



Sun Java™ System

Directory Server 5.2 Administration Reference

2005Q1

Sun Microsystems, Inc.
4150 Network Circle
Santa Clara, CA 95054
U.S.A.

Part No: 817-7616-10

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Contents

List of Tables	7
List of Figures	9
List of Code Examples	11
Preface	13
Conventions	13
Related Books	16
Documentation, Support, and Training	17
Related Third-Party Web Site References	17
Sun Welcomes Your Comments	17
Chapter 1 Command-Line Tools Reference	19
Locations and Brief Descriptions	19
Table of Correspondences	21
Local Character Sets and UTF-8	23
Chapter 2 Server Configuration Reference	25
Server Configuration Overview	26
LDIF Configuration Files - Location	27
Schema Configuration Files - Location	28
How the Server Configuration is Organized	28
Migration of Pre-Directory Server 5.x Configuration Files to LDIF Format	31
Accessing and Modifying Server Configuration	31
Access Control for Configuration Entries	31
Access Control Instruction Format	32

Changing Configuration Attributes	36
Core Server Configuration Attributes Reference	38
cn=config	39
cn=changelog5	81
cn=encryption	84
cn=features	87
cn=elements,cn=filtering service,cn=features, cn=config	88
cn=sets,cn=filtering service,cn=features, cn=config	89
cn=mapping tree	89
Suffix Configuration Attributes Under cn=" <i>suffixName</i> "	90
Replication Attributes Under cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config	93
Replication Attributes Under cn=ReplicationAgreementName,cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree,cn=config	99
cn=Password Policy	111
cn=replication	121
cn=SNMP	121
cn=tasks	124
cn=uniqueid generator	124
Monitoring Attributes	125
cn=monitor	125
cn=disk,cn=monitor	127
cn=counters,cn=monitor	128
cn=monitor,cn=Class of Service,cn=plugins, cn=config	128
cn=snmp,cn=monitor	129
Configuration Quick Reference Tables	134
LDIF Configuration Files	134
Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart	136
Plug-In Overview	138
Object Classes for Plug-In Configuration	138
Server Plug-In Functionality Reference	139
Attributes Common to All Plug-Ins	160
Attributes Allowed by Certain Plug-Ins	163
Database Plug-In Attributes	164
Database Configuration Attributes	164
Database Monitoring Attributes	179
Database Configuration Attributes Under cn=NetscapeRoot and cn=UserRoot	179
Database Performance Attributes	182
Default Index Attributes	184
Database Monitoring Attributes Under cn=<database_name>	187
Database Index Attributes Under cn=NetscapeRoot and cn=UserRoot	188

VLV Index Object Classes	189
VLV Index Attributes	190
Chained Suffix Plug-In Attributes	192
Chained Suffix Attributes	192
Default Instance Chained Suffix Attributes	194
Instance-Specific Chained Suffix Attributes	200
Chained Suffix Monitoring Attributes	201
Frontend Plug-In Attributes	202
Implementation of the DSMLv2 Standard	207
Content of the HTTP Header	208
Retro Change Log Plug-In Attributes	209
Subtree Entry Counter Plug-In Attributes	210
Chapter 3 File Reference	211
Overview of Directory Server Files	211
Backup Files	211
Configuration Files	212
Database Files	212
LDIF Files	214
Lock Files	214
Log Files	215
Log File Layout	215
Access Log Content	216
Common Connection Codes	225
LDAP Result Codes	226
Chapter 4 Error Log Message Reference	229
Common Error Codes	229
Chapter 5 Directory Internationalization Reference	297
About Locales	297
Identifying Supported Locales	298
Supported Language Subtypes	304
Chapter 6 LDAP URL Reference	309
Components of an LDAP URL	309
Escaping Unsafe Characters	311
Examples of LDAP URLs	311
Chapter 7 LDAP Data Interchange Format Reference	315
LDIF File Format	315

Continuing Lines in LDIF	317
Representing Binary Data	317
Specifying Directory Entries Using LDIF	319
Specifying Organization Entries	320
Specifying Organizational Unit Entries	321
Specifying Organizational Person Entries	322
Defining Directories Using LDIF	324
Storing Information in Multiple Languages	327
Chapter 8 About Schema	329
Schema Definition	329
Object Classes	329
Attributes	331
Schema Supported by Directory Server	333
Object Identifiers (OIDs)	335
Extending Server Schema	336
Schema Checking	336
Chapter 9 Object Class Reference	337
Chapter 10 Attribute Reference	399
Chapter 11 Operational Attributes	483
Glossary	499
Index	501

List of Tables

Table 1-1	Command-Line Tools Quick Reference	19
Table 1-2	Command-Line Tools Table of Correspondences	21
Table 2-1	Possible Value Combinations of Access Log Attributes	40
Table 2-2	Possible Value Combinations of Audit Log Attributes	47
Table 2-3	Possible Value Combinations of Error Log Attributes	56
Table 2-4	Terms for Computing the Value of nsslapd-reservedescriptor	72
Table 2-5	SSLv3 Ciphers	87
Table 2-6	TLS Ciphers	87
Table 2-7	Interactions Table of Supported SNMP Managed Objects	133
Table 2-8	Entity Table of SNMP Supported Managed Objects	133
Table 2-9	Directory Server Configuration LDIF Files	134
Table 2-10	Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart	137
Table 2-11	Database Monitoring Attributes	179
Table 2-12	Database Performance Attributes	182
Table 2-13	Database Monitoring Attributes Under cn=<database_name>	187
Table 2-14	Chained Suffix Monitoring Attributes	201
Table 2-15	Subtree Entry Counter Plug-In Attributes	210
Table 3-1	LDAPv3 Extended Operations Supported by Directory Server	221
Table 3-2	Common Connection Codes	225
Table 3-3	LDAP Server Result Codes	226
Table 3-4	LDAP Client Result Codes	228
Table 4-1	Directory Server Error Codes	230
Table 5-1	Supported Locales	299
Table 5-2	Supported Language Subtypes	305

Table 6-1	LDAP URL Components	309
Table 6-2	Characters that are Unsafe Within URLs	311
Table 7-1	LDIF Fields	316
Table 7-2	LDIF Elements in Organization Entries	320
Table 7-3	LDIF Elements in Organizational Unit Entries	322
Table 7-4	LDIF Elements in Person Entries	323
Table 8-1	Attribute Syntax	332
Table 8-2	Schema Files Used by Directory Server	333
Table 8-3	Schema Files Used by Other Sun Java System Products	334

List of Figures

Figure 2-1	Configuration Data Under <code>cn=config</code>	27
Figure 2-2	Database Plug-In Attributes	164
Figure 2-3	Database Index Attributes for <code>cn=NetscapeRoot</code> and <code>cn=UserRoot</code>	188
Figure 2-4	Chained Suffix Plug-In Attributes	192

List of Code Examples

Code Example 2-1	Extract of <code>dse.ldif</code> File	29
Code Example 2-2	Configuration Entry for Telephone Syntax Plug-in	29
Code Example 2-3	Default ACIs in <code>dse.ldif</code>	32
Code Example 2-4	Disabling the Telephone Syntax Plug-in	37
Code Example 3-1	Access Log Extract with Default Access Logging Level (Level 256)	217
Code Example 3-2	Access Log Extract with Entry Access and Referral Logging Level (Level 512)	223
Code Example 3-3	Access Log Extract with Internal Access Operations Level (Level 4)	223
Code Example 3-4	Access Log Extract with Internal Access Operation, Entry Access and Referral Logging Levels (Levels 4+512)	224

Preface

This reference provides comprehensive information on the command-line utilities and scripts provided with Directory Server, configuration attributes, file formats, schemas, and error and connection codes.

For information about how to access Sun™ documentation and how to use Sun documentation, see the following sections:

- [Conventions](#)
- [Related Books](#)
- [Documentation, Support, and Training](#)
- [Related Third-Party Web Site References](#)
- [Sun Welcomes Your Comments](#)

Conventions

[Table 1](#) describes the typeface conventions used in this document.

Table 1 Typeface Conventions

Typeface	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123 (Monospace)	API and language elements, HTML tags, web site URLs, command names, file names, directory path names, on-screen computer output, sample code.	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>% You have mail.</code>
AaBbCc123 (Monospace bold)	What you type, as contrasted with on-screen computer output.	<code>% su</code> Password:

Table 1 Typeface Conventions (*Continued*)

Typeface	Meaning	Examples
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles.	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>Developer's Guide</i> .
(Italic)	New words or terms.	These are called <i>class</i> options.
	Words to be emphasized.	You <i>must</i> be superuser to do this.
	Command-line variables to be replaced by real names or values.	The file is located in the <i>ServerRoot</i> directory.

Table 2 describes placeholder conventions used in this guide.

Table 2 Placeholder Conventions

Item	Meaning	Examples
install-dir	Placeholder for the directory prefix under which software binaries reside after installation.	The default <i>install-dir</i> prefix on Solaris systems is /. The default <i>install-dir</i> prefix on Red Hat systems is /opt/sun.
<i>ServerRoot</i>	Placeholder for the directory where server instances and data reside. You can manage each server under a <i>ServerRoot</i> remotely through your client-side Server Console. The Server Console uses the server-side Administration Server to perform tasks that must execute directly on the server-side system.	The default <i>ServerRoot</i> directory is /var/opt/sun/serverroot.
slapd- <i>serverID</i>	Placeholder for the directory where a specific server instance resides under the <i>ServerRoot</i> and its associated data resides by default.	The default <i>serverID</i> is the host name.

Table 3 describes the symbol conventions used in this book.

Table 3 Symbol Conventions

Symbol	Meaning	Notation	Example
[]	Contain optional command options.	o[n]	o4, o
{ }	Contain a set of choices for a required command option.	d{y n}	dy
	Separates command option choices.		

Table 3 Symbol Conventions (*Continued*)

Symbol	Meaning	Notation	Example
+	Joins simultaneous keystrokes in keyboard shortcuts that are used in a graphical user interface.		Ctrl+A
-	Joins consecutive keystrokes in keyboard shortcuts that are used in a graphical user interface.		Esc-S
>	Indicates menu selection in a graphical user interface.		File > New File > New > Templates

[Table 4](#) describes the shell prompt conventions used in this book.

Table 4 Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell	<i>machine-name</i> %
C shell superuser	<i>machine-name</i> #
Bourne shell and Korn shell	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser	#

Input and output of Directory Server commands are usually expressed using the LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) [RFC 2849]. Lines are wrapped for readability.

Related Books

The following books can be found in HTML and PDF at <http://www.sun.com/documentation/>.

Directory Server Books

Directory Server Release Notes

Directory Server Technical Overview

Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide

Directory Server Installation and Migration Guide

Directory Server Performance Tuning Guide

Directory Server Administration Guide

Directory Server Administration Reference

Directory Server Plug-in Developer's Guide

Directory Server Plug-in Developer's Reference

Directory Server Man Page Reference

Administration Server Books

Administration Server Release Notes

Administration Server Administration Guide

Administration Server Man Page Reference

Directory Proxy Server Books

Directory Proxy Server Release Notes

Directory Proxy Server Administration Guide

Related Java Enterprise System Books

Java Enterprise System Installation Guide

Java Enterprise System Upgrade and Migration Guide

Java Enterprise System Glossary

Documentation, Support, and Training

[Table 5](#) provides links to Sun documentation, support, and training information.

Table 5 Documentation, Support, and Training links

Typeface	Meaning	Examples
Documentation	http://www.sun.com/documentation/	Download PDF and HTML documents, and order printed documents.
Support and Training	http://www.sun.com/supporttraining/	Obtain technical support, download patches, and learn about Sun courses.

Related Third-Party Web Site References

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Command-Line Tools Reference

This chapter contains reference information about the command-line tools provided with Directory Server. This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- [Locations and Brief Descriptions](#)
- [Table of Correspondences](#)
- [Local Character Sets and UTF-8](#)

Locations and Brief Descriptions

After configuration is complete, Directory Server command-line tools include the `directoryserver` wrapper to the other tools (`/usr/sbin/directoryserver` on Solaris systems, and `/opt/sun/sbin/directoryserver` on Linux systems), and many individual standalone tools under the *ServerRoot* directory. [Table 1-1 on page 19](#) lists the subcommands and what they do.

For information about the commands, see the *Administration Server Man Page Reference* and the *Directory Server Man Page Reference*.

Table 1-1 Command-Line Tools Quick Reference

Command	Brief Description
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver account-activate¹</code>	Activates an entry or group of entries
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver account-inactivate</code>	Inactivates an entry or group of entries
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver account-status</code>	Establishes account status
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver admin_ip</code>	Changes Administration Server IP address
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver bak2db</code>	Restores a database from backup
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver bak2db-task</code>	Restores a database from backup online
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver configure</code>	Configures a Directory Server instance

Table 1-1 Command-Line Tools Quick Reference (*Continued*)

Command	Brief Description
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver db2bak</code>	Creates a database backup archive
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver db2bak-task</code>	Creates a database backup archive online
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver db2index-task</code>	Creates and generates indexes online
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver db2ldif</code>	Exports database contents to LDIF
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver db2ldif-task</code>	Exports database contents to LDIF online
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver help</code>	Gives help on using subcommands
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver idsktune</code>	Checks patches and verifies system tuning
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver ldif</code>	Base64 encodes data for inclusion in LDIF
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver ldif2db</code>	Imports database contents from LDIF
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver ldif2db-task</code>	Imports database contents from LDIF online
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver ldif2ldap</code>	Imports data from LDIF over LDAP online
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver magt</code>	Starts the master SNMP agent
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver mmldif</code>	Combines multiple LDIF files
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver monitor</code>	Retrieves performance monitoring information
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver nativetoascii</code>	Converts one language encoding to another
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver pwdhash</code>	Prints the encrypted form of a password
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver restart</code>	Restarts a Directory Server instance
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver restart-admin</code>	Restarts Administration Server
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver restoreconfig</code>	Restores the Administration Server configuration
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver sagt</code>	Starts the proxy SNMP agent
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver saveconfig</code>	Saves the Administration Server configuration
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver start</code>	Starts a Directory Server instance
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver start-admin</code>	Starts Administration Server
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver startconsole</code>	Starts Server Console
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver stop</code>	Stops a Directory Server instance
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver stop-admin</code>	Stops Administration Server
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver suffix2instance</code>	Maps a suffix to a backend name
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver sync-cds</code>	Updates version in configuration directory server
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver unconfigure</code>	Removes a Directory Server instance
<code>prefix/sbin/directoryserver vlvindex</code>	Creates virtual list view indexes

Table 1-1 Command-Line Tools Quick Reference (*Continued*)

Command	Brief Description
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/admin/bin/migrateInstance5</code>	Migrates data from a previous version
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/server/ns-slapd db2index</code>	Creates and generates indexes
<code>ServerRoot/sbin/entrycmp</code>	Compares the same entry in multiple replicas
<code>ServerRoot/sbin/fildif</code>	Creates a filtered version of an LDIF file
<code>ServerRoot/sbin/insync</code>	Indicates synchronization between multiple replicas
<code>ServerRoot/sbin/repldisc</code>	Discovers a replication topology
<code>ServerRoot/slapd-serverID/schema_push.pl²</code>	Updates schema modification time stamps

1. Here *prefix* is, by default, `/usr` on Solaris systems, `/opt/sun` on Red Hat systems.
2. Here *serverID* reflects the name of the Directory Server instance defined during configuration.

Table of Correspondences

Many standalone tools have subcommand counterparts under the `directoryserver` wrapper command. [Table 1-2](#) lists individual tool command names next to the corresponding tools wrapped by the `directoryserver` command.

NOTE To execute standalone tools, you must change to the directory in which they reside. Although it is possible to set `PATH` and `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` variables to execute the utilities, this is *not* recommended. You run the risk of disrupting the correct execution of other utilities and of compromising the security of the system, particularly when you have more than one server version installed.

Table 1-2 Command-Line Tools Table of Correspondences

Standalone Tool	Wrapper and Subcommand
none	<code>directoryserver nativetoascii</code>
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/admin/bin/migrateInstance5</code>	none
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/server/idsktune</code>	<code>directoryserver idsktune</code>
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/server/ldif</code>	<code>directoryserver ldif</code>
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/server/mmldif</code>	<code>directoryserver mmldif</code>
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/server/ns-slapd db2index</code>	none
<code>ServerRoot/bin/slapd/server/pwdhash</code>	<code>directoryserver pwdhash</code>

Table 1-2 Command-Line Tools Table of Correspondences (*Continued*)

Standalone Tool	Wrapper and Subcommand
<i>ServerRoot</i> /plugins/snmp/magt/magt	directoryserver magt
<i>ServerRoot</i> /plugins/snmp/sagt/sagt	directoryserver sagt
<i>ServerRoot</i> /restart-admin	directoryserver restart-admin
<i>ServerRoot</i> /sbin/entrycmp	none
<i>ServerRoot</i> /sbin/fildif	none
<i>ServerRoot</i> /sbin/insync	none
<i>ServerRoot</i> /sbin/repldisc	none
<i>ServerRoot</i> /shared/bin/admin_ip.pl	directoryserver admin_ip
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/bak2db	directoryserver bak2db
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/bak2db.pl	directoryserver bak2db-task
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/db2bak	directoryserver db2bak
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/db2bak.pl	directoryserver db2bak-task
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/db2index.pl	directoryserver db2index-task
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/db2ldif	directoryserver db2ldif
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/db2ldif.pl	directoryserver db2ldif-task
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/ldif2db	directoryserver ldif2db
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/ldif2db.pl	directoryserver ldif2db-task
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/ldif2ldap	directoryserver ldif2ldap
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/monitor	directoryserver monitor
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/ns-accountstatus.pl	directoryserver account-status
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/ns-activate.pl	directoryserver account-activate
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/ns-inactivate.pl	directoryserver account-inactivate
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/restart-slapd	directoryserver restart
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/restoreconfig	directoryserver restoreconfig
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/saveconfig	directoryserver saveconfig
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/schema_push.pl	none
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/start-slapd	directoryserver start
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/stop-slapd	directoryserver stop

Table 1-2 Command-Line Tools Table of Correspondences (*Continued*)

Standalone Tool	Wrapper and Subcommand
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i> /suffix2instance	directoryserver suffix2instance
<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i> /vlvindex	directoryserver vlvindex
<i>ServerRoot</i> /start-admin	directoryserver start-admin
<i>ServerRoot</i> /startconsole	directoryserver startconsole
<i>ServerRoot</i> /stop-admin	directoryserver stop-admin
setup (no longer extant) ¹	directoryserver configure
uninstall (no longer extant) ²	directoryserver unconfigure

1. Installation and configuration currently are separate operations. Earlier versions performed both as part of the setup process.

2. Unconfiguration and uninstallation currently are separate operations. Earlier versions performed both as part of uninstallation.

Local Character Sets and UTF-8

Where possible, use `iconv(1)`, to convert to UTF-8 before importing LDIF into Directory Server, and before viewing LDIF exported or output from Directory Server.

You can also use the `ldapsearch` command provided by the Directory Server Resource Kit. If you set the `LANG` environment variable to reflect the appropriate locale, and use `ldapsearch` with the `-i charset` and `-e` options, Directory Server accepts your local character set and also minimizes base64 encoding of values returned by the search.

Server Configuration Reference

Directory Server stores configuration information as LDAP entries within the directory itself. Therefore, changes to the server configuration must be implemented using Directory Server rather than by simply editing configuration files. The principal advantage of this method of configuration storage is that it allows a directory administrator to reconfigure the server via LDAP while it is still running, and avoids having to shut it down.

This chapter provides details of how the configuration is organized, how to alter it, and lists configuration attributes for both core server and plug-in configuration. This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- [Server Configuration Overview](#)
- [Accessing and Modifying Server Configuration](#)
- [Core Server Configuration Attributes Reference](#)
- [Monitoring Attributes](#)
- [Configuration Quick Reference Tables](#)
- [Plug-In Overview](#)
- [Server Plug-In Functionality Reference](#)
- [Attributes Common to All Plug-Ins](#)
- [Attributes Allowed by Certain Plug-Ins](#)
- [Database Plug-In Attributes](#)
- [Chained Suffix Plug-In Attributes](#)
- [Frontend Plug-In Attributes](#)
- [Retro Change Log Plug-In Attributes](#)

- [Subtree Entry Counter Plug-In Attributes](#)

Server Configuration Overview

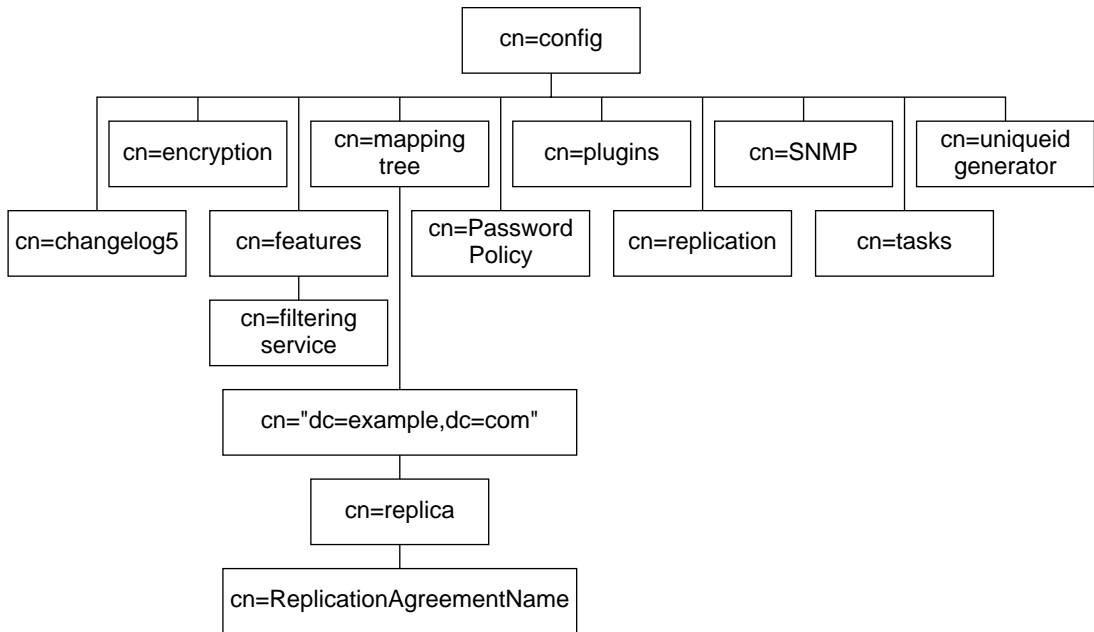
When you install Directory Server, its default configuration is stored as a series of LDAP entries within the directory, under the subtree `cn=config`. When the server is started, the contents of the `cn=config` subtree are read from a file in LDIF format: `dse.ldif`. This `dse.ldif` file contains all of the server configuration information. It is worth noting that the latest version of this file is called `dse.ldif`, the version prior to the last modification is called `dse.ldif.bak`, and the latest file with which the server successfully started is called `dse.ldif.startOK`. Many of the features of Directory Server are designed as discrete modules that plug into the core server. The details of the internal configuration for each plug-in are contained in separate entries under `cn=plugins`, `cn=config`. For example, the configuration of the Telephone Syntax plug-in is contained in the entry:

```
cn=Telephone Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
```

Similarly, database-specific configuration is stored under:

```
cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config and cn=chaining  
database,cn=plugins,cn=config
```

[Figure 2-1](#) shows how the configuration data fits within the `cn=config` Directory Information Tree.

Figure 2-1 Configuration Data Under `cn=config`

This overview is divided into the following sections:

- [LDIF Configuration Files - Location](#)
- [Schema Configuration Files - Location](#)
- [How the Server Configuration is Organized](#)
- [Migration of Pre-Directory Server 5.x Configuration Files to LDIF Format](#)

LDIF Configuration Files - Location

Directory Server configuration data is automatically output to files in LDIF format that are located in the following directory by default:

ServerRoot/slapd-*serverID*/config

In this chapter, all examples use `myServer` for the server identifier where appropriate.

Schema Configuration Files - Location

Schema configuration is also stored in LDIF format and these files are located in the following directory:

ServerRoot/slapd-*serverID*/config/schema

For a full list of the LDIF configuration files that are supplied with Directory Server, refer to [Table 2-9 on page 134](#).

How the Server Configuration is Organized

The `dse.ldif` file contains all configuration information including directory specific entries created by Directory Server at startup, and directory specific entries related to the database, also created by Directory Server at startup. The file includes the Root DSE (named by "") and the entire contents of `cn=config`. When the server generates the `dse.ldif` file, it lists the entries in hierarchical order. It does so in the order that the entries appear in the directory under `cn=config`.

This section provides an overview of configuration attributes, plug-in functionality configuration, database configuration, and index configuration.

Configuration Attributes

Within a configuration entry, each attribute is represented as an attribute name. The value of the attribute corresponds to the attribute's configuration.

The following example shows part of the `dse.ldif` file for a Directory Server and indicates, amongst other things, that schema checking has been turned *on*. This is represented by the attribute `nsslapd-schemacheck`, which takes the value `on`.

Code Example 2-1 Extract of `dse.ldif` File

```
dn: cn=config
objectclass: top
objectclass: extensibleObject
objectclass: nsslapdConfig
nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled: on
nsslapd-enquote-sup-oc: on
nsslapd-localhost: myServer.example.com
nsslapd-errorlog: ServerRoot/slapd-myServer/logs/errors
nsslapd-schemacheck: on
nsslapd-port: 389
nsslapd-localuser: nobody
...
```

Configuration of Plug-in Functionality

The configuration for each part of Directory Server plug-in functionality has its own separate entry and set of attributes under the subtree `cn=plugins,cn=config`. The following example shows the configuration entry for a plug-in, in this case the Telephone Syntax plug-in.

Code Example 2-2 Configuration Entry for Telephone Syntax Plug-in

```
dn: cn=Telephone Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
objectclass: top
objectclass: nsSlapdPlugin
objectclass: ds-signedPlugin
objectclass: extensibleObject
cn: Telephone Syntax
nsslapd-pluginPath: ServerRoot/lib/syntax-plugin-in.so
nsslapd-pluginInitfunc: tel_init
nsslapd-pluginType: syntax
nsslapd-pluginEnabled: on
...
```

Some of these attributes are common to all plug-ins and some may be particular to a specific plug-in. You can check which attributes are currently being used by a plug-in by performing an `ldapsearch` on the `cn=config` subtree.

For a list of plug-ins supported by Sun Java System Directory Server, general plug-in configuration information, the plug-in configuration attribute reference, and a list of plug-ins requiring the server to be restarted refer to [“Plug-In Overview” on page 138](#) and subsequent sections.

Configuration of Databases

The `cn=NetscapeRoot` and `cn=UserRoot` subtrees contain configuration data for the databases containing the `o=NetscapeRoot` and `o=UserRoot` suffixes respectively. The `cn=NetscapeRoot` subtree contains the configuration data used by the Sun Java System Administration Server for authentication and all actions that cannot be performed through LDAP (such as start/stop). The `cn=UserRoot` subtree contains all the configuration data for the first user-defined database created during server installation. The `cn=UserRoot` subtree is called `UserRoot` by default. However, this is not hard-coded, and, given the fact that there will be multiple database instances, this name will be changed and defined by the user when new databases are added.

Configuration of Indexes

Configuration information for indexing is stored as entries in Directory Server under the three following information tree nodes:

- `cn=index,cn=NetscapeRoot,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config`
- `cn=index,cn=UserRoot,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config`
- `cn=default indexes,cn=config,cn=ldbm database,
cn=plugins,cn=config`

For more information about indexes, refer to the *Directory Server Installation and Migration Guide*. For details about index configuration attributes, refer to [“Default Index Attributes” on page 184](#). The attributes are presented here because this node is the first to appear in the representation of the configuration attributes based on the `cn=config` information tree.

Migration of Pre-Directory Server 5.x Configuration Files to LDIF Format

Sun Java System Directory Server recognizes configuration files that are in LDIF format only, which means that the `slapd.conf` and `slapd.ldbm.conf` configuration files from 4.x versions of Directory Server must be converted to LDIF format. Directory Server 4.x configurations can be migrated to the new LDIF format using the `migrateInstance5` tool. For information on the attributes that are migrated with this tool, refer to the *Directory Server Installation and Migration Guide*.

Accessing and Modifying Server Configuration

This section discusses access control for configuration entries and describes the various ways in which the server configuration can be viewed and modified. It also covers restrictions on the types of modification that can be made and discusses attributes that require the server to be restarted for changes to take effect. This section has been divided into the following parts:

- [Access Control for Configuration Entries](#)
- [Access Control Instruction Format](#)
- [Changing Configuration Attributes](#)

Access Control for Configuration Entries

When Directory Server is installed, a default set of Access Control Instructions (ACIs) is implemented for all entries under `cn=config`. [Code Example 2-3](#) shows an example of these default ACIs.

Code Example 2-3 Default ACIs in dse.ldif

```
aci: (targetattr = "*")(version 3.0; acl "Configuration Administrators Group";
  allow (all)
  groupdn = "ldap:///cn=Configuration Administrators,ou=Groups, ou=TopologyManagement,
o=NetscapeRoot");
aci: (targetattr = "*")(version 3.0; acl "Configuration Administrators";
  allow (all) userdn =
  "ldap:///uid=admin,ou=Administrators,ou=TopologyManagement,o=NetscapeRoot");
aci: (targetattr = "*")(version 3.0; acl "Local Directory Administrators Group";
  allow (all)
  groupdn = "ldap:///ou=Directory Administrators, dc=example,dc=com");
aci: (targetattr = "*")(version 3.0; acl "SIE Group"; allow(all) groupdn =
  "ldap:///cn=slapd-myServer, cn=Sun Java(TM) System Directory Server, cn=Server Group,
cn=myServer.example.com, dc=example,dc=com, o=NetscapeRoot");
```

These default ACIs allow all LDAP operations to be carried out on all configuration attributes by the following users:

- Members of the Configuration Administrators Group
- The user acting as the Administrator, who has the `uid admin` that can be configured at installation time
- Members of the local Directory Administrators Group
- The local Directory Administrator (root DN)
- The SIE (Server Instance Entry) Group that is usually assigned using the Set Access Permissions from the main topology view in the main console.

Access Control Instruction Format

An example ACI which allows all users search, read and compare permissions for all attributes would appear as follows:

```
aci: (targetattr = "*")(version 3.0; acl "my aci"; allow
  (search,read,compare) userdn="ldap:///all");
```


The *permission* and *bind_rule* portions of the ACI are set as a pair, and are also called an Access Control Rule. You can have multiple *permission bind_rule* pairs for every target. This allows you to efficiently set multiple access controls for any given target. For example:

target (permission bind_rule) (permissions bind_rule)...

For example, you can set a permission that allows anyone binding as Babs Jensen to write to Babs Jensen's telephone number. The bind rule in this permission is the part that states "if you bind as Babs Jensen." The target is Babs Jensen's phone number, and the permission is write access.

Targets

You must decide what entry is targeted by every ACI you create in your directory. If you target a directory entry that is a directory branch point, that branch point, and all of its child entries, are included in the scope of the permission. The advantage of this is that you can place at a high level in the directory tree a general ACI that effectively applies to entries more likely to be located lower in the tree.

For example, at the level of an `organizationalUnit` entry or a `locality` entry, you could create an ACI that targets entries that include the `inetOrgPerson` object class. You can use this feature to minimize the number of ACIs in the directory tree by placing general rules at high level branch points. To limit the scope of more specific rules, you should place them as close as possible to leaf entries.

If you do not explicitly specify a target entry for the ACI, the ACI is targeted to the directory entry that contains the ACI statement. Also, the default set of attributes targeted by the ACI is any attribute available in the targeted entry's object class structure.

For every ACI, you can target only one entry or only those entries that match a single LDAP search filter.

NOTE ACIs placed in the root DSE entry apply only to that entry.

In addition to targeting entries, you can also target attributes on the entry. This enables you to set a permission that applies to only a subset of attribute values. You can target sets of attributes by explicitly naming the attributes that are targeted, or by explicitly naming the attributes that are not targeted. Use the latter case if you want to set a permission for all but a few attributes allowed by an object class structure. The `aci` attribute is multi-valued, which means that you can define several ACIs for the same entry or subtree.

Permissions

Permissions can be *allowed* or *denied*. In general, you should avoid denying permissions. You can allow or deny the following permissions:

- **Read**
Indicates whether directory data may be read.
- **Write**
Indicates whether directory data may be changed or created. This permission also allows directory data to be deleted, but not the entry itself. To delete an entire entry, the user must have delete permissions.
- **Search**
Indicates whether the directory data can be searched. This differs from the read permission in that read allows directory data to be viewed if it is returned as part of a search operation. For example, if you allow searching for common names and read for a person's room number, then the room number can be returned as part of the common name search, but the room number cannot, itself, be searched for. This would prevent people from searching your directory to see who occupies a particular room.
- **Compare**
Indicates whether the data may be used in comparison operations. Compare implies the ability to search, but actual directory information is not returned from the search. Instead, a simple Boolean value is returned that indicates whether the compared values match. This is used to match `userPassword` attribute values during directory authentication.
- **Selfwrite**
Used only for group management. This permission allows users to add or delete themselves from a group. Selfwrite works with proxy authorization: it grants the right to add or remove the proxy DN from a group entry (not the DN of the bound user).
- **Add**
Indicates whether child entries can be created. This permission allows a user to create child entries beneath the targeted entry.
- **Delete**
Indicates whether an entry can be deleted. This permission allows a user to delete the targeted entry.

- Proxy
Indicates that the user can use any other DN (except Directory Manager) to access the directory with the rights of this DN.
- Import
This access right is used by the modify DN operation. This access right indicates whether an entry can be imported to the specified DN.
- Export
This access right is used by the modify DN operation. This access right indicates whether an entry can be exported from the specified DN.
- All
Indicates that the specified DN has the following rights to the targeted entry: read, write, search, delete, compare, and selfwrite. The All access right does not give the following rights to the target entry: proxy, import, and export.

Bind Rules

The bind rule usually indicates the bind DN subject to the permission. It can also specify bind attributes such as time of day or IP address.

Bind rules enable you to specify that an ACI applies only to a user's own entry. You can use this to allow users to update their own entries without running the risk of a user updating another user's entry.

Using bind rules, you can indicate that the ACI is applicable:

- Only if the bind operation is arriving from a specific IP address or DNS hostname. This is often used to force all directory updates to occur from a given machine or network domain.
- If the person binds anonymously. Setting a permission for anonymous bind means that the permission also applies to anyone who binds to the directory.
- For anyone who successfully binds to the directory. This allows general access while preventing anonymous access.
- Only if the client has bound as the immediate parent of the entry.
- Only if the entry that the person has bound as meets specific LDAP search criteria.

The following keywords are provided to help you express these kinds of access more easily:

- Parent

If the bind DN is the immediate parent entry, then the bind rule is true. This allows you to grant specific permissions that, for example, allow a directory branch point to manage its immediate child entries.

- Self

If the bind DN is the same as the entry requesting access, then the bind rule is true. For example, you can grant specific permission that allows individuals to update their own entries.

- All

The bind rule is true for anyone who has successfully bound to the directory.

- Anyone

The bind rule is true for everyone. This keyword is what allows or denies anonymous access.

For more information, refer to “Managing Access Control” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Changing Configuration Attributes

You can view and change server attribute values in one of three ways: by using LDAP through Sun Java System Server Console, by performing `ldapsearch` and `ldapmodify` commands, or by manually editing the `dse.ldif` file.

NOTE If you edit the `dse.ldif` file, you must stop the server beforehand, otherwise your changes will be lost. Editing the `dse.ldif` file is recommended only for changes to attributes which cannot be altered dynamically. For further information, refer to [“Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart” on page 136](#).

The following sections describe how to modify entries using LDAP (both via the Sun Java System Server Console and over the command line), the restrictions to modifying entries, the restrictions to modifying attributes, and the configuration changes requiring restart.

Modifying Configuration Entries Using LDAP

The configuration entries in the directory can be searched and modified using LDAP, either via the Sun Java System Server Console or by performing `ldapsearch` and `ldapmodify` operations in the same way as other directory entries. The advantage of using LDAP to modify entries is that you can make the changes while the server is running. You must remember to specify the port number when modifying configuration entries as the server is not necessarily running on port 389. For further information refer to “Creating Directory Entries” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*. However, certain changes do require the server to be restarted before they are taken into account. For further information, refer to “Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart” on page 136.

NOTE As with any set of configuration files, care should be taken when changing or deleting nodes in the `cn=config` subtree, as this risks affecting Directory Server functionality.

The entire configuration, including attributes that always take default values, can be viewed by performing an `ldapsearch` operation on the `cn=config` subtree:

```
ldapsearch -D bindDN -w password -p port -b cn=config objectclass=*
```

where *bindDN* is the DN chosen for the Directory Manager when the server was installed and *password* is the password chosen for Directory Manager. For information about `ldapsearch`, refer to the *Directory Server Man Page Reference*.

Previously we saw an example of the configuration entry for the Telephone Syntax plug-in where the plug-in was enabled. If you want to disable this feature you can use the following series of commands to implement this change.

Code Example 2-4 Disabling the Telephone Syntax Plug-in

```
ldapmodify -D bindDN -w password -p port
dn: cn=Telephone Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
changetype: modify
replace: nsslapd-pluginEnabled
nsslapd-pluginEnabled: off
```

Restrictions to Modifying Configuration Entries

Certain restrictions apply when modifying server entries:

- The `dse.ldif` `cn=monitor` entry and its child entries are read-only and cannot be modified.

Restrictions to Modifying Configuration Attributes

Certain restrictions apply when modifying server attributes:

- If an attribute is added to `cn=config`, the server will ignore it.
- If an invalid value is entered for an attribute, the server will ignore it.
- Since `ldapdelete` is used for deleting entire entries, you should use `ldapmodify` if you want to remove an attribute from an entry.

Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart

Some configuration attributes cannot be altered dynamically while the server is running. In these cases the server needs to be shut down and restarted for the changes to take effect. The modifications should be made either through the Directory Server console or by manually editing the `dse.ldif` file. [Table 2-10 on page 137](#) under “[Configuration Quick Reference Tables](#)” on [page 134](#) contains a list of these attributes.

Core Server Configuration Attributes Reference

This section guides you through all the core server functionality configuration attributes. For server functionality implemented via plug-ins, refer to “[Plug-In Overview](#)” on [page 138](#) and subsequent sections. For implementing your own server functionality, contact Sun Professional Services.

For information on where to find the server configuration and how to change it, refer to “[Server Configuration Overview](#)” on [page 26](#) and “[Accessing and Modifying Server Configuration](#)” on [page 31](#).

The configuration information that is stored in the `dse.ldif` file is organized as an information tree under the general configuration entry `cn=config`. This information tree is illustrated in [Figure 2-1 on page 27](#).

This section describes the configuration tree nodes within this information tree, and is divided into the following subsections:

- [cn=config](#)
- [cn=changelog5](#)
- [cn=encryption](#)

- [cn=features](#)
- [cn=mapping tree](#)
- [cn=Password Policy](#)
- [cn=replica](#)
- [cn=ReplicationAgreementName](#)
- [cn=replication](#)
- [cn=SNMP](#)
- [cn=tasks](#)
- [cn=uniqueid generator](#)

The `cn=plugins` node is covered in “[Plug-In Overview](#)” on [page 138](#) and subsequent sections. Attributes are arranged alphabetically and a full description is provided for each, giving the DN of its directory entry, its default value, the valid range of values, and an example of its use.

CAUTION Some of the entries and attributes described in this chapter may change in future releases of the product.

cn=config

General configuration entries are stored under the `cn=config` entry. The `cn=config` entry is an instance of the `nsslapdConfig` object class, which in turn inherits from the `extensibleObject` object class. For attributes to be taken into account by the server, both of these object classes (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. General configuration entries are presented in this section.

nsslapd-accesscontrol (Enable Access Control)

Turns access control on and off. If this attribute has a value `off`, any valid bind attempt (including an anonymous bind) results in full access to all information stored in Directory Server.

NOTE Do not set this attribute to `off` unless told to do so by technical support personnel.

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-accesscontrol: on

nsslapd-accesslog (Access Log)

Specifies the path and filename of the log used to record each database access. The following information is recorded in the log file by default:

- IP address of the client machine that accessed the database
- operations performed (for example, search, add, modify)
- result of the access (for example, the number of entries returned)

For more information on turning access logging off, refer to “Managing Log Files” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

For access logging to be enabled, this attribute must have a valid path and file name and the `nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled` configuration attribute must be switched to `on`. [Table 2-1](#) lists the four possible combinations of values for these two configuration attributes and their outcome in terms of disabling or enabling of access logging.

Table 2-1 Possible Value Combinations of Access Log Attributes

Attribute Pair	Value Pair	Logging Status
nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled nsslapd-accesslog	on empty string	Disabled
nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled nsslapd-accesslog	on <i>filename</i>	Enabled
nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled nsslapd-accesslog	off empty string	Disabled
nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled nsslapd-accesslog	off <i>filename</i>	Disabled

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid filename.
Default Value	<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd-serverID/logs/access
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-accesslog: /usr/ds5/slapd-myserv/logs/access

nsslapd-accesslog-level

Controls what is logged to the access log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	0—No access logging 4—Logging for internal access operations 256—Logging for access to an entry 512—Logging for access to an entry and referrals 131072—Precise timing of operation duration. This gives microsecond resolution for the Elapsed Time item in the access log. These values can be added together to provide you with the exact type of logging you require, for example, 516 (4 + 512) to obtain internal access operation, entry access, and referral logging.
Default Value	256
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-accesslog-level: 256

nsslapd-accesslog-list

This read-only attribute cannot be set. It provides a list of access log files used in access log rotation.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString

Example `nsslapd-accesslog-list:accesslog2,accesslog3`

nsslapd-accesslog-logbuffering (Log Buffering)

When set to `off`, the server writes all access log entries directly to disk.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-logbuffering: off</code>

nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtime (Access Log Expiration Time)

Specifies the maximum age that a log file is allowed to reach before it is deleted. This attribute supplies only the number of units. The units are provided by the `nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtimeunit` attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtime: 2</code>

nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtimeunit (Access Log Expiration Time Unit)

Specifies the unit for the `nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtime` attribute. If the unit is unknown by the server, the log will never expire.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>month week day</code>

Default Value	month
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtimeunit: week

nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled (Access Log Enable Logging)

Disables and enables access log logging, but only in conjunction with the `nsslapd-accesslog` attribute that specifies the path and filename of the log used to record each database access.

For access logging to be enabled, this attribute must be switched to `on` and the `nsslapd-accesslog` configuration attribute must have a valid path and filename. [Table 2-1 on page 40](#) lists the four possible combinations of values for these two configuration attributes and their outcome in terms of disabling or enabling of access logging.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled: off

nsslapd-accesslog-logmaxdiskspace (Access Log Maximum Disk Space)

Specifies the maximum amount of disk space in megabytes that the access logs are allowed to consume. If this value is exceeded, the oldest access log is deleted.

When setting the maximum disk space, consider the total number of log files that can be created due to log file rotation. Also, remember that there are 3 different log files (access log, audit log, and error log) maintained by Directory Server, each of which will consume disk space. Compare these considerations to the total amount of disk space that you want to be used by the access log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Default Value	500 (A value of -1 means that the disk space allowed to the access log is unlimited in size).
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-logmaxdiskspace: 200</code>

`nsslapd-accesslog-logminfreediskspace` (Access Log Minimum Free Disk Space)

Specifies the minimum allowed free disk space in megabytes. When the amount of free disk space falls below the value specified by this attribute, the oldest access log is deleted until enough disk space is freed to satisfy this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	5
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-logminfreediskspace: 4</code>

`nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` (Access Log Rotation Time)

Specifies the time between access log file rotations. The access log will be rotated when this time interval is up, regardless of the current size of the access log. This attribute supplies only the number of units. The units (day, week, month, and so forth) are given by the `nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtimeunit` attribute.

For performance reasons, it is not recommended that you specify no log rotation as the log will grow indefinitely. However, there are two ways to specify no log rotation. Either set the `nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsperdir` attribute value to 1 or the `nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` attribute to -1. The server checks the

`nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogspersdir` attribute first and if this attribute value is larger than 1, the server then checks the `nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` attribute. Refer to “[nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogspersdir \(Access Log Maximum Number of Log Files\)](#)” on page 46 for more information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means that the time between access log file rotation is unlimited.
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime: 100</code>

`nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtimeunit` (Access Log Rotation Time Unit)

Specifies the units for the `nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>month week day hour minute</code>
Default Value	<code>day</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtimeunit: week</code>

`nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsize` (Access Log Maximum Log Size)

Specifies the maximum access log size in megabytes. When this value is reached, the access log is rotated. That is, the server starts writing log information to a new log file. If you set the `nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogspersdir` attribute to 1, the server ignores this attribute.

When setting a maximum log size, consider the total number of log files that can be created due to log file rotation. Also, remember that there are 3 different log files (access log, audit log, and error log) maintained by Directory Server, each of which will consume disk space. Compare these considerations to the total amount of disk space that you want to be used by the access log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means the log file is unlimited in size.
Default Value	100
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsize: 100</code>

`nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsperdir` (Access Log Maximum Number of Log Files)

Specifies the total number of access logs that can be contained in the directory where the access log is stored. If you are using log file rotation, each time the access log is rotated, a new log file is created. When the number of files contained in the access log directory exceeds the value stored on this attribute, the oldest version of the log file is deleted. For performance reasons, it is not recommended that you set this value to 1, as the server will not rotate the log and it will grow indefinitely.

If the value for this attribute is higher than 1, then you need to check the `nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` attribute to establish whether or not log rotation is specified. If the `nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` attribute has a value of -1, there is no log rotation. For more information, refer to [“`nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime` \(Access Log Rotation Time\)” on page 44](#).

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsperdir: 10</code>

nsslapd-attribute-name-exceptions

Allows non-standard characters in attribute names to be used for backward compatibility with older servers.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	off
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-attribute-name-exceptions: on

nsslapd-auditlog (Audit Log)

Specifies the path name and filename of the log used to record changes made to each database.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid filename
Default Value	<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i> /logs/audit
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-auditlog: / <i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i> /logs/audit

For audit logging to be enabled, this attribute must have a valid path and file name and the `nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled` configuration attribute must be switched to `on`. [Table 2-2](#) lists the four possible combinations of values for these two configuration attributes and their outcome in terms of disabling or enabling of audit logging.

Table 2-2 Possible Value Combinations of Audit Log Attributes

Attribute Pair	Value Pair	Logging Status
nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled nsslapd-auditlog	on empty string	Disabled
nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled nsslapd-auditlog	on <i>filename</i>	Enabled

Table 2-2 Possible Value Combinations of Audit Log Attributes

Attribute Pair	Value Pair	Logging Status
nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled nsslapd-auditlog	off empty string	Disabled
nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled nsslapd-auditlog	off <i>filename</i>	Disabled

nsslapd-auditlog-list

Provides a list of audit log files.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-auditlog-list: auditlog2,auditlog3

nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtime (Audit Log Expiration Time)

Specifies the maximum age that a log file can be before it is deleted. This attribute supplies only the number of units. The units (day, week, month, and so forth) are given by the `nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtimeunit` attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtime: 1

nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtimeunit (Audit Log Expiration Time Unit)

Specifies the units for the `nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtime` attribute. If the unit is unknown by the server, the log will never expire.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>month week day</code>
Default Value	<code>month</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtimeunit: day</code>

nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled (Audit Log Enable Logging)

Turns audit logging on and off.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled: off</code>

For audit logging to be enabled this attribute must be switched to `on` and the `nsslapd-auditlog` configuration attribute must have a valid path and file name. [Table 2-2 on page 47](#) lists the four possible combinations of values for these two configuration attributes and their outcome in terms of disabling or enabling of audit logging.

nsslapd-auditlog-logmaxdiskspace (Audit Log Maximum Disk Space)

Specifies the maximum amount of disk space in megabytes that the audit logs are allowed to consume. If this value is exceeded, the oldest audit log is deleted.

When setting a maximum disk space, consider the total number of log files that can be created due to log file rotation. Also, remember that there are three different log files (access log, audit log, and error log) maintained by Directory Server, each of which will consume disk space. Compare these considerations with the total amount of disk space that you want to be used by the audit log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means that the disk space allowed for the audit log is unlimited in size.
Default Value	100
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-logmaxdiskspace: 500</code>

`nsslapd-auditlog-logminfreediskspace` (Audit Log Minimum Free Disk Space)

Specifies the minimum permissible free disk space in megabytes. When the amount of free disk space falls below the value specified on this attribute, the oldest audit log is deleted until enough disk space is freed to satisfy this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	5
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-logminfreediskspace: 3</code>

`nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime` (Audit Log Rotation Time)

Specifies the time between audit log file rotations. The audit log is rotated when this time interval is up, regardless of the current size of the audit log, but only if an update operation, such as an add, delete, modify or modify RDN, has caused Directory Server to write information to the audit file. If nothing has been written to the audit log, the log is not rotated.

This attribute supplies only the number of units. The units (day, week, month, and so forth) are given by the `nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtimeunit` attribute. If you set the `nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspersdir` attribute to 1, the server ignores this attribute.

For performance reasons, it is not recommended that you specify no log rotation, as the log will grow indefinitely. However, there are two ways to specify no log rotation. Either set the `nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspersdir` attribute value to 1 or the `nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime` attribute to -1. The server checks the `nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspersdir` attribute first and if this attribute value is larger than 1, the server checks the `nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime` attribute. Refer to [“nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspersdir \(Audit Log Maximum Number of Log Files\)” on page 52](#) for more information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means that the time between audit log file rotations is unlimited.
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime: 100</code>

`nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtimeunit` (Audit Log Rotation Time Unit)

Specifies the units for the `nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime` attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	month week day hour minute
Default Value	week
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtimeunit: day</code>

nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogsize (Audit Log Maximum Log Size)

Specifies the maximum audit log size in megabytes. When this value is reached, the audit log is rotated. That is, the server starts writing log information to a new log file. If you set `nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspendir` to 1, the server ignores this attribute.

When setting a maximum log size, consider the total number of log files that can be created due to log file rotation. Also remember that there are 3 different log files (access log, audit log, and error log) maintained by Directory Server, each of which will consume disk space. Compare these considerations to the total amount of disk space that you want to be used by the audit log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647) where a value of -1 means the log file is unlimited in size.
Default Value	100
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogsize: 50</code>

nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspendir (Audit Log Maximum Number of Log Files)

Specifies the total number of audit logs that can be contained in the directory where the audit log is stored. If you are using log file rotation, then each time the audit log is rotated, a new log file is created. When the number of files contained in the audit log directory exceeds the value stored on this attribute, the oldest version of the log file is deleted. The default is 1 log. If you accept this default, the server will not rotate the log and it will grow indefinitely.

