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ENUM Validation Token Format Definition
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Abstract

An ENUM domain name is tightly coupled with the underlying E.164 number. The process of verifying whether the Registrant of an ENUM domain name is identical to the Assignee of the corresponding E.164 number is commonly called "validation". This document describes an signed XML data format -- the Validation Token -- with which Validation Entities can convey successful completion of a validation procedure in a secure fashion.

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1. Introduction

In most cases, the ENUM [2] domain should only be delegated to the assignee of the corresponding E.164 number. In the role model described in the architecture draft (work in progress) [9] the entity which performs this check is called the Validation Entity (VE).

The ENUM Validation Token is a signed XML [4] document with which the VEs can communicate to the registry over an untrusted path (i.e. the Registrar) that the validation issues for a specific delegation request have been taken care of.

2. Data Requirements

As the data within the Token is the only communication between the VE and the registry, a Token needs at a minimum contain as much information as the Registry needs to grant the delegation of the requested ENUM domain. The registry itself does not care about the actual validation procedure details, it only needs to know that (a) an accredited VE has (b) recently (c) successfully validated a delegation request for (d) a specific registrar concerning (e) a specific E.164 number for (f) which time-span using (g) a specific approved method.

In addition to these necessary information, the Token can also contain data about the registrant which the VE has also ascertained during the validation procedure. This additional data about the number holder/registrant can be used to simplify the revalidation procedure.

For example, if the initial validation consists of the steps "Check the identity of the registrant" and "Check the ownership of a E.164 number" then a revalidation needs only check the second part again.

As the Token will be included in XML-based registry/registrar protocols like EPP it is a natural choice to use XML to encode Validation Tokens.

3. Digital Signature

There is a trust relationship between the registry and the VE, but no direct, secured communication link. The Token will be submitted to the registry as part of the delegation request by the registrar who is not necessarily trusted by the registry regarding validation issues.

It is also possible that a VE does not directly talk with the registrar, but instead only interacts with the registrant and hands

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the Token to him.

Given these untrusted paths, the Token needs to be protected from tampering on its way from the VE to the registry. Furthermore, the registry needs to be sure that the Token was indeed created by the VE noted inside the Token.

A digital signature on the token guarantees that

- o the token was indeed generated by the indicated VE (authenticity)
- o the token was not tampered with in transit (integrity)
- o auditing the validation process is possible (non-repudiation).

The cryptographic signature on the token follows XML-DSIG [7]. As tokens might be transmitted as part of an already XML based protocol the transform as specified in [8] is used. In order to make the signature an integral part of the token the "enveloped"-signature mode is employed. The actual signature uses the RSA-SHA1 algorithm and relies on X.509 certificates. The signature covers all information contained in the Token.

This document does not assume a public key infrastructure. Whether the registry acts as a certificate authority, accepts certs from a public CA, or only accepts pre-registered keys is a local policy choice. Including certificates within the signature is recommended as this makes checking the signature possible without references to external information.

4. Field Descriptions

4.1 Mandatory Section

A token must contain a <validation> tag which contains the following:

- o A single validation "serial" string uniquely identifying a validation token for a certain VE.
- o A single "e164number" attribute, containing the E.164 number in international format for which validation was carried out.
- o A single "validator" id, identifying the VE.
- o A single "method" id, identifying the method used by the VE for validation.
- o A single "registrar" id, identifying the registrar for which validation was carried out.
- o A single "createdate" attribute, containing the date of validation, formatted as "full-date" according to [RFC3339](#) [3].
- o A single "expiredate" attribute, marking the expiration date of the validation token, formatted as "full-date" according to [RFC3339](#). This is the only optional attribute in this section. A missing expiredate signifies that this ENUM domain does not need to undergo regular revalidation procedures.

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4.2 Optional Section

- A token MAY contain a "tokendata" section. The section contains information about the entity whose right-to-use is being asserted.
- o A single "organization" attribute, containing the full name of the entity.
 - o A single "commercialregisternumber" attribute, containing the entity's registration number.
 - o A single "title" attribute.
 - o A single "firstname" attribute.
 - o A single "lastname" attribute.
 - o A single "address" section, containing the following attributes:
 - * A single mandatory "streetname" attribute
 - * A single optional "streetnumber" attribute
 - * A single optional "apartment" attribute
 - * A single mandatory "postalcode" attribute
 - * A single mandatory "city" attribute
 - * A single optional "state" attribute
 - * A single mandatory "country" attribute
 - o up to 10 "phone" attributes, containing full E.164 numbers
 - o up to 10 "fax" attributes, containing full E.164 numbers
 - o up to 10 "email" attributes

Basically, all attributes are optional. In case an address section is used, several components are mandatory for conformance with the E.115 [1] recommendation. The reason for this is that "computerized directory assistance" accessible through the E.115 interface may be a source of validation information.

