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WHOIS++ templates

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Abstract

WHOIS++ is a simple Internet search and retrieval protocol, specified in RFC 1835, which allows clients and servers to exchange structured data objects known as templates. In the interests of interoperability it is desirable to have a common base schema for these templates. This document suggests a schema drawn from implementation and deployment experience to date with WHOIS++.

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1. Purpose and motivation

The goal of this document is to stimulate discussion on the issue of templates for WHOIS++ [1] databases.

In particular we would like to recommend a few typical templates and a set of attributes for them. By recommending the use of particular templates, we hope to standardize WHOIS++ databases and thus make them easier to search.

Of course we cannot demand that everyone use the same templates, but it is still a good idea to recommend that people derive their own templates from well known exemples. Amongst other things this allows clients to behave rationally for all fields in a "base class".

2. Scope of this document

Note that we are not trying to describe all possible information that could be put in a database but rather to cover common and useful elements.

3. What we did

We looked at IETF drafts, the content of deployed WHOIS++ servers, other White and Yellow Pages servers, and at the work of the Dublin Core group [2] on cataloguing on-line document-like objects.

The proposed templates are a mix of all these things but are most strongly influenced by the templates defined by the IAFA working group of the IETF [3]. In fact some of the text in this document is taken verbatim from IAFA documents.

We should also mention that wherever we thought it was necessary we

tried improving on existing ways of doing things, in particular we tried to improve on the consistency of attribute naming and of the general nomenclature.

4. Templates and clusters

To ease the understanding of how the templates are defined, consider that each template is defined by attributes and clusters. Each cluster is in turn also defined by attributes and clusters. This clustering principle is only used in this specification to make it easier to describe what attributes should be grouped together, and what attributes are required in a template.

One can see the clustering principle we use in this document as a sort of grammar.

As an example, one can have the following cluster definition:

Cluster INGREDIENTS

Name: Color: Weight: Volume:

If the template definition then is

Template DESSERT

Dessert:

Ingredients-(INGREDIENTS*):

Then the following record is legal:

Dessert: Chocolate Mousse Ingredients-Name: Chocolate Ingredients-Color: Brown Ingredients-Weight: 150g Ingredients-Name: Cream Ingredients-Color: White Ingredients-Weight: 2.5dl

Each attribute may be repeated within one record (as you can see above).

It is important to note that the WHOIS++ protocol imposes ordering on the attributes within the templates. For example - if there were two INGREDIENTS clusters included in a DESSERT template, the attributes

from each INGREDIENTS cluster would be grouped together.

In the tables of attributes which follow, the "Rec.?" heading is used to indicate whether an attribute is recommended. All attributes are essentially optional, e.g. the Volume attribute in the INGREDIENTS cluster above, but templates will typically need to contain at least the recommended attributes in order to be useful.

5. Cluster definitions

ADDRESS cluster

This cluster describes the physical address of an object.

If any of the more detailed Address-* attributes are specified, they should mirror the content of the Address attribute which should always be specified.

+ Name +	•	 Description
Address: Address-Type:	•	Full address Type of address, e.g. Work or Home
Address-City:	R	City
Address-Country:	R	Country
Address-Room:	I	Room
Address-State:	I	State, county or province
Address-Street:		Street
Address-Zip-Code:		Zip code
+	+	++

CERTNAME cluster

This cluster is used to describe the name of an organization issuing a certificate, Certificate Revocation List (CRL) or the name of a certificate holder.

Name	+	+	++
Name:	Name	Rec. ?	Description
++	Name: Department:	 R 	Organization name Organizational unit Common name

CERTVALID cluster

This cluster is used to describe validity period of a certificate/CRL.

Name			++ Description	
•	•		+	
Date-Valid-NotBefore: Date-Valid-NotAfter:	İ	R	Start of validity period End of validity period +	

EMAIL cluster

This cluster describes the email address of an object.

Separate forms are given for Internet and X.400/MHS style email addresses, so as to avoid confusion between the two.

Name	Rec. ?	Description	İ
Email: Email-X400:	İ	Electronic mail address X.400 mail address	İ

NAME cluster

This cluster may be used to describe a person's name. Several permutations are provided, to cater for the various approaches to writing names in different cultures.

If any of the more detailed Name-* attributes are specified, they should mirror the content of the Name attribute which should always

be specified.