If the value for this attribute is higher than 1, you need to check the `nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime` attribute to establish whether or not log rotation is specified. If the `nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime` attribute has a value of -1, then there is no log rotation. Refer to [“nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime \(Audit Log Rotation Time\)” on page 50](#) for more information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default value	1

Syntax Integer

Example `nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogsperdir: 10`

nsslapd-certmap-basedn (Certificate Map Search Base)

This attribute can be used when client authentication is performed using SSL certificates in order to avoid limitation of the security subsystem certificate mapping, configured in `certmap.conf`. Depending on the `certmap.conf` configuration, the certificate mapping may be done using a directory subtree search based at the root DN. Note that if the search is based at the root DN, then the `nsslapd-certmap-basedn` attribute may force the search to be based at some entry other than the root. For further information, refer to “Implementing Security” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	The DN of an entry in the directory
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DN
Example	<code>nsslapd-certmap-basedn: ou=people,dc=example,dc=com</code>

nsslapd-config

This read-only attribute is the config DN.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid config DN.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-config:cn=config</code>

nsslapd-ds4-compatible-schema

Makes the schema in `cn=schema` compatible with 4.x versions of Directory Server.

NOTE When this attribute is set to `on`, Directory Server can read schema from 4.x configuration files, which use syntax for attribute types and object classes that differs from the standard syntax defined by RFC 2252 and used in Directory Server 5. As a result, when this attribute is set to `on`, schema cannot be modified through the console, but must instead be modified manually.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-ds4-compatible-schema: off</code>

nsslapd-enquote-sup-oc (Enable Superior Object Class Enquoting)

Controls whether the quoting in the `objectclasses` attributes contained in the `cn=schema` entry conforms to the quoting specified by internet draft RFC 2252. By default, Directory Server does not place single quotes around the superior object class identified on the `objectclasses` attributes contained in `cn=schema`. RFC 2252 indicates that this value should not be quoted.

That is, Directory Server publishes `objectclasses` attributes in the `cn=schema` entry as follows:

```
objectclasses: ( 2.5.6.6 NAME 'person' DESC 'Standard ObjectClass' SUP
'top' MUST ( objectclass $ sn $ cn ) MAY ( aci $ description $ seealso $
telephonenumber $ userpassword ) )
```

However, RFC 2252 indicates that this attribute should be published as follows:

```
objectclasses: ( 2.5.6.6 NAME 'person' DESC 'Standard ObjectClass' SUP top
MUST ( objectclass $ sn $ cn ) MAY ( aci $ description $ seealso $
telephonenumber $ userpassword ) )
```

Notice the absence of single quotes around the word `top`.

Turning this attribute on means that the Directory Server Resource Kit LDAP Clients will no longer function, as they require the schema as defined in RFC 2252.

Turning this attribute off causes Directory Server to conform to RFC 2252, but doing so may interfere with some earlier LDAP clients. Specifically, any client written using the Sun Java System Directory SDK for Java 4.x will no longer be able to correctly read and modify schema. This includes the 4.x version of the Sun Java System Server Console. Note that turning this attribute on or off does not affect the 5.x Sun Java System Server Console.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	off
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-enquote-sup-oc: off

nsslapd-errorlog (Error Log)

Specifies the path name and filename of the log used to record error messages generated by Directory Server. These messages can describe error conditions, but more often they contain informative conditions such as:

- Server startup and shutdown times
- Port number the server uses

This log contains varying amounts of information depending on the current setting of the Log Level attribute. Refer to “[nsslapd-errorlog-level \(Error Log Level\)](#)” on [page 56](#) for more information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid filename
Default Value	<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i> /logs/error
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-errorlog: <i>/ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i> /logs/error

For error logging to be enabled, this attribute must have a valid path and file name and the `nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled` configuration attribute must be switched to `on`. [Table 2-3](#) lists the four possible combinations of values for these two configuration attributes and their outcome in terms of disabling or enabling of error logging.

Table 2-3 Possible Value Combinations of Error Log Attributes

Attribute Pair	Value Pair	Logging Status
<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled</code> <code>nsslapd-errorlog</code>	<code>on</code> empty string	Disabled
<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled</code> <code>nsslapd-errorlog</code>	<code>on</code> <i>filename</i>	Enabled
<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled</code> <code>nsslapd-errorlog</code>	<code>off</code> empty string	Disabled
<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled</code> <code>nsslapd-errorlog</code>	<code>off</code> <i>filename</i>	Disabled

`nsslapd-errorlog-level` (Error Log Level)

Specifies the level of logging to be used by Directory Server.

NOTE This attribute has been deprecated as of Directory Server 5.2. It is still supported for backward compatibility but has been replaced by the [nsslapd-infolog-area \(Information Log Area\)](#) and [nsslapd-infolog-level \(Information Log Level\)](#) attributes.

`nsslapd-errorlog-list` (Error Log List)

This read-only attribute provides a list of error log files.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-list:errorlog2,errorlog3</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtime (Error Log Expiration Time)

Specifies the maximum age that a log file is allowed to reach before it is deleted. This attribute supplies only the number of units. The units (day, week, month, and so forth) are given by the `nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtimeunit` attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtime: 1</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtimeunit (Error Log Expiration Time Unit)

Specifies the units for the `nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtime` attribute. If the unit is unknown by the server, the log will never expire.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>month week day</code>
Default Value	<code>month</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtimeunit: week</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled (Enable Error Logging)

Turns error logging on and off.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled: on</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-logmaxdiskspace (Error Log Maximum Disk Space)

Specifies the maximum amount of disk space in megabytes that the error logs are allowed to consume. If this value is exceeded, the oldest error log is deleted.

When setting a maximum disk space, consider the total number of log files that can be created due to log file rotation. Also, remember that there are 3 different log files (access log, audit log, and error log) maintained by Directory Server, each of which will consume disk space. Compare these considerations to the total amount of disk space that you want to be used by the error log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means that the disk space allowed to the error log is unlimited in size.
Default Value	100
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-errorlog-logmaxdiskspace: 500

nsslapd-errorlog-logminfreediskspace (Error Log Minimum Free Disk Space)

Specifies the minimum allowed free disk space in megabytes. When the amount of free disk space falls below the value specified on this attribute, the oldest error log is deleted until enough disk space is freed to satisfy this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	5
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-errorlog-logminfreediskspace: 5

nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime (Error Log Rotation Time)

Specifies the time between error log file rotations. The error log will be rotated when this time interval is up, regardless of the current size of the error log. This attribute supplies only the number of units. The units (day, week, month, and so forth) are given by the `nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtimeunit` attribute.

For performance reasons, it is not recommended that you specify no log rotation as the log will grow indefinitely. However, there are two ways to specify no log rotation. Either set the `nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogspersdir` attribute value to 1 or the `nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime` attribute to -1. The server checks the `nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogspersdir` attribute first and if this attribute value is larger than 1, the server then checks the `nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime` attribute. Refer to “[nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogspersdir \(Maximum Number of Error Log Files\)](#)” on page 60 for more information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means that the time between error log file rotation is unlimited).
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime: 100</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtimeunit (Error Log Rotation Time Unit)

Specifies the units for `nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime` (Error Log Rotation Time). If the unit is unknown by the server, the log will never expire.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	month week day hour minute
Default Value	week
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtimeunit: day</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsize (Maximum Error Log Size)

Specifies the maximum error log size in megabytes. When this value is reached, the error log is rotated. That is, the server starts writing log information to a new log file. If you set `nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsperdir` to 1, the server ignores this attribute.

When setting a maximum log size, consider the total number of log files that can be created due to log file rotation. Also, remember that there are 3 different log files (access log, audit log, and error log) maintained by Directory Server, each of which will consume disk space. Compare these considerations to the total amount of disk space that you want to be used by the error log.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647), where a value of -1 means the log file is unlimited in size.
Default Value	100
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsize: 100</code>

nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsperdir (Maximum Number of Error Log Files)

Specifies the total number of error logs that can be contained in the directory where the error log is stored. If you are using log file rotation, then each time the error log is rotated, a new log file is created. When the number of files contained in the error log directory exceeds the value stored on this attribute, the oldest version of the log file is deleted. If this attribute is set to 1, the server will not rotate the log and it will grow indefinitely.

If the value for this attribute is higher than 1, then you need to check the `nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime` attribute to establish whether or not log rotation is specified. If the `nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime` attribute has a value of -1 then there is no log rotation. Refer to [“nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime \(Error Log Rotation Time\)” on page 59](#) for more information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	2

Syntax Integer

Example `nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsperdir: 10`

nsslapd-groupevalnestlevel

Specifies the number of levels of nesting that the access control system will perform for group evaluation.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to the maximum 64-bit integer value
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-groupevalnestlevel:5</code>

nsslapd-idletimeout (Idle Timeout)

Specifies the amount of time in seconds after which an idle LDAP client connection is closed by the server. A value of 0 indicates that the server will never close idle connections.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-IdleTimeout: 0</code>

nsslapd-infolog-area (Information Log Area)

Specifies the component for which logging information should be provided. Each component is identified as an area, whose value is a decimal translation of the hex values in `slapi-plugin.h`.

The log area is additive; for example, to enable logging on Search filter processing (32) and Config file processing (64), you would set this attribute to 96 (32+64).

If you are writing plug-ins for Directory Server, refer to the *Directory Server Plug-in Developer's Guide* for more information on using this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<p>1 = Trace function calls. Logs a message when the server enters and exits a function.</p> <p>2 = Debug packet handling</p> <p>4 = Heavy trace output debugging</p> <p>8 = Connection management</p> <p>16 = Print out packets sent/received</p> <p>32 = Search filter processing</p> <p>64 = Config file processing</p> <p>128 = Access control list processing</p> <p>2048 = Log entry parsing debugging</p> <p>4096 = Housekeeping thread debugging</p> <p>8192 = Replication debugging</p> <p>16384 = Default logging area, used for critical errors and other messages that are always written to the error log, for example server startup messages. Messages at this level are always included in the error log regardless of the <code>nsslapd-infolog-level</code> setting.</p> <p>32768 = Database cache debugging.</p> <p>65536 = Server plug-in debugging. An entry is written to the log file when a server plug-in calls <code>slapi_log_info_ex()</code>.</p>
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-infolog-area: 0</code>

nsslapd-infolog-level (Information Log Level)

Specifies the level of logging information that should be returned for the server component defined by the `nsslapd-infolog-area` attribute. A value of 0 means that only default logging information is returned for the selected area. Setting this attribute to 1 enables additional logging information to be returned for the selected area.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>

Valid Range	0 1
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-infolog-level: 0

nsslapd-instancedir (Instance Directory)

Specifies the full path to the directory where this server instance is installed. The hostname is the default *serverID* given at installation time. Do *not* change this value after installation.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid file path.
Default Value	<i>ServerRoot</i> /slapd- <i>serverID</i>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-instancedir: /usr/ds5/slapd-myServer

nsslapd-ioblocktimeout (IO Block Time Out)

Specifies the amount of time in milliseconds after which the connection to a stalled LDAP client is closed. An LDAP client is considered to be stalled when it has not made any I/O progress for read or write operations.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	0 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)
Default Value	1800000
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-ioblocktimeout: 1800000

nsslapd-lastmod (Track Modification Time)

Specifies whether Directory Server maintains the modification attributes for Directory Server entries. These attributes include:

- `modifiersname`—The distinguished name of the person who last modified the entry.
- `modifytimestamp`—The timestamp, in GMT format, for when the entry was last modified.
- `creatorsname`—The distinguished name of the person who initially created the entry.
- `createtimestamp`—The timestamp for when the entry was created in GMT format.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-lastmod: off</code>

`nsslapd-listenhost` (Listen to IP Address)

Allows multiple Directory Server instances to run on a multihomed machine, and makes it possible to limit listening to one or more interfaces of a multihomed machine. Provide the hostname or hostnames corresponding to the IP interface(s) you want to specify as values for this attribute. Directory Server responds only to requests sent to the interface(s) corresponding to the hostname(s) specified. This prevents other programs from using the same port as Directory Server on the specified interfaces.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any hostname or hostnames
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-listenhost: <i>host_name</i></code>

`nsslapd-localhost` (Local Host)

This read-only attribute specifies the host machine on which Directory Server runs.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any fully qualified hostname.
Default Value	Hostname of installed machine.
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-localhost:myServer.example.com

nsslapd-localuser (Local User)

Specifies the user under which Directory Server runs. The group under which the user runs is derived from this attribute, by examining the groups that the user is a member of. Should the user change, all the files in the installation directory must be owned by this user.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid user on the local system.
Default Value	To run as the same user who started Directory Server.
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-localuser: nobody

nsslapd-maxbersize (Maximum Message Size)

Defines the maximum size in bytes allowed for an incoming message. This limits the size of LDAP requests that can be handled by Directory Server. Limiting the size of requests prevents some kinds of denial of service attacks.

The limit applies to the total size of the LDAP request. For example, if the request is to add an entry, and the entry in the request is larger than two megabytes, then the add request is denied. Care should be taken when changing this attribute and we recommend contacting Sun Professional Services before doing so.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	0 - 2GB (2,147,483,647 bytes) where a value of 0 indicates that the default value should be used.

Default Value	2097152
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-maxbersize: 2097152</code>

nsslapd-maxconnections (Maximum Number of Connections)

This attribute limits the number of simultaneous connections the server can manage. The value of this attribute is not set by default. If it is not set manually, its implicit value is the maximum number of file descriptors a process can open on the system.

You can use this attribute to limit the amount of memory used by Directory Server. Directory Server allocates $n \times 512$ bytes of data, where n is equal to the value of `nsslapd-maxconnections`, if set, or to the maximum number of file descriptors a process can open on the system.

For example, on Solaris 9 systems, the maximum number of file descriptors is 64000. If `nsslapd-maxconnections` is not set, Directory Server allocates 35 MB of data, which may cause problems for some deployments. Setting `nsslapd-maxconnections` to a suitable value can help to alleviate this problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>nsslapd-reservedescriptors +1</code> to <code>maxdescriptors</code> . If the <code>maxdescriptors</code> attribute is not set, the maximum value of <code>nsslapd-maxconnections</code> is the maximum number of file descriptors a process can open on the system.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-maxconnections: 4096</code>

nsslapd-maxdescriptors (Maximum File Descriptors)

This attribute sets the maximum, platform-dependent number of file descriptors that Directory Server will try to use. A file descriptor is used whenever a client connects to the server. It is also used for some server activities such as index maintenance. The number of available file descriptors for TCP/IP connections is the total for the `nsslapd-maxdescriptors` attribute minus the number of file

descriptors used by the server for non-client connections, such as index management and managing replication, as specified in the `nsslapd-reservedescriptors` attribute. For details, refer to [“nsslapd-reservedescriptors \(Reserved File Descriptors\)” on page 72](#).

The number that you specify here should not be greater than the total number of file descriptors that your operating system allows the `ns-slapd` process to use. This number will differ depending on your operating system. Some operating systems allow you to configure the number of file descriptors available to a process. Refer to your operating system documentation for details on file descriptor limits and configuration. It is worth noting that the included `idsktune` program can be used to suggest changes to the system kernel or TCP/IP tuning attributes, including increasing the number of file descriptors if necessary. You should consider increasing the value on this attribute if Directory Server is refusing connections because it is out of file descriptors. When this occurs, the following message is written to the Directory Server errors log file:

```
Not listening for new connections -- too many fds open
```

NOTE UNIX shells usually have configurable limits on the number of file descriptors. Refer to your operating system documentation for further information regarding `limit` and `ulimit` as these limits can often cause problems.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 65535
Default Value	Maximum number of file descriptors allowed for a process
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-maxdescriptors: 8192</code>

nsslapd-maxpsearch (Maximum Persistent Searches)

Defines the maximum number of persistent searches that can be performed on Directory Server. The persistent search mechanism provides an active channel through which entries that change (and information about the changes that occur) can be communicated. Because each persistent search operation uses one thread, limiting the number of simultaneous persistent searches prevents certain kinds of denial of service attacks.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to maximum thread number
Default Value	30
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-maxpsearch: 30</code>

nsslapd-maxthreadspersconn (Maximum Threads Per Connection)

Defines the maximum number of threads that a connection should use. For normal operations where a client binds and performs only one or two operations before unbinding, you should use the default value. For situations where a client binds and simultaneously issues many requests, you should increase this value to allow each connection enough resources to perform all the operations.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to maximum threadnumber
Default Value	5
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-maxthreadspersconn: 5</code>

nsslapd-nagle

When the value of this attribute is `off`, the `TCP_NODELAY` option is set so that LDAP responses (such as entries or result messages) are sent back to a client immediately. When the attribute is turned on, default TCP behavior applies. That is, the sending of data is delayed, in the hope that this will enable additional data to be grouped into one packet of the underlying network MTU size (typically 1500 bytes for Ethernet).

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid range	<code>on off</code>
Default value	<code>off</code>

Syntax DirectoryString
Example nsslapd-nagle: off

nsslapd-plugin

This multi-valued, read-only attribute lists the syntaxes and matching rules loaded by the server.

nsslapd-port (Port Number)

TCP/IP port number used for LDAP communications. If you want to run SSL/TLS over this port, you can do so through the Start TLS extended operation. This selected port must be unique on the host system; make sure no other application is attempting to use the same port number. Specifying a port number of less than 1024 requires Directory Server to run as super user.

NOTE Be aware when changing this port number of other applications whose configurations you may have to modify to reflect the change.

When changing the port number through the command line, you must also update `nsServerPort` on `cn=slapd-serverID`, `cn=Sun Java(TM) System Directory Server`, `cn=Server Group`, `cn=hostname`, `ou=domainname`, `o=NetscapeRoot` in the configuration directory.

In addition, when you change the port number of a configuration directory server you must close the console, stop all Administration Servers using the configuration directory, and modify the LDAP URL for the configuration directory in each Administration Server's `ServerRoot/shared/config/dbswitch.conf` before restarting the Administration Server.

You must restart the server for the port number change to be taken into account.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	1 to 65535
Default Value	389
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-port: 389

nsslapd-privatenamespaces

Contains the list of the private naming contexts `cn=config`, `cn=schema`, and `cn=monitor`.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>cn=config</code> , <code>cn=schema</code> , and <code>cn=monitor</code>
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-privatenamespaces: cn=config</code>

nsslapd-readonly (Read Only)

Specifies whether the whole server is in read-only mode, meaning that neither data in the database(s) nor configuration information can be modified. Any attempt to modify a database in read-only mode returns an error indicating that the server is unwilling to perform the operation.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on</code> <code>off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-readonly: off</code>

nsslapd-referral (Referral)

This multi-valued attribute specifies the LDAP URL(s) to be returned by the suffix, when the server receives a request for an entry not belonging to the local tree, that is, an entry whose suffix does not match the value specified on any of the suffix attributes. For example, suppose the database contains only the entries:

```
ou=People, dc=example,dc=com
```

but the request is for:

```
ou=Groups, dc=example,dc=com
```

In this case, the referral is returned so the client may contact the corresponding directory for the requested entry. Although only one referral is allowed per Directory Server instance, this referral can have multiple values.

NOTE If you want to use SSL and TLS communications, the Referral attribute should be in the following form:

`ldaps://serverHost`

Start TLS does not support referrals.

For more information on managing referrals, refer to “Setting Referrals” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Valid LDAP URL in the following format: <code>ldap://serverHost</code>
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-referral: ldap://alternate.example.com</code>

nsslapd-referralmode (Referral Mode)

When set, this attribute will send back the referral for *any* request on *any* suffix.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Valid LDAP URL in the following format: <code>ldap://serverHost</code>
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-referralmode: ldap://backup.example.com</code>

nsslapd-reservedescriptors (Reserved File Descriptors)

This read-only attribute specifies the number of file descriptors that Directory Server reserves for managing non-client connections, such as index management and managing replication. The number of file descriptors that the server reserves for this purpose subtracts from the total number of file descriptors available for servicing LDAP client connections. For details, refer to “[nsslapd-maxdescriptors \(Maximum File Descriptors\)](#)” on page 66.

Most installations of Directory Server should never need to change this attribute. However, consider increasing the value on this attribute if all of the following are true:

- The server is replicating to a large number of consumer servers (more than 10) and/or the server is maintaining a large number of index files (more than 30).
- The server is servicing a large number of LDAP connections.
- You get error messages reporting that the server is unable to open file descriptors (the actual error message will differ depending on the operation that the server is attempting to perform), but these error messages are NOT related to managing client LDAP connections.

Increasing the value on this attribute may result in more LDAP clients being unable to access your directory. Therefore, when you increase the value on this attribute, increase the value on the `nsslapd-maxdescriptors` attribute also. Note that you may not be able to increase the `nsslapd-maxdescriptors` value if your server is already using the maximum number of file descriptors that your operating system allows a process to use. Refer to your operating system documentation for details. If this is the case, then reduce the load on your server by causing LDAP clients to search alternative directory replicas.

To assist you in computing the number of file descriptors you set for this attribute, we suggest you use the following formula:

$$\text{nsslapd-reservedescriptor} = 20 + (\text{NumBackends} * 4) + \text{NumGlobalIndexes} + \text{ReplicationDescriptors} + \text{ChainingBackendDescriptors} + \text{PTADescriptors} + \text{SSLDescriptors}$$

where the terms are given in the following table:

Table 2-4 Terms for Computing the Value of `nsslapd-reservedescriptor`

Term	Definition
<i>NumIdbmBackends</i>	Number of Idbm databases.
<i>NumGlobalIndexes</i>	Total number of configured indexes for all databases including system indexes. By default, there are 8 system indexes and 17 additional indexes per database.

Table 2-4 Terms for Computing the Value of `nsslapd-reservedescriptor`

Term	Definition
<i>ReplicationDescriptors</i>	$NumSupplierReplicas + 8$ Where <i>NumSupplierReplicas</i> is number of replicas in the server that can act as a supplier (hub or master).
<i>ChainingBackendDescriptors</i>	$NumChainingBackends * nsOperationConnectionsLimit$ Where <i>nsOperationConnectionsLimit</i> is defined in the chained suffix configuration and 10 by default.
<i>PTADescriptors</i>	3 if PTA is configured, 0 if PTA is not configured.
<i>SSLDescriptors</i>	5 (4 files + 1 listen socket) if SSL is configured, 0 if SSL is not configured.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 65535
Default Value	64
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-reservedescriptors: 64</code>

`nsslapd-return-exact-case` (Return Exact Case)

Returns the exact case of attribute names, as defined in the schema.

Attribute names are case-insensitive by default. However, when an attribute is returned by Directory Server (as the result of a search operation) some client applications require attribute names to match the case of the attribute as it is listed in the schema. Other client applications require attribute names to be returned in lower case (the default behavior in Directory Server 4.x).

`nsslapd-return-exact-case` is enabled by default. You should disable this attribute if you have legacy clients that expect attribute names to be returned in lower case (for backward compatibility with Directory Server 4.x). You must stop and restart the server for changes to this attribute to be taken into account.

Note that if the attribute name is specified in the search, it is returned in the case in which it is specified, regardless of the value of `nsslapd-return-exact-case`.

For example, the following search command

```
ldapsearch -b "cn=config" -s base objectclass=* "PassWordMinAge"
```

returns the attribute as "PassWordMinAge=0", whether `nsslapd-return-exact-case` is set to on or off.

If `nsslapd-return-exact-case` is set to on, the following search command

```
ldapsearch -b "cn=config" -s base objectclass=*
```

returns the attribute as "passwordMinAge=0", which is how this attribute is defined in the schema.

If `nsslapd-return-exact-case` is set to off, the same search command

```
ldapsearch -b "cn=config" -s base objectclass=*
```

returns the attribute as "passwordminage=0" (in lower case).

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-return-exact-case: on

nsslapd-rootdn (Manager DN)

Specifies the distinguished name of an entry that is not subject to access control restrictions, administrative limit restrictions for operations on the directory or resource limits in general. The attributes `nsslapd-sizelimit`, `nsslapd-timelimit`, and `nsslapd-schemacheck` do not apply to this DN either. `nsslapd-idletimeout` does however apply to connections opened by this DN.

For information on changing the Root DN, refer to "Creating Directory Entries" in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid distinguished name
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DN

Example `nsslapd-rootdn: cn=Directory Manager`

nsslapd-rootpw (Root Password)

Allows you to specify the password associated with the "Manager DN". When you provide the root password, it will be encrypted according to the encryption method you selected for “[nsslapd-rootpwstorageScheme \(Root Password Storage Scheme\)](#)” on page 75. When viewed from the server console, this attribute shows the value:***** When viewed from the `dse.ldif` file, this attribute shows the encryption method followed by the encrypted string of the password. Please note that the example below is what you *view*, *not* what you type.

CAUTION If you configure a root DN at server installation time, you must also provide a root password. However, it is possible for the root password to be deleted from `dse.ldif` by direct editing of the file. In this situation, the root DN can only obtain the same access to your directory as you allow for anonymous access. Always make sure that a root password is defined in `dse.ldif` when a root DN is configured for your database.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid password encrypted by any one of the encryption methods that are described in “ passwordStorageScheme (Password Storage Scheme) ” on page 116.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString: { <i>encryption_method</i> } <i>encrypted_password</i>
Example	<code>nsslapd-rootpw: {SSHA}9Eko69APCJfF</code>

nsslapd-rootpwstorageScheme (Root Password Storage Scheme)

Available only from the server console. This attribute indicates the encryption method used for the root password.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>

Valid Range	Any encryption method as described in “passwordStorageScheme (Password Storage Scheme)” on page 116.
Default Value	SSHA
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-rootpwstoragescheme: SSHA</code>

nsslapd-schema-repl-useronly

This attribute allows you to have greater control over the schema that is replicated. The attribute is `off` by default, implying that the entire schema is replicated. If the attribute is set to `on`, only schema with an X-ORIGIN of `user-defined` is replicated. This setting greatly improves the performance of schema replication.

If you are replicating from a 5.2 Directory Server to a 5.1 server, you *must* set this attribute to `on`. Otherwise the 5.2 schema will be pushed to the 5.1 server and the 5.1 server will be unable to restart, due to duplicate objects.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-schema-repl-useronly: off</code>

nsslapd-schemacheck (Schema Checking)

Specifies whether the database schema will be enforced during entry insertion or modification. When this attribute has a value of `on`, Directory Server will not check the schema of existing entries until they are modified. The database schema defines the type of information allowed in the database. You can extend the default schema using the `objectclasses` and attribute types. For information on how to extend your schema using Directory Server console, refer to “Extending the Directory Schema” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

NOTE Schema checking works by default when database modifications are made using an LDAP client, such as `ldapmodify`, the Directory Server console, or when importing a database from LDIF using `directoryserver ldif2db`.

If you turn schema checking off, you will have to verify manually that your entries conform to the schema. If schema checking is turned on, the server sends an error message to inform you of the entries that do not match the schema. Make sure that the attributes and object classes you create in your LDIF statements are both spelled correctly and identified in `dse.ldif`. You will need to create a file in LDIF format in the schema directory or add the elements to `99user.ldif`.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-schemacheck: on</code>

nsslapd-securelistenhost

Allows multiple Directory Server instances to run on a multihomed machine, using secure SSL/TLS connections, and makes it possible to limit listening to one or more interfaces of a multihomed machine. Provide the hostname or hostnames corresponding to the IP interface(s) you want to specify as the values for this attribute. Directory Server responds only to requests sent to the interface(s) corresponding to the hostname(s) specified. This prevents other programs from using the same port as Directory Server on the interfaces specified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any secure hostname or hostnames
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-securelistenhost:secure_host_name</code>

nsslapd-securePort (Encrypted Port Number)

TCP/IP port number used for SSL/TLS communications. This selected port must be unique on the host system; make sure no other application is attempting to use the same port number. Specifying a port number of less than 1024 requires that Directory Server runs as super user.

NOTE Be aware when changing this port number of other applications whose configurations you may have to modify to reflect the change.

When changing the port number through the command line, you must also update `nsSecureServerPort` on `cn=slapd-serverID`, `cn=Sun Java(TM) System Directory Server`, `cn=Server Group`, `cn=hostname`, `ou=domainname`, `o=NetscapeRoot` in the configuration directory.

In addition, when you change the port number of a configuration directory server you must close the console, stop all Administration Servers using the configuration directory, and modify the LDAP URL for the configuration directory in each Administration Server's `ServerRoot/shared/config/dbswitch.conf` before restarting the Administration Server.

The default value 636 is only used if the server has been configured with a private key and a certificate; otherwise it does not listen on this port.

You must restart the server for the port number change to be taken into account.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 65535

Default Value	636
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-securePort: 636</code>

nsslapd-security (Security)

Enables the use of security features (SSL/TLS and attribute encryption) in Directory Server. If you require secure connections, or the use of the attribute encryption feature, this attribute should be set to `on`.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-security: off</code>

nsslapd-sizelimit (Size Limit)

Specifies the maximum number of entries to return from a search operation. If this limit is reached, `ns-slapd` returns any entries it has located that match the search request, as well as an exceeded size limit error.

When no limit is set, `ns-slapd` will return every matching entry to the client regardless of the number found. To set a no limit value whereby Directory Server will wait indefinitely for the search to complete, specify a value of `-1` for this attribute in the `dse.ldif` file.

This limit applies to everyone regardless of their organization.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>-1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647)</code>
Default Value	<code>2000</code>
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-sizelimit: 2000</code>

nsslapd-threadnumber (Thread Number)

Defines the number of operation threads that Directory Server will create during startup. The `nsslapd-threadnumber` value should be increased if you have many directory clients performing time-consuming operations such as add or modify. This ensures that there are other threads available for servicing short-lived operations such as simple searches.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the number of threads supported by your system
Default Value	30
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-threadnumber: 60</code>

nsslapd-timelimit (Time Limit)

Specifies the maximum number of seconds allocated for a search request. If this limit is reached, Directory Server returns any entries it has located that match the search request, as well as an exceeded time limit error.

When no limit is set, `ns-slapd` will return every matching entry to the client regardless of the time it takes. To set a no limit value whereby Directory Server will wait indefinitely for the search to complete, specify a value of -1 for this attribute in the `dse.ldif` file. A value of zero (0) causes no time to be allowed for searches. The smallest time limit is 1 second.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid range	-1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647) in seconds
Default value	3600
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-timelimit: 3600</code>

nsslapd-versionstring (Version String)

Specifies the server version number.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config</code>
Valid range	Any valid server version number.
Default value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-versionstring:Sun Java(TM) System Directory Server/5.2_Patch_3</code>

cn=changelog5

Multi-master replication changelog configuration entries are stored under the `cn=changelog5` entry. The replication changelog behaves much like a database. The `cn=changelog5, cn=config` entry is an instance of the `extensibleObject` object class. For attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (and the `top` object class) must be present in the entry.

For information about the *retro change log*, see [“Retro Change Log Plug-In Attributes” on page 209](#).

nsslapd-cachesize (Cache Size)

Specifies the replication changelog cache size, in terms of the number of entries it can hold. Note that it is simpler to limit the cache by memory size only (using the `nsslapd-cachememsize` attribute). If you attempt to set a value that is not an integer or is too big for a 64-bit unsigned integer (32-bit unsigned integer for 32-bit installations), you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=changelog5, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 2,147,483,647 (or -1 which means unlimited) entries
Default Value	-1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-cachesize: -1</code>

nsslapd-cachememsize (Cache Memory Size)

Specifies the changelog cache size, in terms of the available memory space. Limiting cachesize in terms of memory occupied is the simplest method. If automatic cache resizing is activated, this attribute is overridden. If you attempt to set a value that is not an integer or is too big for a 64-bit unsigned integer (32-bit unsigned integer for 32-bit installations), you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=changelog5,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	200KB to $2^{64}-1$ Bytes (200KB to $2^{32}-1$ Bytes for 32-bit installations)
Default Value	10 485 760 (10Mb)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-cachememsize:10</code>

nsslapd-changelogdir (Changelog Directory)

This required attribute specifies the name of the directory in which the change log database will be created. Whenever a change log configuration entry is created it must contain a valid directory or the operation will be rejected. The GUI proposes by default that this database be stored under:

`ServerRoot/slapd-serverID/changelogdb`

NOTE For performance reasons, it is recommended that you store this database on a different physical disk.

If you change this value after enabling replication, the old changelog is deleted and a new changelog is created. Therefore, you should not change the value of this attribute after replication has been enabled and consumers initialized.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=changelog5,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid path to the directory storing the change log
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString

Example `nsslapd-changelogdir:`
 `/usr/myhome/slapd-local/changelogdb`

nsslapd-changelogmaxage (Max Changelog Age)

Specifies the maximum age of any entry in the change log. The change log contains a record for each directory modification and is used when synchronizing consumer servers. Each record contains a timestamp. Any record with a timestamp that is older than the value specified in this attribute will be removed. If this attribute is absent, there is no age limit on change log records. For information on the change log, refer to [“nsslapd-changelogdir \(Changelog Directory\)” on page 82](#).

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=changelog5, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 (meaning that entries are not removed according to their age) to maximum integer (2147483647)
Default Value	0
Syntax	DirectoryString <i>IntegerTimeunit</i> where <i>Timeunit</i> is “s” for seconds, “m” for minutes, “h” for hours, “d” for days, or “w” for weeks.
Example	<code>nsslapd-changelogmaxage: 30d</code>

nsslapd-changelogmaxentries (Max Changelog Records)

Specifies the maximum number of records the change log may contain. If this attribute is absent, there is no maximum number of records the change log can contain. For information on the change log, refer to [“nsslapd-changelogdir \(Changelog Directory\)” on page 82](#).

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=changelog5, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 (meaning that the only maximum limit is the disk size) to maximum integer (2147483647)
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-changelogmaxentries: 5000</code>

cn=encryption

Encryption related attributes are stored under the `cn=encryption,cn=config` entry. This entry is an instance of the `nsEncryptionConfig` object class. For encryption related attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. Encryption configuration attributes are presented in this section.

nsSSLSessionTimeout

Specifies the lifetime duration of an SSL session for both SSLv2 and SSLv3. The minimum timeout value is 5 seconds and if you enter a value below this, it is automatically replaced by 5 seconds. Values outside the valid ranges are replaced by the default value of 100 seconds (SSLv2).

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=encryption,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	(SSLv2) 5 seconds to 100 seconds (SSLv3) 5 seconds to 24 hours
Default Value	0 (which translates to 100 seconds if you are running SSLv2 and 24 hours if you are running SSLv3).
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsSSLSessionTimeout: 5</code>

nsSSLClientAuth

In an SSL connection, this attribute specifies whether a client certificate is `allowed`, `required`, or should not be sent (`off`) to the SSL server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=encryption,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>off allowed required</code>
Default Value	<code>allowed</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsSSLClientAuth: allowed</code>

nsSSLServerAuth

Specifies the action that the SSL client should take on the server certificate sent by the SSL server in an SSL connection.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=encryption,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<p><code>weak</code> - make no attempt to verify whether the server certificate is from a trusted certificate authority</p> <p><code>cert</code> - verify whether the server certificate is from a trusted certificate authority</p> <p><code>cncheck</code> - verify whether the server certificate is from a trusted certificate authority <i>and</i> verify the DN contained in the server certificate (to avoid man-in-the middle attacks on the server)</p>
Default Value	<code>cert</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsSSLServerAuth: cert</code>

nsSSL2 (SSL 2)

Supports SSL version 2.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=encryption,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on</code> <code>off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsSSL2: on</code>

nsSSL3 (SSL 3)

Supports SSL version 3.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=encryption,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on</code> <code>off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>

Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsSSL3: on

nsSSL3ciphers

This multi-valued attribute specifies the set of encryption ciphers Directory Server will use during SSL communications. For more information on the ciphers supported by Directory Server, refer to “Managing SSL” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=encryption,cn=config
Valid Range	For domestic versions, any combination of the following: <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>For SSLv3</p> <pre>rsa_null_md5 rsa_rc4_128_md5 rsa_rc4_40_md5 rsa_rc2_40_md5 rsa_des_sha rsa_fips_des_sha rsa_3des_sha rsa_fips_3des_sha</pre> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>For TLS</p> <pre>tls_rsa_export1024_with_rc4_56_sha tls_rsa_export1024_with_des_cbc_sha</pre> </div>
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString + symbol to enable or – symbol to disable followed by the cipher(s). It is important to note that blank spaces are not allowed in the list of ciphers. To enable all ciphers (except <code>rsa_null_md5</code> which must be specifically called) you can specify <code>+all</code> .
Example	<code>nsslapd-SSL3ciphers:</code> <code>+RSA_NULL_MD5,+RC4_56_SHA,-RC4_56_SHA</code>

If you are using the Directory Server console to set the cipher preferences, the values on the SSL 3.0 tab of the Cipher Preference dialog box correspond to the following:

Table 2-5 SSLv3 Ciphers

Cipher in Console	Corresponding SSLv3 Cipher
None	rsa_null_md5
RC4	rsa_rc4_128_md5
RC4 (Export)	rsa_rc4_40_md5
RC2(Export)	rsa_rc2_40_md5
DES	rsa_des_sha
DES (FIPS)	rsa_fips_des_sha
Triple-DES	rsa_3des_sha
Triple-DES (FIPS)	rsa_fips_3des_sha

If you are using the Directory Server console to set the cipher preferences, the values on the TLS tab of the Cipher Preference dialog box correspond to the following:

Table 2-6 TLS Ciphers

Cipher in Console	Corresponding TLS Cipher
RC4 (Export)	tls_rsa_export1024_with_rc4_56_sha
DES (Export)	tls_rsa_export1024_with_des_cbc_sha

cn=features

The `cn=features,cn=config` entry is an instance of the `nsContainer` object class. It offers access controls for features such as VLV, persistent search, `getEffectiveRights`, and online import, configuration for internationalized (refer to [Table 5-1 on page 299](#) for more information) matching and searching, and configuration attributes for the filtering service (used by the partial replication feature), under the `cn=filtering service,cn=features,cn=config` entry.

The filtering service subtree contains two nodes: `cn=sets` and `cn=elements`.

`cn=elements` contains all defined filtering units. A filtering unit is the minimum filtering concept that the filtering service can understand in a particular subtree.

`cn=sets` contains combinations and unions of the filtering units under `cn=elements` to extend the filtering definition.

For more information on the filtering service, refer to the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

cn=elements,cn=filtering service,cn=features, cn=config

Objects in this subtree are of type `dsFilterSPFractionElement`.

dsFilterSPType

Specifies the type of partial replication.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="elementName",cn=elements,cn=filtering service, cn=features,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>fractional_include fractional_exclude</code>
Default Value	N/A
Example	<code>filterSPType: fractional_include</code>

dsFilterSPFractionAttr

If the `dsFilterSPType` attribute is set to `fractional_include`, this attribute contains the list of attributes to be included for replication.

If the `dsFilterSPType` attribute is set to `fractional_exclude`, this attribute contains the list of attributes to be excluded for replication.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="elementName",cn=elements,cn=filtering service, cn=features,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any attribute name defined in the schema.
Default Value	N/A
Example	<code>dsFilterSPFractionAttr: cn</code>

cn=sets,cn=filtering service,cn=features, cn=config

Objects in this subtree are of type `dsFilterSPConfigSet`.

dsFilterSPConfigDefinition

This single-valued attribute may contain any AND or OR combination of any number of Configuration Elements entries located in the configuration directory. The value of this attribute must conform to the following syntax:

```
dsFilterSPConfigDefinition: SUBSET(1) || SUBSET(2) ||...|| SUBSET(N)
```

Here `SUBSET(x)` is written as (*subtree_configuration* && *sparse_configuration* && *fractional_configuration*). *subtree_configuration* and *sparse_configuration* must be any. *fractional_configuration* is an RDN value part referring to the entry that specifies the attribute types to include or exclude.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=" <i>setName</i> ",cn=sets,cn=filtering service, cn=features,cn=config
Valid Range	Any string.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	dsFilterSPConfigDefinition: (any && any && include_cn_sn)

cn=mapping tree

Configuration attributes for suffixes and replication are stored under `cn=mapping tree,cn=config`. Configuration attributes related to suffixes are found under the suffix subentry

```
cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config.
```

Replication configuration attributes are stored under

```
cn=replica,cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config.
```

Replication agreement attributes are stored under

```
cn=replicationAgreementName,cn=replica,cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree, cn=config.
```

Suffix Configuration Attributes Under `cn="suffixName"`

Suffix configuration attributes are stored under the `cn="suffixName"` entry, for example `cn="dc=example,dc=com"`. This entry is an instance of the `nsMappingTree` object class, which inherits from the `extensibleObject` object class. For suffix configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, these object classes (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. Suffix configuration attributes are presented in this section.

`nsslapd-backend`

Gives the name of the suffix or chained suffix used to process requests. This attribute can be multi-valued if you are using a custom distribution plug-in, with one suffix name per value. In this case, you must also specify the `nsslapd-distribution-plugin` and `nsslapd-distribution-funct` attributes.

This attribute is required when the value of the `nsslapd-state` attribute is set to `backend` or `referral` on update.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid partition name.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-backend: NetscapeRoot</code>

`nsslapd-distribution-plugin`

Specifies the full path and filename of the shared library for the custom distribution plugin. This attribute is required along with `nsslapd-distribution-funct` when you have specified more than one suffix in the `nsslapd-backend` attribute.

Contact Sun Professional Services for information on how to create distribution logic for Directory Server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	The full path and filename of the plug-in library.

Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-distribution-plugin: ServerRoot/plugins/custom/myDistrib.so</code>

NOTE	<p>Once you have distributed entries, you cannot redistribute them. The following restrictions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You cannot change your distribution function once you have deployed entry distribution. • You cannot use the <code>ldapmodify</code> command to change an entry if that would cause them to be distributed into a different database. • You cannot replicate databases that are distributed over multiple databases. <p>Violating these restrictions prevents Directory Server from correctly locating and returning entries.</p>
-------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

nsslapd-distribution-funct

Specifies the name of your distribution function within the library named by `nsslapd-distribution-plugin`. This attribute is required along with `nsslapd-distribution-plugin` when you have specified more than one database in the `nsslapd-backend` attribute.

Contact Sun Professional Services for information on how to create distribution logic for your Directory Server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	The name of the distribution function.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-distribution-funct: alphabeticalDistrib</code>

nsslapd-referral

Lists the servers to which updates are referred. This attribute can be multi-valued, with one server per value. This attribute is required when the value of the `nsslapd-state` attribute is set to `referral`.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid LDAP URL.
Default Value	Defined by the Replication Agreement.
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-referral: ldap://myServer.example.com:389</code>

nsslapd-state

Determines how the suffix handles operations.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Backend = the backend (database) is used to process all operations. Disabled = the database is not available for processing operations. The server returns a "No such search object" error in response to requests made by client applications. Referral = a referral is returned for requests made to this suffix. Referral on update = the database is used for all operations except update requests, which receive a referral.
Default Value	backend
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-state: backend</code>

CAUTION You can manually change the value of the `nsslapd-state` attribute. For example, you can change the value to “referral” or “referral on update” if you want the server to be read-only for the duration of a backup.

However, if replication is enabled, replication manages the value of the `nsslapd-state` attribute, and will overwrite the value you have manually set.

Replication Attributes Under `cn=replica`, `cn="suffixName"`, `cn=mapping tree`, `cn=config`

Replication configuration attributes are stored under

`cn=replica,cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config`.

The `cn=replica` entry is an instance of the `nsDS5Replica` object class. For replication configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. Replication configuration attributes are presented in this section. For further information regarding replication, refer to “Managing Replication” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

`cn`

This attribute is used to name the replica. Once it has been set, it cannot be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=replica,cn="suffixName",cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid suffix name.
Default Value	<code>cn=replica</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>cn: "cn=replica"</code>

ds5BeginReplicaAcceptUpdates

Enables you to specify that the replica should accept client updates instead of referring them.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	stop start
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	ds5BeginReplicaAcceptUpdates: start

ds5ReferralDelayAfterInit

Enables you to specify the delay after which a recently initialized replica will start accepting client updates instead of referring them.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to any 64-bit integer (seconds)
Default Value	0 (infinite)
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	ds5ReferralDelayAfterInit: 100

nsDS5Flags

This attribute enables you to specify replica properties you have previously defined in flags. At present only two flags exist. One enables you to specify whether changes are logged. The second enables you to overwrite automatic referrals.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	0 = no changes are logged and automatic referrals are not overwritten 1 = changes are logged and automatic referrals are not overwritten 4 = no changes are logged and automatic referrals are overwritten 5 = changes are logged and automatic referrals are overwritten

Default Value	0 (no changes are logged and automatic referrals are not overwritten)
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5Flags: 0

nsDS5ReplicaBindDN

This multi-valued attribute specifies the DN to use when binding. The value can either be the DN of the local entry on the consumer server or, in the case of an SSL connection, the certificate identity associated with the same DN.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid DN.
Default Value	cn=replication manager, cn=replication,cn=config
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaBindDN: cn=replication manager, cn=replication,cn=config

nsDS5ReplicaChangeCount (Replica Change Count)

This read-only attribute informs you of the total number of entries in the change log (whether they still remain to be replicated or not). The change log is purged according to settings for attributes described in [“nsslapd-changelogmaxage \(Max Changelog Age\)” on page 83](#) and [“nsslapd-changelogmaxentries \(Max Changelog Records\)” on page 83](#).

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	-1 to maximum 32-bit integer (2147483647)
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaChangeCount: 675

nsDS5ReplicaId (Replica ID)

Specifies the unique ID for masters in a given replication environment. Consumer services always have the same replica id: 65535.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	1 to 65534
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaId: 1

nsDS5ReplicaLegacyConsumer

If this attribute is absent or has a value of `false`, then the replica is not a legacy consumer.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	true false
Default Value	false
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLegacyConsumer: false

nsDS5ReplicaName

This read-only attribute specifies the name of the replica with a unique identifier for internal operations. This unique identifier is allocated by the server when the replica is created. This attribute is for internal use only.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString (a UID identifies the replica)

Example nsDS5ReplicaName:
66a2b699-1dd211b2-807fa9c3-a58714648

nsDS5ReplicaPurgeDelay

Specifies the maximum time period for keeping tombstone entries—entries that have been marked for deletion but not yet removed—and replication state information. When setting this attribute, ensure that the purge delay is longer than the longest replication cycle in your replication policy, to avoid incurring conflict resolution problems and server divergence.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	0 (keep forever) to maximum integer (2147483647)
Default Value	604800 (1 week : 60x60x24x7)
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaPurgeDelay: 604800

nsDS5ReplicaReferral

This multi-valued attribute specifies the user-defined referrals. This should be defined on a consumer only. User referrals are only returned when a client attempts to modify data on a read-only consumer.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid LDAP URL.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaReferral: ldap://ldap.aceindustry.com

nsDS5ReplicaRoot

Specifies the DN at the root of a replicated area. This attribute must have the same value as the suffix of the database being replicated. It cannot be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	Suffix of the database being replicated.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaRoot: "dc=example,dc=com"

nsDS5ReplicaTombstonePurgeInterval

Specifies the time interval in seconds between purge operation cycles. When setting this attribute, bear in mind that the purge operation is time consuming.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to maximum integer (2147483647) in seconds
Default Value	3600 (1 hour)
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaTombstonePurgeInterval: 3600

nsDS5ReplicaType

Defines the type of replication relationship that exists between this replica and the others.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=replica,cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ",cn=mapping tree,cn=config
Valid Range	0 = unknown (do not use) 1 = primary (not yet used) 2 = consumer (read-only) 3 = consumer/supplier (updateable)
Default Value	N/A

Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaType: 2

Replication Attributes Under cn=ReplicationAgreementName,cn=replica, cn=*suffixName*, cn=mapping tree,cn=config

The replication attributes that concern the replication agreement are stored under `cn=ReplicationAgreementName,cn=replica,cn=suffixName,cn=mapping tree,cn=config`.

The `cn=ReplicationAgreementName` entry is an instance of the `nsDS5ReplicationAgreement` object class. For replication agreement configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. Replication agreements are configured only on supplier replicas. The replication agreement configuration attributes are presented in this section.

cn

This attribute defines the replication agreement name. Once this attribute has been set it cannot be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=ReplicationAgreementName,cn=replica,cn=<i>suffixName</i>,cn=mapping tree,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid suffix name.
Default Value	<code>cn=replica</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>cn: "cn=ReplicationAgreement1"</code>

description

Free form text description of the replication agreement. This attribute can be modified.

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	Any string.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	description: Replication Agreement between Server A and Server B.

ds5AgreementEnable

Specifies whether a replication agreement is enabled or disabled.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	ds5agreementEnable: on

ds5ReplicaChangesSentDuringLastUpdate

This read-only attribute specifies the number of entries that were replicated in the last update session.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds5ReplicaChangesSentDuringLastUpdate: 0

ds5ReplicaPendingChanges

This multi-valued, read-only attribute identifies the operations (ADD, DEL, MOD) not yet sent to the specified consumer, the DN of the entry affected, and the change sequence number (CSN).

The attribute must be specifically requested in an `ldapsearch` operation. If the `ds5agreementEnable` attribute is set to `off`, the value of this attribute has no meaning.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>ds5ReplicaPendingChanges: DEL <i>DNOFEntryToDelete</i> CSN</code> <code>ds5ReplicaPendingChanges: ADD <i>DNOFEntryToAdd</i> CSN</code>

ds5ReplicaPendingChangesCount

This read-only attribute provides the number of changes not yet sent to the specified consumer. The attribute must be specifically requested in an `ldapsearch` operation. If the `ds5agreementEnable` attribute is set to `off`, the value of this attribute has no meaning.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>ds5ReplicaPendingChangesCount: 2</code>

ds5ReplicaTransportCompressionLevel

This attribute specifies the level of compression used in transporting updates to a consumer.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	0-3 0 = No compression 1 = Default Zlib compression (Zlib numeric value = -1) 2 = Best speed (Zlib numeric value = 1) 3 = Best compression (Zlib numeric value = 9)
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds5ReplicaTransportCompressionLevel: 0

ds5ReplicaTransportGroupSize

The number of updates (for an incremental update) or entries (for a total update) that the supplier will group together before sending the changes to the consumer.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	0 to 100
Default Value	1
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds5ReplicaTransportGroupSize: 1

ds5ReplicaTransportWindowSize

The number of updates (for an incremental update) or entries (for a total update) that the supplier will send before waiting for a reply from the consumer.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config

Valid Range	1 to 1000
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds5ReplicaTransportWindowSize: 10

dsFilterSPConfigchecksum

The checksum for partial replication configuration.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config (on supplier replica) cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config (on consumer replica)
Valid Range	This attribute is for internal use and must <i>not</i> be modified.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString

nsDS5BeginReplicaRefresh

Allows you to initialize a replica. This attribute is absent by default. However, if you add this attribute with a value of *start*, the server re initializes the replica and removes the attribute value.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	stop start
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5BeginReplicaRefresh: start

nsDS5ReplicaBindDN

Specifies the DN to use when binding. The value of this attribute must be the same as the one in `cn=replica` on the consumer replica. A default DN of `"cn=replication manager"` is created when you set up a replication agreement. This can be modified. This attribute may be empty if certificate-based authentication is used.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid DN.
Default Value	<code>cn=replication manager, cn=replication, cn=config</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsDS5ReplicaBindDN: cn=replication manager, cn=replication, cn=config</code>

nsDS5ReplicaBindMethod

Specifies the method to use for binding. This attribute can be modified. `SIMPLE` binds, for example, require a DN and password.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>SIMPLE</code> or <code>SSLCLIENTAUTH</code>
Default Value	<code>SIMPLE</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsDS5ReplicaBindMethod: SIMPLE</code>

nsDS5ReplicaChangesSentSinceStartup

This read-only attribute provides you with the number of changes sent to this replica since the server started.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>

Valid Range	0 to maximum 32-bit integer (2147483647)
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaChangesSentSinceStartup: 647

nsDS5ReplicaCredentials

Specifies the credentials for the bind DN (specified in the nsDS5ReplicaBindDN attribute) on the remote server containing the consumer replica. The value for this attribute can be modified. When certificate-based authentication is used, this attribute may not have a value. The example below shows the encrypted password you can view as the result of a search, given the appropriate access to the entry.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid password that will be encrypted using the DES reversible password encryption schema.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString {DES} <i>encrypted_password</i>
Example	nsDS5ReplicaCredentials: {DES} 9Eko69APCJfFReplica

nsDS5ReplicaHost

Specifies the hostname for the remote server containing the consumer replica. Once this attribute has been set it cannot be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid host server name.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaHost: MyServer

nsDS5ReplicaLastInitEnd

This optional, read-only attribute states when the initialization of the consumer replica ended.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	GeneralizedTime
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLastInitEnd: YYYYMMDDhhmmssZ (19711223113229)

nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStart

This optional, read-only attribute states when the initialization of the consumer replica started.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	GeneralizedTime
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStart: YYYYMMDDhhmmssZ (20000902160000)

nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStatus

This optional, read-only attribute provides status for the initialization of the consumer.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	0 (Consumer Initialization Succeeded) followed by any other status message.