5. Examples

5.1 Unsigned token without registrant information

This is the basic Token without any information about the registrant and without the cryptographic signature.

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```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no" ?>
<token xmlns="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1" Id="TOKEN"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1 enum-token-1.1.xsd">
  <validation serial="1">
    <e164number>+431987654321</e164number>
    <validator>AcmeVE</validator>
    <registrarid>bigITSP</registrarid>
    <method>1</method>
    <createdate>2005-07-08</createdate>
    <expiredate>2006-01-01</expiredate>
  </validation>
</token>
```

5.2 Unsigned token with registrant information

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```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no" ?>
<token xmlns="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1" Id="TOKEN"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1 enum-token-1.1.xsd">
  <validation serial="1">
    <e164number>+431987654321</e164number>
    <validator>AcmeVE</validator>
    <registrarid>bigITSP</registrarid>
    <method>1</method>
    <createdate>2005-07-08</createdate>
    <expiredate>2006-01-01</expiredate>
  </validation>
  <tokendata xmlns="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
    xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1 enum-tokendata-1.1.xsd">
    <contact>
      <organisation>Example Corp.</organisation>
      <firstname>Peter</firstname>
      <lastname>Mustermann</lastname>
      <address>
        <streetname>Elm Street</streetname>
        <streetnumber>3</streetnumber>
        <postalcode>1010</postalcode>
        <city>Wien</city>
        <country>AT</country>
      </address>
      <email>pm@example.com</email>
    </contact>
  </tokendata>
</token>

```

5.3 Signed token

This example uses an X.509 based signature which includes the certificate of the signing validation entity. Thus the validity of the signature can be verified without the need for a key-server.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no" ?>
<token xmlns="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1" Id="TOKEN"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1 enum-token-1.1.xsd">
  <validation serial="1">
    <e164number>+431987654321</e164number>

```

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```
<validator>AcmeVE</validator>
<registrarid>bigITSP</registrarid>
<method>1</method>
<createdate>2005-07-08</createdate>
<expiredate>2006-01-01</expiredate>
</validation>
<tokendata xmlns="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
xsi:schemaLocation=
"http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1 enum-tokendata-1.1.xsd">
<contact>
<organisation>Example Corp.</organisation>
<firstname>Peter</firstname>
<lastname>Mustermann</lastname>
<address>
<streetname>Elm Street</streetname>
<streetnumber>3</streetnumber>
<postalcode>1010</postalcode>
<city>Wien</city>
<country>AT</country>
</address>
<email>pm@example.com</email>
</contact>
</tokendata>
<Signature xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
<SignedInfo>
<CanonicalizationMethod Algorithm=
"http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#" />
<SignatureMethod Algorithm=
"http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1" />
<Reference URI="#TOKEN">
<Transforms>
<Transform Algorithm=
"http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#enveloped-signature" />
<Transform Algorithm=
"http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#" />
<InclusiveNamespaces xmlns=
"http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#"
PrefixList="enum-token enum-tokendata" />
</Transform>
</Transforms>
<DigestMethod Algorithm=
"http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1" />
<DigestValue>gtgIo5RnM5i0fkOKxP8otc0/YrA=</DigestValue>
</Reference>
</SignedInfo>
<SignatureValue>WATnADceCRKMQU/
b9h4U8efoDe7zInxYj2+5R5aghKNy5pMYScjV+2M8LxFyBJhk
z3fvw8ulheEcX0xj+Ih4qavbrmW9BgRWFPSiTShy+S2fm9zYjdWkCePuvxJUor89
```