Name	Rec. ?	
Name: Name-First: Name-Last: Name-Middle: Name-Prefix: Name-Suffix:	R	Full name First name Last name Middle name or initial Includes idenfitiers such as Dr., Ms., Prof. Includes identifiers such as Jr., Sr.,

ORGANIZATION cluster

This cluster is used to describe an organization in a particular template.

+ Name	++ Rec. ?	Description
(ADDRESS*) (EMAIL*) Name: (PHONE*)	+	Address of organization Electronic mail address(es) of organization Name of organization Telephone number(s) of organization
Type: URI:	 	Type of organization (University, commercial, etc.) Uniform Resource Identifier of
	' ' 	organization

ORG-PERSON cluster

This adds information about the organization the person is associated with, for use with the PERSON cluster.

Name	•	++ Description
Department:	R 	Department to which person belongs in organization
Organization-(ORGANIZATION*)	R 	Information about the
Title:	 	Title of person within organization

PERSON cluster

This cluster is used to describe Homo Sapiens.

Name	+ Rec. ?	Description
(EMAIL*)		Electronic mail address(es) of person
 (ADDRESS*) (PHONE*)		Address of person Telephone contact information
	İ	of person
(NAME*)	R	Name of person
(ORG-PERSON*)	R	Organization related
	I I	personal contact
	I I	information
Homepage-URI:	I I	Uniform Resource
	I I	Identifier of person's
	I I	home page
Picture-URI:	ĺ	Uniform Resource
	I I	Identifier of person's
I	ĺ	picture
+	+	+

PHONE cluster

This cluster is used to hold telephone contact details for an object.

+	_+	+
Name 	Rec. ?	Description
Phone-Type: Cellular: Fax: Pager: Phone:		Type of phone, e.g. Work or Home Cellular telephone number Fax telephone number Pager telephone number Telephone number

Note that we recommend that full international format be used for telephone numbers for portability - e.g. +44 1509 228237. See Appendix A for more information.

PGP-PUBLIC-KEY cluster

This cluster is used to include or refer to a PGP [4] public key.

If included directly, the PGP public key should be base64 encoded ("ASCII armored") for portability.

+	+	
Name	Rec. ?	Description
PGP-Version: PGP-Key-Length:	 R	PGP version, e.g. 2.6.3i Public key length,
		e.g. 1024
PGP-Key-ID:	R	Public key ID,
		e.g. FB5E1519
PGP-Key-Name:	R	Name associated with key
		e.g. Patrik Faltstrom
		<paf@swip.net> </paf@swip.net>
PGP-Fingerprint:		Public key checksum,
		e.g. 2C E2 6F
PGP-Public-Key:	R	PGP key in "ASCII Armour"
PGP-Public-Key-URI:		Uniform Resource
	İ	Identifier of public key
+		

RECORD cluster

This cluster is used to hold administrative information about a record.

+	++	+
Name	Rec. ?	Description
Record-Creation-Contact-(PERSON*)		Contact information for person who created this record
Record-Creation-Date:	 	The date this record was created
Record-Last-Modified-Contact-(PERSON*) 		Contact information for person who last modified this record
Record-Last-Modified-Date: 	 	The date this record was last modified
Record-Last-Verified-Contact-(PERSON*) 	 	Contact information for person who last verified this record
Record-Last-Verified-Date: 		The date this record was last verified

6. Template definitions

DOCUMENT template

This template is used to hold information about document-like objects.

Note that an expanded set of attributes may be used to fully represent Dublin Core objects, as per $\underline{\mathsf{Appendix}\ \mathsf{B}}$. At the time of writing these were still under development.

Name	+ Rec. ? +	
Title:	 	The name of the resource
Creator:	· 	The person(s) primarily
1		responsible for the intellectual
1		content of the resource
Creator-(PERSON*)		See Creator:
Subject:		The topic addressed by the resource
		or a set of appropriate keywords
Description:		A plain text description or
		abstract about the resource
Publisher:		The agent or agency responsible for
		making the resource available
Publisher-(ORGANIZATION*)		See Publisher:
Contributors:		The person(s), such as editors
		and transcribers, who have made
		other significant intellectual
		contributions to the work
Contributors-(PERSON*)		See Contributors:
Date:		The date of publication
Type:		The genre of the resource, such as
<u> </u>		novel, poem, or dictionary
Format:		The physical manifestation of the
!		resource, such as Postscript file
 		or Windows executable file
Identifier:		String or number used to uniquely
 		identify the resource
Source:] I	Resources, either print or electronic, from which this
1	 	resource is derived, if
1	 	resource is derived, if applicable
 Language:	 	applicable Language of the intellectual
Language :	 	content
 Relation:	 	Relationship to other resources
Coverage:	 	The spatial locations and temporal
	 	durations characteristic of the
	 	resource
 Rights:	 	Information concerning the
	' 	intellectual property rights that
İ	' 	are being exercised over the
i	' 	resource (including access terms)
(RECORD*)		Record information
+	+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

