

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
entryUUID Operational Attribute

Status of This Memo

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Abstract

This document describes the LDAP/X.500 'entryUUID' operational attribute and associated matching rules and syntax. The attribute holds a server-assigned Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the object. Directory clients may use this attribute to distinguish objects identified by a distinguished name or to locate an object after renaming.

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1. Background and Intended Use

In X.500 Directory Services [X.501], such as those accessible using the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) [RFC4510], an object is identified by its distinguished name (DN). However, DNs are not stable identifiers. That is, a new object may be identified by a DN that previously identified another (now renamed or deleted) object.

A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) is "an identifier unique across both space and time, with respect to the space of all UUIDs" [RFC4122]. UUIDs are used in a wide range of systems.

This document describes the 'entryUUID' operational attribute, which holds the UUID assigned to the object by the server. Clients may use this attribute to distinguish objects identified by a particular distinguished name or to locate a particular object after renaming.

This document defines the UUID syntax, the 'uuidMatch' and 'uuidOrderingMatch' matching rules, and the 'entryUUID' attribute type.

Schema definitions are provided using LDAP description formats [RFC4512]. Definitions provided here are formatted (line wrapped) for readability.

In this document, the key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119].

2. UUID Schema Elements

2.1. UUID Syntax

A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) [RFC4122] is a 16-octet (128-bit) value that identifies an object. The ASN.1 [X.680] type UUID is defined to represent UUIDs as follows:

```
UUID ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE(16))
      -- constrained to an UUID [RFC4122]
```

In LDAP, UUID values are encoded using the [ASCII] character string representation described in [RFC4122]. For example, "597ae2f6-16a6-1027-98f4-d28b5365dc14".

The following is an LDAP syntax description suitable for publication in subschema subentries.

```
( 1.3.6.1.1.16.1 DESC 'UUID' )
```

2.2. 'uuidMatch' Matching Rule

The 'uuidMatch' matching rule compares an asserted UUID with a stored UUID for equality. Its semantics are the same as the 'octetStringMatch' [X.520][RFC4517] matching rule. The rule differs from 'octetStringMatch' in that the assertion value is encoded using the UUID string representation instead of the normal OCTET STRING string representation.

The following is an LDAP matching rule description suitable for publication in subschema subentries.

```
( 1.3.6.1.1.16.2 NAME 'uuidMatch'
  SYNTAX 1.3.6.1.1.16.1 )
```

2.3. 'uuidOrderingMatch' Matching Rule

The 'uuidOrderingMatch' matching rule compares an asserted UUID with a stored UUID for ordering. Its semantics are the same as the 'octetStringOrderingMatch' [X.520][RFC4517] matching rule. The rule differs from 'octetStringOrderingMatch' in that the assertion value is encoded using the UUID string representation instead of the normal OCTET STRING string representation.

The following is an LDAP matching rule description suitable for publication in subschema subentries.

```
( 1.3.6.1.1.16.3 NAME 'uuidOrderingMatch'
  SYNTAX 1.3.6.1.1.16.1 )
```

Note that not all UUID variants have a defined ordering; and even where it does, servers are not obligated to assign UUIDs in any particular order. This matching rule is provided for completeness.

2.4. 'entryUUID' Attribute

The 'entryUUID' operational attribute provides the Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) assigned to the entry.

The following is an LDAP attribute type description suitable for publication in subschema subentries.

```
( 1.3.6.1.1.16.4 NAME 'entryUUID'
  DESC 'UUID of the entry'
  EQUALITY uuidMatch
  ORDERING uuidOrderingMatch
  SYNTAX 1.3.6.1.1.16.1
  SINGLE-VALUE
  NO-USER-MODIFICATION
  USAGE directoryOperation )
```

Servers SHALL generate and assign a new UUID to each entry upon its addition to the directory and provide that UUID as the value of the 'entryUUID' operational attribute. An entry's UUID is immutable.

UUID are to be generated in accordance with Section 4 of [RFC4122]. In particular, servers MUST ensure that each generated UUID is unique in space and time.

3. Security Considerations

An entry's relative distinguish name (RDN) is composed from attribute values of the entry, which are commonly descriptive of the object the entry represents. Although deployers are encouraged to use naming attributes whose values are widely disclosable [RFC4514], entries are often named using information that cannot be disclosed to all parties. As UUIDs do not contain any descriptive information of the object they identify, UUIDs may be used to identify a particular entry without disclosure of its contents.

General UUID security considerations [RFC4122] apply.

General LDAP security considerations [RFC4510] apply.

4. IANA Considerations

The IANA has registered the LDAP values [RFC4520] specified in this document.

4.1. Object Identifier Registration

Subject: Request for LDAP OID Registration
Person & email address to contact for further information:
Kurt Zeilenga <kurt@OpenLDAP.org>
Specification: RFC 4530
Author/Change Controller: IESG
Comments:
Identifies the UUID schema elements

4.2. UUID Syntax Registration

Subject: Request for LDAP Syntax Registration
Object Identifier: 1.3.6.1.1.16.1
Description: UUID
Person & email address to contact for further information:
Kurt Zeilenga <kurt@OpenLDAP.org>
Specification: RFC 4530
Author/Change Controller: IESG
Comments:
Identifies the UUID syntax

4.3. 'uuidMatch' Descriptor Registration

Subject: Request for LDAP Descriptor Registration
Descriptor (short name): uuidMatch
Object Identifier: 1.3.6.1.1.16.2
Person & email address to contact for further information:
Kurt Zeilenga <kurt@OpenLDAP.org>
Usage: Matching Rule
Specification: RFC 4530
Author/Change Controller: IESG

4.4. 'uuidOrderingMatch' Descriptor Registration

Subject: Request for LDAP Descriptor Registration
Descriptor (short name): uuidOrderingMatch
Object Identifier: 1.3.6.1.1.16.3
Person & email address to contact for further information:
Kurt Zeilenga <kurt@OpenLDAP.org>
Usage: Matching Rule

Specification: RFC 4530
Author/Change Controller: IESG

4.5. 'entryUUID' Descriptor Registration

The IANA has registered the LDAP 'entryUUID' descriptor.

Subject: Request for LDAP Descriptor Registration
Descriptor (short name): entryUUID
Object Identifier: 1.3.6.1.1.16.4
Person & email address to contact for further information:
Kurt Zeilenga <kurt@OpenLDAP.org>
Usage: Attribute Type
Specification: RFC 4530
Author/Change Controller: IESG

5. Acknowledgements

This document is based upon discussions in the LDAP Update and Duplication Protocols (LDUP) WG. Members of the LDAP Directorate provided review.

6. References

6.1. Normative References

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- [RFC4510] Zeilenga, K., Ed., "Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Technical Specification Road Map", RFC 4510, June 2006.
- [RFC4512] Zeilenga, K., "Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Directory Information Models", RFC 4512, June 2006.
- [RFC4517] Legg, S., Ed., "Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Syntaxes and Matching Rules", RFC 4517, June 2006.
- [ASCII] Coded Character Set--7-bit American Standard Code for Information Interchange, ANSI X3.4-1986.

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- [X.680] International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization Sector, "Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) - Specification of Basic Notation", X.680(2002) (also ISO/IEC 8824-1:2002).

6.2. Informative References

- [RFC4514] Zeilenga, K., Ed., "Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): String Representation of Distinguished Names", RFC 4514, June 2006.
- [RFC4520] Zeilenga, K., "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Considerations for the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)", BCP 64, RFC 4520, June 2006.

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