w6lHYy1WGT2gCuXHfv68uI/qD5HssxkSbmqALj9A8k=</SignatureValue>

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```

<KeyInfo>
<X509Data>

<X509Certificate>MIIDZjCCAs+gAwIBAgIBBDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADB0MQswCQYDVQQGEwJBVDEP
MA0GA1UEBxMGVmllbm5hMRQwEgYDVQQKEwtCT0ZIIElcnRzLjEbMBkGA1UEAxMS
Q0VSVFMuYm9maC5wcm12LmF0MSEwHwYJKoZIhvcNAQkBFhJjZXJ0c0Bib2ZoLnBy
aXYuYXQwHhcNMDQwNZIwMTMxNTA5WhcNMDUwNZIwMTMxNTA5Wjb/MQswCQYDVQQG
EwJBVDEKMAgGA1UECBMLTEPMA0GA1UEBxMGVmllbm5hMR0wGwYDVQQKExRBY211
IEVOVU0gVmFsaWRhdG1vbjEQMA4GA1UEAxMHYWNtZS1WRTEiMCAGCSqGSIb3DQEJ
ARYTbm9ib2R5QGVudw0tYWNTZS5hdDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYKC
gYEArJPCjMFc54/zwztSdQXGxUtodJT9r1qGI2lQPNjLvtPJg93+7o5SI0sZGSp
zWbztDAV5qc7PHZWUVIyf6MbM5qSgQDVrjNRhTosNtyqmwi23BH52SKkX3P7eGit
LmqEkiUZRxZhZ6upRbtcqvKSwmXitvW4zXZhkVHYJZ2HuMcCAwEAAa0B/DCB+TAJ
BgnVHRMEAjAACwGCWCGSAGG+EIBDQQfFh1PcGVuU1NMIEd1bmVyYXR1ZCBDZXJ0
aWZpY2F0ZTAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUyK4otTQtvv6KdS1MBOPT5Ve18JgwgZ4GA1UdIwSB
1jCBk4AUvfPadpm0HhmZx2iAVumQTwgnG2eheKR2MHQxCzAJBgNVBAYTakFUMQ8w
DQYDVQQHEwZwawVubmExFDASBgNVBAoTC0JPRkggQ2VydHMuMRswGQYDVQQDExJD
RVJUUy5ib2ZoLnByaXYuYXQxITAfBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEmNlcnRzQGJvZmgucHJp
di5hdIIIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBqQCB9CHBnIUhrdic4h5Ar4hdxjHSQkDH
sJWd+MYrNcuSrv3TI0sUkUgNpNNhmkZPtixqfy3388IRdJtJiLWXSOb/X1ZHOM9I
MvwKYwhcpQ9UdM/w7VpXQqf+CEj0XSyqxGw65UsHI0ijgiG/WyhSj+Lzriw7CTge
P2iAJkJVC4t2XA==
</X509Certificate>
</X509Data>
</KeyInfo>
</Signature>
</token>
```

6. Formal Syntax

The formal syntax of the validation token is specified using XML schema notation [5] [6]. Two schemas are defined: The "token core schema" contains mandatory attribute definitions, the "token data schema" defines the format of the optional "tokendata" section.

6.1 Token Core Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<schema targetNamespace="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1"
       xmlns:enum-token="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-token-1.1"
       xmlns:enum-tokendata="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
       xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
       xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
       elementFormDefault="qualified">
```

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```
<!-- Import common element types. -->

<import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
           schemaLocation="xmldsig-core-schema.xsd"/>
<import namespace="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
           schemaLocation="enum-tokendata-1.1.xsd"/>

<annotation>
  <documentation>
    enum.at Validation Token core schema
  </documentation>
</annotation>

<element name="token" type="enum-token:tokenBaseType"/>

<simpleType name="shortTokenType">
  <restriction base="token">
    <minLength value="1"/>
    <maxLength value="20"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>

<simpleType name="e164numberType">
  <restriction base="token">
    <maxLength value="64"/>
    <pattern value="\+\s*\d\d\s*[\s\d]{1,}" />
  </restriction>
</simpleType>

<complexType name="validationDataType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="e164number" type="enum-token:e164numberType"/>
    <element name="validator" type="enum-token:shortTokenType"/>
    <element name="registrarid" type="enum-token:shortTokenType"/>
    <element name="method" type="enum-token:shortTokenType"/>
    <element name="createdate" type="date"/>
    <element name="expiredate" type="date" minOccurs="0"/>
  </sequence>
  <attribute name="serial" type="enum-token:shortTokenType"
            use="required"/>
</complexType>

<complexType name="tokenBaseType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="validation" type="enum-token:validationDataType"/>
    <any namespace="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
         minOccurs="0"/>
    <any namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"/>
```

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```
</sequence>
<attribute name="Id" type="ID" use="required"/>
</complexType>

<complexType name="infDataContainerType">
<sequence>
<element name="infData" type="enum-token:tokenBaseType"/>
</sequence>
</complexType>

</schema>
```