This template is used to hold details about an organization. In practice both spellings - "ORGANISATION" and "ORGANIZATION" - may be in use. We recommend that ORGANIZATION be given preference to avoid confusion.

+	++
Name	Rec. ? Description
Keywords: 	Any keywords which might facilitate finding this record
Internet-Domain: 	Organization's Internet domain name
Domain-Contact-(PERSON*): 	Admin contact for this domain
(ORGANIZATION*) (RECORD*) +	Actual organization information Record information ++

SERVICE template

This template is used to describe an on-line service.

+	+ Rec. ?	
+	+ I R	++ Title of object
Category:		Type of object
Short-Title:	 	Summary title
Alternative-Title:]]	An alternative to the Title
Alternative-litte:	l	or Short-Title fields
		Or Short-fitte fields Information as to the
Source:		1
		definitive version
Discussion:		Appropriate discussion forums
Language:		The language of the object
ISSN:		International Standard Serial
		Number if appropriate
URI:	R	Uniform Resource Identifier
Admin-(USER*)		Admin contact information
Owner-(ORGANIZATION*)		The organization
	İ	sponsoring the service
Sponsoring-(ORGANIZATION*)	l	l The
I		sponsoring organization
 Publisher-(ORGANIZATION*)	 	The organization
	l	
I December 1		publishing the service
Description:	R	Free text description
Authentication:		Authentication information
Registration:		How to register for this
		service
Charging-Policy:		Description of any
		charging mechanism in place
Access-Policy:		Policies and restrictions
		for using this service
Access-Times:	İ	Time ranges for mandatory
	l	or preferred access
Keywords:	l R	Keywords appropriate for
	'` 	describing this service
 Subject-Descriptor-Scheme:	 	describing this service Name of
Landlect-pesci throi -aciielle.	 	Name of classification scheme
] I	
Subject-Descriptor:		A classification
		mark for this resource
To-Be-Reviewed-Date:		Date on which the
		resource is to be re-assessed
Comments:		Comments by the template
1		creators
Destination:		Which database the
1		template is destined for
(PGP-PUBLIC-KEY*)		PGP public key(s)
(RECORD*)		Record information
+	+	· ++

USER template

This template is used to hold details about a person.

+	++	
Name		Description
Keywords:		Any keywords which might facilitate finding this record
(PERSON*)	l İ	Actual user information
(PGP-PUBLIC-KEY*)		Their PGP public key(s)
(RECORD*)	 ++	Record information

X509-CERT template

This template is used to describe an $X.509\ [\frac{5}{2}]$ certificate.

Name	Rec. ?	
X509-Version: SerialNumber: Signature: Issuer-(CERTNAME*) (CERTVALID*) Subject-(CERTNAME*) Subject-PublicKey: Certificate: (RECORD*)	 R R R R	Certificate version number Certificate serial number Signature of issuer Issuer of certificate Validity period of certificate Subject of certificate Public key of subject The certificate Record information

X509-CRL template.

This template is used to describe a Certificate Revocation List.

+	_+	_+	+
Name	Rec. ?	Description	l
Signature: Issuer-(CERTNAME*) (CERTVALID*) CRL: (RECORD*)	İ	Signature of issuer Issuer of CRL Validity period of CRL The CRL Record information	

7. System templates

CONSTRAINT template

This template is used by the "constraints" command to list valid constraints supported by the server.

Name	Rec. ?	Description
Default: Constraint: Range: (RECORD*)	R	The default value for this constraint The constraint described A list of values supported by the server Record information

HELP template

This template is used by the "help" command to access a simple help subsystem giving information about the available commands.

+	+ :	
		Description
Command: Description: Topic:	R R R R R	Command name Description of the command Command category Command usage Record information

SERVERHANDLE template

This template describes a WHOIS++ server.

