER Client MAY deliver the data earlier due to a full batch of records, device reboot, lack of memory, or explicit configuration. The DIAMETER Client MUST begin the transfer in the given limits unless prevented from doing so by network partitions, client or server failures, network congestion, or client overload.

The Accounting-Interim-Interval AVP, when present, instructs the DIAMETER Client to produce accounting records continuously even during a session.

Typically, the authorization server uses a few batching/real-time classes, such as the local users whose data might be transferred once in an hour and the roaming users whose data would be transferred immediately. Each Accounting-Delivery-Max-Batch / Accounting-Delivery- Max-Delay AVP pair with different values forms one pool of accounting data in the DIAMETER Client. That is, a new record is placed to same pool as the previous one if the authorization server returned same values for both AVPs and the pool has not been emptied in between.

## **4.2 Protocol Messages**

The DIAMETER Client generating the accounting data will use the Accounting-Request message to send one or more accounting records to the DIAMETER Server. The Server MUST reply with the Accounting-Answer message with appropriate confirmations.

It is possible that a DIAMETER Proxy breaks up a batch of accounting records and sends them towards different DIAMETER Home Servers. In this case it is possible that a separate Accounting-Answer message contain the response for each block. Therefore, a Client MUST be prepared to handle this scenario.

Upon receipt of an Accounting-Request, a home DIAMETER Server MUST generate a response. The response includes the Result-Code, which MAY contain an error if the ADIF-Record, or some other AVP, is not acceptable. Furthermore, an Accounting-Confirmation MUST be returned. The Accounting-Confirmation is an MD5 hash of the ADIF-Record data which is being confirmed.

Each DIAMETER Accounting protocol message MAY be compressed using





IPComp in order to reduce the used network bandwidth. DIAMETER peers MUST use a negotiation mechanisms such as ISAKMP/IKE in order to ensure that both peers are able to handle IPComp. Note that it usually makes sense to compress only Accounting-Request messages with possibly lengthy ADIF data, not Accounting-Answer messages.

### **4.3 Fault Resilience**

DIAMETER Base protocol mechanisms are used to overcome small packet loss and network faults of temporary nature.

DIAMETER Clients MUST implement the use of alternate servers to guard against server failures and certain network failures. DIAMETER Servers or related off-line processing systems MUST detect duplicate accounting records caused by the sending of same record to several servers and duplication of messages in transit. This detection MUST be based on the inspection of Accounting-Record-Id and Host-IP-Address AVP pairs.

DIAMETER Clients MAY have non-volatile memory for the safe storage of accounting records over reboots or extended network failures, network partitions, and server failures. If such memory is available the Client SHOULD store new accounting records there as soon as the records are created and until a positive acknowledgement of their reception from the DIAMETER Server has been received. Upon a reboot, the Client MUST starting sending the records in the non-volatile memory to the accounting server with appropriate modifications in termination cause, session length, and other relevant information in the records.

A further extension of this protocol may include AVPs to control how many accounting records may at most be stored in the DIAMETER Client without committing them to the non-volatile memory or transferring them to the DIAMETER Server.

The Client SHOULD NOT remove the accounting data from any of its memory areas before the correct Accounting-Answer has been received. The Client MAY remove oldest, undelivered or yet unacknowledged accounting data if it runs out of resources such as memory. It is an implementation dependent matter for the client to accept new sessions under this condition.

### **4.4 Session Records**

In all accounting records the Accounting-Session-Id AVP, ADIF-Record AVP, and User-Name AVPs MUST be present. If only one accounting record is present in the message, the whole message may be protected



using the Digital-Signature, as defined in [9].

However, if the accounting records are being in sent in batch mode, the sender can create several "blocks" of accounting records by making use of the AVP Tag field (bit 'T' [1]). Each block is individually signed, unless all blocks are destined for the same home DIAMETER Server.

Different types of session records are sent depending on the actual type of accounted service and the authorization server's directions for interim accounting. If the accounted service is of an indivisible nature, then the Accounting-Record-Type AVP MUST be present and set to the value EVENT\_RECORD. This can be used to account for services such as "send an e-mail to this wireless terminal". If the accounted service is of a measurable length, then the AVP MUST contain the value SESSION\_RECORD. In both cases only one accounting record is generated.

If the authorization server has directed interim accounting to be on but with no specified interim interval, two accounting records MUST be generated for each service of type SESSION\_RECORD. When the initial Accounting-Request is sent for a given session is sent, the Accounting-Record-Type AVP MUST be set to the value START\_RECORD. When the last Accounting-Request is sent, the value MUST be STOP\_RECORD.

If a specified interim interval exists, the DIAMETER Client MUST produce additional records between the START\_RECORD and STOP\_RECORD, marked INTERIM\_RECORD. The production of these records is directed both by Accounting-Interim-Interval as well as any re-authentication or -authorization of the session. If a batch size of greater than 1 has been specified by the authorization server, then the DIAMETER Client MUST ensure that new interim records overwrite previous interim records for the same session and batch as this reduces the amount of memory required to store the records. In effect, this means that interim records are delivered at least as often as dictated by Accounting-Delivery-Max-Delay.

## 5.0 IANA Considerations

The numbers for the Command Code AVPs ([section 2](#)) is taken from the numbering space defined for Command Codes in [1]. The numbers for the various AVPs defined in [section 3](#) were taken from the AVP numbering space defined in [1]. The numbering for the AVP and Command Codes MUST NOT conflict with values specified in [1] and other DIAMETER related Internet Drafts.



This document introduces the Accounting-Record-Type AVP, which may contain pre-defined values. This document defines the values 1-3. All remaining values are available for assignment via IETF Consensus [8].

## **6.0 Acknowledgments**

Thanks to the various people that have contributed to accounting related requirements at the IETF. This document could not have been put together without all of those napkin design sessions.

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- [11] B. Aboba, J. Arkko. Introduction to Accounting Management. [draft-aboba-acct-01.txt](#). Work in progress, June 1999.

## **8.0 Authors' Addresses**



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