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Internet Draft   Richard Brennan, GRIC
draft-thomas-mime-osp-token-00.txt   Butch Anton, iPass
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Expires October 5, 1999

The application/osp-token MIME type

STATUS OF THIS MEMO

1. Abstract

   The Open Settlement Protocol (OSP)[1], an open standard from the
   European Telecommunications Standards Institute, specifies a means
   by which IP telephony equipment in one administrative domain may
   request access to IP telephony equipment (including, but not limited
   to: Gateways, Gatekeepers, Border Elements, etc.) in another
   administrative domain. OSP grants such access by returning
   authorization tokens, which must then be passed to the destination
   IP telephony gateway during call signaling. In order to support
   access control via OSP, IP telephony signaling protocols must be
   capable of carrying these authorization tokens in an interoperable
   way. This memo defines just such a method for protocols, such as the
   Session Initiation Protocol[2], that can support carriage of MIME
   types during call signaling. This memo conforms to the requirements
   for MIME type registration defined in RFC 2048[3].

2. Registration Information

   MIME media type name: application

   MIME subtype name: osp-token

Required parameters: none

Optional parameters:
  osp-token-format: a value of "asn.1" indicates the token contents
  use the ASN.1 format defined in Annex D, section D.2.1 of the OSP
  specification; a value of "xml" indicates the token contents use
  the XML format defined in Annex D, section D.2.2 of the OSP
  specification. In the absence of any value for this parameter, the
  token contents shall use the XML format of D.2.2.

  osp-token-version: a character string indicating the earliest
  revision of the OSP specification to which the token contents
  conform. In the absence of any value for this parameter, the token
  contents shall conform to version "1.4.2" of the OSP
  specification.

Encoding considerations:
  OSP tokens are normally carried as binary data by the call
  signaling protocol. Call signaling protocols which cannot reliably
  transfer binary data may use alternate encodings such as base-
  64[4], in which case standard MIME content-encoding parameters may
  indicate the particular encoding.

Security considerations:
  OSP tokens are intended to provide access control to resources of
  other administrative domains, and, as such, are inherently
  designed to address security concerns. For that reason, OSP tokens
  are digitally signed and, optionally, encrypted, as defined in the
  OSP specification.

Interoperability considerations:
  The means and/or algorithms by which a receiving system determines
  whether or not an OSP token is valid are a local matter. However,
  at a minimum, receiving systems should verify the digital
  signature of the token, and they should ensure that any call
  details included in the token contents (e.g. called number,
  calling number, etc.) are appropriate for the contemplated call.

Published specification:
  "Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization Over
  Networks (TIPHON); Inter-domain pricing, authorization, and usage
  exchange". Technical Specification 101 321. European
  Telecommunications Standards Institute. Version 1.4.2, December
  1998.[1]

Applications which use this media type:
  IP telephony call signaling protocols that use MIME types to
  convey additional information during call setup.

Additional information:
    Magic number(s): none
    File extension(s): none

        Macintosh File Type Code(s): none

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    Intended usage: COMMON

    Author/Change controller: European Telecommunications Standards
      Institute (http://www.etsi.org)

3. References

    [1] European Telecommunications Standards Institute.
        "Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization Over
        Networks (TIPHON); Inter-domain pricing, authorization, and
        usage exchange". Technical Specification 101 321 version 1.4.2,
        December 1998.

    [2] M. Handley, H. Schulzrinne, E. Schooler, and J. Rosenberg. "SIP:
        Session Initiation Protocol". RFC 2543, March 1999.

    [3] N. Freed, J. Klensin, and J. Postel. "Multipurpose Internet Mail
        Extensions (MIME) Part Four: Registration Procedures". RFC 2048,
        November 1996.

    [4] N. Freed and N. Borenstein. "Multipurpose Internet Mail
        Extensions (MIME) Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies".
        RFC 2045, November 1996.

4. Authors' Addresses

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