Default Value	N/A
Syntax	String
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStatus: 0 Consumer Initialization Succeeded

nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateEnd

This read-only attribute states when the most recent replication schedule update ended.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	0 (Consumer Initialization succeeded.)
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	GeneralizedTime
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateEnd: YYYYMMDDhhmmssZ (20000902160000)

nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStart

This read-only attribute states when the most recent replication schedule update started.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	GeneralizedTime
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStart: YYYYMMDDhhmmssZ (20000902160000)

nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStatus

This read-only attribute provides the status for the most recent replication schedule updates.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	0 (no replication sessions started) followed by any other error or status message.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStatus: 0 replica acquired successfully

nsDS5ReplicaPort

Specifies the port number for the remote server containing the replica. Once this attribute has been set, it cannot be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	Port number for the remote server containing the replica.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaPort: 389

nsDS5ReplicaRoot

Specifies the DN at the root of a replicated area. This attribute must have the same value as the suffix of the database being replicated. It cannot be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	Suffix of the database being replicated.

Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsDS5ReplicaRoot: "dc=example,dc=com"

nsDS5ReplicaTimeout

This allowed attribute specifies the number of seconds outbound LDAP operations will wait for a response from the remote replica before timing out and failing. If you see "Warning: timed out waiting" messages in the error log file, then you should increase the value of this attribute.

You can find out the amount of time the operation actually lasted by examining the access log on the remote machine. You can then set the `nsDS5ReplicaTimeout` attribute accordingly to optimize performance.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	0 to maximum integer value (2147483647) in seconds
Default Value	600
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsDS5ReplicaTimeout: 600

nsDS5ReplicaTransportInfo

Specifies the type of transport used for transporting data to and from the replica. The attribute values can either be SSL, which means that the connection is established over SSL, or LDAP, which means that regular LDAP connections are used. If this attribute is absent, regular LDAP connections are used. This attribute cannot be modified once set.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>ReplicationAgreementName</i> , cn=replica, cn=" <i>suffixName</i> ", cn=mapping tree, cn=config
Valid Range	SSL LDAP
Default Value	LDAP
Syntax	DirectoryString

Example `nsDS5ReplicaTransportInfo: LDAP`

nsDS5ReplicaUpdateInProgress

This read-only attribute states whether or not a replication schedule update is in progress.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	true false
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsDS5ReplicaUpdateInProgress: true</code>

nsDS5ReplicaUpdateSchedule

This multi-valued attribute specifies the replication schedule. It can be modified.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>ReplicationAgreementName</i>, cn=replica, cn="<i>suffixName</i>", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Time schedule presented as <code>XXXX-YYYY 0123456</code> where <code>XXXX</code> is the starting hour, <code>YYYY</code> is the finishing hour and the numbers <code>0123456</code> are the days of the week, starting with Sunday. If you want to configure a time that runs through midnight, you must configure replication to stop at 2359, then start at 0000 the next day.
Default Value	<code>0000-2359 0123456</code> (all the time)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsDS5ReplicaUpdateSchedule: 0000-2359 0123456</code>

nsDS50ruv

This attribute is responsible for managing the internal state of the replica via the replication update vector. It is always present and must not be changed.

ds5PartialReplConfiguration

Specifies the partial replication configuration entry point for the Replication Agreement. The value of this attribute is the value part of the RDN of the entry, which stores the filtering information required by the partial replication module. Such entries are under the `cn=sets, cn=filtering service, cn=features, cn=config` entry.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=ReplicationAgreementName, cn=replica, cn="suffixName", cn=mapping tree, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any string
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>ds5PartialReplConfiguration: include_people_cn</code>

NOTE The example provided references an entry with DN `cn=include_people_cn, cn=sets, cn=filtering service, cn=features, cn=config`, and having attributes such as [“dsFilterSPConfigDefinition” on page 89](#), [“dsFilterSPFractionAttr” on page 88](#), [“dsFilterSPType” on page 88](#).

cn=Password Policy

Configurable password policy attributes are stored under `cn=Password Policy, cn=config`. For a description of the operational or state attributes related to password policy, refer to [Chapter 11, “Operational Attributes.”](#)

Configurable password attributes fall into one of the following categories:

- attributes that determine the password policy itself
- attributes that determine the account lockout policy

NOTE In previous versions of Directory Server, configurable password policy attributes were stored directly under `cn=config`.

Password Policy Attributes

The following attributes determine the password policy.

passwordChange (Password Change)

Indicates whether users may change their passwords. If this attribute is not present, a value of `on` is assumed (users can change their passwords).

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>passwordChange: on</code>

passwordCheckSyntax (Check Password Syntax)

Indicates whether the password syntax will be checked before the password is saved. The password syntax checking mechanism checks that the password meets the password minimum length requirement and that the string does not contain any “trivial” words, such as the user’s name or user ID or any attribute value stored in the `uid`, `cn`, `sn`, `givenName`, `ou`, or `mail` attributes of the user’s directory entry.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>passwordCheckSyntax: off</code>

passwordExp (Password Expiration)

Indicates whether user passwords will expire after a given number of seconds. By default, user passwords do not expire. If password expiration is enabled, you can set the number of seconds after which the password will expire using the `passwordMaxAge` attribute.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>passwordExp: on</code>

passwordExpireWithoutWarning (Password Expire Without Warning)

Indicates whether a password can expire regardless of whether the user was warned about the expiration date.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>passwordExpireWithoutWarning: on</code>

passwordInHistory (Number of Passwords to Remember)

Indicates the number of passwords Directory Server stores in history. Passwords that are stored in history cannot be reused by users. The password history feature is disabled by default (the `passwordInHistory` attribute has a value of 0). This implies that Directory Server does not store any old passwords and users can reuse passwords.

To prevent users from rapidly cycling through a number of passwords, use the `passwordMinAge` attribute.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn>Password Policy,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to 24 passwords
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	passwordInHistory: 6

passwordMaxAge (Password Maximum Age)

Indicates the number of seconds after which user passwords will expire. To use this attribute, you must enable password expiration using the `passwordExp` attribute.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn>Password Policy,cn=config
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647) in seconds
Default Value	8640000 (100 days)
Syntax	Integer
Example	passwordMaxAge: 100

passwordMinAge (Password Minimum Age)

Specifies the number of seconds that must elapse between password modifications. Use this attribute in conjunction with the `passwordInHistory` attribute to prevent users from quickly cycling through passwords so that they can use their old password again. A value of zero (0) indicates that the user can change the password immediately.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	cn>Password Policy,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to 2147472000 seconds (24,855 days)
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	passwordMinAge: 86400

passwordMinLength (Password Minimum Length)

Specifies the minimum number of characters that must be used in a password. Syntax checking is performed against this attribute, if the `passwordCheckSyntax` attribute is set to `on`.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn>Password Policy,cn=config
Valid Range	2 to 512 characters
Default Value	6
Syntax	Integer
Example	passwordMinLength: 6

passwordMustChange (Password Must Change)

Indicates whether users must change their passwords when they first bind to Directory Server, or when the password has been reset by the administrator. If this attribute is set to `on`, users are required to change their passwords.

For users to be able to change their passwords, the `passwordChange` attribute must also be set to `on`.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn>Password Policy,cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	off

Syntax DirectoryString
Example passwordMustChange: off

passwordRootDNMayBypassModsChecks

Allows the root DN to modify passwords, even if the modification violates the password policy.

When this attribute is set to `on`, the Directory Manager can make modifications to passwords that violate the password policy. This allows exceptions to the password policy, and can be used, for example, in the case of applications that reset passwords to the same default value. If the Directory Manager changes a password and the server detects that the new password violates the minimum length or the password history, a warning is logged, but the modification proceeds.

This attribute is set to `off` by default, which means that the server rejects password modifications by the Directory Manager if they violate the password policy.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=Password Policy,cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	off
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	passwordRootdnMayBypassModsChecks: off

passwordStorageScheme (Password Storage Scheme)

Specifies the algorithm used to encrypt Directory Server passwords. The default password storage scheme is the Salted Secure Hash Algorithm (SSHA).

The following encryption types are supported by Directory Server:

- SSHA (Salted Secure Hash Algorithm) is the recommended method as it is the most secure.
- SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm). This is the method supported by 4.x Directory Servers.

- CRYPT is the UNIX crypt algorithm. It is provided for compatibility with UNIX passwords.

If this attribute is set to CLEAR, passwords are not encrypted and appear in plain text.

You can modify how Directory Server stores password attributes by writing your own password storage scheme plug-in. For more information refer to information on writing password storage scheme plug-ins” in the *Directory Server Plug-in Developer’s Guide*.

NOTE You can no longer choose to encrypt passwords using the NS-MTA-MD5 password storage scheme. The storage scheme is still present but only for backward compatibility.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=Password Policy,cn=config
Valid range	Any of the following password storage schema: SSHA SHA CRYPT CLEAR
Default value	SSHA
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	passwordStorageScheme: SSHA

passwordWarning (Send Warning)

Specifies the number of seconds before a user's password expires, that a warning is returned in response to a client bind request. The client receives a password expiration warning on attempting to authenticate to the directory. Depending on the LDAP client, the user may also be prompted to change their password at the time the warning is returned.

NOTE Directory Server does not send the warning to the end user, but instead returns a warning to the client application performing the bind. In other words, end users *do not automatically receive email or other notification* as a result of `passwordWarning` being set to `on` in the directory.

As the end user probably needs to take action when a warning is received, make sure the warning received by the client application is appropriately delivered to the end user.

If this attribute is not present, or if the value of the attribute is 0, no warning messages are sent. For password expiration to be enabled, the `passwordExp` attribute must be set to `on`.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647) in seconds
Default Value	86400 (1 day)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>passwordWarning: 86400</code>

Account Lockout Attributes

The following attributes determine the account lockout policy.

passwordLockout (Account Lockout)

Enables the account lockout mechanism. If this attribute is set to `on`, users will be locked out of the directory (for the length of time specified in the `passwordLockoutDuration` attribute) once the maximum number of consecutive failed bind attempts has been reached. The maximum number of consecutive bind attempts is specified by the `passwordMaxFailure` attribute.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>passwordLockout: off</code>

passwordLockoutDuration (Lockout Duration)

If the account lockout feature is enabled (`passwordLockout` is set to `on`), this attribute specifies the length of time (in seconds) during which users will be locked out of the directory. The account is locked when the maximum number of consecutive failed bind attempts (specified by `passwordMaxFailure`) has been reached.

If this attribute is not present, or if it is set to `0`, the account will remain locked until it is reset by the administrator.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647) in seconds
Default Value	3600
Syntax	<code>Integer</code>
Example	<code>passwordLockoutDuration: 3600</code>

passwordMaxFailure (Maximum Password Failures)

If the account lockout feature is enabled (`passwordLockout` is set to `on`), this attribute specifies the number of consecutive failed bind attempts after which a user will be locked out of the directory. Each time an invalid password is sent from the user's account, the password failure counter is incremented. The value of this counter is stored in the operational attribute, `passwordRetryCount`.

For more information on password policies, refer to "User Account Management" in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 32767
Default Value	3
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>passwordMaxFailure: 3</code>

passwordResetFailureCount (Reset Password Failure Counter)

Each time an invalid password is sent from the user's account, the password failure counter is incremented. The value of this counter is stored in the operational attribute, `passwordRetryCount`. This attribute specifies the length of time (in seconds) after which `passwordRetryCount` is reset to 0 (even if no successful authentication occurs).

If `passwordResetFailureCount` is set to 0, the failure counter is reset only when a successful bind occurs.

For more information on password policies, refer to "User Account Management" in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647) in seconds
Default Value	600
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>passwordResetFailureCount: 600</code>

passwordUnlock (Unlock Account)

If the account lockout mechanism is enabled, (`passwordLockout` is set to `on`), this attribute specifies whether user accounts will be unlocked after a period of time. The period of time is specified in the `passwordLockoutDuration` attribute.

If `passwordUnlock` is set to `on` and the value of the `passwordMaxFailure` attribute has been reached, the account will be unlocked after the number of seconds specified in the `passwordLockoutDuration` attribute. However, if `passwordUnlock` is set to `off`, and the value of the `passwordMaxFailure` attribute has been reached, the account will remain locked until the administrator resets it.

For more information on password policies, refer to “User Account Management” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Password Policy,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>passwordUnlock: off</code>

cn=replication

A default replication bind DN (`cn=replication manager`) is created when you set up a replication agreement. This can be modified.

When configuring legacy replication, configuration attributes are stored under this `cn=replication,cn=config` node, which serves as a placeholder.

cn=SNMP

SNMP configuration attributes are stored under `cn=SNMP,cn=config`. The `cn=SNMP` entry is an instance of the `nsSNMP` object class. For SNMP configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. SNMP configuration attributes are presented in this section.

nssnmpenabled

Specifies whether SNMP is enabled or not.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=SNMP,cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nssnmpenabled: off

nssnmporganization

Specifies the organization to which Directory Server belongs.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=SNMP,cn=config
Valid Range	Organization name
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nssnmporganization: Sun Java System

nssnmplocation

Specifies the location within the company or organization where Directory Server resides.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=SNMP,cn=config
Valid Range	Location
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nssnmplocation: B14

nssnmpcontact

Specifies the E-mail address of the person responsible for maintaining Directory Server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=SNMP,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Contact E-mail address
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nssnmpcontact: ITdept@example.com</code>

nssnmpdescription

Provides a unique description of the Directory Server instance.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=SNMP,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Description
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nssnmpdescription: Employee directory instance</code>

nssnmpmasterhost

This *required* attribute specifies the hostname of the machine on which the master agent is installed.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=SNMP,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Machine hostname or local host.
Default Value	<code>localhost</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nssnmpmasterhost: localhost</code>

nssnmpmasterport

Specifies the port number used to communicate with the master agent.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=SNMP,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Operating System dependent port number. Refer to your Operating System documentation for further information.
Default Value	199
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nssnmpmasterport: 199</code>

cn=tasks

No specific configuration attributes.

cn=uniqueid generator

The uniqueid generator configuration attributes are stored under `cn=uniqueid generator,cn=config`. The `cn=uniqueid generator` entry is an instance of the `extensibleObject` object class. For uniqueid generator configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. Uniqueid generator configuration attributes are presented in this section.

nsState

This attribute stores information on the state of the clock. It is intended for internal use only, to ensure that the server cannot generate a change sequence number (CSN) inferior to existing ones required for detecting backward clock errors. Do not edit this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=uniqueid generator,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString

Example `nsstate:AbId0c3oMIDuntilCYNGgAAAAAAAAAAAA`

Monitoring Attributes

Read-only monitoring information is stored under the `cn=monitor` entry.

`cn=monitor`

The `cn=monitor` entry is an instance of the `extensibleObject` object class. For `cn=monitor` configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, this object class (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry. The `cn=monitor` read-only attributes are presented in this section.

`backendMonitorDN`

DN for each Directory Server backend.

For further database monitoring information, refer to [“Database Monitoring Attributes” on page 179](#), [“Database Performance Attributes” on page 182](#), [“Database Monitoring Attributes Under `cn=<database_name>`” on page 187](#), and [“Chained Suffix Monitoring Attributes” on page 201](#).

`bytesSent`

Number of bytes sent by Directory Server.

`cache-avail-bytes`

The number of bytes available for caching.

`connection`

List of open connections given in the following format:

```
connection=31:20010201164808Z:45:45::cn=directory manager:LDAP
```

where 31 is the connection number, 20010201164808Z is the date the connection was opened, 45 is the number of operations received, 45 is the number of completed operations, and `cn=directory manager` is the bind DN.

`connectionPeak`

Maximum number of simultaneous connections since server startup.

currentConnections

Number of current Directory Server connections.

currentTime

Current time usually given in Greenwich Mean Time (indicated by GeneralizedTime syntax Z notation, for example 20010202131102Z).

dTableSize

Size of the Directory Server descriptor table.

entriesSent

Number of entries sent by Directory Server.

nbackEnds

Number of Directory Server backends.

opsCompleted

Number of Directory Server operations completed.

opsInitiated

Number of Directory Server operations initiated.

request-que-backlog

The number of requests waiting to be processed by a thread. Each request received by the server is accepted, then placed in a queue until a thread is available to process it. The queue backlog should always be small, (0 or close to 0). If the queue backlog is large, use the `nsslapd-threadnumber` attribute to increase the number of threads available in the server.

readWaiters

Number of connections where some requests are pending and not currently being serviced by a thread in Directory Server.

startTime

Directory Server start time.

threads

Number of operation threads Directory Server creates during startup. This attribute can be set using the `nsslapd-threadnumber (Thread Number)` attribute under `cn=config`. The `nsslapd-threadnumber` attribute is not present in the `dse.ldif` file by default, but can be added.

totalConnections

Total number of Directory Server connections.

version

Directory Server version and build number.

cn=disk,cn=monitor

The `cn=disk` entry enables you to monitor disk conditions over LDAP. This entry is an instance of the `extensibleObject` object class. A `cn=disknumber, cn=disk, cn=monitor` entry exists for each disk. The following disk monitoring attributes appear under each of these individual disk entries.

disk-dir

Specifies the pathname of a directory used by the server on disk. Where several database instances reside on the same disk or an instance refers to several directories on the same disk, the short pathname is displayed. The disk numbering is arbitrary.

disk-free

Indicates the amount of free disk space available to the server, in MB.

NOTE The disk space available to the server process may be less than the total free disk space. For example, on some platforms a process that is not running as `superuser` may not have all the free disk space available to it.

disk-state

Indicates the state of the disk, based on the available free space and on the thresholds set for disk low and disk full (with the configuration parameters `nsslapd-disk-low-threshold` and `nsslapd-disk-full-threshold`). Possible values are `normal`, `low`, and `full`.

cn=counters,cn=monitor

This entry holds counter information for the various subtree entry counter plug-ins, if they are enabled. For more information on these plug-ins, refer to [“Subtree Entry Counter Plug-Ins” on page 157](#).

cn=monitor,cn=Class of Service,cn=plugins, cn=config

This entry holds counters related to the Class of Service plug-in. This entry is an instance of the `extensibleObject` object class.

Refer to [“Class of Service Plug-In” on page 143](#) for details on configuration of that plug-in itself.

classicHashAvgClashListLength

When the CoS plug-in uses the hash table for fast lookup, if more than one classic CoS template corresponds to the hash key used, the plug-in next checks for matches in what is called the clash list, a list of templates sharing an identical hash key. The value of this attribute provides the average length across all hash tables of classic CoS template clash lists, giving some indication of how much linear searching the plug-in must perform after using the hash table during fast lookup.

classicHashAvgClashPercentagePerHash

The average number of clashes per hash table. That is, the average percentage per hash of classic CoS templates sharing an identical hash key.

classicHashMemUsage

The memory overhead in bytes to hold hash tables for fast classic CoS template lookups.

classicHashValuesMemUsage

The memory in bytes used to hold hash values for fast classic CoS template lookups.

numClassicDefinitions

The number of classic CoS definition entries in use.

numClassicHashTables

The number of hash tables created for fast lookup where more than 10 classic CoS templates apply for a single CoS definition. Hash tables are not created for smaller lists of templates.

numClassicTemplates

The number of classic CoS template entries in use.

numCoSAttributeTypes

The number of distinct attributes with values calculated through CoS.

numIndirectDefinitions

The number of indirect CoS definition entries in use.

numPointerDefinitions

The number of pointer CoS definition entries in use.

numPointerTemplates

The number of pointer CoS template entries in use.

cn=snmp,cn=monitor

The `cn=snmp` entry enables you to monitor Directory Server access, operations, and errors. This entry is an instance of the `extensibleObject` object class.

addentryops

The number of add operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

anonymousbinds

The number of anonymous binds to the directory since server startup.

bindsecurityerrors

The number of bind requests that have been rejected by the directory due to authentication failures or invalid credentials since server startup.

bytesrecv

The number of bytes received by this directory since server startup.

bytessent

The number of bytes sent to clients by this directory since server startup.

cacheentries

The number of entries cached in the directory. This number remains 0 when the Directory Server instance is handling multiple backends.

cachehits

The number of operations serviced from the locally held cache since application startup. This number remains 0 when the Directory Server instance is handling multiple backends.

chainings

The number of chaining operations returned by this directory in response to client requests since server startup.

compareops

The number of compare operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

connections

The number of current open connections.

connectionseq

The number of connections handled by the directory since server startup.

copyentries

The number of directory entries for which this directory contains a consumer copy. The value of this object will always be 0 (as no updates are currently performed).

entriesreturned

The number of entries returned by this directory in response to client requests since server startup.

errors

The number of requests that could not be serviced due to errors (other than security or referral errors). Errors include name errors, update errors, attribute errors, and service errors. Partially serviced requests are not counted as errors.

inops

The number of operations forwarded to this directory from another directory since server startup.

listops

The number of list operations serviced by this directory since server startup. The value of this object will always be 0 because LDAP implements list operations indirectly via the search operation.

masterentries

The number of directory entries for which this directory contains the master entry. The value of this object will always be 0 (as no updates are currently performed).

modifyentryops

The number of modify operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

modifyrdnops

The number of modify RDN operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

onelevelsearchops

The number of one-level search operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

readops

The number of read operations serviced by this directory since application start. The value of this object will always be 0 because LDAP implements read operations indirectly via the search operation.

referrals

The number of referrals returned by this directory in response to client requests since server startup.

referralsreturned

The number of referrals returned by this directory in response to client requests since server startup.

removeentryops

The number of delete operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

searchops

The total number of search operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

securityerrors

The number of operations forwarded to this directory that did not meet security requirements.

simpleauthbinds

The number of binds to the directory that were established using a simple authentication method (such as password protection) since server startup.

slavehits

The number of operations that were serviced from locally held replications (shadow entries). The value of this object will always be 0.

strongauthbinds

The number of binds to the directory that were established using a strong authentication method (such as SSL or an SASL mechanism like Kerberos) since server startup.

unauthbinds

The number of unauthenticated binds to the directory since server startup.

wholesubtreearchops

The number of whole subtree search operations serviced by this directory since server startup.

SNMP Monitoring Objects and Interactions

In addition to the attributes on `cn=snmp`, `cn=monitor`, Directory Server supports managed objects related to the interactions between the monitored server and its peer servers. [Table 2-7](#) covers these.

Table 2-7 Interactions Table of Supported SNMP Managed Objects

Managed Object	Description
<code>dsTimeOfCreation</code>	The value of system “up” time when the entry containing interaction details of (attempted) interaction between the Directory Server and a peer Directory Server was created. If the entry was created before the management network subsystem was initialized, this object will contain a value of zero.
<code>dsTimeOfLastAttempt</code>	The value of system “up” time when the last attempt was made to contact this Directory Server. If the last attempt was made before the network management subsystem was initialized, this object will contain a value of zero.
<code>dsTimeOfLastSuccess</code>	The value of system “up” time when the last attempt made to contact this Directory Server was successful. If none of the attempts have been successful, this object will have a value of zero. If the last successful attempt was made before the network management subsystem was initialized, this object will contain a value of zero.
<code>dsFailuresSinceLastSuccess</code>	The number of failures since the last successful attempt to contact this Directory Server. If there have been no successful attempts, this object will contain the number of failures since this entry was created.
<code>dsFailures</code>	Cumulative failures to contact the peer Directory Server since the creation of this entry.
<code>dsSuccesses</code>	Cumulative successes since the creation of this entry.
<code>dsURL</code>	URL of the peer Directory Server.

Directory Server also supports entity related managed objects, containing information about the current server installation. These managed objects are listed in [Table 2-8](#).

Table 2-8 Entity Table of SNMP Supported Managed Objects

Managed Object	Description
<code>dsEntityDescr</code>	A general textual description of the installed Directory Server.
<code>dsEntityVers</code>	Directory Server version.
<code>dsEntityOrg</code>	Organization responsible for this installation of Directory Server.

Table 2-8 Entity Table of SNMP Supported Managed Objects (*Continued*)

Managed Object	Description
dsEntityLocation	Physical location of this Directory Server. For example: hostname, building, number, laboratory number, etc.
dsEntityContact	Contact person responsible for the installed Directory Server and their contact details.
dsEntityName	Name assigned to the installation of Directory Server by the installation site.

Configuration Quick Reference Tables

This section provides quick reference tables for LDIF configuration files supplied with Directory Server, object classes and schema used in server configuration, and attributes requiring server restart.

LDIF Configuration Files

[Table 2-9](#) lists all the configuration files that are supplied with Directory Server, including those for the schema of other Sun Java System and legacy servers. Each file is preceded by a number that indicates the order in which they should be loaded (in ascending numerical and then alphabetical order). refer to [“LDIF Files” on page 214](#) for information on where these files are stored.

Table 2-9 Directory Server Configuration LDIF Files

Configuration Filename	Purpose
dse.ldif	Contains front-end Directory Specific Entries created by the directory at server startup. These include the Root DSE (" "), and the contents of cn=config and cn=monitor.
00core.ldif	Contains LDAPv3 standard operational schema, such as “subschemaSubentry,” the LDAPv3 standard user and organization schema defined in RFC 2256 (based on X.520/X.521), inetOrgPerson and other widely-used attributes, and the operational attributes used by Sun Java System Directory Server configuration. Modifying this file will cause interoperability problems. User defined attributes should be added using Sun Java System Server Console.
05rfc2247.ldif	Schema from RFC 2247 and related pilot schema: “Using Domains in LDAP/X500 Distinguished Names.”

Table 2-9 Directory Server Configuration LDIF Files (*Continued*)

Configuration Filename	Purpose
05rfc2927.ldif	Schema from RFC 2927: "MIME Directory Profile for LDAP Schema." Contains the <code>ldapSchemas</code> operational attribute required for the attribute to show up in the subschema subentry.
11rfc2307.ldif	Schema from RFC 2307: "An Approach for Using LDAP as a Network Information Service."
20subscriber.ldif	Contains new schema elements and the Nortel subscriber interoperability specification. Also contains the <code>adminRole</code> and <code>memberOf</code> attributes and <code>inetAdmin</code> object class previously stored in <code>50ns-delegated-admin.ldif</code> file.
25java-object.ldif	Schema from RFC 2713: "Schema for Representing Java(tm) Objects in an LDAP Directory."
28pilot.ldif	Contains pilot directory schema from FRC 1274 that is no longer recommended for new deployments. Please note that future RFCs that succeed RFC 1274 may deprecate some or all of <code>28pilot.ldif</code> attribute types and classes.
30ns-common.ldif	Schema that contains objects classes and attributes common to the Sun Java System Server Console framework.
50ns-admin.ldif	Schema used by Sun Java System Administration Services.
50ns-calendar.ldif	Schema used by Sun Java System Calendar Server.
50ns-certificate.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Certificate Management System.
50ns-compass.ldif	Schema used by Netscape Compass Server to define personal interest profiles.
50ns-delegated-admin.ldif	Schema used by Delegated Administrator 4.5.
50ns-directory.ldif	Contains additional configuration schema used by Directory Server 4.12 and earlier versions of the directory, which is no longer applicable to Sun Java System Directory Server 5.2. This schema is required for replicating between Directory Server 4.12 and Sun Java System Directory Server 5.2.
50ns-legacy.ldif	Legacy schema used by Sun Java System Administration Server for legacy servers.
50ns-mail.ldif	Schema used by Sun Java System Messaging Server to define mail users and mail groups.

Table 2-9 Directory Server Configuration LDIF Files (*Continued*)

Configuration Filename	Purpose
50ns-mcd-browser.ldif	Schema used by Mission Control Desktop to hold browser client preferences.
50ns-mcd-config.ldif	Schema used by Mission Control Desktop to set MCD "config()" preferences.
50ns-mcd-li.ldif	Schema used by Mission Control Desktop to define location independence.
50ns-mcd-mail.ldif	Schema used by Mission Control Desktop to hold mail client and messenger security preferences.
50ns-media.ldif	Schema used for Media Server.
50ns-mlm.ldif	Schema used by Messaging Server 4.0 for mailing list management.
50ns-msg.ldif	Schema used for Web Mail.
50ns-netshare.ldif	Schema used for Netshare.
50ns-news.ldif	Schema used for Collabra Server to hold news group preferences.
50ns-proxy.ldif	Schema used for Sun Java System Proxy Server.
50ns-value.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System servers' <i>value item</i> schema.
50ns-wcal.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Web Calendaring.
50ns-web.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Web Server.
99user.ldif	User-defined schema maintained by Directory Server replication consumers that contains the attributes and object classes from the suppliers.

Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart

Table 2-10 lists the configuration attributes that cannot take effect dynamically, while the server is still running. After modifying these parameters through the console or the `ldapmodify` command, the server must be stopped and restarted for them to take effect. The table lists the configuration attributes concerned, with their full DN's, and provides a brief description of their functions.

Table 2-10 Configuration Changes Requiring Server Restart

Configuration Attribute	Action Requiring Restart
cn=changelog5,cn=config:nsslapd-changelogsuffix	Modifying the change log suffix.
cn=changelog5,cn=config:nsslapd-db*	Modifying any of the changelog database parameters.
cn=Class of Service,cn=plugins,cn=config:nsslapd-pluginarg0	Modifying the mechanism for handling attribute values calculated using classic CoS.
cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config:nsslapd-dbcachesize	Modifying the dbcachesize attribute.
cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config:nsslapd-dbncache	Modifying the database cache.
cn=config:nsslapd-port	Changing the port number.
cn=config:nsslapd-secureport	Changing the secure port number.
cn=encryption,cn=config:nsssl2	Enabling or disabling SSL Version 2 for Directory Server.
cn=encryption,cn=config:nsssl3	Enabling or disabling SSL Version 3 for Directory Server.
cn=encryption,cn=config:nssslclientauth	Enabling or disabling client authentication.
cn=encryption,cn=config:nssslsessiontimeout	Changing the lifetime of an SSL session.
cn= <i>suffixName</i> ,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config:nsslapd-cachesize	Modifying the cachesize attribute.

Plug-In Overview

The configuration for each part of Directory Server plug-in functionality has its own separate entry and set of attributes under the subtree

`cn=plugins,cn=config`. A second look at [Code Example 2-2 on page 29](#) (configuration entry for the Telephone Syntax plug-in) described in [Chapter 2, “Server Configuration Reference,”](#) shows some of the plug-in configuration attributes:

```
dn: cn=Telephone Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
objectclass: top
objectclass: extensibleObject
objectclass: nsSlapdPlugin
cn: Telephone Syntax
nsslapd-pluginPath: ServerRoot/lib/syntax-plugin.so
nsslapd-pluginInitfunc: tel_init
nsslapd-pluginType: syntax
nsslapd-pluginEnabled: on
```

Some of these attributes are common to all plug-ins while others may be particular to a specific plug-in. You can check which attributes are currently being used by a given plug-in by performing an `ldapsearch` on the `cn=config` subtree.

Object Classes for Plug-In Configuration

All plug-ins are instances of the `nsSlapdPlugin` object class, which in turn inherits from the `extensibleObject` object class. For plug-in configuration attributes to be taken into account by the server, both of these object classes (in addition to the `top` object class) must be present in the entry as shown in the following example:

```
dn:cn=ACL Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
objectclass:top
objectclass:extensibleObject
objectclass:nsSlapdPlugin
```

Server Plug-In Functionality Reference

The following tables provide an overview of the plug-ins provided with Sun Java System Directory Server, along with their configurable options, configurable arguments, default setting, dependencies, general performance related information, and further reading. These tables will enable you to compare plug-in performance gains and costs and choose the optimal settings for your deployment. A reference to additional information on the plug-ins is provided where this is available.

7-Bit Check Plug-In

Plug-In Name	7-Bit Check (NS7bitAttr)
DN of Config Entry	cn=7-bit check,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Checks certain attributes are 7-bit clean.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	List of attributes (uid mail userpassword) followed by , (a comma) and then suffix(es) on which the check is to occur.
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	None
Further Information	<p>If your Directory Server uses non-ASCII characters such as Japanese and other languages for some attributes, remove those attributes from the list of attributes checked by this plug-in.</p> <p>When adding or modifying an attribute value checked by this plug-in, and the new value violates the 7-Bit check, the client receives a LDAP_CONSTRAINT_VIOLATION (19) return code, and a message such as: Value of attribute <i>attr</i> contains extended (8-bit) characters: <i>value</i></p>

ACL Plug-In

Plug-In Name	ACL Plugin
DN of Config Entry	cn=ACL Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	ACL access check plug-in
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	"Managing Access Control" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i>

ACL Preoperation Plug-In

Plug-In Name	ACL preoperation
DN of Config Entry	cn=ACL preoperation,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	ACL access check plug-in.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	Database
Performance Related Information	It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	"Managing Access Control" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i>

Binary Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Binary Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Binary Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling binary data.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Boolean Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Boolean Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Boolean Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling booleans.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Case Exact String Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Case Exact String Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Case Exact String Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling case-sensitive strings.
Configurable Options	on off

Plug-In Name	Case Exact String Syntax
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Case Ignore String Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Case Ignore String Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Case Ignore String Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling case-insensitive strings.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Chaining Database Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Chaining Database
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Syntax for handling DNs.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	“Creating Chained Suffixes” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

Class of Service Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Class of Service
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Class of Service,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Allows for sharing of attributes between entries.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	<p>Set the <code>nsslapd-pluginarg0</code> attribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (default) to enable fast lookup of classic CoS templates • 1 to disable fast lookup for classic CoS template selection • 2 to disable checks for ambiguous pointer and classic CoS definitions <p>Ambiguous definitions result when more than one value could be returned for the same attribute of the same entry. When checking remains enabled, Directory Server logs an informational message upon encountering such an ambiguity, provided you have set the log level to allow plug-ins to log informational messages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 to disable both <p>Restart Directory Server for modifications to take effect.</p>
Dependencies	None

Plug-In Name	Class of Service
Performance Related Information	It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	<p>“Advanced Entry Management” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i>.</p> <p>For monitoring information, refer to “cn=monitor,cn=Class of Service,cn=plugins, cn=config” on page 128.</p>

Country String Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Country String Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Country String Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling countries.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Distinguished Name Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Distinguished Name Syntax
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Distinguished Name Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Syntax for handling DNs.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

DSML Frontend Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Frontends
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Enables you to access the directory using DSMLv2 over SOAP/HTTP.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	off
Configurable Arguments	<code>ds-hdsml-soapschemalocation</code> <code>ds-hdsml-dsmlschemalocation</code>
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	None

Generalized Time Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Generalized Time Syntax
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Generalized Time Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Syntax for dealing with dates, times, and time zones.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	The Generalized Time String consists of the four digit year, two digit month (for example, 01 for January), two digit day, two digit hour, two digit minute, two digit second, an optional decimal part of a second and a time zone indication. We strongly recommend that you use the Z time zone indication (Greenwich Mean Time).

Integer Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Integer Syntax
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Integer Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Syntax for handling integers.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Internationalization Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Internationalization Plugin
DN of Config Entry	cn=Internationalization Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling DNs.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None. In contrast to previous versions of Directory Server, the collation orders and locales used by the internationalization plug-in are now stored in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	Refer to Chapter 5, "Directory Internationalization Reference."

ldbm Database Plug-In

Plug-In Name	ldbm database plug-in
DN of Config Entry	cn=ldbm database plug-in,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Implements local databases.
Configurable Options	N/A
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Refer to "Database Plug-In Attributes" on page 164 for further information on database configuration. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	"Creating Your Directory Tree" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

Legacy Replication Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Legacy Replication plug-in
DN of Config Entry	cn=Legacy Replication plug-in,cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	Enables Sun Java System Directory Server 5.2 to be a consumer of a 4.x supplier.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None.
Dependencies	database
Performance Related Information	None
Further Information	This plug-in can be disabled if the server is not (and never will be) a consumer of a 4.x server. Refer to "Managing Replication" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> for more information.

Multimaster Replication Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Multimaster Replication Plugin
DN of Config Entry	cn=Multimaster Replication plugin,cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	Enables replication between two 5.x Directory Servers.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	database
Performance Related Information	N/A
Further Information	You can turn this plug-in off if you have only one server, which will never replicate. Refer to "Managing Replication" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> for more information.

Octet String Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Octet String Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Octet String Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling octet strings.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

CLEAR Password Storage Plug-In

Plug-In Name	CLEAR
DN of Config Entry	cn=CLEAR,cn>Password Storage Schemes,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	CLEAR password storage scheme used for password encryption.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	"User Account Management" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

CRYPT Password Storage Plug-In

Plug-In Name	CRYPT
DN of Config Entry	cn=CRYPT,cn>Password Storage Schemes,cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	CRYPT password storage scheme used for password encryption.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	“User Account Management” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

NS-MTA-MD5 Password Storage Scheme Plug-In

Plug-In Name	NS-MTA-MD5
DN of Config Entry	cn=NS-MTA-MD5,cn>Password Storage Schemes, cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	NS-MTA-MD5 password storage scheme for password encryption.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	You can no longer choose to encrypt passwords using the NS-MTA-MD5 password storage scheme. The storage scheme is still present, but for backward compatibility only (the data in your directory still contains passwords encrypted with the NS-MTA-MD5 password storage scheme.) Refer to “User Account Management” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

SHA Password Storage Scheme Plug-In

Plug-In Name	SHA
DN of Config Entry	cn=SHA,cn>Password Storage Schemes,cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	SHA password storage scheme for password encryption.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	If there are no passwords encrypted using the SHA password storage scheme, you may turn this plug-in off. If you want to encrypt your password with the SHA password storage scheme, we recommend that you choose SSHA instead, as SSHA is a far more secure option.
Further Information	"User Account Management" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

SSHA Password Storage Scheme Plug-In

Plug-In Name	SSHA
DN of Config Entry	cn=SSHA,cn>Password Storage Schemes,cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	SSHA password storage scheme for password encryption.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	"User Account Management" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

Postal Address String Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Postal Address Syntax
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Postal Address Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Syntax used for handling postal addresses.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

PTA Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Pass Through Authentication
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=Pass Through Authentication,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Enables pass-through authentication, the mechanism that allows one directory to consult another to authenticate bind requests.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	off
Configurable Arguments	The LDAP URL to the configuration directory. <code>nsslapd-pluginarg0: ldap://config.example.com/o=NetscapeRoot</code>
Dependencies	None
Further Information	<p>“Using the Pass-Through Authentication Plug-in” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i>.</p> <p>Note that the PTA plug-in is not listed in Directory Server console or in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file if you use the same server instance for your user directory and your configuration directory.</p>

Referential Integrity Postoperation Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Referential Integrity Postoperation
DN of Config Entry	cn=Referential Integrity Postoperation, cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	<p>Enables the server to ensure referential integrity.</p> <p>All attributes in all databases that are used by the referential integrity plug-in must be indexed. The indexes need to be created in the configuration of all the databases. When the retro change log is enabled, the <code>cn=changelog</code> suffix must be indexed.</p>
Configurable Options	All configuration and on off
Default Setting	off
Configurable Arguments	<p>When enabled, the post operation Referential Integrity plug-in performs integrity updates on the member, <code>uniquemember¹</code>, <code>owner</code> and <code>seeAlso</code> attributes immediately after a delete or rename operation. You can reconfigure the plug-in to perform integrity checks on all other attributes.</p> <p>The following arguments are configurable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (<code>nsslapd-pluginarg0</code>) Check for referential integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 = no check for referential integrity 0 = check for referential integrity is performed immediately positive integer = request for referential integrity is queued and processed at a later stage. This positive integer serves as a wake-up call for the thread to process the request, at intervals corresponding to the integer specified. (<code>nsslapd-pluginarg1</code>) Log file for storing the change, for example <code>ServerRoot/slapd-serverID/logs/referint</code> (<code>nsslapd-pluginarg2</code>) Reserved for future use. (Other <code>nsslapd-pluginarg*</code> attributes) Attribute names to be checked for referential integrity.
Dependencies	database type
Limitations	<p>Observe the following limitations when you use the referential integrity plug-in in a multi-master replication environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable the referential integrity plug-in on all servers containing master replicas - Enable the referential integrity plug-in with the same configuration on every master
Further Information	See "Maintaining Referential Integrity" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

Plug-In Name	Referential Integrity Postoperation
Example Configuration Entry	<p>The following example configures the plug-in to check for referential integrity immediately, store logs in <i>ServerRoot</i>/slapd-<i>serverID</i>/logs/referint, and cover attribute types member, uniqueMember, owner, seeAlso, and nsroledn.</p> <pre> dn: cn=referential integrity postoperation,cn=plugins,cn=config objectClass: top objectClass: nsSlapdPlugin objectClass: ds-signedPlugin objectClass: extensibleObject cn: referential integrity postoperation nsslapd-pluginPath: <i>ServerRoot</i>/lib/referint-plugin.so nsslapd-pluginInitfunc: referint_postop_init nsslapd-pluginType: postoperation nsslapd-pluginEnabled: on nsslapd-pluginarg0: 0 nsslapd-pluginarg1: <i>ServerRoot</i>/slapd-<i>serverID</i>/logs/referint nsslapd-pluginarg2: 0 nsslapd-pluginarg3: member nsslapd-pluginarg4: uniquemember nsslapd-pluginarg5: owner nsslapd-pluginarg6: seeAlso nsslapd-pluginarg7: nsroledn nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type: database ds-pluginDigest:: <i>base64EncodedDigest</i> ds-pluginSignature:: <i>base64EncodedSignature</i> nsslapd-pluginId: referint nsslapd-pluginVersion: 5.2_Patch_2 nsslapd-pluginVendor: Sun Microsystems, Inc. nsslapd-pluginDescription: referential integrity plugin </pre>

1. If uniqueMember values contain optional hashes (#) followed by unique identifiers, this attribute cannot be used with the referential integrity plug-in.

Retro Change Log Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Retro Changelog Plugin
DN of Config Entry	cn=Retro Changelog Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Used by LDAP clients for maintaining application compatibility with Directory Server 4.x versions. Maintains a log of all changes occurring in Directory Server. The retro change log offers the same functionality as the changelog in the 4.x versions of Directory Server.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	off
Configurable Arguments	<p>Refer to "Retro Change Log Plug-In Attributes" on page 209 for information about the configuration attributes for this plug-in. The following arguments can be configured for the retro change log plug-in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nsslapd-pluginarg0: -ignore_attributes configures the retro change log plug-in to ignore attributes specified by the following nsslapd-pluginarg. This argument is configured by default. • nsslapd-pluginarg1: copyingFrom specifies a list of attributes to be ignored by the preceding nsslapd-pluginarg. This argument is configured by default. • nsslapd-pluginarg2: suffixes="suffix1","suffix2" configures the retro change log to record updates to specified suffixes only • nsslapd-pluginarg3: deletedEntryAttributes=attribute1,attribute2 configures the retro change log to record specified attributes of an entry when that entry is deleted
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	May slow down Directory Server performance.
Further Information	"Managing Replication" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

Plug-In Name	Retro Changelog Plugin
Example Configuration	<pre> dn: cn=Retro Changelog Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config objectClass: top objectClass: nsSlapdPlugin objectClass: ds-signedPlugin objectClass: extensibleObject cn: Retro Changelog Plugin nsslapd-pluginPath: ServerRoot/lib/retrocl-plugin.so nsslapd-pluginInitfunc: retrocl_plugin_init nsslapd-pluginType: object nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type: database nsslapd-pluginarg0: -ignore_attributes nsslapd-pluginarg1: copyingFrom nsslapd-pluginarg2: suffixes="ou=people","dc=example","dc=com" nsslapd-pluginarg3: deletedEntryAttributes="objectclass","employeenumber" nsslapd-changelogdir: ServerRoot/slapd-serverID/db/changelog nsslapd-pluginEnabled: on nsslapd-pluginId: retrocl nsslapd-pluginVersion: 5.2_Patch_3 nsslapd-pluginVendor: Sun Microsystems, Inc. nsslapd-pluginDescription: Retrocl Plugin ds-pluginSignatureState: valid signature </pre>

Roles Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Roles Plugin
DN of Config Entry	cn=Roles Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	Enables the use of roles in Directory Server.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	State Change Plugin
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.
Further Information	“Advanced Entry Management” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

State Change Plug-In

Plug-In Name	State Change Plugin
DN of Config Entry	cn=State Change Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
Description	State change notification service plug-in for detecting updates, such as configuration changes, and triggering callbacks when updates happen. This plug-in is used internally by the roles plug-in.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None

Subtree Entry Counter Plug-Ins

Plug-In Name	Subtree Entry Counter For <i>ObjectClass</i>
DN of Config Entry	cn=Subtree Entry Counter for <i>ObjectClass</i> ,cn=plugins,cn=config

Plug-In Name	Subtree Entry Counter For <i>ObjectClass</i>
Description	Maintain a count of entries with a particular object class. The following plug-ins are provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subtree entry counter for departments in domains - Subtree entry counter for domains within a domain - Subtree entry counter for mail lists - Subtree entry counter for nested departments - Subtree entry counter for total domains - Subtree entry counter for users
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	off
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	These plug-ins are provided for use with Messaging Server only, and are disabled by default. It is recommended that you leave these plug-ins disabled unless your Messaging Server requires them.

Telephone Syntax Plug-In

Plug-In Name	Telephone Syntax
DN of Config Entry	cn=Telephone Syntax, cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	Syntax for handling telephone numbers.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

UID Uniqueness Plug-In

Plug-In Name	UID Uniqueness
DN of Config Entry	cn=UID Uniqueness, cn=plugins, cn=config
Description	Checks that the values of specified attributes are unique each time a modification occurs on an entry.
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	off
Configurable Arguments	<p>You may configure this plug-in in either of two different ways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You specify attributes that must be unique for a series of one or more subtrees identified by DNs. For example, to specify that <code>employeeNumber</code> and <code>uid</code> attribute values must be unique across <i>both</i> <code>o=org1,dc=example,dc=com</code> <i>and</i> <code>o=org2,dc=example,dc=com</code>, configure the arguments in the configuration entry as follows: <pre>nsslapd-pluginarg0: employeeNumber nsslapd-pluginarg1: uid nsslapd-pluginarg2: o=org1,dc=example,dc=com nsslapd-pluginarg3: o=org2,dc=example,dc=com</pre> 2. You specify attributes that must be unique inside congruent subtrees, optionally only on entries of a specified object class. For example, to specify that <code>employeeNumber</code> and <code>uid</code> attribute values must be unique across <i>in either</i> <code>o=org1,dc=example,dc=com</code> <i>or</i> <code>o=org2,dc=example,dc=com</code>, but only on entries of the <code>inetOrgPerson</code> objectclass, configure the arguments in the configuration entry as follows: <pre>nsslapd-pluginarg0: employeeNumber nsslapd-pluginarg1: uid nsslapd-pluginarg2: MarkerObjectClass="organization" RequiredObjectClass="inetOrgPerson"</pre>
Dependencies	database type
Performance	Sun Java System Directory Server provides the UID Uniqueness plug-in by default. To ensure unique values for other attributes, you can create instances of the UID Uniqueness plug-in for those attributes.
Related Information	The UID Uniqueness plug-in may slow down Directory Server performance.
Further Information	"Using the UID Uniqueness Plug-in" in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .

URI Plug-In

Plug-In Name	URI Syntax
DN of Config Entry	<code>cn=URI Syntax,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Description	Syntax for handling URIs (Unique Resource Identifiers) including URLs (Unique Resource Locators.)
Configurable Options	on off
Default Setting	on
Configurable Arguments	None
Dependencies	None
Performance Related Information	Do not modify the configuration of this plug-in. It is recommended that you leave this plug-in running at all times.

Attributes Common to All Plug-Ins

This list provides a brief attribute description, the Entry DN, valid range, default value, syntax, and an example for each attribute.

nsslapd-pluginPath

Specifies the full path to the plug-in.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>plug-inName</i>,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid path
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-pluginPath: /usr/ds5/lib/uid-plugin.so</code>

nsslapd-pluginInitfunc

Specifies the plug-in function to be initiated.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>plug-inName</i>,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>

Valid Range	Any valid plug-in function.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-pluginInitfunc: NS7bitAttr_Init</code>

nsslapd-pluginType

Specifies the plug-in type. Refer to [“nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type” on page 163](#) for further information.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>plug-inName</i>, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid plug-in type.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-pluginType: preoperation</code>

nsslapd-pluginEnabled

Specifies whether or not the plug-in is enabled. This attribute can be changed over protocol, but will only take effect when the server is next restarted.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>plug-inName</i>, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-pluginEnabled: on</code>

nsslapd-pluginId

Specifies the plug-in ID.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>plug-inName</i>, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>

Valid Range	Any valid plug-in ID.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-pluginId: chaining database

nsslapd-pluginVersion

Specifies the plug-in version.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>plug-inName</i> , cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid plug-in version.
Default Value	Product version
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-pluginVersion: <i>5.0b1</i>

nsslapd-pluginVendor

Specifies the vendor of the plug-in.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>plug-inName</i> , cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	Any approved plug-in vendor.
Default Value	Sun Microsystems, Inc.
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-pluginVendor: Sun Microsystems, Inc.

nsslapd-pluginDescription

Provides a description of the plug-in.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>plug-inName</i> , cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	N/A

Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-pluginDescription: acl access check plug-in</code>

Attributes Allowed by Certain Plug-Ins

nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type

Multi-valued attribute, used to ensure that plug-ins are called by the server in the correct order. Takes a value that corresponds to the `type` of a plug-in, contained in the attribute `nsslapd-pluginType`. For details, refer to “[nsslapd-pluginType](#)” on [page 161](#). All plug-ins whose `type` value matches one of the values in the following valid range will be started by the server prior to this plug-in. The following example shows that the database plug-in will be started prior to the postoperation Referential Integrity plug-in.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=referential integrity postoperation,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Database
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type: database</code>

nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-named

Multi-valued attribute, used to ensure that plug-ins are called by the server in the correct order. Takes a value that corresponds to the `cn` value of a plug-in. The plug-in whose `cn` value matches one of the values below it will be started by the server prior to this plug-in. If the plug-in does not exist, the server will fail to start. The following example shows that the Class of Service plug-in will be started prior to the postoperation Referential Integrity plug-in. If the Class of Service plug-in does not exist, the server will fail to start.