6.2 Token Data Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<schema targetNamespace="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
       xmlns:enum-tokendata="http://www.enum.at/rxsd/enum-tokendata-1.1"
       xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
       elementFormDefault="qualified">

<annotation>
<documentation>
    enum.at Validation Token tokendata schema.
</documentation>
</annotation>

<element name="tokendata" type="enum-tokendata:tokenDataType"/>

<simpleType name="streetNameType">
<restriction base="token">
    <minLength value="1"/>
    <maxLength value="128"/>
</restriction>
</simpleType>

<simpleType name="shortTokenType">
<restriction base="token">
    <minLength value="1"/>
    <maxLength value="20"/>
</restriction>
</simpleType>

<simpleType name="longTokenType">
<restriction base="token">
    <minLength value="1"/>
```

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```
        <maxLength value="64"/>
    </restriction>
</simpleType>

<complexType name="addressType">
    <sequence>
        <element name="streetname" type="enum-tokendata:streetNameType"/>
        <element name="streetnumber" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="apartment" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="postalcode" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"/>
        <element name="city" type="enum-tokendata:longTokenType"/>
        <element name="state" type="enum-tokendata:longTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="country" type="enum-tokendata:longTokenType"/>
    </sequence>
</complexType>

<group name="tokenContactBaseGroup">
    <sequence>
        <element name="organisation" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="commercialregisternumber"
            type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="title" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="firstname" type="enum-tokendata:longTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="lastname" type="enum-tokendata:longTokenType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="address" type="enum-tokendata:addressType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="phone" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="10" />
        <element name="fax" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="10" />
        <element name="email" type="enum-tokendata:shortTokenType"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="10" />
    </sequence>
</group>

<complexType name="contactType">
    <sequence>
        <group ref="enum-tokendata:tokenContactBaseGroup"/>
    </sequence>
</complexType>
```

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```
<complexType name="tokenDataType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="contact" type="enum-tokendata:contactType"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>

</schema>
```

[7.](#) Wider applicability

The basic idea of this validation token can be helpful to other registries where any request for a delegation must be accompanied by a proof of ownership.

One example are all the specialized TLDs with strict rules on who qualifies for registering a domain under that TLD.

Even liberal TLDs could make use of validation tokens during a sunrise phase, where only applicants with a prior right to a name are allowed to register a domain.

Moving away from the domain business, the telephone number portability verification needs to solve roughly the same validation problem as the ENUM domain delegation. A formalized system based on signed tokens could replace the manual process used in many countries.

[8.](#) Security Considerations

The security of this Tokens depends on the security of the underlying XML DSIG algorithms. As such, all the security considerations from [7] apply here as well. Two points from there need special attention:

Transforms can be used to select the relevant data for signing and to discard irrelevant information (e.g. pretty-printing and name-space local names). They need to be selected with care.

The `<Reference URI="#TOKEN">` element and attribute combined with the `Id="TOKEN"` attribute in `<token>` specifies that the signature should cover the complete token. Moving the `Id="TOKEN"` attribute to e.g. the `<tokendata>` tag would make the signature worthless.

It is thus critical that the registry does not only check whether the Token passes a generic XML-SEC signature check, but also that the signature uses approved transforms and references the `<token>` tag as well as that the certificate belongs to an accredited VE.

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The Token is not encrypted. If local policy dictates that the information contained within the token should be protected then this has to be handled via other means.

When processing a delegation request the registry needs to make sure that the information within the Token matches the delegation request. To avert replay attacks, local policy has to specify how long after "createdate" the Token remains valid.

9. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following persons for their valuable suggestions and contributions: Michael Haberler, Alexander Mayrhofer, Michael Braunoeder

10. References

- [1] ITU-T, "Computerized Directory Assistance", Recommendation E.115, February 1995.
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- [3] Klyne, G. and C. Newman, "Date and Time on the Internet: Timestamps", [RFC 3339](#), July 2002.
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- [7] Solo, D., Reagle, J., and D. Eastlake, "XML-Signature Syntax and Processing", W3C REC REC-xmldsig-core-20020212, February 2002.
- [8] 3rd, D., Boyer, J., and J. Reagle, "Exclusive XML Canonicalization Version 1.0", W3C REC REC-xml-exc-c14n-20020718, July 2002.
- [9] Mayrhofer and Hoeneisen, "ENUM Validation Architecture", Internet drafts ([draft-mayrhofer-enum-validation-architecture-00.txt](#)),

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