+	+	++
Name	Rec. ?	Description
Administrator-(PERSON*)	 	Contact information about the person administering the server
City:	1	City where the server resides
Country:	 	Country where the server resides
Description:		Human readable information
		about the server
Host-Name:	R	Host name
Host-Port:	R	Port name used by server
Organization-(ORGANIZATION*) 	 	Organization responsible for the server
Server-Handle:	R	Registered server handle
State:		State, or province
		where the server resides
(PGP-PUBLIC-KEY*)		Server's PGP key
(RECORD*)		Record information
+	+	++

VERSION template

This template is used by the "version" command to obtain the current version of the WHOIS++ protocol supported by the server.

+	+	h+
Name	Rec. ?	Description
Database-Name:	 	Name of the underlying database program
Database-Version: 	 	Version of the underlying database program
Program-Author-(PERSON*) 	 	Information about the server programmer
Program-Name:		Name of the server program
Program-Version:		Version of the server program
Version:	R	Version of the WHOIS++ protocol
(RECORD*)		Record information
+	+	++

8. Security considerations

A WHOIS++ server is only serving the data that is stored in the server itself. Neither the storage, the movement into the server nor the fetching of the data can be seen as secure operations. Because of that, data that is stored in a WHOIS++ server have to be controlled for correctness by an out of band mechanism. For example, public keys stored in a WHOIS++ server have to be signed when stored there. A key checksum of a public key when stored in a WHOIS++ server cannot be treated as correct because of this. It is just there for information.

A directory service hands out information, but does not guarantee the correctness of any information.

One of the main uses to which WHOIS++ templates are expected to be put is in the cataloguing of externally produced information. Implementations which manipulate this should treat it with caution - for example, to avoid buffer overrun problems and unexpected evaluation of metacharacters.

9. Conclusions

This document has outlined a number of template definitions which it is appropriate to use within a WHOIS++ based system. Whilst it is not going to be possible to satisfy everyone's requirements in a single schema, we believe that the above templates cater for the majority of cases.

Further discussion of this work is directed to the WHOIS++ schema mailing list - whoispp-schema@bunyip.com. Send mail to major-domo@bunyip.com with the message body "subscribe whoispp-schema" to join the list.

10. Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX A: Description of elementary attribute values

The IAFA draft and RFC822 [6] already define formats for:

email addresses
hostnames
IP addresses
numeric values
dates
times
time ranges
telephone numbers
latitude and longitudes
person names

Here is a reminder of what those elementary data elements should look

like according to IAFA:

All electronic mail (Email addresses must be as defined in RFC 822, Section 6. Names and comments may be included in the Email address. For example, both "John Doe" <jd@ftp.bar.org> and jd@ftp.bar.org are valid email addresses.

All hostnames are to be given as Fully Qualified Domain Names as defined in RFC 1034, Section 3. For example: "foo.bar.com"

All host IP addresses are given in "dotted-quad" (or "dotted-decimal") notation. For example: "127.0.0.1"

All numeric values are in decimal unless otherwise stated.

Dates/times must be given as defined in <u>RFC 822, Section 5.1</u> and modified in <u>RFC 1123</u> [7], Section 5.2.14:

```
date-time = [ day "," ] date [time]
day
          = "Mon" / "Tue" / "Wed" / "Thu"
          / "Fri" / "Sat" / "Sun"
          = 1*2DIGIT month 2*4DIGIT
date
                                  ; day month year
                                 ; e.g. 20 Jun 1982
          = "Jan" / "Feb" / "Mar" / "Apr"
month
                  / "May" / "Jun" / "Jul" / "Aug"
                  / "Sep" / "Oct" / "Nov" / "Dec"
time
          = hour zone
                                  ; ANSI
          = 2DIGIT ":" 2DIGIT [":" 2DIGIT]
hour
                                  ; 00:00:00 - 23:59:59
          = "UT" / "GMT"
                                 ; Universal Time
zone
                                  ; North American : UT
          / "EST" / "EDT"
                                  ; Eastern: - 5/ - 4
           / "CST" / "CDT"
                                 ; Central: - 6/ - 5
           / "MST" / "MDT"
                                 ; Mountain: - 7/ - 6
           / "PST" / "PDT"
                                 ; Pacific: - 8/ - 7
          / (("+" / "-") 4DIGIT) ; Local differential
                                  ; hours+min. (HHMM)
```

For example the string "Sat, 18 Jun 1993 12:36:47 -0500" is a valid date, and the string "12:36:47 GMT" is a valid time. Quoting from RFC 1123, Section 5.2.14: "There is a strong trend towards the use of numeric timezone indicators, and implementations SHOULD use numeric timezones instead of timezone names. However, all implementations MUST accept either notation. If timezone names are used, they MUST be exactly as defined in RFC 822."