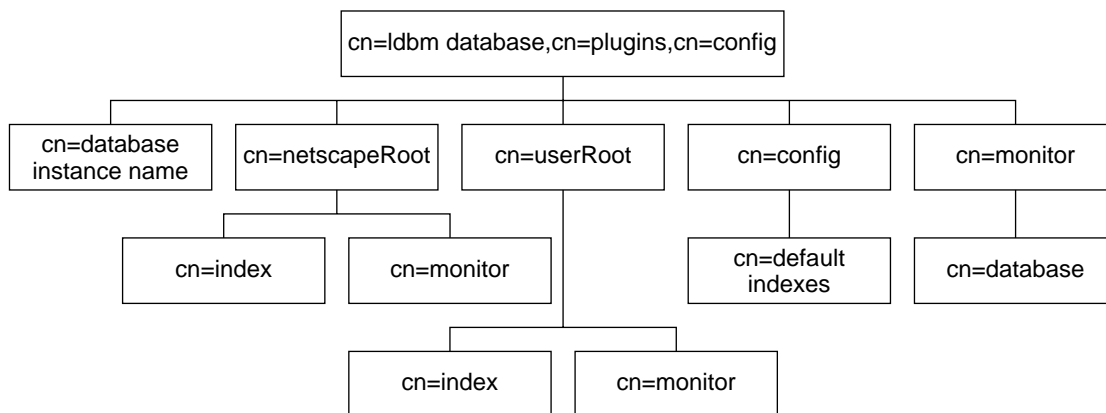
Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=referential integrity postoperation,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>

Valid Range	Class of Service
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-named</code> : Class of Service

Database Plug-In Attributes

The database plug-in is also organized in an information tree as shown in the following diagram:

Figure 2-2 Database Plug-In Attributes



All plug-in technology used by the database instances is stored in the **cn=ldb database plug-in node**. This section presents the additional attribute information for each of the nodes in bold in the **cn=ldb database,cn=plugins,cn=config information tree**.

Database Configuration Attributes

Global configuration attributes common to all database instances are stored in the **cn=config,cn=ldb database,cn=plugins,cn=config tree node**.

nsLookthroughLimit

This performance-related attribute specifies the maximum number of entries that Directory Server will check when examining candidate entries in response to a search request. If you bind as the directory manager DN, `unlimited` is set by default and overrides any other settings you may specify here.

Binder based resource limits work for this limit, which means that if a value for the operational attribute `nsLookThroughLimit` is present in the entry used to bind, the default limit is overridden. If you attempt to set a value that is not a number or is too big for a 64-bit signed integer, you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	-1 to the maximum number of entries (where -1 is unlimited)
Default Value	5000
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsLookthroughLimit: 5000</code>

nsslapd-allidsthreshold

This performance-related attribute is present by default. It specifies the number of entry IDs that can be maintained for an index key, before the server sets the All IDs token and stops maintaining a list of IDs for that specific key. If you attempt to set a value that is not a number or is too big for a 64-bit signed integer, you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

However, as tuning this attribute is a complex task and can severely degrade performance, it is advisable to keep the default value. For a more detailed explanation of the All IDs Threshold refer to “Managing Indexes” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide* and to information on indexing in the *Directory Server Performance Tuning Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	100 to the maximum 64-bit integer value entry IDs
Default Value	4000
Syntax	Integer

Example `nsslapd-allidsthreshold: 4000`

nsslapd-cache-autosize

This performance tuning related attribute is turned off by default. It specifies the percentage of free memory to use for all the combined caches. For example, if the value is set to 80, then 80 percent of the remaining free memory is claimed for the cache. If you plan to run other servers on the machine, then the value will be lower. Setting the value to 0 turns off the cache autosizing and uses the normal `nsslapd-cachememsize` and `nsslapd-dbcachesize` attributes.

When possible, use `nsslapd-cachememsize` and `nsslapd-dbcachesize` instead.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 (turns cache autosizing off) to 100
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-cache-autosize: 80</code>

nsslapd-cache-autosize-split

This performance-related attribute specifies the percentage of cache space to allocate to the database cache. For example, setting this to “60” would give the database cache 60 percent of the cache space and divide the remaining 40 percent between the backend entry caches. That is, if there were 2 databases, each of them would receive 20 percent. This attribute applies only when the `nsslapd-cache-autosize` attribute has a non-zero value.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 - 100
Default Value	66 (This will not necessarily optimize your operations.)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-cache-autosize-split: 66</code>

nsslapd-dbcachesize

This performance tuning related attribute specifies database cache size. Note that this is neither the index cache nor the entry cache. If you activate automatic cache resizing, you override this attribute, by replacing these values with its own guessed values at a later stage of the server startup.

If you attempt to set a value that is not a number or is too big for a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer, you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	500KB to 4GB for 32-bit platforms and 500KB to 2 ⁶⁴ -1 for 64-bit platforms
Default Value	10 MB
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-dbcachesize: 10 MB</code>

NOTE On Solaris platforms, the actual cache used may be significantly higher than what is specified in the `nsslapd-cachememsize` and `nsslapd-dbcachesize` attributes. It is therefore recommended that you do not specify a total cache size of more than 2 GB for 32-bit servers.

nsslapd-db-checkpoint-interval

The amount of time in seconds after which Directory Server sends a checkpoint record to the database transaction log. The database transaction log contains a sequential listing of all recent database operations and is used for database recovery only. A checkpoint record indicates which database operations have been physically written to the directory database. The checkpoint records are used to determine where in the database transaction log to begin recovery after a system failure. The `nsslapd-db-checkpoint-interval` attribute is absent from `dse.ldif`. To change the checkpoint interval, you add the attribute to `dse.ldif`. This attribute can be dynamically modified using `ldapmodify`. For further information on modifying this attribute, refer to “Transaction Logging” in the *Directory Server Performance Tuning Guide*.

This attribute is provided only for system modification/diagnostics and should be changed only with the guidance of Sun engineering staff and Sun Professional Services. Inconsistent settings of this attribute and other configuration attributes may cause Directory Server to be unstable.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	10 to 300 seconds
Default Value	60
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-checkpoint-interval: 120</code>

nsslapd-db-circular-logging

Specifies circular logging for the transaction log files. If this attribute is switched off, old transaction log files are not removed, and are kept renamed as old log transaction files. Turning circular logging off can severely degrade server performance. It should therefore only be modified with the guidance of Sun engineering staff and Sun Professional Services.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	on or off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-circular-logging: on</code>

nsslapd-db-durable-transactions

Indicates whether database transaction log entries are immediately written to the disk. The database transaction log contains a sequential listing of all recent database operations and is used for database recovery only.

With durable transactions enabled, every directory change is physically recorded in the log file and is therefore able to be recovered in the event of a system failure. However, the durable transactions feature may also slow down the performance of Directory Server. With durable transactions disabled, all transactions are logically written to the database transaction log but may not be physically written to disk immediately. If there is a system failure before a directory change is physically written to disk, that change is not recoverable.

NOTE In versions of Directory Server prior to 5.2, this attribute could not be modified dynamically. In Directory Server 5.2 and onwards, this attribute can be modified dynamically using `ldapmodify`, without stopping the server.

For more information on database transaction logging, refer to “Managing Log Files” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm_database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>on</code>
Syntax	<code>DirectoryString</code>
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-durable-transactions: on</code>

nsslapd-db-home-directory

Used to fix a situation where the operating system endlessly flushes pages. This flushing can be so excessive that performance of the entire system is severely degraded.

This situation will occur only for certain combinations of the database cache size, the size of physical memory, and kernel tuning attributes. In particular, this situation should not occur if the database cache size is less than 100 MB.

For example, if your Solaris host seems excessively slow and your database cache size is around 100 MB or more, then you can use the `iostat` utility to diagnose the problem. Use `iostat` to monitor the activity of the disk where the Directory Server’s database files are stored. If all of the following conditions are true:

- The disk is heavily used (more than 1 MB per second of data transfer)
- There is a long service time (more than 100 ms)

- There is mostly write activity

then you should use the `nsslapd-db-home-directory` attribute to specify a subdirectory of a `tempfs` type file system.

NOTE The directory referenced by the `nsslapd-db-home-directory` attribute must be a subdirectory of a file system of type `tempfs` (such as `/tmp`).

If you have multiple Directory Servers on the same machine, their `nsslapd-db-home-directory` attributes must be configured with different directories. Failure to do so will result in the databases for both directories becoming corrupted.

Finally, use of this attribute causes internal Directory Server database files to be moved to the directory referenced by the attribute. It is possible, but unlikely, that the server will no longer start after the files have been moved because not enough memory can be committed. This is a symptom of an overly large database cache size being configured for your server. If this happens, reduce the size of your database cache size to a value where the server will start again.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldb database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid directory name in a <code>tempfs</code> file system, such as <code>/tmp</code> .
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-home-directory: /tmp/slapd-dirserv</code>

nsslapd-db-idl-divisor

Specifies the index block size in terms of the number of blocks per database page. The block size is calculated by dividing the database page size by the value of this attribute. A value of 1 makes the block size exactly equal to the page size. The default value of 0 sets the block size to the page size minus an estimated allowance for internal database overhead. Before modifying the value of this attribute export all databases using the `db2ldif` script. Once the modification has been made, reload the databases using the `ldif2db` script.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to 8
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-idl-divisor: 2</code>

nsslapd-db-locks

Specifies the number of locks that can be used by the database. Increase the value of this attribute if you observe the following error:

```
libdb: Lock table is out of available locks
```

The current number of locks being used, the number of locks configured, and the maximum number of locks reached during the life of the process can be checked using the attributes `nsslapd-db-current-locks`, `nsslapd-db-configured-locks`, and `nsslapd-db-max-locks` respectively, under the entry `cn=database,cn=monitor,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config`.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to maximum integer
Default Value	20000
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-locks: 20000</code>

nsslapd-db-logbuf-size

Specifies the log information buffer size. Log information is stored in memory until the buffer fills up or the transaction commit forces the buffer to be written to disk. Larger buffer sizes can significantly increase throughput in the presence of highly concurrent applications, or transactions producing large amounts of data. The `nsslapd-db-logbuf-size` attribute is only valid if the `nsslapd-db-durable-transaction` attribute is set to `on`.

NOTE You must be prepared to export all databases to LDIF, remove existing databases, and re-import all databases from LDIF when modifying this attribute.

Refer to the *Directory Server Performance Tuning Guide* for instructions.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm_database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0, 32768 to 2097152 bytes (limited by the transaction log file size, which is 10 MB by default) 0 is equivalent to 32768 bytes
Default Value	524288 for new instances
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-logbuf-size: 524288</code>

nsslapd-db-logdirectory

The path to the directory containing the database transaction log. The database transaction log contains a sequential listing of all recent database operations and is used for database recovery only. By default, the database transaction log is stored in the same directory as the directory entries themselves:

ServerRoot/*slapd-serverID*/db

For fault-tolerance and performance reasons, you may want to move this log file to another physical disk. The `nsslapd-db-logdirectory` attribute is absent from `dse.ldif`. To change the location of the database transaction log, add the attribute to `dse.ldif`.

NOTE You must be prepared to export all databases to LDIF, remove existing databases, and re-import all databases from LDIF when modifying this attribute.

For more information on database transaction logging, refer to “Managing Log Files” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid path and directory name.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-logdirectory: /logs/txnlog</code>

nsslapd-db-logfile-size

Specifies the maximum size of a single file in the log in bytes. By default, or if the value is set to 0, a maximum size of 10 MB is used. The maximum size is an unsigned 4-byte value. The value of this attribute can have significant impact on performance, as it can be tuned to avoid extensive log switching in the event of heavy entries.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to unsigned 4-byte integer
Default Value	10 (MB)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-logfile-size: 10</code>

nsslapd-db-page-size

Specifies the size of the pages used to hold items in the database in bytes. The minimum size is 512 bytes and the maximum size is 64K bytes. If the page size is not explicitly set, Directory Server defaults to a page size of 8K bytes. Changing this default value can have significant performance impact. If the page size is too small, it results in extensive page splitting and copying, whereas if the page size is too large, it can waste disk space.

NOTE You must be prepared to export all databases to LDIF, remove existing databases, and re-import all databases from LDIF when modifying this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	512 bytes to 64 KB
Default Value	8 (KB)
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-db-page-size: 8

nsslapd-db-transaction-batch-val

Specifies how many transactions will be batched before being committed. You can use this attribute to improve update performance when full transaction durability is not required. This attribute can be dynamically modified using `ldapmodify`.

If you do not define this attribute or set it to a value of 0, transaction batching will be turned off and it will be impossible to make remote modifications to this attribute via LDAP. However, setting this attribute to a value greater than 0 causes the server to delay committing transactions until the number of queued transactions is equal to the attribute value. A value greater than 0 also allows you to modify this attribute remotely via LDAP. A value of 1 for this attribute allows you to modify the attribute setting remotely via LDAP, but results in no batching behavior. A value of 1 at server startup is therefore useful for maintaining normal

durability, while also allowing transaction batching to be turned on and off remotely when desired. Bear in mind that the value you choose for this attribute may require you to modify the `nsslapd-db-logbuf-size` attribute to ensure sufficient log buffer size for accommodating your batched transactions.

NOTE The `nsslapd-db-transaction-batch-val` attribute is only valid if the `nsslapd-db-durable-transaction` attribute is set to `on`.

For more information on database transaction logging, refer to “Managing Log Files” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to 30
Default Value	0 (or turned off)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-transaction-batch-val: 5</code>

`nsslapd-db-tx-max`

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent transactions that can be handled by the database. Increase the value of this attribute if you observe the following error:

```
Serious Error---Failed in dblevel_txn_begin, err=12 (Not enough space)
```

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to maximum integer
Default Value	200
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-db-tx-max: 200</code>

nsslapd-dbncache

This attribute allows you to split the `ldbm` cache into equally sized separate pieces of memory. It is possible to specify caches that are large enough so that they cannot be allocated contiguously on some architectures. For example, some releases of Solaris limit the amount of memory that may be allocated contiguously by a process. If `nsslapd-dbncache` is 0 or 1, the cache will be allocated contiguously in memory. If it is greater than 1, the cache will be broken up into `ncache` equally sized separate pieces of memory.

This attribute is provided only for system modification/diagnostics and should be changed only with the guidance of Sun engineering staff and Sun Professional Services. Inconsistent settings of this attribute and other configuration attributes may cause Directory Server to be unstable.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Positive integer or 0
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-dbncache: 0</code>

nsslapd-import-cachesize

This performance tuning related attribute determines the size of the database cache used in the bulk import process. By setting this attribute value so that the maximum available system physical memory is used for the database cache during bulk importing, you can optimize bulk import speed. If you attempt to set a value that is not a number or is too big for a 32-bit signed integer, you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

NOTE A cache is created for each load that occurs. For example, if the user sets the `nsslapd-import-cachesize` attribute to 1 GB, then 1 GB is used when loading one database, 2 GB is used when loading 2 databases, and so forth.

Ensure that you have sufficient physical memory to prevent swapping from occurring, as this results in performance degradation.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	20 MB to 4 GB for 32-bit platforms and 20 MB to 2 ⁶⁴ -1 for 64-bit platforms
Default Value	20971520 (20 MB)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-import-cachesize: 20971520</code>

nsslapd-mode

Specifies the permissions used for newly created index files.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any four-digit octal number. However, mode 0600 is recommended. This allows read and write access for the owner of the index files (which is the user that <code>ns-slapd</code> runs as), and no access for other users.
Default Value	0600
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-mode: 0600</code>

nsslapd-exclude-from-export

Specifies a list of attributes that will be excluded when the database is exported.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	<code>entrydn entryid dncomp parentid numSubordinates</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-exclude-from-export: entrydn entryid</code>

nsslapd-disk-low-threshold

Specifies the “low” free space on the disk (in MB). When the available free space on any one of the disks used by a database instance falls below the value specified by this attribute, protocol updates on that instance are permitted only by the directory manager.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to unsigned 4-byte integer
Default Value	100
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-disk-low-threshold: 100

nsslapd-disk-full-threshold

When the minimum free space on the disk (in MB). When the available free space on any one of the disks used by a database instance falls below the value specified by this attribute, no updates are permitted and the server returns an LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM error. Updates are allowed again as soon as free space rises above the threshold.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to unsigned 4-byte integer
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-disk-full-threshold: 10

Database Monitoring Attributes

Table 2-11 lists the global read-only attributes containing database statistics for monitoring activity on databases. These attributes are stored under `cn=monitor,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config`. For more information on these monitoring read-only entries refer to “Managing Log Files” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Table 2-11 Database Monitoring Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>dbcachehits</code>	Requested pages found in the database.
<code>dbcachetries</code>	Total requested pages found in the database cache.
<code>dbcachehitratio</code>	Percentage of requested pages found in the database cache (hits/tries).
<code>dbcachepagein</code>	Pages read into the database cache.
<code>dbcachepageout</code>	Pages written from the database cache to the backing file.
<code>dbcacheroevict</code>	Clean pages forced from the cache.
<code>dbcacherwevict</code>	Dirty pages forced from the cache.

Database Configuration Attributes Under `cn=NetscapeRoot` and `cn=UserRoot`

The `cn=NetscapeRoot` and `cn=UserRoot` subtrees contain configuration data for the databases containing the `o=NetscapeRoot` and `o="suffixname"` suffixes, respectively. The `cn=NetscapeRoot` subtree contains the configuration data used by the Sun Java System Administration Server for authentication and all actions that cannot be performed through LDAP (such as start/stop). The `cn=UserRoot` subtree contains all the configuration data for the user-defined database. The `cn=UserRoot` subtree is called `UserRoot` by default. However, this is not hard-coded, and, given the fact that there will be multiple database instances, this name will be changed and defined by the user when new databases are added.

The following attributes are common to both the `cn=NetscapeRoot,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config` and `cn=UserRoot,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config` subtrees.

nsslapd-cachesize

This performance tuning related attribute specifies the cache size in terms of the entries it can hold. However, it is worth noting that it is simpler to limit by memory size only (using the `nsslapd-cachememsize` attribute). If you attempt to set a value that is not a number or is too big for a 32-bit signed integer, you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=suffixName, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 2,147,483,647 (or -1 which means limitless) entries
Default Value	-1
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-cachesize: -1</code>

nsslapd-cachememsize

This performance tuning related attribute specifies the cache size in terms of available memory space. Limiting cachesize in terms of memory occupied is the simplest method. By activating automatic cache resizing, you override this attribute, replacing these values with its own guessed values at a later stage of the server startup. If you attempt to set a value that is not a number or is too big for a 64-bit (32-bit for 32-bit installations) signed integer, you receive an `LDAP_UNWILLING_TO_PERFORM` error message with additional error information explaining the problem.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=suffixName, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	200KB to $2^{64}-1$ ($2^{32}-1$ for 32-bit installations)
Default Value	10 485 760 (10Mb)
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsslapd-cachememsize:10</code>

nsslapd-directory

Specifies the absolute path to the database instance. If the database instance is created manually, this attribute must be included. It is set by default in the Sun Java System Server Console and can be modified. Once the database instance has been created, do not modify this path as any changes risk preventing the server from accessing data.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>databaseName</i>,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid absolute path to the database instance.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-directory: /<i>ServerRoot</i>/slapd-<i>serverID</i>/db</code>

nsslapd-readonly

Specifies read only permission. When this attribute is set to `on`, directory entries can be viewed but cannot be modified. This is useful, for example, when you are performing a backup of the directory.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>suffixName</i>,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>
Default Value	<code>off</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-readonly: off</code>

nsslapd-require-index

When switched to `on`, this attribute allows you to refuse non-indexed or allids searches. This performance related attribute avoids saturating the server with erroneous searches.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>suffixName</i>,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	<code>on off</code>

Default Value	off
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-require-index: off

nsslapd-suffix

Specifies the chained suffix. This is a single-valued attribute as each database instance can have only one suffix. Previously, it was possible to have more than one suffix on a single database instance but this is no longer the case. Any changes made to this attribute after the entry has been created take effect only after you restart the server containing the chained suffix.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn= <i>suffixName</i> , cn=ldb database, cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid DN
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsslapd-suffix: o=Netscaperoot

Database Performance Attributes

[Table 2-12](#) lists the read-only database performance attributes. These attributes are stored under cn=database, cn=monitor, cn=ldb database, cn=plugins, cn=config. All of the values for these attributes are 32-bit integers.

Table 2-12 Database Performance Attributes

Attribute	Description
nsslapd-db-abort-rate	Number of transactions that have been aborted.
nsslapd-db-active-txns	Number of transactions that are currently active (used by the database.)
nsslapd-db-cache-hit	Requested pages found in the cache.
nsslapd-db-cache-region-wait-rate	Number of times that a thread of control was forced to wait before obtaining the region lock.
nsslapd-db-cache-size-bytes	Total cache size in bytes.
nsslapd-db-cache-try	Total cache lookups.

Table 2-12 Database Performance Attributes (*Continued*)

Attribute	Description
<code>nsslapd-db-clean-pages</code>	Clean pages currently in the cache.
<code>nsslapd-db-commit-rate</code>	Number of transactions that have been committed.
<code>nsslapd-db-configured-locks</code>	Configured number of locks.
<code>nsslapd-db-configured-txns</code>	Configured number of transactions.
<code>nsslapd-db-current-locks</code>	Number of locks currently used by the database.
<code>nsslapd-db-deadlock-rate</code>	Number of deadlocks detected.
<code>nsslapd-db-dirty-pages</code>	Dirty pages currently in the cache.
<code>nsslapd-db-hash-buckets</code>	Number of hash buckets in buffer hash table.
<code>nsslapd-db-hash-elements-examine-rate</code>	Total number of hash elements traversed during hash table lookups.
<code>nsslapd-db-hash-search-rate</code>	Total number of buffer hash table lookups.
<code>nsslapd-db-lock-conflicts</code>	Total number of locks not immediately available due to conflicts.
<code>nsslapd-db-lockers</code>	Number of current lockers.
<code>nsslapd-db-lock-region-wait-rate</code>	Number of times that a thread of control was forced to wait before obtaining the region lock.
<code>nsslapd-db-lock-request-rate</code>	Total number of locks requested.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-bytes-since-checkpoint</code>	Number of bytes written to this log since the last checkpoint.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-flush-commit</code>	The number of log flushes that contained a transaction commit record.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-flush-count</code>	The number of times the log has been flushed to disk.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-max-commit-per-flush</code>	The maximum number of commits contained in a single log flush.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-min-commit-per-flush</code>	The minimum number of commits contained in a single log flush that contained a commit.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-region-wait-rate</code>	Number of times that a thread of control was forced to wait before obtaining the region lock.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-write-count</code>	The number of times the log has been written to disk.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-write-count-fill</code>	The number of times the log has been written to disk because the in-memory log record cache filled up.
<code>nsslapd-db-log-write-rate</code>	Number of bytes written to the log since the last checkpoint.

Table 2-12 Database Performance Attributes (*Continued*)

Attribute	Description
nsslapd-db-longest-chain-length	Longest chain ever encountered in buffer hash table lookups.
nsslapd-db-max-locks	Maximum number of locks used by the database since the last startup.
nsslapd-db-max-txns	Maximum number of transactions used since the last startup.
nsslapd-db-page-create-rate	Pages created in the cache.
nsslapd-db-page-read-rate	Pages read into the cache.
nsslapd-db-page-ro-evict-rate	Clean pages forced from the cache.
nsslapd-db-page-rw-evict-rate	Dirty pages forced from the cache.
nsslapd-db-pages-in-use	All pages, clean or dirty, currently in use.
nsslapd-db-page-trickle-rate	Dirty pages written using the <code>memp_trickle</code> interface.
nsslapd-db-page-write-rate	Pages read into the cache.
nsslapd-db-txn-region-wait-rate	Number of times that a thread of control was force to wait before obtaining the region lock.

Default Index Attributes

The set of default indexes is stored under `cn=default indexes,cn=config,cn=ldb database,cn=plugins,cn=config`. Default indexes are configured per backend in order to optimize Directory Server functionality for the majority of deployments.

All indexes, except system-essential ones, can be removed, but care should be taken not to cause unnecessary disruptions. This section presents four required indexing attributes and one optional indexing attribute. For further information on indexes refer to “Managing Indexes” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

nsSystemIndex

This mandatory attribute specifies whether the index is a system index, that is, an index that is vital for Directory Server operations. If this attribute has a value of `true`, it is system essential. System indexes must not be removed as this will seriously disrupt server functionality.

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	cn=default indexes,cn=config,cn=ldb database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	true false
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nssystemindex: true

nsIndexType

This optional, multi-valued attribute specifies the types of index used in Directory Server operations and the values of the attributes to be indexed. Each index type must be entered on a separate line.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default indexes,cn=config,cn=ldb database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	pres = presence index eq = equality index approx = approximate index sub = substring index matching rule= international index index browse = browsing index
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsindextype: eq

nsMatchingRule

This optional, multi-valued attribute specifies the collation order object identifier (OID) required for Directory Server to operate international indexing.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default indexes,cn=monitor,cn=ldb database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid collation order object identifier (OID)
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString

Example `nsMatchingRule: 1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.23.1`
(For Bulgarian)

cn

Provides the name of the attribute to be indexed.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=default indexes,cn=monitor,cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid index cn.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>cn: aci</code>

description

This optional attribute provides a free-hand text description of what the index actually performs.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=default indexes,cn=monitor,cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>description: substring index</code>

Database Monitoring Attributes Under `cn=<database_name>`

[Table 2-13](#) lists the global, read-only entries for monitoring activity on the `<database_name>` database, stored under `cn=monitor,cn=<database_name>,cn=ldb database,cn=plugins,cn=config`. These attributes contain database statistics and are provided for each file that makes up your database. For further information refer to information on managing log files in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

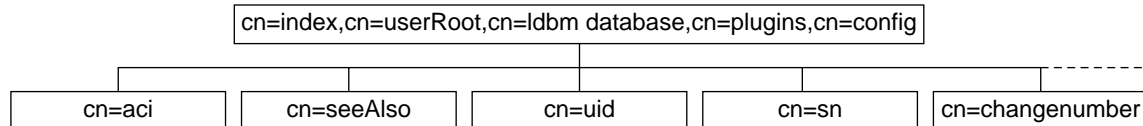
Table 2-13 Database Monitoring Attributes Under `cn=<database_name>`

Attribute	Description
<code>dbentrycount</code>	Total number of entries in the database, including entries created by replication.
<code>dbfilename-number</code>	This attribute indicates the name of the file and provides a sequential integer identifier (starting at 0) for the file. All associated statistics for the file are given the same numerical identifier.
<code>dbfilecachehit</code>	Number of times that a search requiring data from this file was performed and data successfully obtained from the cache.
<code>dbfilecachemiss</code>	Number of times that a search requiring data from this file was performed and that the data could not be obtained from the cache.
<code>dbfilepagein</code>	Number of pages brought to the cache from this file.
<code>dbfilepageout</code>	Number of pages for this file written from cache to disk.
<code>entrycachehitratio</code>	Ratio that indicates the number of entry cache tries to successful entry cache lookups.
<code>entrycachehits</code>	Total number of successful entry cache lookups.
<code>ldapentrycount</code>	Number of user entries in the database.
<code>maxentrycachecount</code>	Maximum number of directory entries that are allowed to be maintained in the entry cache.
<code>maxentrycachesize</code>	Maximum memory size allowed for entry cache, in bytes.

Database Index Attributes Under cn=NetscapeRoot and cn=UserRoot

In addition to the set of default indexes that are stored under `cn=default indexes`, `cn=config`, `cn=ldbm database`, `cn=plugins`, `cn=config`, custom indexes can be created for `o=Netscaperoot`, `o=UserRoot`, and manually created databases. These custom indexes are stored under the `cn=index`, `cn=NetscapeRoot`, `cn=ldbm database`, `cn=plugins`, `cn=config` and `cn=index`, `cn=UserRoot`, `cn=ldbm database`, `cn=plugins`, `cn=config` entries, respectively. Each indexed attribute represents a subentry under the above `cn=config` information tree nodes, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2-3 Database Index Attributes for `cn=NetscapeRoot` and `cn=UserRoot`



For example, the index file for the `aci` attribute under `o=UserRoot` will appear in Directory Server as follows:

```

dn:cn=aci,cn=index,cn=UserRoot,cn=ldbm database,cn=plugins,cn=confi
objectclass:top
objectclass:nsIndex
cn=aci
nssystemindex:true
nsindextype:pres
  
```

Note that the `aci` attribute is an operational attribute and is not returned in a search unless you explicitly request it.

For details on the five possible indexing attributes, refer to the section [“Default Index Attributes” on page 184](#). For further information about indexes refer to [“Managing Indexes”](#) in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

VLV Index Object Classes

A VLV (virtual list view) index provides fast searches against a known result set and sort ordering. To do this, the object class `vlvSearch` is needed to define the VLV search, and the object class `vlvIndex` is needed to order the search. VLV index object classes are stored under `cn=MCCsuffixName`, `cn=userRoot`, `cn=ldbm database`, `cn=plugins`, `cn=config`.

vlvIndex

Used to define the sort criteria of a Virtual List View index. Each VLV index specification defines the sort order to be imposed on the result set defined in the VLV search entry. A set of VLV index entries may appear below the VLV search entry. The `cn (commonName)` attribute is used as the naming component for the entry.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=MCCsuffixName</code> , <code>cn=userRoot</code> , <code>cn=ldbm database</code> , <code>cn=plugins</code> , <code>cn=config</code>
Superior Class	top
OID	2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.42
Required Attributes	<code>cn</code> , <code>objectClass</code> , <code>vlvSort</code>
Allowed Attributes	<code>vlvEnabled</code> , <code>vlvUses</code>

vlvSearch

Used to define a VLV search. Specifies the entry result set to be VLV indexed.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=MCCsuffixName</code> , <code>cn=userRoot</code> , <code>cn=ldbm database</code> , <code>cn=plugins</code> , <code>cn=config</code>
Superior Class	top
OID	2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.38
Required Attributes	<code>cn</code> , <code>objectClass</code> , <code>vlvBase</code> , <code>vlvFilter</code> , <code>vlvScope</code>
Allowed Attributes	<code>multiLineDescription</code>

VLV Index Attributes

VLV Index Attributes are stored under `cn=MCCsuffixName`, `cn=userRoot`, `cn=ldbm database`, `cn=plugins`, `cn=config`.

vlvBase

Defines the base DN of a VLV search.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=userRoot, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DN
Example	<code>vlvBase:o=example.com</code>

vlvEnabled

Used by the server to signal whether the index is available or unavailable. When VLV indexes are created offline, new `vlvSearch` entries are enabled when the indexes are rebuilt. VLV indexes can also be created while the server is running in read-only mode. This attribute is read-only and single-valued.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=userRoot, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>vlvEnabled:0</code>

vlvFilter

Defines the filter for a VLV search.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=userRoot, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	

Default Value	N/A
Syntax	IA5String
Example	<code>vlvFilter:(uid>=r)</code>

vlvScope

Defines the scope of a VLV search.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=userRoot, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0=base search 1=one level search 2=subtree search
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>vlvScope:1</code>

vlvSort

Defines the sort specification for a VLV search. Consists of a list of comma-delimited attribute names. A minus sign is used to denote a reverse sort. The example below will result in a sort by `uid`, then by reverse common name.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=userRoot, cn=ldbm database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>vlvSort:uid, -cn</code>

vlvUses

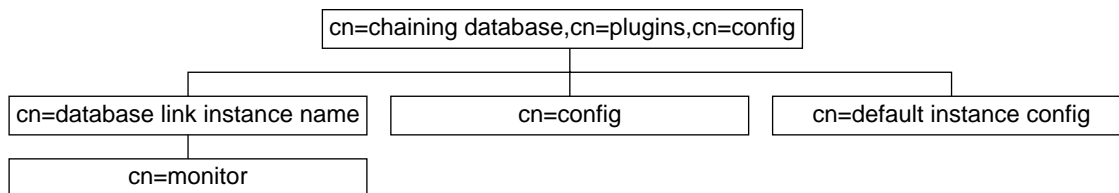
This read-only attribute displays the number of times the VLV index was used. This number resets after a restart of the server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=userRoot, cn=ldb database, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1-x
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>vlvUses:7</code>

Chained Suffix Plug-In Attributes

The chained suffix plug-in is organized in an information tree as shown below:

Figure 2-4 Chained Suffix Plug-In Attributes



All plug-in technology used by the chained suffix instances is stored in the `cn=chaining database` plug-in node. This section presents the additional attribute information for the three nodes marked in bold in the `cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config` information tree. For more information on the chaining backend, refer to “Creating Chained Suffixes” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Chained Suffix Attributes

Global chained suffix configuration attributes common to all instances are stored under `cn=config,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config`.

nsActiveChainingComponents

Lists the components using chaining. A component is any functional unit in the server. The value of this attribute overrides the value in the global configuration attribute. To disable chaining on a particular database instance, use the value `None`.

This attribute also allows you to alter the components used to chain. By default, no components are allowed to chain. For this reason, this attribute does not appear in a list of `cn=config,cn=chaining database,cn=config` attributes, as LDAP considers empty attributes to be non-existent.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid component entry.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsActiveChainingComponents: cn=uid uniqueness,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>

nsMaxResponseDelay

This error detection, performance related attribute specifies the maximum period of time it can take a remote server to respond to an LDAP operation request made by a chained suffix before an error is suspected. Once this delay period has been met, the chained suffix tests the connection with the remote server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=config,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid delay period in seconds.
Default Value	60 seconds
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsMaxResponseDelay: 60</code>

nsMaxTestResponseDelay

This error detection, performance related attribute specifies the duration of the test issued by the chained suffix to check whether the remote server is responding. If a response from the remote server is not returned within this period, the chained suffix assumes the remote server is down and the connection is not used for subsequent operations.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid delay period in seconds.
Default Value	15 seconds
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsMaxTestResponseDelay: 15

nsTransmittedControls

This attribute, which can be both a global (and thus dynamic) configuration or an instance (cn=chained suffix instance,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config) configuration attribute, allows you to alter the controls that the chained suffix forwards. The following controls are forwarded by default:

- Managed DSA, object identifier: 2.16.840.1.113730.3.4.2.
- Virtual list view (VLV), object identifier: 2.16.840.1.113730.3.4.9
- Server side sorting, object identifier: 1.2.840.113556.1.4.473

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=config,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid OID or the above listed controls forwarded by the chained suffix.
Default Value	None
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsTransmittedControls: 1.2.840.113556.1.4.473

Default Instance Chained Suffix Attributes

Default instance chained suffix attributes are stored under cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config.

nsAbandonedSearchCheckInterval

The number of seconds that pass before the server checks for abandoned operations.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to 2147483647 seconds
Default Value	2
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsabandonedsearchcheckinterval: 10

nsBindConnectionsLimit

Maximum number of TCP connections the chained suffix establishes with the remote server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	1 to 50 connections
Default Value	3
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsbindconnectionslimit: 3

nsBindRetryLimit

Number of times a chained suffix attempts to bind with the remote server if the initial bind attempt is unsuccessful. A value of 0 here indicates that the chained suffix will only attempt to bind once only.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	0 to 5
Default Value	3

Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsbindretrylimit: 3</code>

nsBindTimeout

Period of time before the bind attempt times out. There is no real Valid Range for this attribute, except reasonable patience limits.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to 60 seconds
Default Value	15
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsbindtimeout:15</code>

nsCheckLocalACI

Reserved for advanced use only. Controls whether ACIs are evaluated on the chained suffix as well as the remote data server. Changes to this attribute only take effect once the server has been restarted.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	off
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nschecklocalaci: on</code>

nsConcurrentBindLimit

The maximum number of concurrent bind operations per TCP connection.

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	<code>cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 25 binds
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsconcurrentbindlimit:10</code>

nsConcurrentOperationsLimit

The maximum number of concurrent operations allowed.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to 50 operations
Default Value	50
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsconcurrentoperationslimit: 50</code>

nsConnectionLife

Specifies the connection lifetime. You can keep connections between the chained suffix and the remote server open for an unspecified time, or you can close them after a specific period of time. Keeping the connections open is faster, but uses more resources. When the value is 0 and a list of failover servers is provided in the `nsFarmServerURL` attribute, the “main” server is never contacted after failover to the alternate server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 to limitless seconds (where 0 means forever)
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsconnectionlife: 0</code>

nsOperationConnectionsLimit

Maximum number of LDAP connections the chained suffix establishes with the remote server.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	1 to 20 connections
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsoperationconnectionslimit:10

nsProxiedAuthorization

Reserved for advanced use only, this attribute permits you to disable proxied authorization. A value of `off` means that proxied authorization is disabled, and that all binds for chained operations are executed as the user specified in [“nsMultiplexorBindDN” on page 200](#).

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	on
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsproxiedauthorization: on

nsReferralOnScopedSearch

Controls whether referrals are returned for searches with scope of one level or subtree. When `nsReferralOnScopedSearch` is set to `on`, Directory Server returning referrals for such searches, instead of chaining the searches, allowing clients that can handle referrals to access the appropriate directory directly.

Property	Value
----------	-------

Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	on off
Default Value	off
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	nsreferralonscopedsearch: off

nsslapd-sizelimit

Specifies the size limit of an entry for the chained suffix, in entries.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	-1 (no limit) to 2147483647 entries
Default Value	2000
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-sizelimit: 2000

nsslapd-timelimit

Specifies the default search time limit for the chained suffix.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=default instance config,cn=chaining database, cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	-1 to 2147483647 seconds
Default Value	3600
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-timelimit: 3600

Instance-Specific Chained Suffix Attributes

Instance-specific chained suffix attributes are stored under `cn=chained suffix instance name,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config`.

nsFarmServerURL

The LDAP URL of the remote server. A *farm server* contains data in one or more databases. This attribute can contain optional servers for failover, separated by spaces. For cascading chaining, this URL can point to another chained suffix.

Refer to the *Directory Server Administration Guide* for details on configuring cascading chaining.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>chained suffix instance name</i>,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid remote server LDAP URL.
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsFarmServerURL: ldap://epdiote.example.com:alternate_server:3333</code>

nsMultiplexorBindDN

DN of the administrative entry used to communicate with the remote server. The *multiplexor* is the server that contains the chained suffix and communicates with the farm server. This bind DN cannot be the Directory Manager. If this attribute is not specified, the chained suffix binds as anonymous.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>chained suffix instance name</i>,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	N/A
Default Value	DN of the multiplexor.
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsMultiplexorBindDN: cn=proxy manager</code>

nsMultiplexorCredentials

Password for the administrative user, in plain text. If no password is provided, users can bind as anonymous. The password is encrypted in the configuration file. Please note that the example below is what you *view*, *not* what you type.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>chained suffix instance name</i>,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid password (that is encrypted using the DES reversible password encryption schema.)
Default Value	N/A
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsMultiplexorCredentials: {DES} 9Eko69APCJfF</code>

nshoplmit

Specifies the maximum number of times a suffix is allowed to chain, that is, the number of times a request can be forwarded from one chained suffix to another.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=<i>chained suffix instance name</i>,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to an appropriate upper limit for your deployment.
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>nsHopLimit: 3</code>

Chained Suffix Monitoring Attributes

[Table 2-14](#) lists the chained suffix attributes used for monitoring activity on instances. These attributes are stored under `cn=monitor,cn=database instance name,cn=chaining database,cn=plugins,cn=config`.

Table 2-14 Chained Suffix Monitoring Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>nsAddCount</code>	Number of add operations received.

Table 2-14 Chained Suffix Monitoring Attributes (*Continued*)

Attribute	Description
nsDeleteCount	Number of delete operations received.
nsModifyCount	Number of modify operations received.
nsRenameCount	Number of rename operations received.
nsSearchBaseCount	Number of base level searches received.
nsSearchOneLevelCount	Number of one-level searches received.
nsSearchSubtreeCount	Number of subtree searches received.
nsAbandonCount	Number of abandon operations received.
nsBindCount	Number of bind requests received.
nsUnbindCount	Number of unbinds received.
nsCompareCount	Number of compare operations received.
nsOperationConnectionCount	Number of open connections for normal operations.
nsBindConnectionCount	Number of open connections for bind operations.

Frontend Plug-In Attributes

The frontend plug-in enables you to access directory data by methods other than LDAP. Sun Java System Directory Server provides a DSML frontend plug-in that enables access using DSMLv2 over HTTP/SOAP. Attributes for the DSML frontend plug-in are stored under

`cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config`.

ds-hdsml-clientauthmethod

Defines how the server will identify a client on a secure (SSL) connection.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>

Valid Range	<p><code>clientCertOnly</code>: the server uses the credentials from the client certificate to identify the client.</p> <p><code>httpBasicOnly</code>: the server uses the credentials from the HTTP authorization header to identify the client.</p> <p><code>clientCertFirst</code>: the server attempts to use the client certificate credentials to identify the client. If there are no client certificate credentials, credentials from the HTTP authorization header are used.</p>
Default Value	<code>clientCertFirst</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-clientauthmethod: clientCertFirst</code>

ds-hdsml-dsmlschemalocation

The path to the DSMLv2 schema. This is generated automatically and should not be changed.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid path to the directory storing the DSML schema.
Default Value	<code>ServerRoot/lib/DSMLv2.xsd</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-dsmlschemalocation: /var/ds5/slapd-myServer/lib/DSMLv2.xsd</code>

ds-hdsml-iobuffersize

The size of the buffer in which the DSML request is stored. If Directory Server receives many large DSML requests, such as large modify requests, then increasing this value may allow fewer buffers to be passed from the HTTP front end to the DSML parsers.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to an appropriate upper limit for your deployment, with a maximum of 2147483647 ($2^{31}-1$). The value must be a multiple of 256.

Default Value	8192
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-buffersize: 8192</code>

ds-hdsml-poolmaxsize

The maximum number of DSML parsers kept ready to handle DSML requests. If you expect sustained traffic of many concurrent DSML requests, you may choose to increase the value of this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP, cn=frontends, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to an appropriate upper limit for your deployment, with a maximum of 2147483647 ($2^{31}-1$).
Default Value	10
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-poolmaxsize: 10</code>

ds-hdsml-poolsize

The minimum, default number of DSML parsers kept ready to handle DSML requests. If you expect sustained traffic of many concurrent DSML requests, you may choose to increase the value of this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP, cn=frontends, cn=plugins, cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1 to an appropriate upper limit for your deployment, with a maximum of 2147483647 ($2^{31}-1$).
Default Value	5
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-poolsize: 5</code>

ds-hdsml-port

The HTTP port used for DSML communications. The selected port must be unique on the host system; make sure no other application is attempting to use the same port number. Specifying a port number of less than 1024 requires Directory Server to run as super user.

Note that you must restart the server for a port number change to be taken into account.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	1-65535
Default Value	80
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds-hdsml-port: 8080

ds-hdsml-requestmaxsize

The maximum size of a DSML request. If the request is larger than this value, the server responds with the error message `REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE` and closes the connection to prevent the client from continuing the request.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	1-2147483647 ($2^{31}-1$)
Default Value	32768
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds-hdsml-requestmaxsize: 32768

ds-hdsml-responsemsgsize

The maximum size of a server response to a DSML request (or a fraction of the maximum response size in the case of intermediate search responses). If the response is larger than the size specified here.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	1-2147483647 ($2^{31}-1$)
Default Value	65536
Syntax	Integer
Example	ds-hdsml-responsemsgsize: 65536

ds-hdsml-rooturl

The root URL used in the HTTP POST request to indicate the request is DSML. On the client side, this corresponds to the first line of the post, such as:

```
POST /dsml HTTP/1.1
```

Client applications must post to the value of this attribute.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins, cn=config
Valid Range	Any valid URL.
Default Value	/dsml
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	ds-hdsml-rooturl: /dsml

ds-hdsml-secureport

The port number used for secure DSML communications (over SSL). The selected port must be unique on the host system; make sure no other application is attempting to use the same port number. Specifying a port number of less than 1024 requires Directory Server to run as super user. Note that you must restart the server for a port number change to be taken into account.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	1-65535
Default Value	None
Syntax	Integer
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-secureport: 1443</code>

ds-hdsml-soapschemalocation

The path to the SOAP schema. This is generated automatically and should not be changed.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=DSMLv2-SOAP-HTTP,cn=frontends,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid path to the directory storing the SOAP schema.
Default Value	<code>ServerRoot/lib/soap-env.xsd</code>
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>ds-hdsml-soapschemalocation: /var/ds5/slapd-myServer/lib/soap-eng.xsd</code>

Implementation of the DSMLv2 Standard

The complete DSMLv2 specification and supporting documentation can be found at the following locations:

<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/dsml/docs/DSMLv2.xsd>

<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/dsml/docs/DSMLv2.doc>

The Sun Java System Directory Server implementation of this specification is complete, with the following restrictions:

- *Bindings*

DSMLv2 defines two normative bindings: a SOAP request/response binding and a file binding that serves as the DSMLv2 analog of LDIF. Sun Java System Directory Server supports the SOAP request/response binding.

- *Modify DN*

Sun Java System Directory Server supports the DSML `modDNRequest` and `modDNResponse` operations.

- *Abandon Request*

Sun Java System Directory Server does not support the `abandonRequest` operation, since this operation is of no use over HTTP.

- *Search Operations*

Some DSML clients incorrectly send an equality match with value `*` when a presence match is intended. Directory Server will return zero results from these misformatted queries. You can detect these incorrect clients by searching for the characters `=\2a` in the access log.

Content of the HTTP Header

Sun Java System Directory Server supports only the HTTP `POST` operation. The following example shows the minimum fields required to send a DSML request to the server over HTTP:

```
POST /dsml HTTP/1.1
content-length: 450
HOST: hostMachine
SOAPAction: ""
Content-Type: text/xml
Connection: close
```

The `Connection` field is optional. In HTTP 1.0, the default value of this field is `close`. In HTTP 1.1, however, the default value is `keep-alive`. It is therefore recommended that you include this field with a value of `close` in your last request if you are using HTTP 1.1, to accelerate the dialog.

Additional fields may be included in the HTTP header. If they are supported by Directory Server, their values will override the defaults. If the fields are not supported, the request will not be rejected by the server but the fields will be ignored.

Retro Change Log Plug-In Attributes

This section describes attributes that configure the retro change log. For information about the retro change log plug-in, see “Using the Retro Change Log Plug-In” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*. For information about the arguments that can be configured for the retro change log plug-in, see [“Retro Change Log Plug-In” on page 155](#).

nsslapd-changelogdir

This attribute specifies the name of the directory in which the change log database is created the first time the plug-in is run. By default the database is stored with all the other databases under:

`ServerRoot/slapd-serverID/db/changelog`

NOTE For performance reasons you will probably want to store this database on a different physical disk.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Retro Changelog Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	Any valid path to the directory.
Default Value	None
Syntax	DirectoryString
Example	<code>nsslapd-changelogdir: /var/slapd-serverID/changelog</code>

nsslapd-changelogmaxage (Max Changelog Age)

Specifies the maximum age of any entry in the change log. The change log contains a record for each directory modification and is used when synchronizing consumer servers. Each record contains a timestamp. Any record with a timestamp that is older than the value specified in this attribute will be removed. If this attribute is absent, there is no age limit on change log records, which is the default behavior as this attribute is not present by default.

Property	Value
Entry DN	<code>cn=Retro Changelog Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config</code>
Valid Range	0 (meaning that entries are not removed according to their age) to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647).

Default Value	0
Syntax	DirectoryString <i>IntegerTimeunit</i> where <i>Timeunit</i> is “s” for seconds, “m” for minutes, “h” for hours, “d” for days, or “w” for weeks.
Example	nsslapd-changelogmaxage: 30d

nsslapd-changelogmaxentries (Max Changelog Entries)

Specifies the maximum number of entries in the change log. The change log contains a record for each directory modification and is used when synchronizing consumer servers.

Property	Value
Entry DN	cn=Retro Changelog Plugin,cn=plugins,cn=config
Valid Range	0 (no limit to the number of entries) to the maximum 32 bit integer value (2147483647).
Default Value	0
Syntax	Integer
Example	nsslapd-changelogmaxentries: 0

Subtree Entry Counter Plug-In Attributes

The subtree entry counter plug-ins maintain a count of entries with a particular object class. The counter attributes are listed in [Table 2-15](#).

Table 2-15 Subtree Entry Counter Plug-In Attributes

Attribute	Definition
<code>nsNumDepts</code>	Either the number of departments within a domain, or the number of departments within a department (nested departments), depending on the DN of the entry.
<code>nsNumDomains</code>	Either the number of total domains, or the number of domains within a domain (nested domains), depending on the DN of the entry.
<code>nsNumMailLists</code>	Number of mail lists.

File Reference

This chapter provides an overview of the files stored under the instance directory, *ServerRoot/slapd-serverID*. Having an overview of the files and configuration information stored in each instance of Directory Server helps you understand the file changes or absence of file changes that occur in the course of directory activity. It also helps you to detect errors and intrusion, by indicating what kind of changes to expect, and as a result, what changes are considered abnormal.

Overview of Directory Server Files

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- [Backup Files](#)
- [Configuration Files](#)
- [Database Files](#)
- [LDIF Files](#)
- [Lock Files](#)
- [Log Files](#)

Each section describes the file type and contents.

Backup Files

Each Directory Server instance contains the following three directories for storing backup related files:

- `bak` - the default directory in which database backups (created with the `db2bak` script) are placed. The `bak` directory contains one directory for each database backup, the name of which corresponds to the time and date of the backup, for example `2004_12_13_17_45_24`. This directory holds the backup copy of the database. To specify an alternative location for the database backups, use the `db2bak` command as described in the *Directory Server Man Page Reference*.
- `confbak` - the default directory in which the Administration Server configuration is stored, (and from which the configuration is read) when the `saveconfig` and `restoreconfig` scripts are used. For information about these scripts, refer to the *Directory Server Man Page Reference*.
- `conf_bk` - contains a backup copy of the `dse.ldif` configuration file from the time of installation. This copy can be used for comparison with the current configuration file, should problems arise.

Configuration Files

Each Directory Server instance contains the following directory for storing configuration files:

- `config` - contains the configuration files as explained in “[Server Configuration Overview](#)” on page 26.

The `dse.ldif` file is a configuration file for each directory instance, whereas the Administration Server configuration (everything under `o=NetscapeRoot`) is only in the configuration directory. The configuration directory is usually the first directory that was installed, or may be a completely separate instance.

For small deployments, it is possible to install configuration, user and other directories on the same directory instance. For larger deployments, consider placing the configuration directory in its own instance. Refer to the *Administration Server Administration Guide* for information on the appropriate location of configuration, user and group data.

Database Files

Each Directory Server instance contains the `db` directory for storing all the database files. The following list shows the sample contents of the `db` directory at installation.

