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J. Livingood
Comcast Cable Communications
P. Pfautz
AT&T
R. Stastny
Oefeg
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The E.164 to Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI)
Dynamic Delegation Discovery System (DDDS) Application for
Infrastructure ENUM
[draft-ietf-enum-infrastructure-07](#)

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Abstract

This document defines the use case for Infrastructure ENUM and proposes its implementation as a parallel namespace to "e164.arpa" as defined in [RFC3761](#), as the long-term solution to the problem of

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allowing carriers to provision DNS records for telephone numbers independently of those provisioned by end users (number assignees).

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[1.](#) Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#), [RFC-2119](#) [[5](#)].

[2.](#) Introduction

ENUM (E.164 Number Mapping, [RFC 3761](#) [[1](#)]) is a system that transforms E.164 numbers [[2](#)] into domain names and then uses the DNS (Domain Name Service) [[3](#)] to discover NAPTR records that specify what services are available for a specific domain name.

ENUM as originally defined was based on the end-user opt-in principle. While this has great potential to foster new services and end-user choice in the long-term, the current requirements for IP-based interconnection of Voice over IP (VoIP) domains require the provisioning of large numbers of allocated or served (hosted) numbers of a participating service provider, without the need for individual users to opt-in or not and so that service providers can provision their own ENUM information that is separate, distinct, and likely to be different from what an end-user may provision. This is particularly important if Infrastructure ENUM is used for number

portability applications, for example, which an end-user would be unlikely to be interested in provisioning but which a service provider would likely find essential.

In addition, while it is possible that service providers could mandate that their users opt-in into e164.arpa through end-user

contract terms and conditions, there are substantial downsides to such an approach. Thus, for all these reasons and many others, ENUM for end-user provisioning is ill-suited for use by service providers for the interconnection of VoIP domains.

As VoIP evolves and becomes pervasive, E.164-addressed telephone calls need not necessarily traverse the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). Therefore, VoIP service providers have an interest in using ENUM, on a so-called "Infrastructure" basis, to keep VoIP traffic on IP networks on an end-to-end basis, both within and between service provider domains. This requires of means of identifying a VoIP point of interconnection to which calls addressed to a given E.164 number may be delivered and Infrastructure ENUM provides this means. Calls that can originate and terminate on IP networks, and do not have to traverse the PSTN, will require fewer or no points of transcoding, and can also involve additional IP network services that are not possible on the PSTN, among other benefits.

Requirements for Infrastructure ENUM are provided in[4].

3. Zone Apex for Infrastructure ENUM

This document proposes that Infrastructure ENUM be implemented by means of a parallel namespace to e164.arpa dedicated to Infrastructure ENUM, in a domain which is to be determined. Use of a parallel namespace allows carriers and end users to control their ENUM registrations for a number independently without forcing one to work through the other.

Infrastructure ENUM Tier 2 resource records in the Infrastructure ENUM tree would be controlled by the service provider that is providing services to a given E.164 number, generally referred to in various nations as the "carrier of record" (see [4]). The definition of a carrier of record for a given E.164 number is a national matter or is defined by the entity controlling the numbering space.

See also [Section 3](#), Requirements, in [4].

[4](#). IANA Considerations

This document contains no requested IANA actions.

IANA has created a registry for Enumservices as originally specified in [RFC 2916](#) and revised in [RFC 3761](#). Enumservices registered with IANA are valid for Infrastructure ENUM as well as end-user ENUM.

[5](#). Security and Privacy Considerations

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This document proposes a new zone apex for ENUM to meet the requirements of Infrastructure ENUM. The over-the-network protocol of ENUM is unchanged by the addition of an apex, and as such, the Security considerations of [RFC3761](#) [1] still apply. Specific considerations related to the security of an Infrastructure ENUM apex are given in more detail in [Section 4](#), Security Considerations, in [4].

Infrastructure ENUM registrations proposed by this draft should resolve to service provider points of interconnection rather than end user equipment. Service providers need to take appropriate measures to protect their end user customers from unwanted communications as with other types of interconnections.

[6](#). Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Lawrence Conroy, Patrik Faltstrom, Michael Haberler, Otmar Lendl, Steve Lind, Alexander Mayrhofer, Jim Reid, and Richard Shockey for their helpful discussion of this draft and the concept of Infrastructure ENUM.

[7](#). References

[7.1](#) Normative References

[1] Faltstrom, P. and M. Mealling, "The E.164 to Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI) Dynamic Delegation Discovery System (DDDS)

Application (ENUM)", [RFC 3761](#), April 2004.

[2] ITU-T, "The International Public Telecommunication Number Plan", Recommendation E.164, February 2005.

[3] Mockapetris, P., "DOMAIN NAMES - CONCEPTS AND FACILITIES", [RFC 1034](#), November 1987.

[4] Lind, S., Pfautz, P., "Infrastructure ENUM Requirements", [draft-ietf-enum-infrastructure-enum-reqs-04](#), May 2007.

[5] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.

[7.2](#) Informative References

None

Authors' Addresses

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Comcast Cable Communications
1500 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
USA

Phone: +1-215-981-7813
Email: jason_livingood@cable.comcast.com

Penn Pfautz
AT&T
200 S. Laurel Ave
Middletown, NJ 07748
USA

Phone: +1-732-420-4962
Email: ppfautz@att.com

Richard Stastny
Oefeg

Postbox 147
1103 Vienna
Austria

Phone: +43-664-420-4100
Email: Richard.stastny@oefeg.at

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