Time ranges (or periods) must be specified as pairs of time values (as defined above in note (5)), separated by a "/". Multiple time ranges are separated by whitespace. All times in a range should be specified with the same timezone. For example 12:00 GMT / 05:45 GMT.

"whitespace" is defined as one or more blank (hex 0x20) and/or tab (octal 11) ASCII characters.

References to "UT" mean Universal Time (also known as Greenwich Mean Time or "GMT").

All telephone numbers are to be given as a minimum in full, with a leading '+' and country and routing codes without non-space separators. The number should be given assuming someone calling internationally (without local access codes). The number given in the local convention may optionally be specified in brackets. For example, Telephone: +44 71 732 8011 or Telephone: +1 514 875 8189 (0514-875-8611).

Latitude and longitude are specified in that order as CDD.MM.SS/CDD.MM.SS where

DD is in degrees
MM is in minutes
SS is in seconds
C is the direction designator which is for latitude

"+" is north of the equator and "-" is south of the equator. For longitude "+" is west of the Greenwich meridian and "-" is east of the Greenwich meridian. The double quotes (") are not part of the designator, but are used here to delimit the symbols.

Person name fields should conform to a particular format (based on BibTeX [8]), so that they can be parsed into parts. A name can have four parts: first, von, last, junior, each of which can consist of more than one word. For example, "John Paul von Braun, Jr." has "John Paul" as the first part, "von" as the von part, "Braun" as the last part, and "Jr." as the junior part Use one of these formats for a name:

First von Last von Last, First von Last, Junior, First

The last part is assumed to be one word, or all the words after the von part. Anything in braces will be treated as one word, so use braces to surround last names that contain more than one word. The von part is recognized by looking for words that begin with lowercase

letters. When possible, enter the full first name(s). Actually, the rules for isolating the name parts are a bit more complicated, so they do the right thing for names like "de la Grand Round, Chuck". If there are multiple authors or editors, they should all be separated by the word and.

APPENDIX B: Representing Dublin Core in WHOIS++

The Dublin Core is a simple resource description format which arose out of a loose grouping of "librarians, archivists, humanities scholars and geographers, as well as standards makers in the Internet, Z39.50 and Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) communities" [2].

This document proposes a mapping from the abstract model of the Dublin Core to WHOIS++. We suggest that the Dublin Core element set [9] (with the concrete syntax given in the DOCUMENT template above) be used as WHOIS++ attributes, and that the template type "DOCUMENT" be used to represent a WHOIS++ template which uses the Dublin Core element set. For example, a "Title" element which had the value "Cities of The Red Night" would be represented within WHOIS++ as the attribute/value pair:

Title: Cities of The Red Night

One aspect of the Dublin Core does not translate directly to WHOIS++ - each element may have additional qualifiers such as "scheme" associated with it. This provides the creator of the record with a way of indicating additional semantics, e.g. the classification scheme being used in the "Subject" element.

Since WHOIS++, like most Internet based search and retrieval protocols, is attribute/value oriented, it is necessary to find a place to put this extra information. We propose that it be placed in an additional attribute/value pair which precedes the main information about the element. For example, if the subject classification for the above book were 813 in the Dewey Decimal system, the resulting Dublin Core elements expressed via WHOIS++ might look like this:

Subject-Scheme: DDC

Subject: 813

Since the order of the attribute/value pairs in a WHOIS++ record is significant, this provides a simple and easily implemented mechanism for grouping together elements and their qualifying information.

Needless to say, scheme information should only appear in the WHOIS++

record if the attribute it qualifies also appears!

It is important to note that the Dublin Core element set is intended for use in describing document-like objects, and not as a means of describing arbitrary objects. Furthermore, the number of elements is strictly limited in the interests of interoperability.

Work is ongoing on the Warwick Framework [10], which attempts to provide a mechanism for packaging together collections of descriptive information. It is envisaged that this would be used in cases where the Dublin Core element set did not provide enough descriptive capability. This is a subject for further study and is beyond the scope of this specification.