CIPID: Contact Information in Presence Information Data Format
draft-ietf-simple-cipid-03

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Abstract

The Presence Information Data Format (PIDF) defines a basic XML format for presenting presence information for a presentity. The Contact Information for Presence Information Data Format (CIPID) is an extension that adds elements to PIDF that provide additional contact information about a presentity and its contacts, including references to address book entries and icons.
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1. Introduction

In its function of facilitating communication, the usefulness of presence information can be enhanced by providing basic information about a presentity or contact. This specification describes a basic set of information elements that allow a watcher to retrieve additional information about a presentity or contact.


We describe elements for providing a "business card", references to the homepage, map, representative sound and an icon. All elements can be used either for the whole presence document, extending the <presence> element, or for an individual tuple, when they are added to a <tuple> element.

This additional presence information can be used in PIDF [5] documents, together with RPID [7], future-status [8] and other PIDF extensions.

The namespace URI for these elements defined by this specification is a URN [2], using the namespace identifier ‘ietf’ defined by [3] and extended by [4]:

    urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:cipid

All elements described in this document are optional and can be used within the PIDF <presence> element.

2. Terminology and Conventions

The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14, RFC 2119 [1].

3. CIPID Elements

The elements below refer to content using URIs. If the watcher retrieves the content pointed to by the URI, it may provide hints that it is currently using the presence application. Thus, for increased watcher privacy, a presence application MAY want to cache these objects for later use.

3.1 Card Element

The <card> element includes a URI pointing to a business card, e.g.,

3.2 Display-Name Element

The <display-name> element includes the name identifying the tuple or
presentity that the presentity suggests should be shown by the
watcher user interface. It is up to watcher user interface to choose
whether to heed this suggestion or use some other suitable string.

3.3 Homepage Element

The <homepage> element provides a URI pointing to general information
about the tuple or presentity, typically a web home page.

3.4 Icon Element

The <icon> element provides a URI pointing to an image (icon)
representing the tuple or presentity. The watcher MAY use this
information to represent the tuple or presentity in a graphical user
interface. Presentities SHOULD provide images of sizes and aspect
ratios that are appropriate for rendering as an icon. Support for
JPEG, PNG and GIF formats is RECOMMENDED.

3.5 Map Element

The <map> element provides a URI pointing to a map related to the
tuple or presentity. The watcher MAY use this information to
represent the tuple or presentity in a graphical user interface. The
map may be either an image, an HTML client-side image map or a
geographical information system (GIS) document, e.g., encoded as GML. Support for images formatted as PNG and GIF is RECOMMENDED.

3.6 Sound Element

The <sound> element provides a URI pointing to a sound related to the
tuple or presentity. The watcher MAY use the sound object, such as a
MIDI or MP3 file, referenced by the URL to inform the watcher that
the presentity has assumed the status OPEN. Implementors are advised
to create user interfaces that provide the watcher with the
opportunity to choose whether to play such sounds. Support for sounds
coded as MPEG-2 Layer 3 (MP3) is RECOMMENDED.

4. Example

An example, combining RPID and CIPID, is shown below:
5. The XML Schema Definition

The schema is shown below.
6. IANA Considerations

This document calls for IANA to register a new XML namespace URN and schema per [4].

6.1 URN Sub-Namespace Registration for
   'urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:cipid'

Description: This is the XML namespace for XML elements defined by RFCXXXX to describe contact information presence information extensions for the status element in the PIDF presence document format in the application/pidf+xml content type.
Registrant Contact: IETF, SIMPLE working group, simple@ietf.org;
   Henning Schulzrinne, hgs@cs.columbia.edu
XML:

BEGIN
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML Basic 1.0//EN"
 "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-basic/xhtml-basic10.dtd">

Figure 1: CIPID schema
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=iso-8859-1"/>
<title>CIPID -- Contact Information in Presence Information Data Format</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Namespace for contact information presence extension (status)</h1>
<h2>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:cipid</h2>
<p>See <a href="URL of published RFC">RFCXXXX</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>


URI: please assign
Registrant Contact: IESG
XML: See Figure 1

7. Security Considerations

The security issues are similar to those for RPID [7]. Watchers need to restrict which content types of content pointed to by <icon>, <sound>, <map> and <vcard> elements they render.

Also, accessing these URIs may in turn provide hints that the watcher is currently using the presence application. Thus, a presence application may want to cache these objects for later use.

Icons and other URIs in this document could be used as a covert channel to convey messages to the watcher, outside the content monitoring that might be in place for instant messages or other communications channels. Thus, entities that worry about such channels may want to prohibit the usage of URLs pointing to resources outside their domain, for example.

8. References

8.1 Normative References


8.2 Informative References


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Appendix A. Acknowledgments

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