DBVERSION	__db.002	__db.005
NetscapeRoot/	__db.003	log.0000017
__db.001	__db.004	userRoot/

- db.00x files - used internally by the database. These files should not be moved, deleted, or modified in any way.
- log.xxxxxxxxxxxx files - store the transaction logs per database.
- DBVERSION - stores the version of the database.
- NetscapeRoot - this directory stores the o=NetscapeRoot database created by default during a typical installation. This branch of the directory stores admin server configuration information. The same configuration directory can be used to store the admin server configuration information for all directory instances. Refer to the *Administration Server Administration Guide* for information on the appropriate location of configuration, user and group data.
- userRoot - this directory stores the user-defined suffix (user-defined databases) created during a typical installation, for example dc=example,dc=com.

The following list shows the sample contents of the NetscapeRoot directory:

DBVERSION	NetscapeRoot_nsUniqueId.db3
NetscapeRoot_aci.db3	NetscapeRoot_numsubordinates.db3
NetscapeRoot_ancestorid.db3	NetscapeRoot_objectclass.db3
NetscapeRoot_cn.db3	NetscapeRoot_parentid.db3
NetscapeRoot_entrydn.db3	NetscapeRoot_sn.db3
NetscapeRoot_givenName.db3	NetscapeRoot_uid.db3
NetscapeRoot_id2entry.db3	NetscapeRoot_uniquemember.db3

NOTE To ensure that database filenames are unique across suffixes, the files are prefixed with the suffix name. So, for the NetscapeRoot suffix in the above example, all the filenames in the directory start with NetscapeRoot_.

The NetscapeRoot and userRoot subdirectories contain a file of the format *suffix_index_name*.db3 for every index currently defined in the database (where *index_name* is the name of the attribute being indexed). In addition to these *suffix_index_name*.db3 files, the subdirectories contain a file named *suffix_id2entry*.db3. This file contains the actual directory database entries. All other database files can be recreated from this one, if necessary.

LDIF Files

Each Directory Server instance contains the `ldif` directory for storing `ldif` related files. The following list shows the default contents of the `ldif` directory.

```
European.ldif
Example.ldif
Example-roles.ldif
Example-Plugin.ldif
identityMapping_Examples.ldif
```

The following list describes the contents of each of the LDIF files:

- `European.ldif` - contains European character samples.
- `Example.ldif` - a sample `ldif` file.
- `Example-roles.ldif` - a sample `ldif` file similar to `Example.ldif` except that it uses roles and class of service instead of groups for setting access control and resource limits for Directory Administrators
- `Example-Plugin.ldif` - a sample `ldif` file to be used with the examples provided in the *Directory Server Plug-in Developer's Reference*.
- `identityMapping_Examples.ldif` - a sample identity mapping configuration file. For more information on identity mapping, refer to the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Lock Files

Each Directory Server instance contains a `locks` directory for storing `lock` related files. The following list shows the sample contents of the `locks` directory.

```
exports/
imports/
server/
```

The lock mechanisms stored under the subdirectories `exports`, `imports`, and `server` prevent simultaneous operations from conflicting with each other. The lock mechanisms allow one server instance to run at a time, with possible multiple export jobs. They also permit only one `directoryserver ldif2db` operation at a time. This means that no export and `slapd` server operations can be run during an import.

This restriction does not apply to `directoryserver ldif2db-task`, since you can run multiple `ldif2db-task` operations at any time.

Log Files

Directory Server provides you with logs to help you monitor directory activity. Monitoring allows you to detect and remedy failures and, when done proactively, to anticipate and resolve potential problems before they result in failure or poor performance. To monitor your directory effectively, you need to understand the structure and content of the logs.

This section covers the following topics related to logs:

- [Log File Layout](#)
- [Access Log Content](#)
- [Common Connection Codes](#)
- [LDAP Result Codes](#)

For information on the error codes returned in log files, refer to [Appendix A, “Error Codes.”](#)

Log File Layout

Each Directory Server instance contains a `logs` directory for storing log related files. The following list shows a sample of the `logs` directory contents.

```
access          audit.rotationinfo  pid
access.rotationinfo  errors              slapd.stats
audit           errors.rotationinfo
```

- The content of the `access`, `audit`, and `errors` log files is dependent on the log configuration.
- The `slapd.stats` file is a memory-mapped file that cannot be read in an editor. It contains data collected by the Directory Server SNMP data collection component. This data is read by the SNMP subagent in response to SNMP attribute queries and is communicated to the SNMP master agent responsible for handling Directory Server SNMP requests.
- The `pid` is the `slapd` process identifier.

Access Log Content

The Directory Server access log contains detailed information about client connections to the directory. A connection is a sequence of requests from the same client with the following structure:

- Connection record that gives the connection index and the IP address of the client
- Bind record
- Bind result record
- Sequence of operation request / operation result pairs of records (or individual records in the case of connection, closed, and abandon records)
- Unbind record
- Closed record

The access log files are located in the directory *ServerRoot*/*slapd-serverID*/logs. Each line of a log file begins with a timestamp [20/Aug/2002:11:39:51 -0700], where -0700 indicates the time difference in relation to GMT. The format of the timestamp may vary depending on the platform you are using. Apart from the connection, closed, and abandon records that appear individually, all records appear in pairs, consisting of a request for service record followed by a result record. These two records frequently appear on adjacent lines but this is not always the case.

This section presents the different levels of access logging available with Directory Server, then describes the default access logging content and ends with a description of the additional access logging level content. This section is divided into the following parts:

- [Access Logging Levels](#)
- [Default Access Logging Content](#)
- [Access Log Content for Additional Access Logging Levels](#)

Access Logging Levels

Different levels of access logging exist. By changing the value of the `nsslapd-accesslog-level` configuration attribute, you can select the exact type of logging you require. The default level of logging is level 256 which logs access to an entry but you can choose from the following logging levels, combining more than one level to suit your needs:

0=No access logging

4=Logging for internal access operations

256=Logging for access to an entry

512=Logging for access to an entry and referrals

131072=Precise timing of operation duration. This gives microsecond resolution for the Elapsed Time item in the access log.

For example, if you want to log internal access operations, entry access, and referrals, you would set a value of 516 (512+4) in the `nsslapd-accesslog-level` configuration attribute. For further information on other access log configuration attributes, refer to [Chapter 4, “Core Server Configuration Attributes.”](#)

Default Access Logging Content

This section describes the access log content in detail, based on the default access logging level extract in [Code Example 3-1](#).

Code Example 3-1 Access Log Extract with Default Access Logging Level (Level 256)

```
[22/Oct/2002:12:05:04 +0200] conn=25 op=-1 msgId=-1 - fd=32 slot=32 LDAP connection from 127.0.0.1 to 127.0.0.1
[22/Oct/2002:12:05:04 +0200] conn=25 op=0 msgId=-1 - BIND dn="cn=Directory Manager" method=128 version=3
[22/Oct/2002:12:05:04 +0200] conn=25 op=0 msgId=-1 - RESULT err=0 tag=97 nentries=0 etime=0 dn="cn=directory manager"
[22/Oct/2002:12:07:19 +0200] conn=25 op=1 msgId=2 - ADD dn="cn=Simon Campbell,ou=People,dc=Example,dc=COM"
[22/Oct/2002:12:07:20 +0200] conn=25 op=1 msgId=2 - RESULT err=0 tag=105 nentries=0 etime=1
[22/Oct/2002:12:07:26 +0200] conn=25 op=2 msgId=3 - UNBIND
[22/Oct/2002:12:07:26 +0200] conn=25 op=2 msgId=-1 - closing (3 ops still in progress) - UI
[22/Oct/2002:12:07:27 +0200] conn=25 op=-1 msgId=-1 - closed.
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:43 +0200] conn=26 op=-1 msgId=-1 - fd=32 slot=32 HTTP connection from 129.157.192.74 to 129.157.192.74
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:45 +0200] conn=26 op=0 msgId=0 - DSML Batch Request requestID=""
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:45 +0200] conn=26 op=2 msgId=1 - DSML Modify requestID="" (parent msgId="0")
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:45 +0200] conn=26 op=2 msgId=1 - MOD dn="cn=Simon Campbell,ou=People,dc=Example,dc=COM"
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:45 +0200] conn=26 op=2 msgId=1 - RESULT err=0 tag=103 nentries=0 etime=0
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:45 +0200] conn=26 op=0 msgId=-1 - protocol=HTTP host="Foo" remLog="-" unname="-" date="[Tue, 22 Oct 2002 10:09:46 GMT]"
request="POST /dsml HTTP/1.1" status="200 OK" length=565
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:45 +0200] conn=26 op=0 msgId=-1 - closing (3 ops still in progress) - (HTTP closure.)
[22/Oct/2002:12:09:46 +0200] conn=26 op=-1 msgId=-1 - closed.
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=-1 msgId=-1 - fd=32 slot=32 LDAP connection from 127.0.0.1 to 127.0.0.1
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=0 msgId=-1 - BIND dn="cn=Directory Manager" method=128 version=3
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=0 msgId=-1 - RESULT err=0 tag=97 nentries=0 etime=0 dn="cn=directory manager"
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=1 msgId=2 - SRCH base="dc=Example,dc=COM" scope=2 filter="(uid=scampbell)" attrs=ALL
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=1 msgId=2 - RESULT err=0 tag=101 nentries=1 etime=0
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=2 msgId=3 - UNBIND
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:01 +0200] conn=27 op=2 msgId=-1 - closing (3 ops still in progress) - UI
[22/Oct/2002:12:11:02 +0200] conn=27 op=-1 msgId=-1 - closed.
```

Connection Number

Every external request is listed with an incremental connection number (`conn=25`, `conn=26`, and `conn=27` in the preceding example), starting at `conn=0` immediately after server startup. In this example, `conn=25` contains an LDAP add operation, `conn=26` contains a DSML add operation and `conn=27` contains an LDAP search operation.

Internal LDAP requests are not recorded in the access log by default. To activate the logging of internal access operations, specify an access logging level of 4 in the `nsslapd-accesslog-level` configuration attribute.

File Descriptor

Every connection from an external LDAP client to Directory Server requires a file descriptor, or socket descriptor, from the operating system (`fd=32` in the preceding example). `fd=32` indicates that file descriptor number 32 was used from the total pool of available file descriptors.

Slot Number

The slot number (`slot=32` in the preceding example), has the same meaning as file descriptor. It is a legacy section of the access log and can be ignored.

Operation Number

In processing an external request, Directory Server performs the required series of operations. For a specific connection, all operation request and operation result pairs are given incremental operation numbers beginning with `op=0` to identify the distinct operations being performed. In [Code Example 3-1](#), `op=0` is given for the bind operation request and result pair, then `op=1` for the LDAP search request and result pair, and so on. Should you see `op=-1` in the access log, it generally means that the LDAP request for this connection was not issued by an external LDAP client, but instead initiated internally.

Method Type

The method number, in this case `method=128`, indicates which LDAPv3 bind method was used by the client. There are three possible bind method values:

`0` = no authentication

`128` = simple bind with user password

`sasl` = SASL bind using external authentication mechanism

Version Number

The version number, in this case `version=3`, indicates the LDAP version number (either LDAPv2 or LDAPv3) that the LDAP client used to communicate with the LDAP server.

Error Number

The error number, in this case `err=0`, provides the LDAP result code returned from the LDAP operation performed. The LDAP error number 0 means that the operation was successful. For a more comprehensive list of LDAP result codes refer to “LDAP Result Codes” on page 226.

Tag Number

Directory Server exposes Basic Encoding Rules tag numbers in log files for historical reasons. The tags are used internally when decoding messages, and are not intended for use outside Directory Server.

The tag number, in this case `tag=97`, indicates the type of result returned, which is almost always a reflection of the type of operation performed. Commonly used tags that identify standard operations include:

`tag=97` for a result from a client bind operation

`tag=100` indicates the actual entry for which you were searching

`tag=101` for a result from a search operation

`tag=103` for a result from a modify operation

`tag=105` for a result from an add operation

`tag=107` for a result from a delete operation

`tag=109` for a result from a moddn operation

`tag=111` for a result from a compare operation

`tag=115` indicates a search reference when the entry you perform your search on holds a referral to the entry you require. Search references are expressed in terms of a referral.

`tag=120` for a result from an extended operation

Number of Entries

The number of entries, in this case `nentries=0`, indicates the number of entries that were found matching the LDAP client’s request.

Elapsed Time

Elapsed time, in this case `etime=1000`, indicates the amount of time (in seconds) that it took Directory Server to perform the LDAP operation. An `etime` value of 0 means that the operation actually took milliseconds to perform. If you want to have microsecond resolution for this item in the access log, enter a value of 131328 (256+131072) in the `nsslapd-accesslog-level` configuration attribute.

LDAP Request Type

The LDAP request type indicates the type of LDAP request being issued by the LDAP client. Possible values are:

SRCH=search

MOD=modify

DEL=delete

ADD=add

MODDN=moddn

EXT=extended operation

ABANDON=abandon operation

LDAP Response Type

The LDAP response type indicates the LDAP response being issued by the LDAP client. Possible values are:

RESULT=result

ENTRY=entry

REFERRAL=referral or search reference

Unindexed Search Indicator

The unindexed search indicator, `notes=U`, indicates that the search performed was unindexed, which means that the database itself had to be directly searched instead of the index file. Unindexed searches occur either when the All IDs Threshold was reached within the index file used for the search, when no index file existed, or when the index file was not configured in the way required by the search.

NOTE An unindexed search indicator is often accompanied by a large `etime` value, as unindexed searches are generally more time consuming.

Extended Operation OID

An extended operation OID, in this case either `EXT oid="2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.3"` or `EXT oid="2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.5"`, provides the OID of the extended operation being performed. [Table 3-1](#) provides the list of the LDAPv3 extended operations that are supported by Directory Server, and their OIDs.

Table 3-1 LDAPv3 Extended Operations Supported by Directory Server

Extended Operation Name	Description	OID
Directory Server 5.x Start Transport Layer Security (Start TLS)	Sent to initiate Transport Layer Security for authentication and encrypted communication.	1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.20037
Directory Server 5.x Start Replication Request	Sent by a replication initiator to indicate that a replication session is requested.	2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.3
Directory Server 5.x Replication Response	Sent by a replication responder in response to a Start Replication Request Extended Operation or an End Replication Request Extended Operation.	2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.4
Directory Server 5.x End Replication Request	Sent to indicate that a replication session is to be terminated.	2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.5
Directory Server 5.x Replication Entry Request	Carries an entry, along with its state information (<code>csn</code> and <code>UniqueIdentifier</code>), and is used to perform a replica initialization.	2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.6
Directory Server 5.x Bulk Import Start	Sent by the client to request a bulk import together with the suffix being imported to <i>and</i> sent by the server to indicate that the bulk import may begin.	2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.7
Directory Server 5.x Bulk Import Finished	Sent by the client to signal the end of a bulk import <i>and</i> sent by the server to acknowledge it.	2.16.840.1.113730.3.5.8

Change Sequence Number

The change sequence number, in this case `csn=3b4c8cfb000000030000`, is the replication change sequence number, indicating that replication is enabled on this particular naming context.

Abandon Message

The abandon message, in this case, [06/Aug/2002:11:39:52 -0700] conn=12 op=2 ABANDON targetop=1 msgid=2 nentries=0 etime=0, indicates that an operation has been aborted, where nentries=0 indicates the number of entries sent before the operation was aborted, etime=0 indicates how much time (in seconds) had elapsed, and targetop=1 corresponds to an operation value from a previously initiated operation (that appears earlier in the access log).

There are two possible log ABANDON messages depending on whether the message ID succeeds in locating which operation was to be aborted or not. If the message ID succeeds in locating the operation (the targetop) then the log will read as above. However, if the message ID does not succeed in locating the operation or if the operation had already finished prior to the ABANDON request being sent, then the log will read as follows:

```
[06/Aug/2002:11:39:52 -0700] conn=12 op=2 ABANDON targetop=NOTFOUND msgid=2
```

where targetop=NOTFOUND indicates that the operation to be aborted was either an unknown operation or already complete.

Message ID

The message ID, in this case msgid=2, is the LDAP operation identifier, as generated by the LDAP SDK client. The message ID may have a different value to the Directory Server Operation Number, but identifies the same operation. The message ID is used in the context of an ABANDON operation and tells the user which client operation is being abandoned.

NOTE The Directory Server operation number starts counting at 0. In the majority of LDAP SDK/client implementations the message ID number starts counting at 1. This explains why the message ID is frequently equal to the Directory Server operation number plus 1.

SASL Multi-Stage Bind Logging

Directory Server logs each stage in the multi-stage bind process and, where appropriate, the progress statement SASL bind in progress is included.

NOTE The authenticated DN (the DN used for access control decisions) is logged in the BIND result line and not in the bind request line:

```
[06/Aug/2002:11:39:55 -0700] conn=14 op=1 RESULT err=0 tag=97
nentries=0 etime=0 dn="uid=coulbeck,dc=example,dc=com"
```

For SASL binds, the DN value displayed in the BIND request line is not used by the server and is, therefore, not relevant. However, given that the authenticated DN is the DN which, for SASL binds, must be used for audit purposes, it is essential that this be clearly logged. Having this authenticated DN logged in the BIND result line avoids any confusion as to which DN is which.

Access Log Content for Additional Access Logging Levels

This section presents the additional access logging levels available in the Directory Server access log.

In **Code Example 3-2**, access logging level 512, which logs access to entries and referrals, is enabled. In this extract, 6 entries and 1 referral are returned in response to the search request in bold.

Code Example 3-2 Access Log Extract with Entry Access and Referral Logging Level (Level 512)

```
06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 fd=60 slot=60 connection from 127.0.0.1 to 127.0.0.1
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 SRCH base="dc=example,dc=com" scope=2 filter="(description=*)" attrs=ALL
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 ENTRY dn="ou=Special Users,dc=example,dc=com"
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 ENTRY dn="cn=Accounting Managers,ou=groups,dc=example,dc=com"
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 ENTRY dn="cn=HR Managers,ou=groups,dc=example,dc=com"
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 ENTRY dn="cn=QA Managers,ou=groups,dc=example,dc=com"
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 ENTRY dn="cn=PD Managers,ou=groups,dc=example,dc=com"
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 ENTRY dn="ou=Sun Java System Servers,dc=example,dc=com"
[06/Aug/2002:16:43:02 +0200] conn=306 op=0 REFERRAL
```

In **Code Example 3-3**, access logging level 4, which logs internal operations, is enabled.

Code Example 3-3 Access Log Extract with Internal Access Operations Level (Level 4)

```
[06/Aug/2002:16:45:46 +0200] conn=Internal op=-1 SRCH base="cn=\22dc=example,dc=com\22,cn=mapping
tree,cn=config"scope=0 filter="objectclass=nsMappingTree"attrs="nsslapd-referral" options=persistent
06/Aug/2002:16:45:46 +0200] conn=Internal op=-1 RESULT err=0 tag=48 nentries=1etime=0
 [06/Aug/2002:16:45:46 +0200] conn=Internal op=-1 SRCH base="cn=\22dc=example,dc=com\22,cn=mapping tree,cn=config"
scope=0 filter="objectclass=nsMappingTree" attrs="nsslapd-state"
[06/Aug/2002:16:45:46 +0200] conn=Internal op=-1 RESULT err=0 tag=48 nentries=1etime=0
```

Access log level 4 enables logging for internal operations which log the details of the search being performed, and the search base, scope, filter, and requested search attributes.

Connection Description

The connection description, in this case `conn=Internal`, indicates that the connection is an internal connection. The operation number `op=-1` indicates that the operation was initiated internally.

Options Description

The options description, in this case `options=persistent`, indicates that a persistent search is being performed. Persistent searches can be used as a form of monitoring. They can be configured to return changes to given configurations when changes occur.

NOTE The Sun Java System Directory Server access log distinguishes between persistent and regular searches. Some Directory Server releases prior to 5.2 did not make this distinction.

In [Code Example 3-4](#), both access logging level 512 and 4 are enabled, which results in both internal access operations, as well as entry access and referrals being logged.

Code Example 3-4 Access Log Extract with Internal Access Operation, Entry Access and Referral Logging Levels (Levels 4+512)

```
[06/Aug/2002:16:45:46 +0200] conn=Internal op=-1 ENTRY dn="cn=\22dc=example,dc=com\22, cn=mapping tree, cn=config"
[06/Aug/2002:16:45:46 +0200] conn=Internal op=-1 ENTRY dn="cn=\22dc=example,dc=com\22, cn=mapping tree, cn=config"
```

If you require further assistance in the investigation of your access log reports, please contact Sun Technical Support.

Common Connection Codes

A connection code is added to the `closed` log message to provide additional information about the connection closure. [Table 3-2](#) summarizes the common connection codes.

Table 3-2 Common Connection Codes

Connection Code	Description
A1	The client has closed the connection without performing an UNBIND.
B1	This connection code can have one of the following causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The client has closed the connection without performing an UNBIND. The BER element was corrupt. If BER elements, which encapsulate data being sent over the wire, are corrupt when they are received, a B1 connection code is logged to the access log. BER elements can be corrupted by physical layer network problems or bad LDAP client operations, such as an LDAP client aborting before receiving all request results. The BER element is longer than the <code>nsslapd-maxbersize</code> attribute value. For information about the <code>nsslapd-maxbersize</code> attribute, see “nsslapd-maxbersize (Maximum Message Size)” on page 65.
B2	The BER element is longer than the <code>nsslapd-maxbersize</code> attribute value. For information about the <code>nsslapd-maxbersize</code> attribute, see “nsslapd-maxbersize (Maximum Message Size)” on page 65 .
B3	A corrupt BER tag was encountered.
B4	The server failed to flush data response back to client. This code can occur when the client closes the connection to the server, before the server finished sending data to the client.
P1	The client connection was closed by a custom plug-in. None of the plug-ins provided by Directory Server close a connection.
P2	A closed connection or corrupt connection has been detected.
T1	The server closed the client connection because it was idle for longer than the <code>nsslapd-idletimeout</code> attribute value. For information about the <code>nsslapd-idletimeout</code> attribute, see “nsslapd-idletimeout (Idle Timeout)” on page 61 .

Table 3-2 Common Connection Codes

Connection Code	Description
T2	<p>The server closed the client connection because it was stalled for longer than the <code>nsslapd-ioblocktimeout</code> attribute value. For information about the <code>nsslapd-ioblocktimeout</code> attribute, see “nsslapd-ioblocktimeout (IO Block Time Out)” on page 63.</p> <p>This condition can occur for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a network problem • The server sends a lot of data to the client but the client does not read the data. As a result, the server's transmit buffer becomes full.
U1	The server closed the client connection because client sent an UNBIND request.

LDAP Result Codes

LDAP has a set of operation result codes with which you should be familiar. The following result codes may be generated by the LDAP server:

Table 3-3 LDAP Server Result Codes

Result Code	Meaning
0	Success
1	Operations error
2	Protocol error
3	Timelimit exceeded
4	Sizelimit exceeded
5	Compare false
6	Compare true
7	Authentication method not supported
8	Strong authentication required
9	Partial results and referral received
10	Referral received
11	Administrative limit exceeded
12	Unavailable critical extension
13	Confidentiality required

Table 3-3 LDAP Server Result Codes (*Continued*)

Result Code	Meaning
14	SASL bind in progress
16	No such attribute
17	Undefined attribute type
18	Inappropriate matching
19	Constraint violation
20	Type or value exists
21	Invalid syntax
32	No such object
33	Alias problem
34	Invalid DN syntax
35	Object is a leaf
36	Alias de-referencing problem
48	Inappropriate authentication
49	Invalid credentials
50	Insufficient access
51	Server is busy
52	Server is unavailable
53	Server is unwilling to perform
54	Loop detected
64	Naming violation
65	Object class violation
66	Operation not permitted on a non-leaf entry
67	Operation not permitted on a RDN
68	Entry already exists
69	Cannot modify object class
70	Results too large
71	Affects multiple servers

Table 3-3 LDAP Server Result Codes (*Continued*)

Result Code	Meaning
76	Virtual list view error

The following result codes may be generated by LDAP clients:

Table 3-4 LDAP Client Result Codes

Result Code	Meaning
80	Unknown error
81	Cannot contact LDAP server
82	Local error
83	Encoding error
84	Decoding error
85	Timed out
86	Unknown authentication method
87	Bad search filter
88	User cancelled operation
89	Bad parameter to an LDAP routine
90	Out of memory
91	Cannot connect to the LDAP server
92	Not supported by this version of LDAP
93	Requested LDAP control not found
94	No results returned
95	Additional results to return
96	Client detected loop
97	Referral hop limit exceeded

Error Log Message Reference

This chapter lists error messages generated by Directory Server. While this list is not exhaustive, the information presented in this chapter serves as a good starting point for common problems.

Common Error Codes

[Table 4-1 on page 230](#) describes the error codes displayed in the error log and the appropriate action to take should these errors occur.

Errors are defined according to their severity:

- *Error* - The error is severe. Immediate action should be taken to avoid the loss or corruption of directory data.
- *Warning* - Action should be taken at some stage to prevent a severe error occurring in the future.
- *Info* - An informative message, usually describing server activity. No action is necessary.

In this release, only the severe *Error* codes are documented. If you require further assistance in diagnosing errors, please contact Sun Technical Support:

<http://www.sun.com/service/sunone/software/csf.html>

NOTES

In the case of internal errors, plug-in writers should check their parameters to `slapi` functions first.

When using the error log for debugging, increase the log level progressively until the debugging data you need becomes evident in the log. Do not enable error logging for all Directory Server components at once, especially on a production system, to avoid severely impacting performance.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4104	Error	No backend has been defined to do the import.	The server cannot detect a backend to do the import. This is an internal error and should not occur under normal circumstances.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4105	Error	Bulk import not supported by this backend.	The backend will not accept wire import. This is an internal error and should not occur under normal circumstances.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4107	Error	Ignoring extremely large value for configuration attribute <i>attribute_name</i> .	The value of the specified configuration attribute is too large.	Change the value of the specified configuration attribute. Refer to the attribute description for the acceptable value range.
4108	Error	The given file <i>filename</i> could not be accessed.	The server is unable to obtain any information on the specified configuration file.	Check that the file exists and that it has the appropriate access rights.
4109	Error	The given file <i>filename</i> could not be opened for reading.	The server is unable to open the specified configuration file.	Check that the file exists and that it has the appropriate access rights.
4110	Error	Could only read <i>value</i> of <i>value</i> bytes from configuration file <i>filename</i> .	The server is unable to read the specified configuration file.	Check that the file exists and that it has the appropriate access rights.
4111	Error	The default password storage scheme SSHA could not be read or was not found in the file <i>filename</i> . It is mandatory. Server exiting.	The mandatory password storage scheme Salted Secure Hashing Algorithm (SSHA) could not be retrieved from the configuration file.	Check that the password storage scheme SSHA exists in the configuration file. If it is not present, add it.
4112	Error	Skipping plugin <i>plugin</i> - no valid signature.	The specified plug-in does not have a valid signature.	Provide a valid signature for the plug-in or disable the plug-in.
4112	Error	Unable to load plugin <i>plugin_name</i> .	An error occurred while loading configuration information for the specified plug-in.	Check that the configuration information for the specified plug-in is accurate. For more information, it may be useful to turn debugging on for <code>SLAPI_DEBUG_PLUGIN</code> . Change the configuration information as required and restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4119	Error	No password storage scheme plug-ins defined in the configuration.	No encoding scheme was found in the configuration file. Under normal circumstances, this error will not occur, because the server cannot start if the mandatory scheme SSHA is not present in the configuration file.	Add a password storage scheme plug-in to the configuration file and restart the server.
4120	Error	Invalid scheme to hash password: <i>scheme</i> . Valid values are: <i>scheme values</i> .	The tag (algorithm) specified to hash the password is not defined in the configuration file.	Add a password storage scheme to the configuration file, or change the specified scheme, and restart the server.
4121	Error	Invalid scheme: <i>scheme</i> . No password storage scheme loaded.	The tag (algorithm) specified to hash the password is defined but the server is unable to retrieve the associated information.	Check the password storage scheme configuration and its installation and restart the server.
4122	Error	The configuration files in <i>directory</i> directory could not be read or were not found. Please refer to the error log or output for more information.	An error occurred reading the configuration files. The specific cause for the error is logged in the log files.	Refer to the log files for more information.
4123	Error	The configuration file <i>dse.ldif</i> in directory <i>directory</i> could not be read or was not found. Please refer to the error log or output for more information.	An error occurred reading the <i>dse.ldif</i> configuration file. The specific cause for the error is logged in the log files.	Refer to the log files for more information.
4124	Error	Unknown attribute <i>attribute_name</i> will be ignored	An attempt was made to set an unknown attribute in the configuration file.	Check and correct the attribute name.
4125	Error	The configuration file <i>filename</i> was not restored from backup.	The configuration file backup has failed. The reason for the failed backup is provided in the error message.	Correct the error and back up the configuration file manually.
4126	Error	Failed to create lock. Cannot register supported SASL mechanism. Server exiting.	This indicates a resource problem on the machine.	Restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4127	Error	Failed to create lock. Cannot register supported extended operations. Server exiting.	This indicates a resource problem on the machine.	Restart the server.
4128	Error	Could not load configuration file <i>filename</i> .	An error occurred when attempting to load the specified configuration file.	Check that the configuration file exists and that it has the appropriate access permissions. Refer to the error log for more details.
4129	Error	Bad configuration file. Edit the configuration file to correct the reported problems and then restart the server. Server exiting.	There is an error in the configuration file. Details of the error are reported in the error log.	Edit the configuration file to correct the reported problems and restart the server.
4130	Error	Cannot copy DSE file <i>filename</i> to <i>path</i> .	Several possible causes (file system full, incorrect permissions, etc.). Details of the error are reported in the error log.	Check that the configuration file exists and that it has the appropriate access permissions.
4131	Error	The entry <i>entry_name</i> in file <i>filename</i> is invalid.	The server cannot read the specified entry. Details of the error are provided in the error message.	Check that the entry is valid and change as necessary.
4132	Error	Cannot parse dse entry <i>entry_name</i> .	The server cannot parse the specified entry. There is an error in the LDIF syntax of the entry.	Check that the entry is valid and change as necessary.
4133	Error	Cannot write temporary DSE file <i>filename</i> .	System error (file system full, incorrect permissions, etc.)	Check the log file for more information and restart the server.
4134	Error	Cannot backup DSE file <i>filename</i> .	The server cannot write to the specified DSE file.	Check the specified path and ensure that you have the appropriate write permissions.
4135	Error	Cannot rename temporary DSE file <i>filename</i> .	The server cannot rename the specified DSE file.	Check the specified path and ensure that you have the appropriate write permissions.
4136	Error	Invalid plugin action <i>plugin_name</i> .	The configuration file contains an invalid value for the specified plug-in.	Check the value in the configuration file and set a valid value.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4137	Error	Attempting to delete a child entry whose existence is unknown to the parent. Deletion attempt ignored.	An attempt was made to delete a child entry for which there was no subcount on the parent.	This error should not occur under normal circumstances.
4138	Error	Failed to start <i>plugin_name</i> plug-in.	Plug-in dependencies have not been configured correctly.	Check that the dependencies are valid and that they are enabled.
4139	Error	Failed to resolve plug-in dependencies.	An error occurred while resolving dependencies (usually the consequence of an earlier problem - disabled plug-in, etc.)	Check that the dependencies are valid and that they are enabled.
4140	Error	Could not load symbol <i>symbol_name</i> from library <i>library_name</i> for plug-in <i>plugin_name</i> .	This may be due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorrect configuration of the plug-in entry in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. 2. The library is missing or in the wrong location. 3. The expected symbol corresponding to the <code>init</code> function could not be found in the library. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the plug-in configuration in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. 2. Check that the library path and the <code>init</code> function name are correct.
4152	Error	Unknown plugin type <i>type</i> .	A plug-in configuration entry does not have a recognized plug-in type.	Check the configuration and correct the specified plug-in entry.
4153	Error	Only one instance allowed for plugin type <i>type</i> .	Multiple plug-ins of the specified type have been defined in the configuration. Only a single plug-in of that type is allowed.	Correct the configuration so that there is only a single plug-in of the specified type.
4158	Error	UNBIND	Invalid unbind PDU. This is an error in the client code.	Correct the error in the client code.
4159	Error	Bad controls in the UNBIND.	Invalid controls in an unbind PDU. The control is marked as critical and is unknown to the server or the control is badly encoded. This is an error in the client code.	The client should not require critical controls on unbind. Correct the error in the client code.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4160	Error	Cannot retrieve internal operation result for search operation (" <i>operation</i> " subtree <i>subtree</i>)	While performing an internal search, Directory Server could not retrieve the operation from the parameter block.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4161	Error	Cannot allocate pblock for an internal search (" <i>baseDN</i> " scope filter)	While performing an internal search, Directory Server could not allocate space for the parameter block structure.	Check that sufficient memory is available on the system.
4162	Error	ldapu_get_cert_subject_dn_fails	The server is unable to obtain the subject in the client certificate.	Check the message in the error log for more information.
4163	Error	ldapu_get_cert_issuer_dn_fails	The server is unable to obtain the certificate issuer of the client certificate.	Check the message in the error log for more information.
4164	Error	Bad BER decoding of an attribute value assertion.	An error occurred during the decoding of an attribute value assertion. The format of the attribute value assertion is incorrect.	Check the client application making the request.
4165	Error	BER decoding: found <i>id</i> instead of <i>id</i> for MessageId.	The MessageID tag was not found in the LDAP request.	The request is invalid. Check the application that created the request.
4166	Error	BER decoding: ber_peek_tag returns no Operation tag.	An error occurred while decoding the operation tag.	The request is invalid. Check the application that created the request.
4167	Error	Load library error.	An error occurred while loading the dynamic library. This may be because the library does not exist, the library requires another library that does not exist, or the library could not resolve a symbol.	Check that the library exists and is accessible.
4168	Error	Compute hash of a node in a filter but the filter choice is not valid <i>type</i>	While attempting to calculate the hash for a filter node, Directory Server encountered an invalid type.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4169	Error	Compare two filters but the filter choice is not valid <i>type</i>	While attempting to compare two filters, Directory Server encountered an invalid type.	Contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4170	Error	slapi_filter_test_ext: found unknown filter type <i>type</i>	While attempting to test whether an entry matches a filter, Directory Server encountered an invalid type.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4171	Error	slapi_vattr_filter_test_ext: found unknown filter type <i>type</i>	While attempting to test whether an entry matches a filter, Directory Server encountered an invalid type.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4173	Error	slapd_init: could not create one or more locks for communication purpose (operations connections...)	Directory Server could not create locks due to resource constraints.	Check that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications. Restart Directory Server.
4175	Error	FrontendConfig_init: failed to initialize read-write lock structure.	Directory Server could not create locks due to resource constraints.	Check that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications, and that sufficient memory is available on the system. Restart Directory Server.
4176	Error	config_set: the attribute <i>attribute</i> is read only; ignoring new value <i>value</i>	A read-only attribute value has been changed.	Do not change the attribute value.
4177	Error	Could not open lockfile <i>filename</i> in write mode.	The specified lock file could not be opened.	Check that the lock file exists and is accessible.
4178	Error	Could not open file <i>filename</i> in mode <i>mode</i> .	The specified file could not be opened.	Check that the file exists and is accessible.
4185	Error	Cannot allocate lock and/or conditional variable to handle slapd_started variable.	Directory Server could not create locks or conditional variables due to resource constraints.	Check that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications, and that sufficient memory is available on the system.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4186	Error	*** DISK FULL *** Attempting to shut down gracefully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directory Server ran out of disk space. Directory Server is not properly configured to access data in a backend. 	<p>Provide more local disk space to Directory Server, if necessary.</p> <p>Check that <code>nsslapd-backend</code> is correctly set in the appropriate mapping tree entry under <code>cn=config</code>.</p> <p>Check that the backend state is set correctly.</p> <p>Check that the backend is not offline.</p>
4187	Error	Trying to get a block element but the element identifier <i>ID</i> is unknown.	Directory Server tried to access a parameter block field that does not exist.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
4188	Error	Trying to set a block element but the element identifier <i>ID</i> is unknown.	Directory Server tried to modify a parameter block field that does not exist.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
4189	Error	sequence error in error strings at item <i>index</i> . Error <i>error (string)</i> should come after error <i>error (string)</i>	Directory Server encountered a problem encoding an error.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4190	Error	Internal search base=" <i>base</i> " scope= <i>scope</i> filter= <i>filter</i> Result: <i>code (message)</i>	An internal search used for authentication failed.	Check that the client credentials allow it to access the entry to be used for authentication.
4191	Error	Failed to change user and group identity to that of <i>user</i> .	The server was unable to change the user and group identity to the specified user.	Check the user privileges and correct.
4612	Error	Unable to start slapd because it is already running as process <i>process</i> .	Unable to start slapd because it is already running.	Stop the running server instance before launching a new server.
4613	Error	Unable to start slapd because the process <i>process</i> is importing the database	Unable to start slapd because a process is currently importing the database.	Stop the running import process instance before launching a new server.
4614	Error	Unable to run <code>db2ldif</code> with the <code>-r</code> flag because the database is being used by another slapd process.	Unable to run <code>db2ldif</code> with the <code>-r</code> flag because the database is being used by another slapd process.	If the other process is not an import process, run <code>db2ldif.pl -r</code> instead. If it is an import process, stop the running import process before launching <code>db2ldif</code> .

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4615	Error	Unable to run db2ldif because the process <i>process</i> is importing the database	Unable to run db2ldif because a process is currently importing the database.	Stop the running import process before launching db2ldif.
4616	Error	Unable to run db2bak because the process <i>process</i> is importing the database	Unable to run db2bak because a process is importing the database.	Stop the running import process before launching db2bak.
4617	Error	Unable to import the database because it is being used by another slapd process	Unable to import the database because it is being used by another slapd process.	Stop the running slapd process before importing.
4618	Error	Unable to create an index because the database is being used by another slapd process	Unable to create an index because the database is being used by another slapd process.	Stop the running slapd process before creating indexes.
4623	Error	Pathname <i>path</i> too long.	When trying to convert the absolute path, it was discovered that the pathname is too long.	Change the relative path or the absolute path base so that the sum of their length is lower than the maximum allowed length.
4625	Error	Cannot determine current directory.	When trying to convert the absolute path, the server was unable to determine the current directory.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4626	Error	slapi_add_internal: add_values for type <i>type</i> failed.	Internal error when converting from a set of modifications to an entry.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4627	Error	Unable to test the database because it is being used by another slapd process	Unable to test the database because it is being used by another slapd process.	Stop the running process and retry.
4629	Error	Unable to create directory.	System error - the directory could not be created.	Check that your file system is valid and retry.
4630	Error	ref_array_init: new lock creation failed	Directory Server could not create locks due to resource constraints.	Check that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications. Restart Directory Server.
4631	Error	ref_adjust: referrals suppressed (could not get target DN operation or scope from pblock).	Referrals have been suppressed. The server was unable to obtain the target DN and operation structure.	Contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4633	Error	Suffix to be imported contains encrypted attributes.	No password for the key database has been supplied within the arguments configured for this suffix. The password is required to retrieve the key and proceed with encryption.	Use the <code>-Y pwd</code> or <code>-y pwd-file</code> arguments when executing the <code>ldif2db</code> command.
4634	Error	Security initialization for attribute encryption failed.	The security initialization required by the attribute encryption feature failed.	Make sure that the password supplied is correct and that the password file syntax is correct. Check that SSL has been configured correctly (cert file ciphers.)
4737	Error	Security Initialization failed: unable to read configuration from <i>dn</i> .	Security initialization failed. The server was unable to read the configuration from the specified configuration DN.	Check that the configuration DN is valid and retry.
4738	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to retrieve SSL configuration attribute <code>nscertfile</code> from <i>filename</i>	Security initialization error. The server was unable to retrieve the SSL configuration attribute <code>nscertfile</code> .	Check that the value of the <code>nscertfile</code> attribute is correct and retry.
4739	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to retrieve SSL configuration information (error <i>error</i>): <code>nskeyfile: filename</code> <code>nscertfile: filename</code>	Security initialization error. The server was unable to retrieve one of the SSL configuration attributes, <code>nscertfile</code> or <code>nskeyfile</code> .	Check that the value of the <code>nscertfile</code> and <code>nskeyfile</code> attributes are correct and retry.
4740	Error	Security Initialization: NSS initialization failed (error <i>error</i>): path: <i>path</i> certdb prefix: <i>prefix</i> keydb prefix: <i>prefix</i> .	Security initialization error. NSS initialization failed.	Check the NSS configuration and retry.
4741	Error	Security Initialization: NSS initialization failed (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. NSS initialization failed.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4742	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to retrieve SSL configuration information (error <i>error</i>): <code>nssslSessionTimeout: variable</code>	Security initialization error. The server was unable to retrieve the SSL configuration attribute <code>nssslSessionTimeout</code> .	Check that the value of the <code>nssslSessionTimeout</code> attribute is correct and retry.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4744	Error	Security Initialization: Unable to get token for variable cipher family (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to obtain the required token (from the <code>nsssltoken</code> attribute).	Check that the <code>nsssltoken</code> attribute is present in the cipher family entry, and that it has a valid value.
4745	Error	Security Initialization: Unable to find slot for variable cipher family (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to find the required slot.	Make sure that the security token (external or internal) is accessible to the server.
4746	Error	<code>slapd_get_tmp_dir</code> <code>mkdir(variable)</code> Error: <i>error</i>	System error. The server was unable to create a <i>temp</i> directory.	Check that the current user has sufficient access rights to create the <i>temp</i> directory and retry.
4747	Error	Security Initialization: Unable to set SSL export policy (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to set the SSL export policy.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4748	Error		Security initialization error. The server was unable to set SSL cipher preference information.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the syntax of the ciphers in the configuration. 2. Make sure that all the ciphers are supported by the server.
4749	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to import NSPR fd into SSL (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to import the NSPR file descriptor into SSL.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4750	Error	Security Initialization: Unable to get internal slot (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to obtain the internal slot.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4751	Error	Security Initialization: Unable to authenticate (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to authenticate.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4756	Error	None of the ciphers are valid.	The ciphers are invalid.	Check the ciphers and retry.
4757	Error	Config of SSL session cache failed: out of disk space! Make more room in the temp directory and try again.	The configuration of the SSL session cache failed, due to a disk space problem.	Free up some room in the <i>/tmp</i> directory directory and retry.
4758	Error	Config of SSL session cache failed (error <i>error</i>).	The configuration of the SSL session cache failed.	Contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4759	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to enable security on the imported socket (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server could not enable security on the imported socket.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4760	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to enable SSLv3 on the imported socket (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server could not enable SSLv3 on the imported socket.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4761	Error	Security Initialization: Failed to enable TLS on the imported socket (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server could not enable TLS on the imported socket.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4766	Error	Encryption alias not configured.	The encryption alias has not been configured.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4769	Error	Failed to set SSL client ready for client authentication: certificate db: <i>database</i> returned code <i>return_code</i> (error <i>error</i>)	The server was unable to set the SSL client ready for client authentication.	Check that the certificate and key databases are accessible to the server (acting as an SSL client).
4772	Error	SSL client authentication cannot be used (no password) (error <i>error</i>)	SSL client authentication cannot be used because a password has not been defined.	Make sure that the server receives the password for the security token, using a <code>pin.txt</code> file option with the <code>start-slapd</code> command.
4773	Error	<code>ldapssl_enable_clientauth</code> (<i>variable</i>) (error <i>error</i>)	SSL error - the server cannot enable client authentication.	Check that the password given to the server is correct.
4774	Error	<code>ldap_simple_bind_s</code> (<i>variable</i>) (error <i>error</i>)	Simple bind over SSL failed. The password may be incorrect.	Check that the password for the DN is correct.
4775	Error	<code>ldap_sasl_bind</code> ("LDAP_SASL_EXTERNAL") (error <i>error</i>)	The bind attempt failed with the SASL EXTERNAL method. The server was unable to find any external credentials.	Make sure that the client's certificate is received by the server before the bind attempt.
4776	Error	<code>sasl error</code> message	SASL error. The details of the error are logged in the error log.	Check the error log for more information.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4779	Error	Security initialization: Unable to create PinObj (error <i>error</i> .)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to create the pin object.	Make sure that the server receives the password for the security token, using a <code>pin.txt</code> file option with the <code>start-slapd</code> command.
4780	Error	Security Initialization: Unable to authenticate to slot for <i>variable</i> cipher family (error <i>error</i>)	Security initialization error. The server was unable to authenticate to the required slot.	The password entered was incorrect. Check the correct password and retry.
4781	Error	SSL is misconfigured. Client authentication is enabled but no certificate authority is trusted for SSL client authentication.	The server is configured to allow or require client authentication for SSL. The database contains no CA certificates marked as trusted for issuing client certificates. The server cannot perform SSL client authentication.	Install one or more CA certificates using the console. Ensure that the trust attributes of CA certificates installed with <code>certutil</code> include the T trust attribute.
4782	Error	Failed to create context for cipher operation.	NSS context creation failed.	Ensure that a valid certificate is available so that the key may be generated.
4783	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the encrypted output (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4784	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the cleartext input (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4785	Error	Cipher operation failed.	The server was unable to accomplish the cipher operation.	It is likely that the context is incorrect. Restart the server.
4786	Error	Crypto mechanism not supported by this server.	The cryptography mechanism is invalid or unsupported.	Generate a symmetric key for the cryptography mechanism or choose a supported mechanism.
4787	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the cleartext output (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4788	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the encrypted input (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4789	Error	Out of memory to create a pwd item. (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4790	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the pwd item data (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4791	Error	Out of memory to create the salt (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4792	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the salt data (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4793	Error	Failed to generate symmetric key.	The server was unable to generate the symmetric key.	Check that a security token is available to the server (as a certificate.)
4794	Error	Out of memory to create a buffer to hold the parameter data (error <i>code - string</i>).	Directory Server could not allocate memory needed to encrypt attributes.	Make more memory available to Directory Server.
4795	Error	Failed to map key generation parameters into crypto operation ones.	The server was unable to map the key generation mechanism to the cryptography mechanism.	Restart the server.
4796	Error	Unable to retrieve private key for certificate.	The server was unable to retrieve a private key from the certificate.	Ensure that the certificate has been imported into the database with both its private and public keys. (This is usually performed as part of the process beginning with a certificate request.)
4797	Error	Signature failed.	The signature required for attribute encryption failed.	Restart the server.
4798	Error	Key database password was rejected.	The password for the key database has been rejected.	Enter a new password and retry.
4799	Error	Couldn't read key database password.	The server was unable to find the key database password. No password was provided, or the password syntax was incorrect.	Enter a non-null password or ensure that a valid password file, containing a valid password, is supplied.
4800	Error	No key db password was specified.	No key database password was specified (either explicitly or via a password file.)	Supply a valid password or the path to a valid password file.
4801	Error	Unable to read key password file from <i>directory</i> .	The server was unable to read the key database password from the password file.	Check the password file access rights and ensure that the file is of a reasonable size.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4802	Error	Bad password file syntax: missing ':' preceding password.	The syntax of the password file is incorrect. The ":" is missing.	Supply a password file with the correct syntax.
4803	Error	Bad token identifier: <i>token</i> .	The token identifier in the password file does not match the open token.	Supply a token identifier that is consistent with the <code>nsSSLToken</code> attribute value in the configuration.
4804	Error	Missing security initialization required by attribute encryption.	Security configuration has not been completed.	Make sure certificate and key database security has been enabled (<code>nsslapd-security: on</code>).
4805	Error	Failed to check whether attribute encryption is configured or not.	An internal search for attribute encryption configuration elements failed.	Make sure attribute encryption is properly configured, then restart Directory Server.
4865	Error	Detected virtual attribute loop in get on entry <i>entry</i> attribute <i>attribute</i> .	A loop was detected while retrieving the virtual attributes of an entry.	Check the virtual attributes configured for this entry and break the loop.
4866	Error	Out of memory to duplicate a type name.	There is insufficient memory for the server to allocate a service provider for the virtual attributes map insert.	Make more memory available to the server and restart the server.
4867	Error	Detected virtual attribute loop in compare on entry <i>entry</i> attribute <i>attribute</i> .	The server detected a virtual attribute loop when comparing virtual attribute service providers.	Check the virtual attributes configured for this entry and break the loop.
4868	Error	Out of memory to allocate a service provider.	There is insufficient memory for the server to allocate a service provider for the virtual attributes register.	Make more memory available to the server and restart the server.
4869	Error	Out of memory to allocate a service provider handle.	There is insufficient memory for the server to allocate a service provider handle.	Make more memory available to the server and restart the server.
4870	Error	Out of memory to create a map for virtual attributes.	There is insufficient memory for the server to allocate a map for virtual attributes.	Make more memory available to the server and restart the server.
4871	Error	Out of memory to create a new hash table.	There is insufficient memory for the server to allocate a new hash table for virtual attributes.	Make more memory available to the server and restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
4872	Error	Failed to create a new lock for virtual attributes map insert.	The server was unable to create a new lock for virtual attribute map creation. This is probably due to a memory error.	Make more memory available to the server and restart the server.
4994	Error	Multiple backend instances are specified.	More than one backend instance has been specified for the attempted task.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
4995	Error	Cannot perform an import with pre-V3 backend plugin.	You are a version of the backend plug-in API that is no longer supported and cannot perform the database import.	Upgrade to a newer version of the backend plug-in API (at least version 3), recompile, and add the import functionality.
4996	Error	No ldif2db function defined for backend <i>backend</i>	No ldif2db function is defined for this backend. This kind of database is unable to perform an import.	Use a backend that has the import functionality.
4997	Error	Unable to allocate new task for import.	The server is unable to allocated a new task for the import. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
4998	Error	Cannot export - backend not found.	The database could not be exported because the specified backend could not be found.	Check the configuration file and make sure that the correct database and suffix are specified.
4999	Error	ldbm2ldif: backend backend export failed (<i>error</i>)	The db2ldif function failed when attempting to export the database.	Refer to the error log for more information and contact Sun Technical Support.
5000	Error	No backend instance names are specified.	The database could not be exported because no backend instance names were specified.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5003	Error	Cannot perform an import with pre-V3 backend plugin.	You are a using version of the backend plug-in API that is no longer supported and cannot perform the database import.	Upgrade to a newer version of the backend plug-in API (at least version 3), recompile, and add the import functionality.
5004	Error	No ldif2db function defined for backend <i>backend</i>	No ldif2db function is defined for this backend. This kind of database is unable to perform an import.	Use a backend that has the import functionality.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5005	Error	Unable to allocate new task.	The server is unable to allocated a new task for the export. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5006	Error	Unable to create ldbm2dif thread for export.	The server is unable to create a thread for the export. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5007	Error	db2archive function failed when trying to backup (error <i>error</i>)	The db2archive function failed when attempting to backup.	Refer to the error log for more information and contact Sun Technical Support.
5008	Error	Unable to process backup when no db2archive function defined	The database could not be backed up because the db2archive function was not defined.	None - this type of database cannot be backed up.
5009	Error	Cannot perform a backup with pre-V3 backend plugin variable	You are a using version of the backend plug-in API that is no longer supported and cannot perform the database backup.	Upgrade to a newer version of the backend plug-in API (at least version 3), recompile, and add the backup functionality.
5010	Error	Unable to allocate new task for backup.	The server is unable to allocated a new task for the backup. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5011	Error	Unable to create backup thread.	The server is unable to create a backup thread. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5012	Error	Restore failed (error <i>error</i>)	The restore process failed.	Refer to the error log for more information and contact Sun Technical Support.
5014	Error	Cannot perform a restore with pre-V3 backend plugin variable	You are using a version of the backend plug-in API that is no longer supported and cannot perform the database restore.	Upgrade to a newer version of the backend plug-in API (at least version 3), recompile, and add the restore functionality.
5015	Error	Unable to allocate new task for restore.	The server is unable to allocated a new task for the restore. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5016	Error	Unable to create restore thread for restore.	The server is unable to create a restore thread. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5017	Error	db2index function failed when trying to restore (error <i>error</i>)	The db2index function failed when attempting to restore the database.	Refer to the error log for more information and contact Sun Technical Support.
5019	Error	No db2index function defined for backend <i>backend</i> .	The database could not be indexed because no db2index function was defined for the backend.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5020	Error	Unable to allocate new task for index.	The server is unable to allocated a new task for the index. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5021	Error	Unable to create index thread.	The server is unable to create an index thread. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5023	Error	Cannot create task node (error <i>error</i>)	The server is unable to create a task node.	Refer to the error log for more information and contact Sun Technical Support.
5024	Error	Unable to create global tasks lock.	The server is unable to create a global tasks lock. This is usually due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
5025	Error	Cannot import. Lookup instance name by suffixes failed.	The database could not be imported because the server was unable to locate the instance name for the specified suffix.	Check that the suffix is specified correctly in the configuration.
5026	Error	Cannot import. Could not find database for suffix.	The database could not be imported because the server was unable to locate the database for the specified suffix.	Check that the database and the suffix are specified correctly in the configuration.
5027	Error	Cannot import. Backend not found.	The database could not be imported because the server was unable to locate the specified backend.	Check that the database and the suffix are specified correctly in the configuration.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5028	Error	Cannot import - lookup instance names by suffix failed.	The database could not be imported due to a problem with the suffix configuration.	Check that the suffix is specified correctly in the configuration.
5029	Error	Could not find database for suffix.	The database could not be exported because it could not be found.	Check that the database and the suffix are specified correctly in the configuration.
5030	Error	No archive2db function defined.	The database could not be restored because the <code>archive2db</code> function was not defined.	None - this type of database cannot be restored.
5031	Error	Cannot index - backend not found.	The server cannot index the database because the specified backend was not found.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5034	Error	Incompatible options <code>nsExportReplica=true</code> and <code>dsDecryptAttrs=false</code> : cannot dump replica with encrypted attributes.	An export has been called with incompatible options <code>nsExportReplica=true</code> and <code>dsDecryptAttrs=false</code> . It is not possible to dump a replica with encrypted attributes.	Avoid using both options at the same time. Ensure that attributes are decrypted (that is, <code>dsDecryptAttrs=true</code>) if you want to export the database for replication purposes.
5121	Error	<code>reslimit_init: slapi_register_object_extension()</code> failed.	The server cannot register an object extension (during resource limit initialization).	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5122	Error	<code>PR_NewRWLock()</code> failed for <code>reslimit</code> .	System error - the server cannot create a new lock for the resource limit.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5123	Error	<i>error</i> : Resource limit initialization failed.	Resource limit initialization failed. This is likely to be a resource issue.	Check the error message in the log file and contact Sun Technical Support.
5124	Error	<i>error</i> : <code>slapi_get_object_extension()</code> returned NULL	The server could not obtain the object extension (for the resource limit).	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5126	Error	<i>error</i> : parameter error (<i>attribute</i> already registered)	A parameter error occurred when registering a new resource to be tracked. The LDAP attribute type that can be consulted in the bound entry to determine the limit's value is already registered.	Check that the attribute provided is registered only once.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5127	Error	<i>error: parameter error</i>	A parameter error occurred when registering a new resource to be tracked.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check that the type is <code>SLAPI_RESLIMIT_TYPE_INT</code> 2. Check that <code>attrname</code> is an LDAP attribute type that can be consulted in the bound entry to determine the limit's value.
5127	Error	<i>error: parameter error</i>	Internal error. When retrieving the integer limit associated with a connection and a resource, a parameter with a NULL value was found.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5128	Error	<i>error: unknown handle handle</i>	Parameter error. The handle used to identify a resource is unknown.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5129	Error	Cannot malloc bytes.	An attempt is being made to allocate 0 or a negative number of bytes. This is likely to be a software issue.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5130	Error	malloc of <i>bytes</i> bytes failed; errno <i>error</i> .	Memory allocation has failed. This is probably because of a lack of available memory.	Increase the virtual memory available to your server, or reduce the size of the server's maximum entries in cache (<code>cachesize</code>) or maximum database cache size (<code>dbcachesize</code>) parameters.
5131	Error	cannot realloc <i>number</i> bytes; trying to allocate 0 or a negative number of bytes is not portable and gives different results on different platforms. Please check the code and change it to avoid the attempt to allocate <i>number</i> bytes.	Memory reallocation of <i>number</i> bytes is not allowed.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5132	Error	realloc of <i>bytes</i> bytes failed; errno <i>error</i> .	Memory reallocation has failed. This is probably because of a lack of available memory.	Increase the virtual memory available to your server, or reduce the size of the server's maximum entries in cache (<code>cachesize</code>) or maximum database cache size (<code>dbcachesize</code>) parameters.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5133	Error	cannot calloc <i>number</i> bytes; trying to allocate 0 or a negative number of bytes is not portable and gives different results on different platforms. Please check the code and change it to avoid the attempt to allocate <i>number</i> bytes.	Memory allocation of <i>number</i> bytes is not allowed.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5134	Error	cannot calloc <i>number</i> elements; trying to allocate 0 or a negative number of elements is not portable and gives different results on different platforms. Please check the code and change it to avoid the attempt to allocate <i>number</i> elements.	Memory allocation of <i>number</i> elements is not allowed.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5135	Error	calloc of <i>bytes</i> bytes failed; errno <i>error</i> .	Memory c-allocation has failed. This is probably because of a lack of available memory.	Increase the virtual memory available to your server, or reduce the size of the server's maximum entries in cache (<i>cachesize</i>) or maximum database cache size (<i>dbcachesize</i>) parameters.
5136	Error	strdup of <i>chars</i> chars failed; errno <i>error</i> .	String duplication has failed. This is probably because of a lack of available memory.	Increase the virtual memory available to your server, or reduce the size of the server's maximum entries in cache (<i>cachesize</i>) or maximum database cache size (<i>dbcachesize</i>) parameters.
5137	Error	ber_bvdup of <i>bytes</i> bytes failed; errno <i>error</i> .	BER value duplication has failed. This is probably because of a lack of available memory.	Increase the virtual memory available to your server, or reduce the size of the server's maximum entries in cache (<i>cachesize</i>) or maximum database cache size (<i>dbcachesize</i>) parameters.
5249	Error	The entry <i>entry</i> in the configfile <i>filename</i> was empty or could not be parsed.	An entry in the configuration file was empty or could not be parsed.	Check the entry syntax in the configuration file.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5250	Error	Invalid value	The specified configuration attribute in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file has no value or the value is invalid.	Check that the value of the attribute under <code>cn=config</code> in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file is either <code>on</code> or <code>off</code> .
5251	Error	Cannot set error log <i>filename</i> .	The error log filename could not be set, either because the filename was NULL or the path was invalid.	Check that the value of the attribute <code>nsslapd-errorlog</code> under <code>cn=config</code> in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file is valid, and that the path exists.
5252	Error	Undefined value for errorlog level.	The error log level could not be set because its value is undefined.	Check that the value of the attribute <code>nsslapd-errorlog-level</code> under <code>cn=config</code> in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file is set, and is correct.
5253	Error	Bad value for <code>nsslapd-maxdescriptors</code> .	The request to set the maximum number of file descriptors has failed. The value is either NULL, or out of the permitted range <code>[1..max]</code> where <code>max</code> is the maximum number of file descriptors that can be created by a process.	Check that the value of the attribute <code>nsslapd-maxdescriptors</code> in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file is not higher than the <code>RLIMIT_NOFILE</code> parameter, and is not lower than 1.
5254	Error	Ignoring <i>attribute</i> (since <code>-d option</code> was given on the command line) <code>nsslapd-errorlog-level</code> .	The attribute <code>nsslapd-errorlog-level</code> in the configuration file has been ignored, because the <code>-d</code> option was specified at the command line.	Do not specify the <code>-d</code> option at the command line if you want the value of this attribute in the configuration file to be taken into account.
5255	Error	The plugin entry <i>entry</i> in the configfile <i>filename</i> was invalid.	Failed to load the specified plug-in because the configuration entry of the plug-in in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file is invalid.	Check and correct the faulty configuration entry in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.
5256	Error	<i>file: max_descriptors: error</i>	The request to set the maximum number of connections failed either because the value was NULL or the value was not in the allowed range <code>[1..max]</code> where <code>max</code> is the maximum number of file descriptors a process may create.	Check <code>nsslapd-maxconnections</code> on <code>cn=config</code> to ensure its value is not higher than the <code>SC_OPEN_MAX</code> system parameter, nor lower than 1.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5385	Error	Convert LDIF entry into LDAP entry fast method. Error: entry has no dn.	While attempting to convert an LDIF entry to an LDAP entry, the server found that the entry has no DN.	Check the entry and make sure that it has a DN.
5390	Error	str2entry_dupcheck: entry has no dn.	While attempting to convert a string entry to an LDAP entry, the server found that the entry has no DN.	Check the entry and make sure that it has a DN.
5392	Error	Error occurs while removing attribute values. Possible existing duplicate value for attribute type <i>attribute</i> found in entry <i>entry</i> .	An error occurred while attempting to remove attribute values. This may be due to a duplicate attribute value.	Check the attribute values being removed.
5393	Error	str2entry_dupcheck: unexpected failure constructing the value tree.	The server failed to add a value to the value tree.	Check the error log for more information.
5394	Error	Error occurs while removing attribute values. Possible existing duplicate value for attribute type <i>type</i> found in entry <i>DN</i>	The entry contains duplicate values for the attribute.	Delete the attribute and add a new set of values.
5395	Error	Attribute 'nscpEntryWSI' can only be computed by root user.	The attribute nscpEntryWSI cannot be computed by a user who is not the Directory Manager.	Check the client application making the request. The client must bind as root to be able to compute this attribute.
5396	Error	Cannot compute 'nscpEntryWSI' attribute because there is no pblock in the context	A required parameter block structure was not available.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5397	Error	Existing duplicate values found in attribute " <i>type</i> " of entry " <i>DN</i> "	The entry contains duplicate values for the attribute.	Delete the attribute and add a new set of values.
5398	Error	Duplicate value addition in attribute " <i>type</i> " of entry " <i>DN</i> "	A client is trying to add duplicate values for the attribute.	Fix the client application.
5505	Error	Registration of extension failed.	A plug-in has attempted to register a new extension to an object type, but the object type is in use, by at least one object.	Correct the plug-in code.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5506	Error	Registration of <i>extension</i> extension by <i>plug-in</i> failed: <i>number</i> extensions already registered (max is <i>max_ext</i>).	Directory Server tried to register too many object extensions.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5507	Error	Number of extension users for <i>extension</i> is negative <i>number</i> .	Directory Server encountered a negative number of object extensions.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5508	Error	Registration of <i>type</i> object type failed. There is no more free slot in factory array for object type (current in use <i>number</i> max is <i>number</i>).	Directory Server tried to register an object type other than <code>Connection</code> , <code>Operation</code> , <code>Entry</code> , or <code>Mapping Tree Node</code> .	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5509	Error	Trying to get extension on unregistered object type (object type identifier <i>ID</i>).	Directory Server tried to extend an unregistered object type.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5510	Error	Release extension on unregistered object type (object type identifier <i>ID</i>).	Directory Server tried to release an extension for an unregistered object type.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5511	Error	Plugin <i>plug-in</i> tries to register extension for object type that does not exist <i>type</i> .	Directory Server tried to extend a non-existent object type.	Unless you are developing a plug-in and broke this yourself, contact Sun Technical Support.
5635	Error	Backend <i>backend</i> is already pointed to by another mapping tree node. Only one mapping tree node can point to a backend.	Errors exist in the mapping tree node configuration.	Check <code>nsslapd-backend</code> values in the mapping tree entry. Check that the mapping tree node state has a legal value, and that <code>nsslapd-referral</code> is appropriately set if necessary.
5641	Error	Could not find parent node for entry <i>entry</i> . Node parent is defaulting to root node.	The parent node for the current mapping tree node could not be located.	Check the <code>nsslapd-parent-suffix</code> attribute of the entry in the configuration file (<code>dse.ldif</code>).
5642	Error	Node <i>node</i> is either a 'backend' or 'referral on update' node therefore it must define a backend (attribute 'nsslapd-backend').	The new mapping tree node is either a "backend" or "referral on update" node but has no backend defined.	Check the <code>nsslapd-backend</code> attribute of the entry in the configuration file (<code>dse.ldif</code>).

