A MIME body part for ODA

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Harald Tveit Alvestrand
UNINETT
Harald.T.Alvestrand@uninett.no

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The file name of this version is draft-ietf-mixer-oda-00.txt
1. Introduction

This document contains the definitions, originally contained in RFC 1495 and RFC 1341, on how to carry ODA in MIME, and how to translate it to its X.400 representation.

This document is an Experimental standard; if it turns out to be useful and widely deployed, it can be moved onto the standards track.

1.1. The Application/ODA MIME content-type

The "ODA" subtype of application is used to indicate that a body contains information encoded according to the Office Document Architecture [ODA] standards, using the ODIF representation format. For application/oda, the Content-Type line should also specify an attribute/value pair that indicates the document application profile (DAP), using the keyword "profile", and the document class, using the keyword "class".

For the keyword "class", the values "formatted", "processable" and "formatted-processable" are legal values.

Thus an appropriate header field might look like this:

Content-Type: application/oda; profile=Q112; class=formatted

Consult the ODA standard [T.411] for further information.

The Base64 content-transfer-encoding is appropriate for carrying ODA.

1.2. ODA - application/oda

X.400 Body Part: ODA
MIME Content-Type: application/oda
Conversion: None
Comments:

The ODA body part is defined in the CCITT document T.411 [T.411], appendix E, section E.2, "ODA identification in the P2 protocol of
An abbreviated version of its ASN.1 definition is:

oda-body-part EXTENDED-BODY-PART-TYPE
  PARAMETERS OdaBodyPartParameters
  DATA OdaData
 ::= id-et-oda

OdaBodyPartParameters ::= SET {
  document-application-profile [0] OBJECT IDENTIFIER
  document-architecture-class [1] INTEGER {
    formatted (0)
    processable (1)
    formatted-processable (2)
  }

id-et-oda OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { 2 8 1 0 1 }

Mapping from X.400 to MIME, the following is done:

The Parameters.document-application-profile is mapped onto the MIME parameter "profile" according to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String</th>
<th>Integer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formatted</td>
<td>formatted(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processable</td>
<td>processable(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formatted-processable</td>
<td>formatted-processable(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: This parameter is not defined in RFC 1341.

The Parameters.document-architecture-class is mapped onto the MIME parameter "class" according to the table below

String    | Integer
---        | ---
formatted  | formatted(0)
processable| processable(1)
formatted-processable | formatted-processable(2)

The body of the MIME content-type is the Data part of the ODA body part.

When mapping from MIME to X.400, the following steps are done:
The Parameters.document-application-profile and Parameters.document-architecture-class are set from the tables above. If any of the parameters are missing, the values for Q112 and formatted-processable are used.

It is an option for the gateway implementor to try to access them from inside the document, where they are defined as

```
document-profile.document-characteristics.document-architecture-class
document-profile.document-characteristics.document-application-profile
```

Gateways are NOT required to do this, since the document-characteristics are optional parameters. If a gateway does not, it simply uses the defaulting rules defined above.

The OBJECT IDENTIFIERs for the document application profile and for ODA {2 8 0 0} must be added to the Encoded Information Types parameter of the message envelope.

2. Security considerations

Security issues are not considered in this memo.

3. REFERENCES

[MIME]
RFC 1521: N. Borenstein, N. Freed, "MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) Part One: Mechanisms for Specifying and Describing the Format of Internet Message Bodies", 09/23/1993

[T.411]