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5643	Error	Node <i>node</i> is either a 'referral' or 'referral on update' node therefore it must define a referral (attribute 'nsslapd-referral').	The new mapping tree node is either a "referral" or "referral on update" node but has no referral defined.	Check the <code>nsslapd-referral</code> attribute of the entry in the configuration file (<code>dse.ldif</code>).
5644	Error	Cannot load distribution plugin lib <i>library</i> for node <i>node</i> .	The distribution plugin could not be loaded.	Check the error log for more information. The dynamic library may not be present, may be inaccessible, or may be using another library that is not present.
5645	Error	Node <i>node</i> wants to define a distribution plugin but either <code>nsslapd-distribution-plugin</code> or 'nsslapd-distribution-funct' attribute is missing in the configuration file (<code>dse.ldif</code>).	The entry is missing either the distribution plugin or the distribution function name.	Check the <code>nsslapd-distribution-plugin</code> and <code>nsslapd-distribution-funct</code> attributes in the configuration file (<code>dse.ldif</code>).
5648	Error	Could not create mapping tree node for entry <i>entry</i> .	The mapping tree node could not be created.	Check the error log for evidence of the failure, otherwise not contact Sun Technical Support.
5650	Error	Modify (add or replace) callback for mapping tree: could not find parent for mapping tree node <i>DN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mapping tree parent is not a suffix of a mapping tree child. While modifying the CN or <code>nsslapd-parent-suffix</code>, Directory Server could not find the new parent. 	If the modification originated in a client request, fix the client. Otherwise, contact Sun Technical Support.
5653	Error	Distribution plugin returned wrong backend: backend index <i>index</i> (range 0.. <i>max</i>) for entry <i>DN</i> at node <i>DN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No attribute value exists for <code>nsslapd-distribution-funct</code>. The distribution plug-in returned a bad backend index value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the configuration for the distribution plug-in. Fix the distribution plug-in. <p>If neither remedy works, contact Sun Technical Support.</p>
5654	Warning	Distribution plugin not configured for mapping tree node <i>DN</i>	Directory Server tried to use a distribution plug-in, but the distribution plug-in was not appropriately configured.	Check the configuration for the distribution plug-in.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5659	Error	Cannot find distribution function <i>function</i> in distribution plugin lib <i>library</i> for node <i>node</i> .	The distribution function in the plugin library could not be located.	Check the error log for more information. The dynamic library may not be present, may be inaccessible, or may be using another library that is not present.
5889	Error	Could not create lock for Schema DSE	Directory Server could not create a lock for the schema subentry.	Check that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications.
5890	Error	No schema files were found in the directory <i>directory_name</i> .	No schema files are present in the schema directory.	Restore the default schema files from a backup or CD image.
5891	Error	Could not add attribute type "objectClass" to the schema: <i>message</i>	Directory Server could not create the default <code>objectclass</code> schema definition.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5892	Error	Could not add attribute type "aci" to the schema: <i>message</i>	Directory Server could not create the default <code>aci</code> schema definition.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
5893	Error	Entry <i>entry</i> required attribute <i>objectclass</i> is missing.	The specified entry was added without an <code>objectclass</code> attribute.	Check the application that added the entry.
5894	Error	Entry <i>entry</i> has unknown <code>objectclass</code> .	The entry was added or modified with an unknown <code>objectclass</code> .	Check the application that added or modified the entry.
5895	Error	Entry <i>entry</i> single-valued attribute has multiple values.	The entry that was added or modified is invalid. A single-valued attribute has multiple values.	Check the application that added or modified the entry.
5896	Error	Entry <i>entry</i> attribute <i>attribute</i> required by <code>objectclass</code> <i>objectclass</i> is missing.	The entry that was added or modified is missing a required attribute.	Check the application that added or modified the entry.
5897	Error	Entry <i>entry</i> attribute <i>attribute</i> is not allowed.	The entry that was added or modified contains an invalid attribute.	Check the application that added or modified the entry.
5898	Error	No attribute types to iterate through internally	Directory Server got an empty attribute type list.	Contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
5899	Error	No OID found in schema for syntax <i>syntax</i>	Directory Server could not match the OID with any OID in the schema.	Fix the schema, or the client. If neither fix solves the problem, contact Sun Technical Support.
5900	Error	Missing value for objectClasses attribute.	While parsing the schema ldif file, no value was specified for the objectClasses attribute.	Check the schema ldif file or the schema modification request.
5901	Error	No name or OID specified for checking schema	Internal error	Contact Sun Technical Support.
8194	Error	Replication session aborted for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> because consumer replica is disabled.	The consumer has returned a disabled error, that is, it is not in a state in which it can receive replication updates.	Enable the consumer replica. It may also be necessary to reinitialize the consumer.
8195	Error	Pending changes: error <i>value</i> .	Looping through the changelog failed.	Ensure that replication is working correctly (using the <i>insync</i> utility and checking the replication agreement object). Check the error code in the error log for more information.
8196	Error	Bad Window size value for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	The value of the <code>ds5ReplicaTransportWindowSize</code> attribute is invalid.	Check the <code>dse.ldif</code> file or the LDAP entry defining the Replication Agreement. Check the modification operation attempted on the replication agreement.
8197	Error	Bad Group size value for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	The value of the <code>ds5ReplicaTransportGroupSize</code> attribute is invalid.	Check the <code>dse.ldif</code> file or the LDAP entry defining the Replication Agreement. Check the modifications attempted on the replication agreement.
8198	Error	Bad Compression Level value for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	The value of the <code>ds5ReplicaTransportCompressionLevel</code> attribute is invalid.	Check the <code>dse.ldif</code> file or the LDAP entry defining the Replication Agreement. Check the modifications attempted on the replication agreement.
8199	Error	Modification of <i>attribute_name</i> attribute is not allowed - agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	The user is not permitted to modify the specified replication agreement attribute.	Check the <code>dse.ldif</code> file or the LDAP entry defining the Replication Agreement. Check the modifications attempted on the replication agreement.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8200	Error	Failed to update flag to force 5.1 Replication protocol for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	The replication agreement is being stopped.	Wait until the agreement has been stopped and retry.
8202	Error	Unknown replication agreement	A replication agreement with the specified DN could not be found.	Check the specified DN and all replication agreements. Check that the error is not in the client application.
8204	Error	Refusing to update partial replication checksum for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> permission denied.	The server received an update operation that is permitted for internal operations only.	Check the client that sent the forbidden update operation.
8205	Error	Failed to update Bind Method for agreement <i>agreement</i>	The replication agreement is stopping.	Wait until the agreement has stopped and try again.
8206	Error	Failed to update Transport Information for agreement <i>agreement</i>	The replication agreement is stopping.	Wait until the agreement has stopped and try again.
8207	Error	Failed to update Bind DN for agreement <i>agreement</i>	The replication agreement is stopping.	Wait until the agreement has stopped and try again.
8208	Error	Failed to update TimeOut value for agreement <i>agreement</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A client attempted to set an invalid attribute type or value. 2. Replication is stopping for this agreement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the client application. 2. Wait until the agreement has stopped and try again.
8212	Error	Failed to update replication schedule for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The replication schedule format is invalid. 2. The replication agreement is stopping. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the client application. 2. Wait until the agreement has stopped and try again.
8213	Error	Failed to update Partial Replication Configuration for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> . The agreement needs to be disabled first.	An attempt was made to change the configuration for partial replication, on an enabled replication agreement	To change the partial replication configuration, disable the replication agreement first.
8215	Error	Partial replication not started for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	Partial replication has not been started.	Check the configuration of this replication agreement (specifically partial configuration entries). Start the partial replication feature for this agreement in the console.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8216	Error	Partial replication pointed to by this <i>entry</i> has been modified. Please update the current configuration on this supplier or re-initialize consumer accordingly.	The partial replication configuration has been modified.	Update the current configuration on the supplier, or reinitialize the consumer.
8218	Error	Replication protocol v5.0 not supported for <i>consumer</i> .	The latest replication protocol (v5.0) is not supported for this consumer.	Check the version of Directory Server running on the specified consumer.
8219	Error	Could not parse update vector for replica <i>replica_name</i> . The replica must be reinitialized.	The server was unable to parse the update vector for the specified replica.	Check that the consumer sent the replica update vector (RUV) during the start request.
8220	Error	Too much time skew between replicas for [<i>consumer:port</i>]	The time difference between the specified replicas is too great for replication to work correctly.	Ensure that the supplier and consumer machines have the same time and date. The use of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) is recommended.
8221	Error	Failed and requires administrator action.	A fatal error occurred during an incremental update. Replication on this consumer will be disabled.	Check the error log on the consumer for more information. Restart replication by updating the replication agreement and reinitializing updates.
8222	Error	search_in_ruv_storage_entry: replica ruv tombstone entry for replica <i>DN</i> not found	Directory Server could not read the replication update vector storage entry in the database for the suffix.	Reinitialize replication for the suffix if you want to use it.
8225	Error	Replica_write_partial_repl_checksum: failed to update partial repl checksum with value <i>value</i> for replica <i>replica</i> . LDAP error.	An error occurred while writing an attribute value in the replica entry. Although harmless while the server is up and running, this error may lead to a replication malfunction the next time the server is restarted. The error occurs when the value of an important replication configuration attribute cannot be stored persistently in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.	Stop the server immediately and check the <code>cn=replica</code> entry for this suffix (in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.) If the attribute <code>dsfilterspconfigchecksum</code> is present in the entry, set its value to the value included in the error log. If the attribute <code>dsfilterspconfigchecksum</code> is not present in the entry, add it and set its value to the value included in the error log. Restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8226	Error	replica_write_last_init_time: failed to update last init timestamp with value <i>value</i> for replica <i>replica</i> . LDAP error.	<p>An error occurred while writing an attribute value in the replica entry.</p> <p>Although harmless while the server is up and running, this error may lead to a replication malfunction the next time the server is restarted.</p> <p>The error occurs when the value of an important replication configuration attribute cannot be stored persistently in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.</p>	<p>Stop the server immediately and check the <code>cn=replica</code> entry for this suffix (in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.) If the attribute <code>lastInitTimeStamp</code> is present in the entry, set its value to the value included in the error log. If the attribute <code>lastInitTimeStamp</code> is not present in the entry, add it and set its value to the value included in the error log. Restart the server.</p>
8227	Error	Unable to read user schema.	The server was unable to access to its own internal schema entry.	Stop and restart the server. If this does not solve the problem, contact Sun Technical Support.
8228	Error	Bind error for agreement: <i>.agreement</i> .	A replication protocol bind error has occurred.	Check that the consumer is up and running.
8229	Error	Failed to start a total update session.	The server was unable to start a total replication update session.	Check that the consumer is up and running.
8230	Error	Failed to create directory for changelog <i>changelog</i> error <i>error</i> .	The pathname is invalid, or there is insufficient access to create the changelog directory.	Check that the path is valid and that there are sufficient access rights to create the directory.
8232	Error	Removal of changelog file <i>filename</i> failed.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8234	Error	Changelog is not initialized.	The changelog is not initialized, or an attempt has been made to configure the changelog cleanup parameters, when the changelog service is not started.	Ensure that the changelog service has been enabled.
8235	Error	Failed to initialize the changelog <i>resource</i> , error <i>ID</i>	Directory Server could not initialize a critical resource.	<p>Check that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications.</p> <p>Restart Directory Server.</p>

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8236	Error	Failed to open changelog.	This is probably due to a database or file access problem.	Enable the replication logs and retry the operation to see if additional reasons are output to the error log.
8237	Error	Changelog is in invalid state (<i>state</i> instead of <i>state</i>)	The changelog service has not stopped as expected.	Restart Directory Server.
8238	Error	Failed to start changelog monitoring threads (<i>error</i>)	Directory Server could not start threads needed to manage the changelog.	Check that sufficient threads are available, and that Directory Server is not having to contend for system resources with other applications.
8239	Error	Removal of changelog file <i>filename</i> failed, file not removed	Directory Server could not delete the file.	Restart Directory Server.
8240	Error	allocation failed while converting entry to data (size <i>size</i>)	Directory Server could not allocate enough memory to convert a changelog entry to data.	Check that sufficient memory is available to Directory Server. Restart Directory Server if it stops.
8241	Error	Change record has an invalid data version	A change record in the database has an invalid version number.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disable and re-enable replication for this database. 2. Reinitialize the server. 3. Contact Sun Technical Support.
8242	Error	Change record has an invalid operation type.	There is an invalid change record in the changelog.	Ordinarily, this error should not occur. If it does, the changelog is likely to be corrupted. In this case, reset the changelog for this database by reloading the data or disabling/enabling replication. If this does not solve the problem, contact Sun Technical Support.
8243	Error	Failed to begin transaction for trimming DB error.	A database error occurred while the transaction was starting. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check DB error and take action based on the error code. In other words, refer to the database errors guide.
8244	Error	Failed to abort transaction for trimming DB error.	A database error occurred while the transaction was being aborted. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8245	Error	Failed to commit transaction for trimming DB error.	A database error occurred while the transaction was being committed. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8246	Error	Failed to begin transaction for writing changelog <i>changelog</i> RUV DB error.	A database error occurred while the transaction was starting. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8247	Error	Failed to abort transaction for writing changelog <i>changelog</i> RUV DB error.	A database error occurred. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8248	Error	Failed to commit transaction for writing changelog <i>changelog</i> RUV DB error.	A database error occurred while the transaction was being aborted. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8249	Error	Writing the changelog <i>changelog</i> RUV in the file <i>filename</i> failed DB error.	A database error occurred while the transaction was being committed. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8250	Error	Failed to begin transaction for writing change count entry DB error.	A database error occurred. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8251	Error	Failed to abort transaction for writing change count entry DB error.	A database error occurred. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8252	Error	Failed to commit transaction for writing change count entry DB error.	A database error occurred. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8253	Error	Failed to write change count entry to the file <i>filename</i> DB error.	A database error occurred. This is likely to be a resource problem.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8254	Error	allocation failed while converting change to Idif (<i>size size</i>)	Directory Server could not allocate enough memory to convert a change record to LDIF.	Check that sufficient memory is available to Directory Server. Restart Directory Server if it stops.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8255	Error	Change record from LDIF has an invalid data format. Record rejected	Directory Server encountered invalid data while loading a changelog record from LDIF.	Check that the LDIF file is valid.
8256	Error	Failed to begin transaction for writing change operation DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8257	Error	Failed to abort transaction for writing change operation DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8258	Error	Failed to commit transaction for writing change operation DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8259	Error	Failed to write change operation with CSN <i>number</i> . DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8260	Error	Failed to create cursor for retrieving first change DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8261	Error	Failed to retrieve first change DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8262	Error	Failed to retrieve the next change DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8263	Error	Failed to delete the current change DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8264	Error	Failed to position in db at CSN <i>number</i> . DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8265	Error	allocation failed while creating changelog file for replica <i>replica</i>	Directory Server could not allocate enough memory to create the changelog file.	Check that sufficient memory is available to Directory Server. Restart Directory Server if it stops.
8266	Error	Failed to open changelog file for replica <i>replica</i> . DB error.	An internal database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8267	Error	Failed to retrieve change count from changelog for replica <i>replica</i> .	The server was unable to retrieve the number of entries in the changelog.	Enable replication logging and check the specific replication error code for more information.
8268	Error	Failed to close changelog file <i>filename</i> . DB error.	A database error occurred.	Check the corresponding database error code, and take action according to the database problem.
8269	Error	Failed to write content of changelog file <i>filename</i> to ldif file	Directory Server failed to export the changelog.	Check disk space, then check the file system.
8270	Error	Failed to retrieve change from changelog file <i>filename</i> while exporting to ldif error <i>code</i>	Internal error	Contact Sun Technical Support.
8271	Error	Consumer replica <i>replica_name</i> has an invalid RUV.	The RUV returned by the consumer could not be parsed or caused a problem.	Check the consumer configuration. It may be necessary to reinitialize the consumer.
8272	Error	Replication session aborted for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> because consumer replica is disabled.	The consumer returned a disabled error, that is, it is not in a state to receive replication updates.	Enable the consumer replica. It may also be necessary to reinitialize the consumer.
8276	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The replica is still being configured. The replication session cannot be accepted yet.	Wait until the configuration is complete and restart replication on the supplier.
8277	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The replication session cannot be accepted because no replica has been defined for the suffix.	Check that the supplier replication agreement is correct. Enable replication on the consumer.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8278	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The consumer is configured as a legacy replica and can therefore not accept multimaster replication.	Correct the replication topology.
8279	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The consumer is denying the right to replicate	Check that the replication identity is properly defined and matches the one that the supplier is using.
8280	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	Internal error	Contact Sun Technical Support.
8281	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The consumer is not yet initialized and can therefore not accept changes.	Initialize the consumer, either online or offline.
8282	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The consumer appears to have the same replicald as the supplier (both are masters).	Disable and re-enable replication, providing a different ReplicaID for one of the servers.
8283	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The consumer replica is already busy with a replication session.	Wait and try later. If this error persists, restart the server.
8284	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	The consumer server is a master and can therefore not accept a partial replica.	Make the consumer a read-only server, or unconfigure partial replication in the replication agreement.
8285	Error	Failed to start Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	Directory Server encountered an invalid mapping tree state.	Check the mapping tree state.
8286	Error	Abort Replication Session for suffix <i>suffix_name</i> .	Directory Server encountered a replication protocol violation.	Take action based on the full error message. If necessary, contact Sun Technical Support.
8287	Error	Bad Group Packet size value for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	The value of the attribute <code>ds5ReplicaTransportGrpPktSize</code> is invalid.	Check the <code>dse.ldif</code> file or the LDAP entry defining the replication agreement. Check the modifications attempted on the replication agreement.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8288	Error	Bad Concurrency Level value for agreement <i>agreement_name</i> .	Value of attribute <code>ds5ReplicaTransportConcurrencyLevel</code> is invalid.	Check the <code>dse.ldif</code> file or the LDAP entry defining the replication agreement. Check the modifications attempted on the replication agreement.
8292	Error	Total update of a consumer <i>consumer</i> with an empty database is not allowed.	Consumer initialization has been requested but the supplier database is empty.	Load data onto the supplier before attempting to initialize the consumer with that supplier.
8293	Error	A fatal problem occurred on the consumer side: <i>consumer</i> with error <i>error</i> .	A fatal problem has occurred on the remote consumer.	Check the error log on the consumer for more information. Once the problem has been solved, you will need to update the replication agreement and reinitiate updates.
8294	Error	<code>_cl5TrimFile</code> : Removing changelog file <i>filename</i> as it belongs to an unexisting replica.	The changelog file contains data changes from a replica that has been unconfigured.	No action is necessary - this is an informational message.
8302	Error	Decoding replicate entry failed.	A protocol error occurred. The entry was incorrectly encoded.	Check the error code and contact Sun Technical Support.
8303	Error	Failed with error code <i>error</i> .	Schema replication failed locally on the consumer.	Check error code and contact Sun Technical Support.
8307	Error	Failed to import database entry.	An internal error occurred while adding an entry to the import queue, or while acknowledging the entry to the supplier.	Check the error log for a disk space problem and reinitialize the database. If the problem persists, contact Sun Technical Support.
8308	Error	Invalid change_operation: entry_UUID <i>entry</i> CSN <i>CSN_value</i> .	A badly formed change was received.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
8311	Error	Unexpected operation sequence number <i>value</i> (expecting <i>value</i>).	An internal error occurred in the sequencing of replicated operations.	Contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
8312	Error	Replay of pending changes failed returning.	The replicated change could not be applied on this consumer.	Check the error code. A delete operation may generate a return code of 32 - this error code is harmless (a dependency of changes between several masters). If the error persists, contact Sun Technical Support.
8315	Error	[C] Failed to add op <i>op_num</i> csn <i>CSN</i> to the pending list (err= <i>code</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The configuration on the consumer is invalid. The consumer is not initialized. 	Check the configuration on the consumer replica. Initialize the consumer if necessary.
8318	Error	[S] Bind failed with response: <i>error_code</i> .	Authentication failed. This may be due to an invalid host:port, an invalid identity, or the fact that the consumer is down.	Check the error code and fix the replication agreement. It may be necessary to restart the consumer.
8319	Error	[S] Start Failed with response: <i>error_code</i> .	Replication was unable to start. This is likely to be caused by an error in the replication configuration.	Check the error log for more information. Also check the error logs on the consumers.
8320	Error	[S] End Failed with response: <i>error_code</i> .	Replication was unable to end. This may be because a network outage has occurred, the consumer is down, or the consumer has already dropped the connection.	Check the error log for more information. Also check the error logs on the consumers.
12289	Error	PR_Accept() failed error variable (variable)	The TCP port to which you are attempting to bind is already in use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restart the server, using a different port. Stop the application bound to that port and restart the server.
12290	Error	PR_GetIPNodeByName() failed errno variable (variable)	There is an error in the naming service configuration.	Add <code>listen host</code> (variable) to the naming service.
12291	Error	No port to listen on.	The LDAP port is missing from the configuration.	Add an LDAP port to the configuration file or use the command line.
12292	Error	Unable to create time thread (variable - variable) - shutting down.	System error, probably due to a resource problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
12293	Error	Too many open file descriptors - not listening on new connection.q	There is an error in the configuration file. See the <code>reservedfd</code> attribute.	Increase the maximum number of file descriptors (in the configuration file) by increasing the value of <code>nsslapd-maxdescriptors</code> . Otherwise, check the Directory configuration and reduce the resource usage (number of threads, and number of backends, for example.)
12294	Error	Not enough descriptors to accept any additional connections.	There are insufficient file descriptors to accept new connections. This may be because: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the value of the <code>maxdescriptors</code> attribute is too small 2. the hard limit on descriptors is too small 3. the value of the <code>reserveddescriptors</code> attribute is too large 	Increase the number of file descriptors available to the <code>slapd</code> process. The error log displays the number of file descriptors currently available to the <code>slapd</code> process, and the number of descriptors reserved for internal <code>slapd</code> use. The total number of file descriptors available to the process must be greater than variable
12295	Error	Cannot initialize lock. The server is terminating	Probably due to a resource problem on the system.	Restart Directory Server.
12296	Error	Cannot create lock. The server is terminating.	Probably due to a resource problem on the system.	Restart Directory Server.
12297	Error	Cannot create condvar. The server is terminating.	Probably due to a resource problem on the system.	Restart Directory Server.
12298	Error	PR_SetNetAddr(PR_IpAddrAny) failed errno	Internal error.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
12299	Error	PR_EnumerateHostEnt() failed.	There is an error in the naming service configuration.	Add the <code>listen host</code> variable to the naming service. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.
12300	Error	gethostname <i>host</i> failed error <i>error</i> (variable).	There is an error in the naming service configuration.	Add the <code>listen host</code> variable to the naming service. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
12301	Error	NSS Initialization failed.	The server was unable to initialize the security library.	Contact Sun Technical Support.
12302	Error	Shutting down due to possible conflicts with other <code>slapd</code> processes.	More than one Directory Server is running.	Stop Directory Servers that should not be running.
12304	Error	Shutting down due to inability to find user in system account database.	The server was unable to locate the specified user in the system account database.	Add the user to the system account database and restart the server.
12308	Error	ber encoding failed.	This is an internal error, most likely to be related to a memory allocation problem.	Increase the virtual memory of the machine and restart Directory Server.
12318	Error	Call to <code>_base64Decode</code> fails.	An error occurred during the base64 encoding of a value. This is an internal error with no specific cause. It may be due to a resource problem.	Report the error to your administrator.
12319	Error	<code>connection_push_back_data</code> has failed.	The request has been aborted due to an internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12320	Error	Invalid arguments: entry.	Configuration error. The server failed to obtain the frontend configuration entry.	Correct the frontend configuration entry and restart the server.
12321	Error	Failure during frontend sanity check.	Configuration error. The server failed the frontend sanity check.	Correct the frontend declaration and restart the server.
12322	Error	Start parse of DSML operation fails, operation aborted.	Internal error occurred during the call to <code>DsmlParser_startParse</code> . This error has no specific cause but may be related to a resource problem.	Report the error to your administrator.
12323	Error	Could not store worker context in Batch operation.	This is an internal error with no specific cause. It may be related to a resource problem.	Report the error to your administrator.
12324	Error	Can't register HTTP port <i>port</i> .	Internal error. The server failed to register the HTTP port.	Check that the specified port is not currently in use and restart the server.
12325	Error	Can't register HTTPS port <i>port</i> .	Internal error. The server failed to register the HTTPS port.	Check that the specified port is not currently in use and restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
12326	Error	Max size <i>value</i> of parser pool is lower than current size <i>value</i> .	Configuration error: the maximum size of the parser pool is lower than the current size.	In the <code>dse.ldif</code> file, check that the value of the <code>ds-hdsml-poolsize</code> attribute is lower than the value of the <code>ds-hdsml-maxpoolsize</code> attribute.
12327	Error	Cannot create XMLCh to UTF8 Transcoder.	An error occurred while trying to create an instance of a UTF8 transcoder. This is an internal error with no specific cause. It may be related to a resource problem.	Report the error to your administrator.
12328	Error	Can't initialize DSML Worker.	Internal error. The server failed during the initialization of the DSML worker.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12329	Error	Extra datacopy failed.	A request has not been processed due to a connection closure.	Check the connection and retry.
12330	Error	Operation Key creation for HTTP context failed.	An internal memory management error has occurred.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12332	Error	HTTP/DSML frontend initialization failed.	Initialization error. The server failed to set the plug-in functions.	Correct the frontend configuration and restart the server.
12333	Error	HTTP frontend instance creation failed.	Internal error. The server failed to instantiate the frontend plug-in.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12334	Error	Unknown internal error has been raised.	Unknown internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12335	Error	Error with config attribute <i>attribute</i> .	Configuration error. A configuration attribute is invalid.	Correct the specified attribute and restart the server.
12336	Error	Invalid attribute syntax.	Configuration error. The syntax of a configuration attribute is invalid.	Correct the syntax of the specified attribute and restart the server.
12337	Error	System I/O error.	Internal I/O error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12338	Error	Memory allocation error.	System error, probably due to insufficient resources (lack of memory).	Please contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
12339	Error	Memory usage error.	Memory management system error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12340	Error	DSML schema location is not defined.	Configuration error: DSML schema location is not defined. Under normal circumstances, the default value of the DSML schema location is hardcoded. However, this default value can be overridden in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.	Correct the value of the <code>ds-hdsml-schemalocation</code> attribute in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file, or remove this attribute from the file.
12341	Error	DSML schema URN is not defined.	Configuration error: DSML schema URN is not defined. Under normal circumstances, the default value of the DSML schema URN is hardcoded. However, this default value can be overridden in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.	Correct the value of the <code>ds-hdsml-urn</code> attribute in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file, or remove this attribute from the file.
12342	Error	SOAP schema location is not defined.	Configuration error. Under normal circumstances, the default value of the SOAP schema location is hardcoded. If this error occurs, there is an internal problem.	Report the error to your administrator.
12343	Error	SOAP schema URN is not defined.	Configuration error. Under normal circumstances, the default value of the SOAP schema URN is hardcoded. If this error occurs, there is an internal problem.	Report the error to your administrator.
12344	Error	Lock for concurrent access to <code>_freeList</code> does not exist.	Internal error: a lock for concurrent access to the specified list is missing. The lock should have been defined previously.	Report the error to your administrator.
12345	Error	No more parser in the pool, operation aborted.	Internal error that occurs when the pool of parsers is empty and cannot be extended (all the parsers are in use).	Increase the value of the maximum pool size, specified by the <code>ds-hdsml-poolmaxsize</code> attribute in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
12346	Error	Bad Dsml request - <i>SOAP fault code.</i>	An error occurred during the call to <code>DsmlParser_getNextRequest</code> .	None - a SOAP fault is returned to the client with the reason for the failure.
12347	Error	Error with secure identity method.	Configuration error. The secure identity method configuration parameter is invalid.	Correct this parameter and restart the server. Possible values for the secure identity method parameter are: <code>clientCertOnly</code> <code>clientCertFirst</code> <code>httpBasicOnly</code>
12348	Error	Exception raised when calling <code>XMLString::transcode</code> .	An exception was raised when calling <code>XMLString::transcode</code> . This is an internal error with no specific cause. It may be due to a resource issue.	Report the error to your administrator.
12352	Error	Bad Dsml request - <i>SOAP error message.</i>	A SOAP/DSML error occurred during a call to <code>DSMLParser_startParse</code> .	None - a SOAP/DSML error message is returned to the client with the reason for the failure.
12353	Error	Parse of fake request fails <i>error.</i>	This error occurs when a bad request is submitted to the parser. It should not occur in the case of the valid fake request. The DSML/SOAP schema URN and/or location may be invalid.	Check the error log for more information. If the schema URN and/or location are invalid, check the following attributes in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file: <code>ds-hdsml-dsmlurn</code> <code>ds-hdsml-dsmlschemalocation</code>
12354	Error	Parse of fake request fails.	This error occurs when a bad request is submitted to the parser. It should not occur in the case of the valid fake request. Cause unknown.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
12355	Error	The XML schema file <i>filename</i> is missing.	Configuration error: an XML schema is missing.	Insert the missing schema in the specified location and restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
12356	Error	SOAPAction header is missing.	The client must provide a SOAPAction header. If it is absent, the request is rejected.	Provide a SOAPAction header, the contents of which may be set to any value (including an empty value), for example: SOAPAction: SOAPAction: "" SOAPAction: "batchRequest"
12362	Error	PR_Bind() on address <i>host</i> port <i>port</i> failed.	It is likely that the port number configured for this server requires that the server be run as root.	Restart the server using a port that does not require root access or start the server as a user with root access.
12363	Error	Inconsistency: security is 'off' while there are attributes configured to be encrypted.	Some attributes are configured to be encrypted, and attribute encryption requires that security be on. Yet Directory Server was started with security turned off.	Before performing any operation dealing with the encrypted attributes, switch security on, make sure certificate and key databases, certificate names, token name and token names are configured appropriately, and then restart Directory Server.
20490	Error	Database recovery process FAILED. The database is not recoverable.	Database recovery has failed.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support.
20492	Error	Failed to create thread (NSPR error).	The Netscape Portable Runtime (NSPR) was unable to create one or more threads. This may be due to insufficient resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check that there is sufficient available memory and that a sufficient number of threads per process has been set up in the operating system configuration. 2. Check the error code that appears in the log against the NSPR error codes (refer to http://www.mozilla.org/projects/nspr/reference/html/prerr.html).
20494	Error	Instance <i>instance_name</i> does not have the expected version <i>version_number</i> .	An attempt was made to open a database with a different database version. This is probably a migration issue.	Re-export the database from the old server and re-import it to the new server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20499	Error	<code>dblayer_instance_start_fail: backend instance_name</code> has no IDs left. Database must be rebuilt.	The internal NEXTID counter has reached the limit.	Rebuild the database.
20501	Error	Serious failure in <code>dblayer_txn_begin</code> . Err= <i>value</i> .	The database has reported an error. If the printed value is positive, this is a system error. If the printed value is negative, the database has not been recognized or must be recovered.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support.
20502	Error	Serious failure in <code>dblayer_txn_commit</code> . Err= <i>value</i> .	The database has reported an error. If the printed value is positive, this is a system error. If the printed value is negative, the database has not been recognized or must be recovered.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support
20503	Error	Serious failure in <code>dblayer_txn_abort</code> . Err= <i>value</i> .	The database has reported an error. If the printed value is positive, this is a system error. If the printed value is negative, the database has not been recognized or must be recovered.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support
20504	Error	Serious failure in deadlock detect (aborted at <i>address</i>). Err= <i>value</i> .	The database has reported an error. If the printed value is positive, this is a system error. If the printed value is negative, the database has not been recognized or must be recovered.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support
20505	Error	Serious failure during database checkpointing. Err= <i>value</i> .	The database has reported an error other than an inability to write pages to the disk immediately. If the printed value is positive, this is a system error. If the printed value is negative, the database has not been recognized or must be recovered.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20506	Error	Serious failure during trickle. Err= <i>value</i> .	The database has reported an error. If the printed value is positive, this is a system error. If the printed value is negative, the database has not been recognized or must be recovered.	This is a serious database error. Please contact Sun Technical Support
20507	Error	Failed to create guardian file. Database corruption possible.	This is a file system error. The server was unable to create the required guardian file.	Check that the user specified at installation has the appropriate permissions to write to the database directory.
20508	Error	Database database is corrupt and being marked unavailable. Either re-import or delete the database.	The database is corrupt. This is most likely to be the result of a previously aborted database import.	Reimport or delete the database.
20512	Error	Failed to write guardian file. Database corruption possible.	This is a file system error. The server was unable to write to or close the guardian file.	Check that the user specified at installation has the appropriate permissions to write to the database directory. Ensure that the file system is not full.
20513	Error	Failed to delete guardian file. Database corruption possible.	This is a file system error. The server was unable to delete the guardian file.	Check that the user specified at installation has the appropriate permissions to write to the database directory.
20517	Error	open or creation of file: <i>filename</i> failed	Directory Server failed to create the specified file during backup.	Check disk space, then check permissions on the file system before attempting backup again.
20518	Error	write to file: <i>filename</i> failed	Directory Server failed to write to the specified file during backup.	Check disk space, then check permissions on the file system before attempting backup again.
20519	Error	open of file: <i>filename</i> failed	Directory Server failed to read from the specified file during restore.	Check permissions on the file system before attempting restore again.
20520	Error	Wrong index definitions for backend <i>backend</i> : the index <i>index</i> is not part of backedup data	The index definitions in the backup do not match the current configuration.	Change the current configuration to match that of the backup before attempting to restore again.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20521	Error	backend <i>backend</i> is included in backup but not in current configuration	A backend specified in the backup does not match the current configuration.	Add a backend to the current configuration with the same indexes configured as in the backup before attempting to restore again.
20522	Error	backend <i>backend</i> is included in current configuration but not in backup	A backend specified in the current configuration does not match the backup.	Add a backend to the current configuration with the same indexes configured as in the backup before attempting to restore again.
20737	Error	ldbm backend instance: nextid not initialized.	This is a software problem.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
20738	Error	ldbm backend instance: FATAL ERROR: backend name has no IDs left. DATABASE MUST BE REBUILT.	The limit for the database internal identifier has been reached. This is probably due to several adds and deletes being performed on the local database.	Rebuild the database, using <code>db2ldif</code> , then <code>ldif2db</code> .
20739	Error	ldbm backend instance: WARNING: backend <i>backend_name</i> may run out of IDs.	The limit for the database internal identifier is close to being reached. This is probably due to several adds and deletes being performed on the local database	If the limit has been reached, rebuild the database, using <code>db2ldif</code> , then <code>ldif2db</code> .
20740	Error	Numsubordinates assertion failure.	The database is not coherent. There is a child entry that is unknown to the parent entry and the <code>numsubordinates</code> attribute is absent in the parent entry.	Rebuild the database, using <code>db2ldif</code> , then <code>ldif2db</code> .
20745	Error	ldbm_back_seq: id2entry err <i>error</i> .	An entry could not be located during an <code>ldbm_back_seq</code> operation. The database is incoherent.	Rebuild the database, using <code>db2ldif</code> , then <code>ldif2db</code> .
20746	Error	ldbm_back_seq: could not open index file for attribute <i>attribute</i> .	An index file could not be located during an <code>ldbm_back_seq</code> operation. The database is incoherent.	Rebuild the database, using <code>db2ldif</code> , then <code>ldif2db</code> .
20747	Error	compare_entries db err <i>error_number</i> while loading entry <i>entry</i> .	Certain entries were deleted while the server was attempting to sort them. This is probably due to a VLV or SORT control in a search.	Create a VLV index to avoid "on the fly" sorting.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20748	Error	start : Resource limit registration failed.	The local database could not be started because the limit subsystem did not allow it to register.	Check the resource limit configuration and restart the server.
20749	Error	start : Failed to init database err= <i>error</i> .	The local database could not be started because the underlying database component did not start.	Check that the database configuration is correct, and that there is enough disk space available.
20750	Error	start : Failed to start databases err= <i>error</i> .	The local database instances could not be started.	Check that the database configuration is correct, and that there is enough disk space available.
20751	Error	Database version mismatch (expecting <i>version</i> but found <i>version</i> in directory <i>directory</i> .)	The binary code for one version of Directory Server was started on a database with a different version.	Check the versions and ensure that the same binary and database versions are used.
20752	Error	VLV : can't get index file <i>file</i> (err <i>error</i>).	The server could not locate the file used for the virtual list view (VLV) index during an update. The database is inconsistent.	Rebuild the database, using db2ldif, then ldif2db.
20753	Error	vlv_build_idl: can't follow db cursor (err <i>error</i>).	The database is incoherent.	Rebuild the database, using db2ldif, then ldif2db.
20754	Error	nomem: wants <i>value</i> key <i>value</i> data.	The system is out of memory	Check the configuration.
20755	Error	VLV : can't get index file <i>file</i> (err <i>error</i>).	The server could not locate the file used for virtual list view (VLV) indexes. The database is inconsistent.	Rebuild the database, using db2ldif, then ldif2db.
20756	Error	VLV : couldn't get cursor (err <i>error</i>).	The server could not locate a cursor used for virtual list view (VLV) indexes. The database is inconsistent.	Rebuild the database, using db2ldif, then ldif2db.
20757	Error	vlv_filter_candidates: Candidate <i>id</i> not found err= <i>error</i> .	The server could not locate an entry that is present in the virtual list view (VLV) index. The database is inconsistent.	Rebuild the database, using db2ldif, then ldif2db.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20758	Error	vlv_trim_candidates_byvalue: Candidate ID <i>id</i> not found err <i>error</i> .	The server could not locate an entry that is referenced in a virtual list view (VLV) index. The database is inconsistent.	Rebuild the database, using <code>db2ldif</code> , then <code>ldif2db</code> .
20759	Error	vlv find index: err <i>error</i> .	The server could not locate an index used in virtual list view (VLV).	Check the VLV configuration.
20760	Error	Couldn't generate valid filename from Virtual List View Index Name name. Need some alphabetical characters.	An LDAP client attempted to create a virtual list view (VLV) index with an invalid name. This should not harm Directory Server.	Change the LDAP client so that it uses a valid name.
20761	Error	Add: maximum ID reached cannot add entry to backend <i>backend</i> .	The limit for the database internal identifier has been reached. This is probably because several adds and deletes have been performed on the local database.	Regenerate the database using <code>ldif2db</code> and <code>db2ldif</code> .
20762	Error	Add: attempt to index <i>entry</i> failed.	The server was unable to index the entry being added.	Check the previous errors in the log for additional information.
20763	Error	Retry count exceeded in add.	The acceptable number of add retry counts was exceeded without success. Another operation may be ongoing, resulting in a conflict when trying to access that part of the database.	Wait until other operations have ended and retry the add operation.
20764	Error	Line <i>line_number</i> : Fatal Error: Failed to initialize attribute structuring.	The server was unable to initialize the attribute structure. This is probably a memory error.	Check the available memory.
20765	Error	Attempt to delete a non-tombstone entry <i>entry</i> .	An attempt was made to delete an entry that was not a tombstone entry.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
20766	Error	Attempt to tombstone again a tombstone entry <i>entry</i> .	An attempt was made to tombstone an entry that is already a tombstone entry.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20768	Error	Retry count exceeded in delete.	The acceptable number of delete retry counts was exceeded without success. Another operation may be ongoing, resulting in a conflict when trying to access that part of the database.	Wait until other operations have ended and retry the delete operation.
20772	Error	Retry count exceeded in modify.	The acceptable number of modify retry counts was exceeded without success. Another operation may be ongoing, resulting in a conflict when trying to access that part of the database.	Wait until other operations have ended and retry the modify operation.
20773	Error	Retry count exceeded in modrdn.	The acceptable number of retry counts was exceeded without success. Another operation may be ongoing, resulting in a conflict when trying to access that part of the database.	Wait until other operations have ended and retry the modrdn operation.
20774	Error	modrdn: could not add new value to index <i>err=error</i>	The server was unable to add a new value to the index.	Check the error log for more information and contact Sun Technical Support.
20775	Error	Database error <i>error</i> .	A database error occurred while trying to build the list of possible candidate entries. The index files may be corrupt.	Re-index and try again.
20776	Error	Null referral in <i>entry</i> .	The candidate entry has a NULL referral.	Update the referral in the entry or remove the <i>ref</i> attribute.
20777	Error	Filter bypass error on entry <i>entry</i> .	The server failed to bypass the filter test.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
20778	Error	Unable to add config entries to the DSE.	The server was unable to add configuration entries to the DSE.	Ensure that there is no inconsistency within the entries.
20779	Error	ERROR: ldbm plugin unable to read <i>cn=config</i> .	The configuration information under <i>cn=config</i> could not be read.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20780	Error	ERROR: ldbm plugin unable to read attribute nsslapd-instancedir from cn=config.	The nsslapd-instancedir attribute under cn=config could not be read. The attribute may be missing.	Ensure that the nsslapd-instancedir attribute is present and has an appropriate value.
20786	Error	Invalid value for <i>attribute</i> . Must be between 0 and 100.	An invalid value was provided for the nsslapd-db-trickle-percentage attribute. The value should be between 0 and 100.	Check and correct the value provided for the nsslapd-db-trickle-percentage attribute
20787	Error	<i>Attribute</i> can't be modified while the server is running.	An attempt was made to modify a configuration attribute while the server was running. This attribute cannot be changed online.	Stop the server before modifying the attribute.
20788	Error	Value <i>value</i> for attribute <i>attribute</i> is not a number.	The attribute value must be numerical.	Ensure that the attribute has a numerical value.
20789	Error	Value <i>value</i> for attribute <i>attribute</i> is greater than the maximum <i>value</i> .	The value specified for the attribute is greater than the maximum permitted.	Ensure that the attribute value is smaller than or equal to the maximum value.
20790	Error	Value <i>value</i> for attribute <i>attribute</i> is less than the minimum <i>value</i> .	The value specified for the attribute is smaller than the minimum permitted.	Ensure that the attribute value is greater than or equal to the minimum value.
20791	Error	Value <i>value</i> for attribute <i>attribute</i> is outside the range of representable values.	The value specified for the attribute is outside the permissible range.	Ensure that the attribute value is within the representable range.
20792	Error	Could not set instance config attr <i>attribute</i> to <i>value</i> .	The server failed to set the instance configuration attribute.	Ensure that both the syntax and the value of the attribute are correct.
20793	Error	Could not retrieve ldbm config info from DSE.	The server was unable to access the ldbm configuration in the DSE.	Check that the <code>dse.ldif</code> file has not been corrupted and restart the server.
20795	Error	ldbm: instance instance does not exist!	The specified instance was not found because no such instance exists.	Verify that the instance name is correct and corresponds to an existing instance.
20796	Error	ldbm: instance is in the middle of a task. Cancel the task or wait for it to finish then try again.	The specified instance is currently processing a task.	Cancel the current task or wait for it to finish and retry.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
20797	Error	ldbm: modify attempted to change the root suffix of a backend (which is not allowed).	An attempt was made to change the suffix associated with an ldbm database.	Do not modify the <code>nsslapd-suffix</code> attribute of an existing instance.
20806	Error	System info mismatch (expecting <i>variable</i> but found <i>variable</i> in directory <i>directory_name</i>).	The system information from the backend's DBVERSION file did not match the server information.	Edit the backend's DBVERSION file to match the server information.
20807	Error	Failed to read server system information	The server was unable to obtain the system information. This is possibly a permissions or NSPR compilation issue.	Check that the user specified at installation has the appropriate permissions.
20994	Error	Disk full under <i>variable</i> .	The available space on a disk used by Directory Server has dropped below the value of the <code>disk-full-threshold</code> attribute.	Increase the available disk space.
20996	Error	Cannot parse entry from database for id <i>id</i> string = <i>variable</i> .	Database corruption.	Restore the database from a backup.
20997	Error	Inconsistent database: entrydn for <i>entry</i> refers to id <i>id</i> missing from <i>id2entry</i> .	Database corruption.	Restore the database from a backup.
21005	Error	Could not open index <i>index</i> for update.	An attribute index is configured but the corresponding database index file could not be opened.	Check whether the file exists and/or rebuild it using <code>db2index</code> .
21006	Error	Could not open index <i>index</i> for range query.	An attribute index has been configured but the corresponding database index file could not be opened.	Check whether the file exists and/or rebuild it using <code>db2index</code> .
21008	Error	Backend initialization failed: could not allocate a lock.	Insufficient system resources.	Check the available memory.
21009	Error	Backend initialization failed: could not allocate a condition variable.	Insufficient system resources.	Check the available memory.
21010	Error	Backend initialization failed: could not set plugin functions.	Insufficient system resources.	Check the available memory.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
21011	Error	Backend initialization failed on instance <i>instance</i> : could not allocate a lock.	Insufficient system resources.	Check the available memory.
21012	Error	Backend initialization failed on instance <i>instance</i> : could not allocate a condition variable.	Insufficient system resources.	Check the available memory.
21016	Error	Failed to create ancestorid index.	An index could not be created on the disk.	Check the error log for previous messages that should isolate the problem.
21017	Error	Incomplete parentid index suspected (<i>value</i> extra keys in ancestorid)	Database corruption.	Rebuild the <code>parentid</code> index or restore the database from a backup.
21018	Error	Entry cache initialization failed: could not allocate lock.	Insufficient system resources.	Check the system free memory.
21022	Error	<i>variable</i> is configured to use more than the available physical memory.	The cachesize as defined in the configuration file exceeds database limits.	Lower the value of the <code>cachesize</code> attribute in the configuration file.
21023	Error	Index <i>index</i> is inconsistent.	Database corruption.	Rebuild the affected index or restore the database from a backup.
21024	Error	ldbm be malloc fail: Unable to create db name	Insufficient system resources.	Check the system free memory, then restart Directory Server.
21249	Error	Failed to encrypt some attribute inside the entry <i>entry</i> before writing it to the database.	The server was unable to encrypt the specified attribute inside the entry.	Check the attribute encryption configuration.
21250	Error	Failed to decrypt some attribute inside the entry <i>entry</i> when when reading it from the database.	The server was unable to decrypt the specified attribute inside the entry.	Check the attribute encryption configuration.
21251	Error	Encrypted value's prefix doesn't match the corresponding algorithm <i>algorithm</i> in the attribute encryption configuration.	The value is already encrypted or does not match the algorithm specified in the configuration.	Check that the attribute encryption configuration is correct.
21252	Error	Server didn't find plug-in for algorithm <i>algorithm</i> .	The server was unable to locate the plug-in for the specified algorithm.	Enable the encryption plug-in.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
21253	Error	Failed to encrypt index keys.	The server was unable to encrypt the specified values.	Check that the values are not already encrypted and that the cipher with which they are being encrypted match the configuration settings.
21254	Error	Attribute encryption: failed to <i>encrypt/decrypt</i> attribute <i>attribute</i> with algorithm <i>algorithm</i> .	The server was unable to encrypt/decrypt the attribute's values. The attribute may already be encrypted with an incorrect algorithm or the algorithm plug-in may be missing.	Check for inconsistencies in the attribute encryption configuration.
21255	Error	Encryption plugin (<i>plugin</i>): failed to encrypt.	An error occurred during the plug-in's encryption function.	Check the plug-in traces. Ensure that the plug-in itself has not been corrupted.
21256	Error	Encryption plugin (<i>plugin</i>): failed to decrypt.	An error occurred during the plug-in's decryption function.	Check the plug-in traces. Ensure that the plug-in itself has not been corrupted.
24577	Error	Bulk import process failed: state= <i>state</i> , error code= <i>error</i> .	The bulk import has been aborted.	Ensure that the bulk import is started or previously suspended before attempting an update or restart.
28673	Error	filter_sp_replace_or_add_c hecksum: failed to update <i>attribute</i> attribute from <i>entry</i> entry; LDAP error - <i>errnum</i> .	The attribute <i>filterspconfchecksum</i> could not be updated with a new value.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the attribute already exists in the entry. 2. Check whether the attribute is present in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.
32769	Error	Unable to allocate memory. Cannot start Roles plugin.	There is not enough memory to register the roles plug-in into the service provider broker.	Restart the server.
32770	Error	Unable to allocate memory. Cannot start Roles plugin.	There is not enough memory to register the <code>nsrole</code> attribute.	Restart the server.
32771	Error	Unable to allocate memory. Cannot create Roles cache.	This error indicates a resource problem on the machine.	Restart the server.
32772	Error	Lock creation failed. Cannot create Roles cache.	This error indicates a resource problem on the machine.	Restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
32773	Error	Conditional variable creation failed. Cannot create Roles cache.	This error indicates a resource problem on the machine.	Restart the server.
32774	Error	Thread creation failed. Cannot create Roles cache.	This error indicates a resource problem on the machine.	Restart the server.
32775	Error	Failed to get objectclass from <i>entry</i> .	The specified entry does not contain an objectclass.	Check the entry and add the required objectclass.
32776	Error	Unsupported operation <i>operation</i> .	An unknown operation has been performed on the server and is triggering a role cache update.	Check that the specified operation is valid.
32778	Error	Maximum number of nested roles exceeded (max <i>value</i> current <i>value</i>). Not retrieving roles from entry <i>entry</i> . Probable circular definition.	The maximum number of nested roles has been exceeded. This is probably due to a circular role definition.	Check the role definitions. The maximum number of nested roles permitted is defined by <code>MAX_NESTED_ROLES</code> .
32779	Error	Nested role <i>entry</i> does not exist.	The entry corresponding to the DN does not exist.	Check the role definition.
32780	Error	Cannot initialize Roles plugin.	The server is unable to update the pblock parameters.	Restart the server.
32781	Error	Unknown role type <i>type</i> .	The role type is unknown. Valid role types are : <i>managed</i> , <i>filtered</i> , or <i>nested</i> .	Check the role definition and amend the type as necessary.
33025	Error	Could not allocate PB.	Internal error, probably due to insufficient available memory.	Free up some memory. If the error continues, please contact Sun Technical Support.
33026	Error	Internal PBG error.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33027	Error	Internal search error in Attribute Uniqueness plugin.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33028	Error	Internal PB error.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33029	Error	Could not find plugin argument number.	Memory corruption or invalid configuration.	Check the plug-in configuration. If it is valid, please contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
33030	Error	Could not find plugin arguments.	Memory corruption or invalid configuration.	Check the plug-in configuration. If it is valid, please contact Sun Technical Support.
33031	Error	Could not find a valid argument.	Configuration error.	Check the plug-in configuration parameters in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. Make sure that the syntax and values are correct.
33032	Error	ADD/MOD/MODRDN: unable to get replication flag.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33033	Error	ADD/MOD/MODRDN: unable to get target DN.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33034	Error	Unable to get entry data.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33035	Error	Could not get MODIFY data.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33036	Error	Error while retrieving mod values.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33037	Error	Unable to get new superior DN.	The new superior DN does not exist.	Check the validity of the intended operation.
33038	Error	Unable to get new DN.	The new dn is invalid or is not correctly specified.	Check the validity of the intended operation.
33039	Error	Unable to allocate a new entry.	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33040	Error	ADD parameter untagged: <i>error</i> .	Configuration error.	Check the plug-in configuration parameters in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. Make sure that the syntax and values are correct.
33041	Error	ADD result <i>result</i> .	An error occurred during an internal search while performing an ADD operation.	Ensure that the database is not corrupt and contact Sun Technical Support.
33042	Error	MODIFY result <i>result</i> .	An error occurred during an internal search while performing a MOD operation.	Ensure that the database is not corrupt and contact Sun Technical Support.
33043	Error	MODRDN bad rdn value= <i>value</i> .	Internal error.	Please contact Sun Technical Support.
33044	Error	MODRDN result <i>result</i>	An error occurred during an internal search while performing a <code>modrdn</code> operation.	Ensure that the database is not corrupt and contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
33045	Error	NSUniqueAttr_Init Error: <i>error</i>	Configuration error.	Check the plug-in configuration parameters in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file.
33793	Error	cos_cache_init: cannot create mutexes	The server was unable to allocate mutexes for the CoS plug-in. This is probably due to a memory problem.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
33794	Error	cos_cache_init: cannot register as service provider	The server was unable to register a virtual attribute service provider.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
33795	Error	cos_cache_init: PR_CreateThread failed	The server was unable to create a CoS thread.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
33796	Error	cos_cache_create: failed to cache the schema	The server was unable to create the CoS schema cache.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free up resources on the machine. 2. "Touch" a CoS definition to retrigger CoS cache building. 3. Restart the server.
33797	Error	cos_cache_create: failed to index cache	The server was unable to index the CoS cache.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free up resources on the machine. 2. "Touch" a CoS definition to retrigger CoS cache building. 3. Restart the server.
33798	Error	COS memory allocation failure: variable	The server was unable to allocate memory for the CoS cache.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free up resources on the machine. 2. "Touch" a CoS definition to retrigger CoS cache building. 3. Restart the server.
33799	Error	cos_cache_build_definition_list: failed to find suffixes in the rootDSE.	The server was unable to read the suffix list from the rootDSE entry.	Restart the server.
33801	Error	COS Definition error <i>error</i>	There is an error in the definition of the specified CoS.	Check and correct the CoS definition. Note that a definition cannot supply its own specifier. The DN of the CoS template may be incorrect.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
33802	Error	cos_cache_add_dn_tmpls: could not cache cos template <i>variable</i>	The server was unable to add the specified template to the CoS cache.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free up resources on the machine. 2. "Touch" a CoS definition to retrigger CoS cache building. 3. Restart the server.
33803	Error	cos_cache_query_atr: failed to get entry dn	The server was unable to locate the dn of the target entry during a search operation. This error should not occur under normal circumstances.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retry the search operation. 2. Restart the server.
33804	Error	COS failed to get objectclass from entry (<i>entry</i>)	The server was unable to locate the objectClass of the target entry during a search or update operation. This error should not occur under normal circumstances.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retry the search or update operation. 2. Restart the server.
33806	Error	cos_start: failed to initialise	The server was unable to start the CoS plug-in. This is probably due to a memory problem.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the CoS plug-in configuration in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. 2. Check the CoS definitions and templates. 3. Check the error log for a more specific error message. 4. Restart the server.
33807	Error	cos_init: failed to register plugin	The server was unable to register the CoS plug-in. This is probably due to a memory problem.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the CoS plug-in configuration in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. 2. Check the error log for a more specific error message. 3. Restart the server.
33808	Error	COS Definition error (no DN)	There is an error in the definition of the specified CoS.	Check and correct the CoS definition.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
33809	Error	cos_cache_change_notify: failed to get dn of changed entry	The server was unable to obtain the dn of the target entry during an update operation. This error should not occur under normal circumstances.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retry the update operation. 2. Restart the server.
34307	Error	Request OID (<i>OID</i>) doesn't match Who Am I? Extended Op OID	Internal error	Contact Sun Technical Support.
34817	Error	ACL library initialization failed.	The server is unable to initialize the ACL plug-in. This is usually an indication of memory problems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the ACL plug-in configuration in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. 2. Check the error log for other, more specific error messages. 3. Restart the server.
34818	Error	ACL failed to allocate locks.	The server is unable to allocate mutex or reader/writer locks for the ACL plug-in at initialization time.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the OS configuration and increase the file descriptors limit, if possible. 2. Check the Directory Server configuration and reduce the resource usage.
34819	Error	ACL malloc fail: <i>error</i> .	The server is unable to allocate sufficient <code>acldb</code> pool memory for the ACL plug-in.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
34820	Error	ACL internal error: <i>error</i> .	This is an internal error and should not occur under normal circumstances.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attempt the LDAP operation again. 2. Restart the server. 3. Copy the errors log file and contact Sun Technical Support.
34822	Error	Unable to initialize the plugin: <i>plugin_name</i>	The server is unable to allocate sufficient <code>acldb</code> pool memory for the ACL plug-in.	Free up resources on the machine and restart the server.
34823	Error	Error: ACIs not deleted from <i>entry</i> .	The server was unable to remove the specified ACIs from the entry. Refer to the error log for more information.	Attempt the modify operation again.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
34824	Error	ACL internal init fail: <i>error</i> .	Initialization error. The server was unable to register the specified attributes with <code>libaccess</code> . Refer to the error log for more information.	Verify the configuration and installation of the ACL plug-in.
34826	Error	ACL error adding aci: <i>aci</i> .	There is an error (possibly invalid ACI syntax) in the ACI attribute being updated.	Correct the error in the ACI and attempt the ACI update operation again.
34827	Error	ACL parsing error: <i>error</i> .	ACL parsing error for a macro ACI. Refer to the log file for the exact cause of the error.	Correct the error in the ACI and attempt the ACI update operation again.
34828	Error	ACL parsing error: failed to make filter for string <i>string</i> .	ACL parsing error. The server was unable to construct an LDAP filter for the specified string.	Correct the error in the ACI and attempt the ACI update operation again.
34829	Error	ACL PARSE ERR(<i>rv=error_code</i>): <i>aci</i> .	ACL parsing error. Refer to the log file for the exact cause of the error.	Correct the error in the ACI and attempt the ACI update operation again.
34830	Error	Can't add the rest of the acls for entry: <i>entry</i> after delete.	The server failed to update ACIs in the specified entry, when an ACI was deleted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attempt the update operation again. 2. Restart the server.
34831	Error	ACL failed to allocate locks.	The server is unable to allocate mutex or reader/writer locks for the ACL plug-in at operation time.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free up resources on the machine. 2. Attempt the LDAP operation again. 3. Restart the server.
34832	Error	Operation extension allocation failed.	The server is unable to get/create an operation extension structure at operation time.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free up resources on the machine. 2. Attempt the LDAP operation again. 3. Restart the server.
34834	Error	acl_get_aclpb: Invalid aclpb type	An invalid ACL operation extension was found. This is an internal error and should not occur under normal circumstances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attempt the LDAP operation again. 2. Restart the server. 3. Copy the errors log file and contact Sun Technical Support.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
34835	Error	ACLPB parameter <i>parameter</i> value <i>value</i> exceeded allowed value <i>value</i> .	This is an internal error and should not occur under normal circumstances.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attempt the LDAP operation again. 2. Restart the server.
34838	Error	ACL parent[] exceeded the levels limit <i>max_limit</i> : <i>function</i> .	ACL parsing error: the parent keyword has been used with more than ten levels. Check the log file to see the type of ACL in which the keyword was used incorrectly.	Correct the error in the ACL and attempt the operation again.
34842	Error	getRightsControl: insufficient access	User is not allowed to use the getRights control.	Check whether user should be granted access to get effective rights.
34844	Error	getRights control parsing:error parsing control parameters	Directory Server found invalid request parameters in the request to get effective rights.	Check how the client is using the control. If necessary, contact Sun Technical Support.
36865	Error	collation_unlock: PR_ExitMonitor (<i>variable</i>)= <i>variable</i> ; collation_monitor = <i>variable</i>	An error occurred while releasing the collation lock.	Restart the server.
36866	Error	collation_init: PR_NewMonitor failed	An error occurred while creating the collation lock.	Restart the server.
36867	Error	<i>variable</i> : line <i>line_no</i> : missing directory name in directory <i>directory</i> (ignored)	No argument was provided for the NLS parameter.	Check the configuration variable.
36868	Error	<i>variable</i> : line <i>line_no</i> ignored: only variable arguments (expected collation language country variant strength decomposition oid...)	Insufficient arguments were provided for the collation parameter.	Check the configuration variable.
36869	Error	<i>variable</i> : line <i>line_no</i> : strength <i>value</i> not supported (will use 2)	An invalid value was specified for the collation strength.	Check the configuration variable.
36870	Error	<i>variable</i> : line <i>line_no</i> : decomposition <i>value</i> not supported (will use 2)	An invalid value was specified for the collation decomposition.	Check the configuration variable.
36871	Error	Too many tokens (max <i>max_tokens</i>)	Too many items have been specified on the configuration line.	Check the configuration variable.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
36872	Error	Could not open config file <i>filename</i> - absolute path.	The server was unable to open the collation configuration file.	Check the path to the collation configuration file.
36873	Error	<i>variable</i> : line <i>line_no</i> : bad config line (ignored)	The server was unable to parse a line in the collation configuration file.	Check the collation configuration file.
36874	Error	Unable to retrieve slapd configuration pathname; using default.	The location of the collation configuration file was not provided to the plug-in.	Check the path to the collation configuration file.
36875	Error	while reading configuration entry (<i>DN</i>) for Internationalization plugin, error <i>code</i>	Directory Server encountered an error while searching for the internationalization plug-in.	Fix the Internationalization plug-in configuration entry, then restart Directory Server.
36876	Error	Missing Internationalization plugin configuration entry <i>DN</i>	Directory Server encountered an error while searching for the internationalization plug-in.	Fix the Internationalization plug-in configuration entry, then restart Directory Server.
36877	Error	Missing "Collation" attribute in Internationalization plugin configuration entry <i>DN</i>	Directory Server encountered an error while reading the configuration entry.	Fix the Internationalization plug-in configuration entry, then restart Directory Server.
36878	Error	<i>DN</i> : value <i>index</i> : bad collation config data (ignored)	Directory Server encountered an error while reading the collation configuration file.	Fix the Internationalization plug-in configuration entry, then restart Directory Server.
37121	Error	Not enough pattern space.	The regular expression being constructed for the DN substring filter could not be stored in the memory allocated.	Check the DN substring filter being provided to the server.
37122	Error	re_comp <i>filter</i> failed.	The regular expression being constructed for the substring filter could not be compiled.	Check the substring filter being provided to the server.
37123	Error	dn_assertion2keys_ava: unknown ftype.	A filter containing an unknown type was provided to the server.	Check the filter being provided to the server.
37377	Error	statechange_init: failed to register plugin.	The state change plug-in could not be registered with the server.	Restart the server.
37378	Error	statechange: failed to create lock.	The server was unable to create a mutex for the state change subsystem.	Restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
37379	Error	statechange: failed to publish state change interface.	The server was unable to publish the interface to the state change plug-in API.	Restart the server.
37380	Error	statechange_post_op: failed to get dn of changed entry.	The server was unable to determine the DN of the modified entry.	Restart the server.
37633	Error	Only one pass through plugin instance can be used	An attempt was made to configure multiple instances of the passthrough authentication plug-in.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37634	Error	No pass through servers found in configuration (at least one must be listed)	An attempt was made to use the passthrough authentication plug-in without specifying any remote servers.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37635	Error	Server parameters should be in the form "maxconnections maxconcurrency timeout ldapversion connlifetime" (got "error")	The set of parameters specified for the remote server was invalid.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37636	Error	LDAP protocol version should be <i>version</i> or <i>version</i> (got <i>error</i>)	The LDAP version specified for the remote server was invalid.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37637	Error	Maximum connections must be greater than zero (got <i>error</i>)	The maximum number of connections to the remote server is specified as less than or equal to zero.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37638	Error	Maximum concurrency must be greater than zero (got <i>error</i>)	The maximum concurrency is specified as less than or equal to zero.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37639	Error	Unable to parse LDAP URL " <i>url</i> " (<i>error</i>)	An error occurred while parsing the LDAP URL.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37640	Error	Missing suffix in LDAP URL " <i>url</i> "	The pass-through suffix was not specified in the LDAP URL.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37641	Error	Unable to parse suffix string " <i>suffix</i> " within variable	An error occurred while splitting the list of suffixes for which authentication is to be passed through.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
37642	Error	Suffix " <i>suffix</i> " is handled by a database backend and therefore will not be subject to pass through authentication	One of the suffixes for which pass-through authentication is configured exists in the local directory.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37644	Error	ldap_charray_add() failed when building suffix list	An error occurred while adding a suffix to the list of suffixes handled by backends in the server.	Restart the server.
37645	Error	No active suffixes found	No active suffixes could be located in the local server.	Check the server configuration and/or restart the server.
37646	Error	passthruauth_init failed	The pass-through authentication plug-in could not be registered.	Restart the server.
37647	Error	Unable to get arguments	The server was unable to locate the list of arguments to the pass-through authentication plug-in.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37648	Error	configuration failed (variable)	The pass-through authentication plug-in could not be configured based on the arguments provided.	Check the pass-through authentication plug-in configuration.
37649	Error	Operation not handled (unable to retrieve bind parameters)	The server was unable to determine the required information regarding the bind operation.	Check the bind request.
37650	Error	<i>error</i>	The server was unable to retrieve the set of controls associated with the bind request.	Check the bind request.
37651	Error	<i>error</i>	The server was unable to set the DN or authentication type associated with this connection.	Restart the server.
37889	Error	referint_postop_init failed	A failure occurred while registering the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37890	Error	referint_postop_del: could not get parameters	The server was unable to retrieve the required information about a delete operation.	Check the delete request.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
37891	Error	referint_postop failed to get argc	The server was unable to determine the number of parameters to the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37892	Error	referint_postop failed to get argv	The server was unable to retrieve the parameters associated with the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37893	Error	referint_postop_del args are NULL	No arguments were provided for the referential integrity plug-in.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37894	Error	referint_postop insufficient arguments supplied	Insufficient arguments were provided for the referential integrity plug-in.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37895	Error	referint_postop_modrdn: could not get parameters	The server was unable to retrieve the required information about a modrdn operation.	Check the delete request.
37896	Error	referint_postop failed to get argc	The server was unable to determine the number of parameters to the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37897	Error	referint_postop failed to get argv	The server was unable to retrieve the parameters associated with the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37898	Error	referint_postop_modrdn args are NULL	No arguments were provided for the referential integrity plug-in.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37899	Error	referint_postop_modrdn insufficient arguments supplied	Insufficient arguments were provided for the referential integrity plug-in.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37900	Error	update_integrity required config file arguments missing	No arguments were provided for the referential integrity plug-in.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37901	Error	referint_postop search (base= <i>base</i> filter= <i>filter</i>) returned error <i>error</i> .	An error occurred while searching for references to the deleted/renamed entry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the error log for details of the error. 2. Restart the server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
37902	Error	referint_postop failed to get argc	The server was unable to determine the number of parameters to the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37903	Error	referint_postop failed to get argv	The server was unable to retrieve the parameters associated with the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37904	Error	args were null in referint_postop_start	No arguments were provided for the referential integrity plug-in.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37905	Error	referint_postop_start PR_CreateThread failed.	The server was unable to create the thread to perform integrity updates.	Restart the server.
37906	Error	referint_postop_start insufficient arguments supplied	Insufficient arguments were provided to the referential integrity plug-in to determine the update delay.	Check the configuration of the referential integrity plug-in.
37907	Error	referint_thread_func could not get args	The server was unable to retrieve the parameters associated with the referential integrity plug-in.	Restart the server.
37908	Error	referint_postop_close could not delete <i>filename</i>	The referential integrity log file could not be deleted.	Check the permissions on the specified file and restart the server.
37909	Error	referint_postop could not open integrity log <i>filename</i>	The referential integrity log file could not be opened for writing.	Check the permissions on the specified file and restart the server.
37910	Error	referint_postop could not write integrity log: line length exceeded. It will not be able to update references to the entry <i>entry</i> .	The change to be written to the integrity log file was longer than the maximum length allowed.	Check for references to the specified entry and update manually if necessary.
37911	Error	writeintegritylog: PR_Write failed : The disk may be full or the file is unwritable :: NSPR error - <i>error</i> .	The server was unable to write data to the integrity log file.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the integrity log file. 2. Check the filesystem status.
37912	Error	writeintegritylog: failed to close the file descriptor prfd; NSPR error - <i>error</i> .	An error occurred while closing the integrity log file.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the integrity log file. 2. Check the filesystem status.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
38402	Error	Invalid mapping: <i>DN</i>	The ID mapping configuration is invalid.	<p>Check on the entry specified by <i>DN</i> in the error message that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>dsSearchFilter</code> and <code>dsSearchBaseDN</code> are not NULL • <code>dsSearchScope</code> is either <code>sub</code>, <code>base</code> or <code>onelevel</code> • <code>dsMatching_regexp</code> conforms to regular expression syntax • <code>dsMatching_pattern</code> and <code>dsMatching_regexp</code> are either both are NULL or both not NULL
38403	Error	<i>attribute</i> syntax error: <i>value</i> in mapping entry: <i>DN</i>	The ID mapping configuration is invalid as specified.	<p>Fix the syntax error in the value of the attribute specified, keeping in mind that:</p> <p>If you refer to an input variable, use the syntax <code>\${...}</code></p> <p>If you refer to a subexpression use <code>\$i</code> where <i>i</i> is in <code>[1..N]</code></p> <p>The characters <code>\$</code>, <code>{</code>, and <code>}</code> are reserved. Use their hexadecimal forms when using them as values.</p>
38404	Error	Identity Mapping configuration is missing	Directory Server could not find any ID mapping configuration entries.	<p>Update the identity mapping configuration by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding protocol entries under <code>cn=identity mapping, cn=config</code> • Adding identity mapping entries under protocol entries with DNs <code>cn=<i>protocol</i>, cn=identity mapping, cn=config</code>
38405	Error	Authentication protocol name missing	Directory Server could not find the ID mapping protocol.	Update the CN attribute of the identity mapping entry.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
38407	Error	There are no identity mapping entries for authentication protocol: <i>protocol</i>	Directory Server could not find any entries corresponding to the specified ID mapping protocol.	Add an ID mapping entry under at least one protocol entry, where the ID mapping DN is <code>cn=<i>protocol</i>,cn=identity mapping,cn=config</code>
38408	Error	There are no valid identity mapping entries for authentication protocol: <i>protocol</i>	Directory Server could not find any valid entries corresponding to the specified ID mapping protocol.	Check the syntax of the ID mapping entries for the protocol.
38409	Error	There are no identity mapping configuration for authentication protocol: <i>protocol</i>	The ID mapping service does not support the specified authentication protocol.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a protocol entry under <code>cn=identity mapping,cn=config</code> 2. Create an identity mapping entry under the protocol entries with DNs <code>cn=<i>protocol</i>,cn=identity mapping,cn=config</code>
38410	Error	Can't add default identity mapping entry for authentication protocol: <i>protocol</i>	Internal error	Check that sufficient memory is available. If adding memory does not solve the problem, contact Sun Technical Support.
38913	Error	The default SASL configuration entry could not be read or was not found in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. It is mandatory.	The mandatory SASL configuration entry (<code>cn=SASL,cn=security,cn=config</code>) could not be retrieved from the configuration file.	Check the existence of this entry in the configuration file and add it if it is not present. (The entry contains the <code>dsDaslConfig</code> object class.)
38914	Error	Out of memory to create the SASL configuration structure.	Memory allocation problem.	Increase the amount of memory available.
38915	Error	The SASL mandatory attribute <code>dsSaslPluginsPath</code> is missing in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. Some SASL authentication mechanisms will not be available	A required attribute is missing.	Fix the configuration on <code>cn=SASL,cn=security,cn=config</code> , then restart Directory Server.

Table 4-1 Directory Server Error Codes (*Continued*)

Code	Severity	Error Text	Probable Cause	Action
38916	Error	The SASL mandatory attribute <code>dsSaslPluginsEnable</code> is missing in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file. Some SASL authentication mechanisms will not be available	A required attribute is missing.	Fix the configuration on <code>cn=SASL</code> , <code>cn=security</code> , <code>cn=config</code> , then restart Directory Server.
38917	Error	Can't find localhost name.	The local host name is absent from the naming service.	Add the local host name to the naming service.
38918	Error	Sasl initialization failed.	Incorrect or missing information in the SASL configuration entry in the <code>dse.ldif</code> file (under <code>cn=sasl</code> .)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check that the entry exists in the configuration file. 2. Check that the information in the configuration entry is valid (authentication mechanism names are correct.)

Directory Internationalization Reference

Directory Server allows you to store, manage, and search for entries and their associated attributes in a number of different languages. An internationalized directory can be an invaluable corporate resource, providing employees and business partners with immediate access to the information they need in the languages they can understand.

The directory supports all international characters by default because directory data is stored in UTF-8. Further, Directory Server allows you to specify matching rules and collation orders based on language preferences in search operations.

NOTE You must use ASCII characters for attribute and object class names.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Locales](#)
- [Identifying Supported Locales](#)
- [Supported Language Subtypes](#)

About Locales

Directory Server provides support for multiple languages through the use of locales. A locale identifies language-specific information about how users of a specific region, culture, and/or custom expect data to be presented, including how data of a given language is interpreted and how data is to be sorted, or collated.

In addition, the locale may indicate what code page an application should select for interaction with an end user concerning this data. A code page is an internal table that the operating system uses to relate keyboard keys to character font screen displays.

More specifically, a locale specifies:

- Collation order

The collation order provides language and cultural-specific information about how the characters of a given language are to be sorted. It identifies things like the sequence of the letters in the alphabet, how to compare letters with accents to letters without accents, and if there are any characters that can be ignored when comparing strings. The collation order also takes into account culture-specific information about a language, such as the direction in which the language is read (left to right, right to left, or up and down).

- Character type

The character type distinguishes alphabetic characters from numeric or other characters. In addition, it defines the mapping of upper-case to lower-case letters. For example, in some languages, the pipe (|) character is considered punctuation while in others it is considered alphabetic.

- Monetary format

The monetary format specifies the monetary symbol used by a specific region, whether the symbol goes before or after its value, and how monetary units are represented.

- Time and date formats

The time and date formats determine the customary appearance of times and dates in the region. The time format indicates whether the locale uses a 12- or 24-hour clock. The date format includes both the short date order, for example `MM/dd/YY` (month/day/year) or `dd/MM/YY` (day/month/year), and the long date format, including the names of months and days of the week in the given language. For example, the date “January 10, 2004” is represented as “10. leden 2004” in Czech and “10 janvier 2004” in French.

Identifying Supported Locales

When performing directory operations that require you to specify a locale, such as a search operation, you can use a language tag or a collation order object identifier (OID).

A language tag is a string that begins with the two-character lowercase language code that identifies the language (as defined in ISO standard 639). If necessary to distinguish regional differences in language, the language tag may also contain a country code, which is a two-character string (as defined in ISO standard 3166). The language code and country code are separated by a hyphen. For example, the language tag used to identify the American English locale is `en-US`.

An object identifier (OID) is a decimal number used to uniquely identify an object, such as an attribute or object class. The OIDs you use when searching or indexing an internationalized directory identify specific collation orders supported by Directory Server. For example, the OID `1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.74.1` identifies the Finnish collation order.

When performing an international search in the directory, use either the language tag or the OID to identify the collation order you want to use. When setting up an international index, you must use the OIDs. For more information on indexing, see “Managing Indexes” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

[Table 5-1](#) lists each locale supported by Directory Server and identifies the associated language tags and OIDs. The old OID is provided for backward compatibility.

Table 5-1 Supported Locales

Locale	Tag	Collation Order OID	Backward Compatible OID
Afrikaans	af	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.1.1	
Amharic Ethiopia	am	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.2.1	
Arabic	ar	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.3.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.1.1
Arabic United Arab Emirates	ar-AE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.4.1	
Arabic Bahrain	ar-BH	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.5.1	
Arabic Algeria	ar-DZ	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.6.1	
Arabic Egypt	ar-EG	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.7.1	
Arabic India	ar-IN	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.8.1	
Arabic Iraq	ar-IQ	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.9.1	
Arabic Jordan	ar-JO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.10.1	
Arabic Kuwait	ar-KW	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.11.1	
Arabic Lebanon	ar-LB	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.12.1	
Arabic Libya	ar-LY	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.13.1	
Arabic Morocco	ar-MA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.14.1	
Arabic Oman	ar-OM	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.15.1	

Table 5-1 Supported Locales (Continued)

Locale	Tag	Collation Order OID	Backward Compatible OID
Arabic Qatar	ar-QA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.16.1	
Arabic Saudi Arabia	ar-SA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.17.1	
Arabic Sudan	ar-SD	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.18.1	
Arabic Syria	ar-SY	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.19.1	
Arabic Tunisia	ar-TN	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.20.1	
Arabic Yemen	ar-YE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.21.1	
Byelorussian	be	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.22.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.2.1
Bulgarian	bg	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.23.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.3.1
Bengali India	bn	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.24.1	
Catalan	ca	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.25.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.4.1
Czech	cs	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.26.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.5.1
Danish	da	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.27.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.6.1
German	de or de-DE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.28.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.7.1
German Austria	de-AT	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.29.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.8.1
German Belgium	de-BE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.30.1	
German Swiss	de-CH	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.31.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.9.1
German Luxembourg	de-LU	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.32.1	
Greek	el	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.33.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.10.1
English (US)	en-US	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.34.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.11.1
English Australian	en-AU	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.35.1	
English Canada	en-CA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.36.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.12.1
English Great Britain	en-GB	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.37.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.13.1
English Hong Kong	en-HK	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.38.1	
English Ireland	en-IE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.39.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.14.1
English India	en-IN	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.40.1	
English Malta	en-MT	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.41.1	
English New Zealand	en-NZ	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.42.1	
English Philippines	en-PH	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.43.1	
English Singapore	en-SG	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.44.1	
English Virgin Island	en-VI	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.45.1	

Table 5-1 Supported Locales (*Continued*)

Locale	Tag	Collation Order OID	Backward Compatible OID
English South Africa	en-ZA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.46.1	
English Zimbabwe	en-ZW	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.47.1	
Esperanto	eo	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.48.1	
Spanish	es or es-ES	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.49.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.15.1
Spanish Argentina	es-AR	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.50.1	
Spanish Bolivia	es-BO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.51.1	
Spanish Chile	es-CL	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.52.1	
Spanish Colombia	es-CO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.53.1	
Spanish Costa Rica	es-CR	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.54.1	
Spanish Dominican Rep.	es-DO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.55.1	
Spanish Ecuador	es-EC	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.56.1	
Spanish Guatemala	es-GT	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.57.1	
Spanish Honduras	es-HN	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.58.1	
Spanish Mexico	es-MX	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.59.1	
Spanish Nicaragua	es-NI	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.60.1	
Spanish Panama	es-PA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.61.1	
Spanish Peru	es-PE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.62.1	
Spanish Puerto Rico	es-PR	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.63.1	
Spanish Paraguay	es-PY	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.64.1	
Spanish El Salvador	es-SV	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.65.1	
Spanish US	es-US	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.66.1	
Spanish Uruguay	es-UY	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.67.1	
Spanish Venezuela	es-VE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.68.1	
Estonian	et	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.69.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.16.1
Basque	eu	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.70.1	
Persian	fa	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.71.1	
Persian India	fa-IN	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.72.1	
Persian Iran	fa-IR	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.73.1	
Finnish	fi	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.74.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.17.1
Faeroese	fo	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.75.1	

Table 5-1 Supported Locales (*Continued*)

Locale	Tag	Collation Order OID	Backward Compatible OID
French	fr or fr-FR	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.76.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.18.1
French Belgium	fr-BE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.77.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.19.1
French Canada	fr-CA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.78.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.20.1
French Swiss	fr-CH	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.79.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.21.1
French Luxembourg	fr-LU	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.80.1	
Irish	ga	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.81.1	
Galician	gl	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.82.1	
Gujarati	gu	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.83.1	
Manx Gaelic (Isle of Man)	gv	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.84.1	
Hebrew	he or iw	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.85.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.27.1
Hindi	hi	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.86.1	
Croatian	hr	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.87.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.22.1
Hungarian	hu	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.88.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.23.1
Armenian	hy	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.89.1	
Indonesian	id	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.90.1	
Icelandic	is	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.91.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.24.1
Italian	it	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.92.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.25.1
Italian Swiss	it-CH	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.93.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.26.1
Japanese	ja	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.94.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.28.1
Greenlandic	kl	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.95.1	
Kannada	kn	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.96.1	
Korean	ko	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.97.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.29.1
Konkani	kok	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.98.1	
Cornish	kw	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.99.1	
Lithuanian	lt	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.100.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.30.1
Latvian or Lettish	lv	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.101.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.31.1
Macedonian	mk	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.102.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.32.1
Marathi	mr	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.103.1	
Maltese	mt	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.104.1	
Dutch	nl or nl-NL	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.105.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.33.1

Table 5-1 Supported Locales (*Continued*)

Locale	Tag	Collation Order OID	Backward Compatible OID
Dutch Belgium	nl-BE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.106.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.34.1
Norwegian	no or no-NO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.107.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.35.1
Norwegian Nynorsk	no-NO-NY	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.108.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.37.1
Norwegian Nynorsk	nn	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.109.1	
Norwegian Bokmål	nb or no-NO-B	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.110.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.36.1
Oromo (Afan)	om	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.111.1	
Oromo Ethiopia	om-ET	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.112.1	
Oromo Kenya	om-KE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.113.1	
Polish	pl	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.114.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.38.1
Portuguese	pt or pt-PT	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.115.1	
Portuguese Brazil	pt-BR	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.116.1	
Romanian	ro	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.117.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.39.1
Russian	ru or ru-RU	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.118.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.40.1
Russian Ukraine	ru-UA	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.119.1	
Serbo-Croatian	sh	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.120.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.41.1
Slovak	sk	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.121.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.42.1
Slovenian	sl	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.122.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.43.1
Somali	so or so-SO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.123.1	
Somali Djibouti	so-DJ	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.124.1	
Somali Ethiopia	so-ET	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.125.1	
Somali Kenya	so-KE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.126.1	
Albanian	sq	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.127.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.44.1
Serbian	sr	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.128.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.45.1
Swedish	sv-SE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.129.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.46.1
Swedish Finland	sv-FI	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.130.1	
Swahili	sw	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.131.1	
Swahili Kenya	sw-KE	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.132.1	
Swahili Tanzania	sw-TZ	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.133.1	
Tamil	ta	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.134.1	

Table 5-1 Supported Locales (*Continued*)

Locale	Tag	Collation Order OID	Backward Compatible OID
Telugu	te	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.135.1	
Thai	th	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.136.1	
Tigrinya	ti	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.137.1	
Tigrinya Eritrea	ti-ER	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.138.1	
Tigrinya Ethiopia	ti-ET	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.139.1	
Turkish	tr	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.140.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.47.1
Ukrainian	uk	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.141.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.48.1
Vietnamese	vi	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.142.1	
Chinese	zh	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.143.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.49.1
Chinese China	zh-CN	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.144.1	
Chinese Hong Kong	zh-HK	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.145.1	
Chinese Mongolia	zh-MO	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.146.1	
Chinese Singapore	zh-SG	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.147.1	
Chinese Taiwan	zh-TW	1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.4.148.1	2.16.840.1.113730.3.3.2.50.1

Supported Language Subtypes

Language subtypes can be used by clients to indicate specific attributes in characters of a language other than the default language of a deployment. For example, German users may prefer to see addresses in German when possible. In this case, you can select German as a language subtype for the `streetAddress` attribute so that users can search for either the English or the German representation of the address. If you specify a language subtype for an attribute, the subtype is added to the attribute name as follows:

attribute ; lang-subtype

The example mentioned previously would be displayed in LDIF as follows:

```
streetAddress:lang-en: 10 Schlossplatz, 76113, Karlsruhe, Germany
streetAddress:lang-de: Schloßplatz 10, 76113, Karlsruhe, Deutschland
```

[Table 5-2](#) contains the list of supported language subtypes.

Table 5-2 Supported Language Subtypes

Language	Language Tag
Afrikaans	af
Albanian	sq
Amharic Ethiopia	am
Arabic	ar
Armenian	hy
Basque	eu
Bengali India	bn
Bulgarian	bg
Byelorussian	be
Catalan	ca
Chinese	zh
Cornish	kw
Croatian	hr
Czech	cs
Danish	da
Dutch	nl
English	en
Esperanto	eo
Estonian	et
Faeroese	fo
Finnish	fi
French	fr
Galician	gl
German	de
Greek	el
Greenlandic	kl
Gujarati	gu
Hebrew	he or iw
Hindi	hi

Table 5-2 Supported Language Subtypes (*Continued*)

Language	Language Tag
Hungarian	hu
Icelandic	is
Indonesian	id
Irish	ga
Italian	it
Japanese	ja
Kannada	kn
Konkani	kok
Korean	ko
Latvian or Lettish	lv
Lithuanian	lt
Macedonian	mk
Maltese	mt
Manx (Isle of Man)	gv
Marathi	mr
Norwegian	no
Oromo	om
Persian	fa
Polish	pl
Portuguese	pt
Romanian	ro
Russian	ru
Serbian	sr
Serbo-Croatian	sh
Slovak	sk
Slovenian	sl
Somali	so
Spanish	es
Swahili	sw
Swedish	sv

Table 5-2 Supported Language Subtypes (*Continued*)

Language	Language Tag
Tamil	ta
Telugu	te
Thai	th
Tigrinya	ti
Turkish	tr
Ukrainian	uk
Vietnamese	vi

Supported Language Subtypes

LDAP URL Reference

One way to express an LDAP query is to use a URL to specify the Directory Server host machine and the DN or filter for the search. Directory Server responds to queries sent as LDAP URLs and returns an HTML page representing the results. This allows web browsers to perform searches of the directory, if anonymous searching is permitted.

You can also use LDAP URLs to specify target entries when managing Directory Server referrals or access control instructions.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Components of an LDAP URL](#)
- [Escaping Unsafe Characters](#)
- [Examples of LDAP URLs](#)

Components of an LDAP URL

LDAP URLs have the following syntax:

```
ldap[s]://hostname:port/base_dn?attributes?scope?filter
```

When `ldap://...` is specified, standard LDAP is used to connect to the LDAP servers. When `ldaps://...` is specified, LDAP over SSL is used to connect to the LDAP server.

Table 6-1 LDAP URL Components

Component	Description
<i>hostname</i>	Name (or IP address in dotted format) of the LDAP server. For example: ldap.example.com or 192.202.185.90

Table 6-1 LDAP URL Components

Component	Description
<i>port</i>	Port number of the LDAP server (for example, 49153). If no port is specified, the standard LDAP port (389) or LDAPS port (636) is used.
<i>base_dn</i>	Distinguished name (DN) of an entry in the directory. This DN identifies the entry that is the starting point of the search. If no base DN is specified, the search starts at the root of the directory tree.
<i>attributes</i>	The attributes to be returned. To specify more than one attribute, use commas to separate the attributes (for example, "cn,mail,telephoneNumber"). If no attributes are specified in the URL, all attributes are returned.
<i>scope</i>	The scope of the search, which can be one of these values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>base</i> retrieves information about the distinguished name (<i>base_dn</i>) specified in the URL only. • <i>one</i> retrieves information about entries one level below the distinguished name (<i>base_dn</i>) specified in the URL. The base entry is not included in this scope. • <i>sub</i> retrieves information about entries at all levels below the distinguished name (<i>base_dn</i>) specified in the URL. The base entry is included in this scope. <p>If no scope is specified, the server performs a <i>base</i> search.</p>
<i>filter</i>	Search filter to apply to entries within the specified scope of the search. If no filter is specified, the server uses the filter (<code>objectClass=*</code>).

The attributes, scope, and filter components are identified by their positions in the URL. If you do not want to specify any attributes, you must still include the question marks delimiting that field. For example, to specify a subtree search starting from "dc=example,dc=com" that returns all attributes for entries matching "(sn=Jensen)", use the following LDAP URL:

```
ldap://ldap.example.com/dc=example,dc=com??sub?(sn=Jensen)
```

The two consecutive question marks ?? indicate that no attributes have been specified. Since no specific attributes are identified in the URL, all attributes are returned in the search.

Escaping Unsafe Characters

Any *unsafe* characters in the URL must be represented by a special sequence of characters. This is called escaping unsafe characters. For example, a space is an unsafe character that must be represented as %20 within the URL. Thus, the distinguished name "o=example corporation" must be encoded as "o=example%20corporation".

The following table lists the characters that are considered unsafe within URLs and provides the associated escape characters to use in place of the unsafe character:

Table 6-2 Characters that are Unsafe Within URLs

Unsafe Character	Escape Characters
space	%20
<	%3c
>	%3e
"	%22
#	%23
%	%25
{	%7b
}	%7d
	%7c
\	%5c
^	%5e
~	%7e
[%5b
]	%5d
'	%60

Examples of LDAP URLs

- The following LDAP URL specifies a base search for the entry with the distinguished name `dc=example,dc=com`.

```
ldap://ldap.example.com/dc=example,dc=com
```

- Because no port number is specified, the standard LDAP port number (389) is used.
- Because no attributes are specified, the search returns all attributes.
- Because no search scope is specified, the search is restricted to the base entry `dc=example,dc=com`.
- Because no filter is specified, the directory uses the default filter (`objectclass=*`).
- The following LDAP URL retrieves the `postalAddress` attribute of the entry with the DN `dc=example,dc=com`:

```
ldap://ldap.example.com/dc=example,dc=com?postalAddress
```

- Because no search scope is specified, the search is restricted to the base entry `dc=example,dc=com`.
- Because no filter is specified, the directory uses the default filter (`objectclass=*`).
- The following LDAP URL retrieves the `cn`, and `mail` attributes of the entry for David Brent:

```
ldap://ldap.example.com/cn=David%20Brent,dc=example,dc=com?cn,mail
```

- Because no search scope is specified, the search is restricted to the base entry `cn=David Brent,dc=example,dc=com`.
- Because no filter is specified, the directory uses the default filter (`objectclass=*`).
- The following LDAP URL specifies a search for entries that have the surname Jensen and are at any level under `dc=example,dc=com`:

```
ldap://ldap.example.com/dc=example,dc=com??sub?(sn=Jensen)
```

- Because no attributes are specified, the search returns all attributes.
- Because the search scope is `sub`, the search encompasses the base entry `dc=example,dc=com` and entries at all levels under the base entry.
- The following LDAP URL specifies a search for the object class for all entries one level under `dc=example,dc=com`:

```
ldap://ldap.example.com/dc=example,dc=com?objectClass?one
```


- Because the search scope is `one`, the search encompasses all entries one level under the base entry `dc=example,dc=com`. The search scope does not include the base entry.
- Because no filter is specified, the directory uses the default filter (`objectclass=*`).

NOTE The syntax for LDAP URLs does not include any means for specifying credentials or passwords. Search requests initiated through LDAP URLs are unauthenticated (anonymous), unless the LDAP client that supports LDAP URLs provides an authentication mechanism.

Examples of LDAP URLs

LDAP Data Interchange Format Reference

Directory Server uses the LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) to describe a directory and directory entries in text format. LDIF is commonly used to build the initial directory database or to add large numbers of entries to the directory simultaneously. LDIF is also used to describe changes to directory entries. For this reason, most of Directory Server's command-line utilities rely on LDIF for either input or output.

Because LDIF is a text file format, you can create LDIF files using virtually any language. All directory data is stored using the UTF-8 encoding of Unicode. Therefore, the LDIF files you create must also be UTF-8 encoded.

This appendix provides information about LDIF in the following sections:

- [LDIF File Format](#)
- [Specifying Directory Entries Using LDIF](#)
- [Defining Directories Using LDIF](#)
- [Storing Information in Multiple Languages](#)

LDIF File Format

LDIF consists of one or more directory entries separated by a blank line. Each LDIF entry consists of an optional entry ID, a required distinguished name, one or more object classes, and multiple attribute definitions.

The LDIF format is defined in RFC 2849 *The LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF)*. Sun Java System Directory Server is compliant with this standard.

The basic form of a directory entry represented in LDIF is as follows:

```

dn: distinguished_name
objectClass: object_class
objectClass: object_class
...
attribute_type[ ;subtype ] : attribute_value
attribute_type[ ;subtype ] : attribute_value
...

```

You must supply the DN and at least one object class definition. In addition, you must include any attributes required by the object classes that you define for the entry. All other attributes and object classes are optional. You can specify object classes and attributes in any order. The space after the colon is also optional. For information on standard object classes and attributes, refer to [Chapter 9, “Object Class Reference,”](#) and [Chapter 10, “Attribute Reference.”](#)

[Table 7-1](#) describes the LDIF fields shown in the previous definition.

Table 7-1 LDIF Fields

Field	Definition
[<i>id</i>]	Optional. A positive decimal number representing the entry ID. The database creation tools generate this ID for you. Never add or edit this value yourself.
dn: <i>distinguished_name</i>	Specifies the distinguished name for the entry. For a complete description of distinguished names, refer to the <i>Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide</i> .
objectClass: <i>object_class</i>	Specifies an object class to use with this entry. The object class identifies the types of attributes, or schema, allowed and required for the entry. Refer to Chapter 9, “Object Class Reference,” for a list of standard object classes.
<i>attribute_type</i>	Specifies a descriptive attribute to use with the entry. The attribute should be defined in the schema. Refer to Chapter 10, “Attribute Reference,” for a list of standard attributes.
[<i>subtype</i>]	Optional. Specifies a subtype, which may be one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> language (<i>attribute ; lang-subtype</i>) binary (<i>attribute ; binary</i>) pronunciation (<i>attribute ; phonetic</i>) Use this tag to identify the language in which the corresponding attribute value is expressed, or whether the attribute value is binary or a pronunciation of an attribute value. For more information, refer to “Adding an Attribute Subtype” in the <i>Directory Server Administration Guide</i> .
<i>attribute_value</i>	Specifies the attribute value to be used with the attribute type.

The LDIF syntax for representing a change to an entry in the directory is different from the syntax described above. For information on using LDIF to modify directory entries, refer to “Creating Directory Entries” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

Continuing Lines in LDIF

When you specify LDIF, you can break and continue, or fold, a line by indenting the continued portion of the line by exactly one space. For example, the following two statements are identical:

```
dn: cn=Jake Lupinski,dc=example,dc=com
dn: cn=Jake Lup
   inski,dc=exam
   ple,dc=com
```

You are not required to break and continue LDIF lines. However, doing so may improve the readability of an LDIF file.

Representing Binary Data

You can represent binary data, such as a JPEG image, in LDIF using one of the following methods:

- The standard LDIF notation, the lesser than (<) symbol.
- The command-line utility `ldapmodify` with the `-b` parameter.
- Base 64 encoding.

Using Standard LDIF Notation

For example:

```
jpegphoto:< file:/path/to/photo
```

Note that this path is relative to the client, not to the server. If you use this standard notation, you do not need to specify the `ldapmodify -b` parameter. However, you must add the following line to the beginning of your LDIF file, or your LDIF update statements:

```
version:1
```

For example, you could use the following `ldapmodify` command:

```
prompt% ldapmodify -D userDN -w user_passwd
version: 1
dn: cn=Barney Fife,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
changetype: modify
add: userCertificate
userCertificate;binary:< file: BarneysCert
```

Using ldapmodify -b

Whenever possible, you should use the standard notation described above. The method described in this section is supported only for reasons of backward compatibility with earlier versions of Directory Server.

Sun Java System Directory Server accepts the `ldapmodify` command with the `-b` parameter and the following LDIF notation:

```
jpegphoto: /path/to/photo
```

This notation indicates that `ldapmodify` should read the referenced file for binary values if the attribute value begins with a slash.

NOTE This behavior is not supported by the Directory Server console. In the console, values that begin with a slash are added literally to the directory.

Using Base 64 Encoding

You identify base 64 encoded data by using the `::` symbol. For example:

```
jpegPhoto:: encoded_data
```

In addition to binary data, other values that must be base 64-encoded include:

- Any value that begins with a semicolon (;) or a space.
- Any value that contains non-ASCII data, including new lines.

Use the `directoryserver ldif` command-line utility with the `-b` parameter to convert binary data to LDIF format:

```
/usr/sbin/directoryserver ldif -b attributeName
```

where *attributeName* is the name of the attribute to which you are supplying the binary data. The binary data is read from standard input and the results are written to standard output. Thus, you should use redirection operators to select input and output files.

The command takes any input and formats it with the correct line continuation and appropriate attribute information. It also assesses whether the input requires base 64 encoding. For example:

```
/usr/sbin/directoryserver ldif -b jpegPhoto < mark.jpg > out.ldif
```

This example takes a binary file containing a JPEG-formatted image and converts it into LDIF format for the attribute named `jpegPhoto`. The output is saved to `out.ldif`.

The `-b` option specifies that the utility should interpret the entire input as a single binary value. If `-b` is not present, each line is considered to be a separate input value.

You can then edit the output file to add the LDIF statements required to create or modify the directory entry that will contain the binary value. For example, you can open the file `out.ldif` in a text editor and add the following lines (shown in bold) at the top of the file:

```
dn: cn=Barney Fife,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
changetype: modify
add: jpegPhoto
jpegPhoto:: encoded_data
```

In this example, *encoded_data* represents the contents of the `out.ldif` file produced by the command.

Specifying Directory Entries Using LDIF

You can store many types of entries in a directory. This section concentrates on three of the most common types of entries used in a directory: organization, organizational unit, and organizational person entries.

The object classes defined for an entry indicate whether the entry represents an organization, an organizational unit, an organizational person, or some other type of entry. For a general discussion of the types of entries you can create in a directory, refer to the *Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide*. For a complete list of the default object classes and a list of the most commonly used attributes, refer to [Chapter 9, “Object Class Reference,”](#) and [Chapter 10, “Attribute Reference.”](#)

Specifying Organization Entries

Directories often have at least one organization entry. Typically this is the first, or topmost entry in the directory. The organization entry often corresponds to the suffix set for the directory. For example, if your directory is defined to use a suffix of `o=example.com`, you will probably have an organization entry named `o=example.com`.

The LDIF that you specify to define an organization entry should appear as follows:

```
dn: distinguished_name
objectClass: top
objectClass: organization
o: organization_name
list_of_optional_attributes
...
```

The following is a sample organization entry in LDIF format:

```
dn: o=example.com
objectclass: top
objectclass: organization
o: example.com Corporation
description: Fictional company for example purposes
telephonenumber: 555-5555
```

The organization name in the following example uses a comma:

```
dn: o="example.com Chile\\, S.A."
objectclass: top
objectclass: organization
o: example.com Chile\\, S.A.
description: Fictional company for example purposes
telephonenumber: 555-5556
```

Each element of the LDIF-formatted organization entry is defined in [Table 7-2](#).

Table 7-2 LDIF Elements in Organization Entries

LDIF Element	Description
dn: <i>distinguished_name</i>	Specifies the distinguished name for the entry. DNs are described in the <i>Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide</i> . A DN is required.
objectClass: top	Required. Specifies the <code>top</code> object class.

Table 7-2 LDIF Elements in Organization Entries (*Continued*)

LDIF Element	Description
objectClass: organization	Specifies the <code>organization</code> object class. This line defines the entry as an organization. See Chapter 10, "Attribute Reference," for a list of the attributes you can use with this object class.
o: <i>organization_name</i>	Specifies the organization's name. If the organization name includes a comma, you must escape the comma by a single backslash or the entire organization argument must be enclosed in quotation marks. However, if you are working with a UNIX shell, this backslash will also need escaping which means that you will have to use two backslashes. For example, to set the suffix to <code>example.com Bolivia, S.A.</code> you would enter <code>"o: example.com Bolivia\\, S.A."</code> .
<i>list_of_attributes</i>	Specifies the list of optional attributes that you want to maintain for the entry. Refer to Chapter 10, "Attribute Reference," for a list of the attributes you can use with this object class.

Specifying Organizational Unit Entries

Organizational unit entries are often used to represent major branch points, or subdirectories, in the directory tree. They correspond to major, reasonably static entities within an enterprise, such as a subtree that contains people, or a subtree that contains groups. However, the organizational unit attribute that is contained in the entry may also represent a major organization within the enterprise, such as marketing or engineering.

There is usually more than one organizational unit, or branch point, within a directory tree. For information on how to design your directory tree, refer to the *Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide*.

The LDIF that you specify to define an organizational unit entry must appear as follows:

```
dn: distinguished_name
objectClass: top
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: organizational_unit_name
list_of_optional_attributes
...
```

The following is a sample organizational unit entry in LDIF format:

```
dn: ou=people, o=example.com
objectclass: top
objectclass: organizationalUnit
ou: people
description: Fictional organizational unit for example purposes
```

Table 7-3 defines each element of the LDIF-formatted organizational unit entry.

Table 7-3 LDIF Elements in Organizational Unit Entries

LDIF Element	Description
dn: <i>distinguished_name</i>	Specifies the distinguished name for the entry. A DN is required. If there is a comma in the DN, the comma must be escaped with a backslash (\). For example: dn: ou=people,o=example.com Bolivia\,S.A.
objectClass: top	Required. Specifies the top object class.
objectClass: organizationalUnit	Specifies the organizationalUnit object class. This line defines the entry as an organizationalUnit. Refer to Chapter 10, “Attribute Reference,” for a list of the attributes you can use with this object class.
ou: <i>organizational_unit_name</i>	Attribute that specifies the organizational unit’s name.
<i>list_of_attributes</i>	Specifies the list of optional attributes that you want to maintain for the entry. Refer to Chapter 10, “Attribute Reference,” for a list of the attributes you can use with this object class.

Specifying Organizational Person Entries

The majority of the entries in your directory represent organizational people.

In LDIF, the definition of an organizational person is as follows:

```
dn: distinguished_name
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
cn: common_name
sn: surname
list_of_optional_attributes
```

The following is an example organizational person entry in LDIF format:

```

dn: uid=bjensen,ou=people,o=example.com
objectclass: top
objectclass: person
objectclass: organizationalPerson
objectclass: inetOrgPerson
cn: Babs Jensen
sn: Jensen
givenname: Babs
uid: bjensen
ou: Marketing
ou: people
description: Fictional person for example purposes
telephonenumber: 555-5557
userpassword: {sha}dkfljlk34r2kljdsfk9

```

Table 7-4 defines each aspect of the LDIF person entry.

Table 7-4 LDIF Elements in Person Entries

LDIF Element	Description
<code>dn: <i>distinguished_name</i></code>	Specifies the distinguished name for the entry. A DN is required. If there is a comma in the DN, the comma must be escaped with a backslash (\). For example, <code>dn:uid=bjensen,ou=people,o=example.com Bolivia\,S.A.</code>
<code>objectClass: top</code>	Required. Specifies the <code>top</code> object class.
<code>objectClass: person</code>	Specifies the <code>person</code> object class. This object class specification should be included because many LDAP clients require it during search operations for a person or an organizational person.
<code>objectClass: organizationalPerson</code>	Specifies the <code>organizationalPerson</code> object class. This object class specification should be included because some LDAP clients require it during search operations for an organizational person.
<code>objectClass: inetOrgPerson</code>	Specifies the <code>inetOrgPerson</code> object class. The <code>inetOrgPerson</code> object class is recommended for the creation of an organizational person entry because this object class includes the widest range of attributes. The <code>uid</code> attribute is required by this object class, and entries that contain this object class are named based on the value of the <code>uid</code> attribute. Refer to Chapter 10, "Attribute Reference," for a list of the attributes you can use with this object class.
<code>cn: <i>common_name</i></code>	Specifies the person's common name which is the full name commonly used by the person. For example, <code>cn: Bill Anderson</code> . At least one common name is required.

Table 7-4 LDIF Elements in Person Entries (*Continued*)

LDIF Element	Description
<code>sn: <i>surname</i></code>	Specifies the person's surname, or last name. For example, <code>sn: Anderson</code> . A surname is required.
<code><i>list_of_attributes</i></code>	Specifies the list of optional attributes that you maintain for the entry. Refer to Chapter 10, "Attribute Reference," for a list of the attributes you can use with this object class.

Defining Directories Using LDIF

You can define the contents of an entire directory using LDIF. Using LDIF is an efficient method of directory creation when you have many entries to add to the directory.

To create a directory using LDIF, follow these steps:

Create an ASCII file containing the entries you want to add in LDIF format.

Make sure each entry is separated from the next by an empty line. You should use just one line. The first line of the file must not be blank (otherwise the `ldapmodify` utility will exit). For more information, refer to ["Specifying Directory Entries Using LDIF" on page 319](#).

1. Begin each file with the topmost, or root, entry in the database.

The root entry must represent the suffix or sub-suffix contained by the database. For example, if your database has the suffix `dc=example,dc=com`, the first entry in the directory must be

```
dn: dc=example,dc=com
```

For information on suffixes, refer to ["Suffix Configuration Attributes Under cn="suffixName" on page 90](#).

2. Make sure that an entry representing a branch point in the LDIF file is placed before the entries that you want to create under that branch.

For example, if you want to place an entry in a people and a group subtree, create the branch point for those subtrees before creating entries within those subtrees.

3. Create the directory from the LDIF file using one of the following methods:
 - o Directory Server console

Use this method if you have a small database to import (less than 1000 entries). Refer to “Importing LDIF From the Console” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

- o ldif2db command-line utility

Use this method if you have a large database to import (more than 1,000 entries). Refer to “Importing Using the ldif2db Command” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

ldapmodify command-line utility with the `-a` parameter

Use this method if you currently have a directory database, but you are adding a new subtree to the database. Unlike the other methods for creating the directory from an LDIF file, Directory Server must be running before you can add a subtree using `ldapmodify`. Refer to “Adding and Modifying Entries Using `ldapmodify`” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

LDIF File Example

The following example shows an LDIF file that contains one organization, two organizational units, and three organizational person entries:

```
dn: o=example.com Corp
objectclass: top
objectclass: organization
o: example.com Corp
description: Fictional organization for example purposes

dn: ou=People,o=example.com Corp
objectclass: top
objectclass: organizationalUnit
ou: People
description: Fictional organizational unit for example purposes
tel: 555-5559

dn: cn=June Rossi,ou=People,o=example.com Corp
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
cn: June Rossi
sn: Rossi
givenName: June
mail: rossi@example.com
userPassword: {sha}KDIE3AL9DK
```

```
ou: Accounting
ou: people
telephoneNumber: 2616
roomNumber: 220

dn: cn=Marc Chambers,ou=People,o=example.com Corp
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
cn: Marc Chambers
sn: Chambers
givenName: Marc
mail: chambers@example.com
userPassword: {sha}jdl2alem87dlacz1
telephoneNumber: 2652
ou: Manufacturing
ou: People
roomNumber: 167

dn: cn=Robert Wong,ou=People,o=example.com Corp
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
cn: Robert Wong
cn: Bob Wong
sn: Wong
givenName: Robert
givenName: Bob
mail: bwong@example.com
userPassword: {sha}nn2msx761
telephoneNumber: 2881
roomNumber: 211
ou: Manufacturing
ou: people

dn: ou=Groups,o=example.com Corp
objectclass: top
objectclass: organizationalUnit
ou: groups
description: Fictional organizational unit for example purposes
```

Storing Information in Multiple Languages

If your directory contains a single language, you do not need to do anything special to add a new entry to the directory. However, if your organization is multinational, you may find it necessary to store information in multiple languages so that users in different locales can view directory information in their own language.

When information in your directory is represented in multiple languages, the server associates language tags with attribute values. When you add a new entry, you must provide attribute values used in the RDN (Relative Distinguished Name) without any language codes.

You can even store multiple languages within a single attribute. When you do, the attribute types are the same, but each value has a different language code.

For a list of the languages supported by Directory Server and their associated language tags, refer to [“Identifying Supported Locales” on page 298](#).

NOTE The language tag has no effect on how the string is stored within the directory. All object class and attribute strings are stored using UTF-8.

For example, suppose example.com Corporation has offices in the United States and France and wants employees to be able to view directory information in their native language. When adding directory entries, the directory administrator chooses to provide attribute values in both English and French. When adding a directory entry for a new employee, Babs Jensen, the administrator creates the following LDIF entry:

```
dn: uid=bjensen,ou=people, o=example.com Corp
objectclass: top
objectclass: person
objectclass: organizationalPerson
name: Babs Jensen
cn: Babs Jensen
sn: Jensen
uid: bjensen
personalTitle: Miss
personalTitle;lang-en: Miss
personalTitle;lang-fr: Mlle
preferredLanguage: fr
```

Users accessing this directory entry with an LDAP client with the preferred language set to English will see the personal title `Miss`. Users accessing the directory with an LDAP client with the preferred language set to French will see the title `Mlle`.

About Schema

This chapter provides an overview of some of the basic concepts of the directory schema, and lists the files in which the schema is described. It describes object classes, attributes, and Object Identifiers (OIDs), and briefly discusses extending server schema and schema checking.

Schema Definition

The directory schema is a set of rules that defines how data can be stored in the directory. The data is stored in the form of directory entries. Each entry is a set of attributes and their values. Each entry must have an object class. The object class specifies the kind of object the entry describes and defines the set of attributes it contains. The schema defines the type of entries allowed, their attribute structure and the syntax of the attributes. The schema can be modified and extended if it does not meet your requirements.

To find detailed information about object classes, attributes, and how Directory Server uses the schema, refer to the *Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide*.

Object Classes

In LDAP, an object class defines the set of attributes that can be used to define an entry. The LDAP standard provides some basic types of object classes, including:

- Groups, including unordered lists of individual objects or groups of objects.
- Locations, such as the country name and description.
- Organizations.
- People.

- Devices.

Object classes may be subdivided into three types:

- **Structural:** indicates the attributes that the entry may have and where each entry may occur in the DIT. This object class represents the corresponding real world object. Entries must belong to a structural object class, so most object classes are structural object classes.
- **Auxiliary:** indicates the attributes that the entry may have. An auxiliary object class does not represent a real world object, but represents additional attributes that can be associated with a structural object class to supplement its specification. Each entry may belong to only a single structural object class, but may belong to zero or more auxiliary object classes.
- **Abstract:** defined only as a superclass or template for other (structural) object classes. An abstract object class is a way of collecting a set of attributes that will be common to a set of structural object classes, so that these classes may be derived as subclasses of the abstract class rather than being defined from scratch. An entry may not belong to an abstract object class.

NOTE Directory Server currently does not distinguish between structural and auxiliary object classes.

Required and Allowed Attributes

Every object class includes a number of required attributes and allowed attributes. Required attributes *must* be present in entries using the object class. All entries require the `objectClass` attribute, which defines the object classes assigned to the entry.

Allowed attributes *may* be present in entries using the object class.

Example: Object Class = person

Required Attributes

```
objectClass
cn (common name)
sn (surname)
```

Allowed Attributes

```
description
seeAlso
telephoneNumber
userPassword
```

Object Class Inheritance

Each entry must be assigned to one structural object class. All object classes inherit from the `top` object class. They can also inherit from other object classes. The server's object class structure determines the list of required and allowed attributes for a particular entry. For example, a `person` entry is usually defined with the following object class structure:

```
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: inetOrgperson
```

In this structure, the `inetOrgperson` inherits from the `organizationalPerson` and `person` object classes. Therefore, when you assign the `inetOrgperson` object class to an entry, it automatically inherits the required and allowed attributes from the superior object class.

Note that object class inheritance is dependent on the order in which the object classes appear in the schema `.ldif` files. The order in which object classes appear in the `.ldif` file must be consistent with the object class hierarchy, otherwise the server will not start. An object class that inherits from another object class must therefore appear *after* this object class in the schema `.ldif` file.

Attributes

Directory data is represented as attribute-value pairs. Any piece of information in the directory is associated with a descriptive attribute.

For instance, the `commonName`, or `cn`, attribute is used to store a person's name. A person named Barbara (Babs) Jensen can be represented in the directory as

```
cn: Babs Jensen
```

Each person entered in the directory can be defined by the collection of attributes in the `inetOrgperson` object class. Other attributes used to define this entry could include:

```
givenname: Barbara
surname: Jensen
mail: bjensen@example.com
```

Attribute Syntax

Each attribute has a syntax definition that describes the type of information provided by the attribute.

Attribute syntax is used by Directory Server to perform sorting and pattern matching.

The following table lists the different syntax methods that can be applied to attributes, and gives an OID and a definition for each syntax method.

Table 8-1 Attribute Syntax

Syntax and OID	Definition
Binary 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.5	Indicates that values for this attribute are treated as binary data, and cannot be matched.
Boolean 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7	Indicates that this attribute has one of only two values: True or False.
Country String 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.11	Indicates that values for this attribute are limited to exactly two printable string characters, representing the ISO-3166 code of a country for example FR.
DN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12	Indicates that values for this attribute are DNs (distinguished names).
DirectoryString 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.15	Indicates that values for this attribute are UTF-8 encoded characters, and are treated as case insensitive.
GeneralizedTime 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.24	Indicates that values for this attribute are encoded as printable strings. You cannot specify a local time in this attribute. GMT must be used.
IA5String 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.26	Indicates that values for this attribute must contain only ASCII characters, and are treated as case sensitive.
INTEGER 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.27	Indicates that valid values for this attribute are numbers.
OctetString 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.40	Same behavior as binary.
Postal Address 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.41	Indicates that values for this attribute are encoded as <i>dstring</i> [\$ <i>dstring</i>]* where each <i>dstring</i> component is encoded as a value with DirectoryString syntax. Backslashes and dollar characters within <i>dstring</i> must be quoted, so that they will not be mistaken for line delimiters. Many servers limit the postal address to 6 lines of up to thirty characters. For example: 1234 Main St.\$Anytown, TX 12345\$USA
TelephoneNumber 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.50	Indicates that values for this attribute are in the form of telephone numbers. It is recommended to use telephone numbers in international form.

Table 8-1 Attribute Syntax (*Continued*)

Syntax and OID	Definition
URI 1.3.6.1.4.1.4401.1.1.1	Indicates that the values for this attribute are in the form of a URL, introduced by a string such as <code>http://</code> , <code>https://</code> , <code>ftp</code> , LDAP. The URI has the same behavior as IA5String. Refer to RFC 2396.

Single-Valued and Multi-Valued Attributes

By default, most attributes are multi-valued. This means that an entry can contain the same attribute with multiple values. For example, `cn`, `tel` and `objectClass` are all attributes that can have more than one value. Attributes that are single-valued (only one instance of the attribute can be specified) are noted as such. For example, `uidNumber` can have only one possible value.

Schema Supported by Directory Server

The schema provided with Sun Java System Directory Server is described in a set of files stored in the following directory:

`ServerRoot/slapd-serverID/config/schema`

You can modify the schema by creating new object classes and attributes. These modifications are stored in a file called `99user.ldif`. You should not modify the standard files provided with Directory Server, because you run the risk of breaking compatibility with other Sun Java System products, or of causing interoperability problems with directory servers from other vendors.

For more information about how Directory Server stores information and suggestions for planning directory schema, refer to the *Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide*.

The following tables list the schema files that are provided with Sun Java System Directory Server. The following table lists the schema files that are used by Directory Server.

Table 8-2 Schema Files Used by Directory Server

Schema Filename	Purpose
<code>00core.ldif</code>	Recommended core schema from the X.500 and LDAP standards (RFCs), and schema used by Directory Server itself.
<code>05rfc2247.ldif</code>	Schema from RFC 2247 and related pilot schema 'Using Domains in LDAP/X.500 Distinguished Names.'

Table 8-2 Schema Files Used by Directory Server (*Continued*)

Schema Filename	Purpose
05rfc2927.ldif	Schema from RFC 2927 "MIME Directory Profile for LDAP Schema."
11rfc2307.ldif	Schema from RFC 2307 "An Approach for Using LDAP as a Network Information Service."
20subscriber.ldif	Common schema elements for Sun Java System-Nortel subscriber interoperability.
25java-object.ldif	Schema from RFC 2713 "Schema for Representing Java™ Objects in an LDAP Directory."
28pilot.ldif	Schema from the pilot RFCs, especially RFC 1274, that is no longer recommended for use in new deployments.
30ns-common.ldif	Common Sun Java System schema.
50ns-admin.ldif	Schema used by Sun Java System Administration Services.
50ns-directory.ldif	Additional schema used by Directory Server 4.x.
50ns-value.ldif	Sun Java System servers "value item" schema.
99user.ldif	Customer modifications to the schema.

The following table lists the schema files that are used by other Sun Java System products.

Table 8-3 Schema Files Used by Other Sun Java System Products

Schema Filenames	Purpose
50iplanet-servicemgt.ldif	Sun Java System service management schema elements.
50ns-calendar.ldif	Sun Java System Calendar Server schema.
50ns-certificate.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Certificate Management System.
50ns-compass.ldif	Schema for the Netscape Compass Server.
50ns-delegated-admin.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Delegated Administrator 4.5.
50ns-legacy.ldif	Legacy Netscape Schema.
50ns-mail.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Messaging Server.
50ns-mcd-browser.ldif	Schema for Netscape Mission Control Desktop - Browser.

Table 8-3 Schema Files Used by Other Sun Java System Products (*Continued*)

Schema Filenames	Purpose
50ns-mcd-config.ldif	Schema for Netscape Mission Control Desktop - Configuration.
50ns-mcd-li.ldif	Schema for Netscape Mission Control Desktop - Location Independence.
50ns-mcd-mail.ldif	Schema for Netscape Mission Control Desktop - Mail.
50ns-media.ldif	Schema for Netscape Media Server.
50ns-mlm.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Mailing List Manager.
50ns-msg.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Web Mail.
50ns-netshare.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Netshare.
50ns-news.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Collabra Server.
50ns-proxy.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Proxy Server.
50ns-wcal.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Web Calendaring.
50ns-web.ldif	Schema for Sun Java System Web Server.

Object Identifiers (OIDs)

Object identifiers (OIDs) are assigned to all attributes and object classes to conform to the LDAP and X.500 standards. An OID is a sequence of integers, typically written as a dot-separated string. When no OID is specified, Directory Server automatically uses *ObjectClass_name-oid* and *attribute_name-oid*.

Sun Java System Directory Server uses Sun based OIDs. Previous versions of Directory Server used Netscape based OIDs.

Sun Java System-defined attributes and object classes using the Sun base have the base OID of 1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.

Sun Java System-defined attributes and object classes using the Netscape base have the base OID of 2.16.840.1.113730.3

For more information about OIDs, or to request a prefix for your enterprise, please go to the IANA (Internet Assigned Number Authority) website at <http://www.iana.org/>.

Extending Server Schema

The Directory Server schema includes hundreds of object classes and attributes that can be used to meet most of your requirements. This schema can be extended with new object classes and attributes that meet evolving requirements for the directory service in the enterprise.

When adding new attributes to the schema, a new object class should be created to contain them (adding a new attribute to an existing object class can compromise Directory Server's compatibility with existing LDAP clients that rely on the standard LDAP schema and may cause difficulties when upgrading the server).

For more information about extending server schema, refer to the *Directory Server Deployment Planning Guide*.

Schema Checking

You should run Directory Server with schema checking turned on.

The schema checking capability of Sun Java System Directory Server checks entries when you add them to the directory or when you modify them, to verify that:

- Object classes and attributes in the entry are defined in the directory schema
- Attributes required for an object class are contained in the entry
- Only attributes allowed by the object class are contained in the entry

Schema checking also occurs when importing a database using LDIF. For more information, refer to the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

NOTE In the current version of Directory Server, schema checking does *not* enforce the validity of values with respect to their syntax.

Object Class Reference

This chapter contains an alphabetical list of the object classes accepted by the default schema. It provides a definition of each object class, and lists its Required and Allowed Attributes. If an object class inherits attributes from other object classes, the inherited attributes are shown in italics. An object class that inherits from another object class must appear *after* this object class in the schema `.ldif` file, otherwise the server will not start.

This chapter distinguishes between *structural*, and *auxiliary*, and *abstract* object classes. All directory entries are instances of structural object classes. Structural object classes represent real world objects, such as people, buildings, or countries. Auxiliary object classes allow you to extend object class definitions for specific entries. Abstract object classes are defined purely as a superclasses or templates for other (structural) object classes. Object classes listed here can be considered structural, unless otherwise indicated.

The object classes listed in this chapter are available to support your own information in Directory Server. Object classes that are used by Directory Server or other Sun Java System products for internal operations are not documented here. For information about these internal object classes, refer to [Chapter 2, “Server Configuration Reference.”](#)

NOTES

1. The schema provided with Sun Java System Directory Server differs from that specified in RFC 2256 with regard to the `groupOfNames` and `groupOfUniqueNames` object classes. In the schema provided, the `member` and `uniqueMember` attribute types are optional, while RFC 2256 specifies that at least one value for these types must be present in the respective object class.
 2. The LDAP RFCs (and X.500 standards) allow for an object class to have more than one superior. This behavior is not currently supported by Directory Server.
-

account

Definition

Used to define entries representing computer accounts.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.5

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object class for the entry.
uid (userID)	Identifies the account's user ID.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the entry.
host	Hostname of the computer on which the account resides.
l (localityName)	Place in which the account is located.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the account belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the account belongs.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the account.

alias

Definition

Abstract object class, used to point to other entries in the directory tree.

Note that alias de-referencing is not supported in Sun Java System Directory Server.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.1

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
aliasedObjectName	Distinguished name of the entry for which this entry is an alias.

bootableDevice

Definition

Auxiliary object class that specifies a device with boot parameters.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.12

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
bootFile	The name of the boot image.
bootParameter	Boot parameters.

changeLogEntry

Definition

Internal object class, used to represent changes made to Directory Server. You can configure Directory Server 5.2 and later to maintain a change log that is compatible with the change log implemented in Directory Server 4.x, 5.0, and 5.1 by enabling the retro change log plug-in. Each entry in the change log has the object class `changeLogEntry`. This object class is defined in the Changelog Internet Draft.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.1

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
changeNumber	Number assigned arbitrarily to the changelog.
changeTime	The time at which a change took place.
changeType	The type of change performed on an entry.
targetDn	The distinguished name of an entry added, modified, or deleted on a supplier server.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
changes	Changes made to Directory Server.
deleteOldRdn	A flag that defines whether the old Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) of the entry should be kept as a distinguished attribute of the entry, or deleted.
newRdn	New RDN of an entry that is the target of a <code>modrdn</code> operation.
newSuperior	Name of the entry that becomes the immediate superior of the existing entry, when processing a <code>modrdn</code> operation.

<code>deletedEntryAttrs</code>	<p>When the <code>deletedEntryAttributes</code> attribute is configured and the retro change log is enabled, the retro change log records the following information about an entry that is deleted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attributes specified by the <code>deletedEntryAttributes</code> attribute - Corresponding values of the attributes
<code>targetUniqueld</code>	This attribute provides the unique ID of the target entry for each record in the retro change log.
<code>replicationCSN</code>	When replication is enabled, this attribute identifies the Change Sequence Number (CSN) of the update being processed by the server.
<code>replicaIdentifier</code>	When replication is enabled, this attribute identifies the replica corresponding to the update.
<code>changelReplFixupOp</code>	When the retro change log is enabled and replication is in progress, this attribute identifies whether a record is a replication operation generated to resolve a conflict.

cosClassicDefinition

Definition

Identifies the template entry using both the template entry's DN (as specified in the `cosTemplateDn` attribute) and the value of one of the target entry's attributes (as specified in the `cosSpecifier` attribute).

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

`cosSuperDefinition`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.100

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>objectClass</code>	Defines the object classes for the entry.
<code>cosAttribute</code>	Provides the name of the attribute for which you want to generate a value. You can specify more than one <code>cosAttribute</code> value.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	Common name of the entry.
cosSpecifier	Specifies the attribute value used by a classic CoS, which, along with the template entry's DN, identifies the template entry.
cosTemplateDn	Provides the DN of the template entry associated with the CoS definition.
description	Text description of the entry.

cosDefinition

Definition

Defines the Class of Service you are using. This object class is supported for compatibility with the Directory Server 4.1 CoS Plugin. It will be deprecated in a future Directory Server release.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.84

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
aci	Evaluates what rights are granted or denied when the directory receives an LDAP request from a client.
cn (commonName)	Common name of the entry.

cosAttribute	Provides the name of the attribute for which you want to generate a value. You can specify more than one <code>cosAttribute</code> value.
cosSpecifier	Specifies the attribute value used by a classic CoS, which, along with the template entry's DN, identifies the template entry.
cosTargetTree	Determines the subtree of the DIT to which the CoS schema applies. This attribute is single-valued. Using multiple values will have a negative performance impact.
cosTemplateDn	Provides the DN of the template entry associated with the CoS definition.
uid (userID)	Identifies the user id.

cosIndirectDefinition

Definition

Identifies the template entry using the value of one of the target entry's attributes. The attribute of the target entry is specified in the [cosIndirectSpecifier](#) attribute.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

`cosSuperDefinition`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.102

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cosAttribute	Provides the name of the attribute for which you want to generate a value. You can specify more than one <code>cosAttribute</code> value.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

cn (commonName)	Common name of the entry.
cosIndirectSpecifier	Specifies the attribute value used by an indirect CoS to identify the template entry.
description	Text description of the entry.

cosPointerDefinition

Definition

Identifies the template entry associated with the CoS definition using the template entry's DN value. The DN of the template entry is specified in the [cosTemplateDn](#) attribute.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

cosSuperDefinition

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.101

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cosAttribute	Provides the name of the attribute for which you want to generate a value. You can specify more than one cosAttribute value.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	Common name of the entry.
cosTemplateDn	Provides the DN of the template entry associated with the CoS definition.
description	Text description of the entry.

cosSuperDefinition

Definition

All CoS definition object classes inherit from the `cosSuperDefinition` object class.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

`ldapSubEntry`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.99

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>objectClass</code>	Defines the object classes for the entry.
<code>cosAttribute</code>	Provides the name of the attribute for which you want to generate a value. You can specify more than one <code>cosAttribute</code> value.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>cn (commonName)</code>	Common name of the entry.
<code>description</code>	Text description of the entry.

cosTemplate

Definition

Contains a list of the shared attribute values.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

`top`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.128

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	Common name of the entry.
cosPriority	Specifies which template provides the attribute value, when CoS templates compete to provide an attribute value.

country

Definition

Used to define entries that represent countries.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.2

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
c (countryName)	Contains the two-character code representing country names in the directory (as defined in ISO-3166.)

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the country.
searchGuide	Specifies information for suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation (Distinguished Name).

dcObject

Definition

This auxiliary object class defines a domain component, such as a network domain that is associated with the entry. This object class is defined as auxiliary because it is commonly used in combination with another object class, such as `organization`, `organizationUnit`, or `locality`. For example:

```
dn: ou=Engineering,dc=example,dc=com
objectClass: top
objectClass: organizationalUnit
objectClass: dcObject
ou: Engineering
dc: eng
```

This object class is defined in RFC 2247.

NOTE Suffixes often contain the `dc` attribute, such as `dc=example,dc=com` in the example above. Suffixes use the `dc` attribute to suggest that the directory they represent is associated with a certain domain. However, the suffix is a string associated with a database and is not related to the `dcObject` object class.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.344

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
dc (domainComponent)	One component of a domain name.

See Also
[domain](#)

device

Definition

Used to store information about network devices, such as printers, in the directory.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.14

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The common name of the series.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the device.
l (localityName)	Place in which the device is located.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the device belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the device belongs.
owner	Distinguished name of the person responsible for the device.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the device.

[serialNumber](#)

Serial number of the device.

document

Definition

Used to define entries that represent documents in the directory.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

[pilotObject](#)

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.6

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
documentIdentifier	Unique identifier for a document.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
abstract	Abstract of the document.
audio	Stores a sound file in binary format.
authorCn	Author's common or given name.
authorSn	Author's surname.
cn (commonName)	Common name of the document.
description	Text description of the document.
ditRedirect	Distinguished name to use as a redirect for the entry.
documentAuthor	Distinguished name of the document author.
documentLocation	Location of the original document.
documentPublisher	Person or organization that published the document.
documentStore	Not defined.

documentTitle	The document's title.
documentVersion	The document's version number.
info	Information about the object.
jpegPhoto	Photo in jpeg format.
keyWords	Keywords that describe the document.
l (localityName)	Place in which the document is located.
lastModifiedBy	Distinguished name of the last user to modify the document.
lastModifiedTime	Last time the document was modified.
manager	Distinguished name of the object's manager.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the document belongs.
obsoletedByDocument	Distinguished name of a document that obsoletes this document.
obsoletesDocument	Distinguished name of a document that is obsoleted by this document.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the document belongs.
photo	Photo of the document, in binary form.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the document.
subject	Subject of the document.
uniqueIdentifier	Specific item used to distinguish between two entries when a distinguished name has been reused.
updatedByDocument	Distinguished name of a document that is an updated version of this document.
updatesDocument	Distinguished name of a document for which this document is an updated version.

documentSeries

Definition

Used to define an entry that represents a series of documents.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.9

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The common name of the series.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the series.
l (localityName)	Place in which the series is located.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the series belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the series belongs.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the series.
telephoneNumber	Telephone number of the person responsible for the series.

domain

Definition

Used to represent Internet Domains (for example, `example.com`). The `domainComponent` attribute should be used for naming entries of this object class.

The `domain` object class can only be used with an entry that does not correspond to an organization, organizational unit, or other type of object for which an object class has been defined. The `domain` object class requires that the `domainComponent` attribute be present, and allows several other attributes to be present in the entry. These allowed attributes are used to describe the object represented by the domain, and may also be useful when searching.

This object class is defined in RFC 2247.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.13

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
dc (domainComponent)	One component of a domain name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
associatedName	Entry in the organizational directory tree associated with a DNS domain.
businessCategory	Type of business in which this domain is engaged.
description	Text description of the domain.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the entry needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	Domain's fax number.
internationalISDNNumber	Domain's ISDN number.
l (localityName)	Place in which the domain is located.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the domain belongs.
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made.
postOfficeBox	Domain's post office box.
postalAddress	Domain's mailing address.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
preferredDeliveryMethod	Domain's preferred method of contact or delivery.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
searchGuide	Specifies information for suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the domain.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the domain is located.

street (streetAddress)	Street address in which the domain is located.
telephoneNumber	Domain's telephone number.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for a domain's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	Domain's telex number.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
x121Address	X.121 address of the domain.

See Also
[dcObject](#)

domainRelatedObject

Definition

Used to define entries that represent DNS/NRS domains that are “equivalent” to an X.500 domain, for example, an organization or organizational unit.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.17

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
associatedDomain	Specifies a DNS domain associated with an object in the directory tree.

dSA

Definition

Used to define entries representing Directory Server Agents.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.13

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The Directory Server Agent's common name.
presentationAddress	Contains an OSI presentation address for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the series.
knowledgeInformation	This attribute is no longer used.
l (localityName)	Place in which the series is located.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the series belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the series belongs.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the series.
supportedApplicationContext	This attribute contains the identifiers of OSI application contexts.

extensibleObject

Definition

Auxiliary object class which, when present in an entry, permits the entry to optionally hold any attribute. The allowed attribute list of this class is implicitly the set of all attributes known to the server.

This object class is defined in RFC 2252.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.111

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

All attributes known to the server.

friendlyCountry

Definition

Used to define country entries in the directory tree. This object class is used to allow more user-friendly country names than those allowed by the country object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

country

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.18

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
co (friendlyCountryName)	Stores the name of a country.
c (countryName)	Contains the two-character code representing country names in the directory (as defined in ISO-3166).

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the country.
searchGuide	Specifies information for suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation.

groupOfCertificates

Definition

Used to describe a set of X.509 certificates. Any certificate that matches one of the `memberCertificateDescription` values is considered a member of the group.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.31

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The group's common name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
businessCategory	Type of business in which the group is engaged.
description	Text description of the group's purpose.
memberCertificateDescription	Values used to determine if a particular certificate is a member of this group.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the group of certificates belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the group belongs.

[owner](#)

Distinguished name of the person responsible for the group.

[seeAlso](#)

DN to information relevant to the group.

groupOfNames

Definition

Used to define entries for a group of names.

NOTE The definition in Sun Java System Directory Server differs from the standard definition. In the standard definition, `member` is a required attribute. In Directory Server `member` is an allowed attribute. Directory Server therefore allows a group to have no member.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.9

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The group's common name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
businessCategory	Type of business in which the group is engaged.
description	Text description of the group's purpose.
member	Distinguished name of a group member.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the group belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the group belongs.

owner	Distinguished name of the person responsible for the group.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the group.

groupOfUniqueNames

Definition

Used to define entries for a group of unique names.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.17

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The group's common name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
businessCategory	Type of business in which the group is engaged.
description	Text description of the group's purpose.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the group belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the group belongs.
owner	Distinguished name of the person responsible for the group.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the group.
uniqueMember	Distinguished name of a unique group member, optionally followed by a hash (#) and a unique identifier label.

groupOfURLs

Definition

An auxiliary object class of `groupOfUniqueNames` or `groupOfNames`. The `group` consists of a list of labeled URLs.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

`top`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.33

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>objectClass</code>	Defines the object classes for the entry.
<code>cn</code> (<code>commonName</code>)	The group's common name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>businessCategory</code>	Type of business in which the group is engaged.
<code>description</code>	Text description of the group's purpose.
<code>memberURL</code>	URL associated with each member of the group.
<code>o</code> (<code>organizationName</code>)	Organization to which the group belongs.
<code>ou</code> (<code>organizationUnitName</code>)	Organizational unit to which the group belongs.
<code>owner</code>	Distinguished name of the person responsible for the group.
<code>seeAlso</code>	DN to information relevant to the group.

ieee802Device

Definition

Auxiliary object class, specifying a device with a MAC address.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.11

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
macAddress	The MAC address of the device.

inetOrgPerson

Definition

Used to define entries representing people in an organization's enterprise network.

This object class is defined in RFC 2798.

Superior Class

organizationalPerson

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.2

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The person's common name.
sn (surname)	The person's surname, or last name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
audio	Stores a sound file in binary format.

<code>businessCategory</code>	Type of business in which the person is engaged.
<code>carLicense</code>	The license plate number of the person's vehicle.
<code>departmentNumber</code>	Department for which the person works.
<code>description</code>	Text description of the person.
<code>destinationIndicator</code>	Country and city associated with the entry needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
<code>displayName</code>	Preferred name of a person to be used when displaying entries.
<code>employeeNumber</code>	The person's employee number.
<code>employeeType</code>	The person's type of employment (for example, full time).
<code>fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)</code>	The person's fax number.
<code>givenName</code>	The person's given, or first, name.
<code>homePhone</code>	The person's home phone number.
<code>homePostalAddress</code>	The person's home mailing address.
<code>initials</code>	The person's initials.
<code>internationaliSDNNumber</code>	The person's ISDN number.
<code>jpegPhoto</code>	Photo in JPEG format.
<code>l (localityName)</code>	Place in which the person is located.
<code>labeledURI</code>	Universal Resource Identifier that is relevant to the person.
<code>mail</code>	The person's email address.
<code>manager</code>	Distinguished name of the person's manager.
<code>mobile</code>	The person's mobile phone number.
<code>o (organizationName)</code>	Organization to which the person belongs.
<code>ou (organizationUnitName)</code>	Organizational unit to which the person belongs.
<code>pager (pagerTelephoneNumber)</code>	The person's pager number.
<code>photo</code>	Photo of the person, in binary form.
<code>physicalDeliveryOfficeName</code>	Location where physical deliveries can be made to the person.
<code>postOfficeBox</code>	The person's post office box.
<code>postalAddress</code>	The person's mailing address.
<code>postalCode</code>	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
<code>preferredDeliveryMethod</code>	The person's preferred method of contact or delivery.

preferredLanguage	The person's preferred written or spoken language.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of courier documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
roomNumber	The room number in which the person is located.
secretary	Distinguished name of the person's secretary or administrative assistant.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the person.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the person is located.
street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the person is located.
telephoneNumber	The person's telephone number.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the person's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	The person's telex number.
title	The person's job title.
uid (userID)	Identifies the person's user id (usually the logon ID).
userCertificate	Stores a user's certificate in clear text (not used).
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
userSMIMECertificate	Stores a user's certificate in binary form. Used by Netscape Communicator for S/MIME.
x121Address	X.121 address of the person.
x500UniqueIdentifier	Reserved.

ipHost

Definition

Auxiliary object class, specifying an abstraction of a host, an IP device. The distinguished value of the `cn` attribute denotes the canonical name of the host.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.6

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the host.
ipHostNumber	The IP address, expressed as a dotted decimal.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the host.
manager	Distinguished name of the object's manager.

ipNetwork

Definition

Auxiliary object class, specifying an abstraction of a host, an IP device. The distinguished value of the `cn` attribute denotes the canonical name of the host.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.7

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the host.
ipHostNumber	The IP address, expressed as a dotted decimal.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

description	Text description of the host.
manager	Distinguished name of the object's manager.

ipProtocol

Definition

Abstraction of an IP protocol. This object class maps a protocol number to one or more names. The distinguished value of the `cn` attribute denotes the protocol's canonical name.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

`top`

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.4

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the protocol.
ipProtocolNumber	The IP protocol number.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the host.

ipService

Definition

Abstraction an Internet Protocol service. This object class maps an IP port and protocol (such as TCP or UDP) to one or more names. The distinguished value of the `cn` attribute denotes the service's canonical name.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.3

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the protocol.
ipServicePort	The IP service port number.
ipServiceProtocol	The IP service protocol.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the host.

javaContainer

Definition

Represents a container for a Java object.

This object class is defined in RFC 2713.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.2.1

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the protocol.

javaMarshaledObject

Definition

Auxiliary object class that represents a Java marshalled object. It must be mixed with a structural object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 2713.

Superior Class

javaObject

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.2.8

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
javaSerializedData	The serialized form of a Java object.

javaNamingReference

Definition

Auxiliary object class that represents a JNDI reference. It must be mixed in with a structural object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 2713.

Superior Class

javaObject

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.2.7

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
javaFactory	The fully qualified class name of the object factory.
javaReferenceAddress	The sequence of addresses of a JNDI reference.

javaObject

Definition

Abstract object class that represents a Java object.

This object class is defined in RFC 2713.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.2.4

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
javaClassName	The fully qualified name of the Java object's distinguished class or interface.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the host.
javaClassNames	The Java object's fully qualified class or interface names.
javaCodebase	The Java class definition's locations.
javaDoc	A pointer to the Java documentation for the class.

javaSerializedObject

Definition

Auxiliary object class that represents a Java serialized object. It must be mixed in with a structural object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 2713.

Superior Class

javaObject

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.2.5

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
javaSerializedData	The serialized form of a Java object.

labeledURIObject

Definition

Auxiliary object class that can be added to existing directory objects to allow for inclusion of URI values. This approach does not preclude including the `labeledURI` attribute type directly in other object classes as appropriate.

This object class is defined in RFC 2079.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.250.3.15

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
labeledURI	Universal Resource Identifier that is relevant to the entry.

ldapSubentry

Definition

This structural object class may be used to indicate operations and management related entries in the directory, called LDAP Subentries.

This object class is defined in the LDAP Subentry Internet Draft.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113719.2.142.6.1.1

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	Identifies the name of the subentry.

locality

Definition

Used to define entries that represent localities or geographic areas.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.3

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the locality.
l (localityName)	Place in which the entry is located.
searchGuide	Specifies information for a suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the locality.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province to which the locality belongs.
street (streetAddress)	Street address associated with the locality.

newPilotPerson

Definition

Used as a subclass of person, to allow the use of a number of additional attributes to be assigned to entries of the person object class. Inherits `cn` and `sn` from the `person` object class.

This object class is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Superior Class

person

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.4

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The person's common name.
sn (surname)	The person's surname, or last name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

businessCategory	Type of business in which this person is engaged.
description	Text description of the person.
drink (favoriteDrink)	The person's favorite drink.
homePhone	The person's home phone number.
homePostalAddress	The person's home mailing address.
janetMailbox	The person's email address, intended for the convenience of UK users unfamiliar with rfc822 mail addresses.
mail	The person's email address.
mailPreferenceOption	Indicates a preference for inclusion of the person's name on mailing lists (electronic or physical). Not valid in Messaging Server 4.0.
mobile	The person's mobile phone number.
organizationalStatus	The person's type of employment (for example, full time).
otherMailbox	Values for electronic mailbox types other than X.400 and rfc822.
pager (pagerTelephoneNumber)	The person's pager number.
personalSignature	The person's signature file.
personalTitle	The person's personal title.
preferredDeliveryMethod	The person's preferred method of contact or delivery.
roomNumber	The person's room number.
secretary	Distinguished name of the person's secretary or administrative assistant.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the person.
telephoneNumber	The person's telephone number.
textEncodedORAddress	The person's text-encoded Originator/Recipient (X.400) address.
uid (userID)	Identifies the person's user id (usually the logon ID).
userClass	Category of user.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.

nisMap

Definition

A generic abstraction of a NIS map.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.9

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
nisMapName	The name of the NIS map.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the NIS map.

nisNetgroup

Definition

An abstraction of a netgroup. May refer to other netgroups.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.8

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

[cn \(commonName\)](#) The common name of the netgroup.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the netgroup.
nisNetgroupTriple	Defines a NIS netgroup with the syntax <i>hostname , username , domainname</i> .
memberNisNetgroup	The name of the netgroup.

nisObject

Definition

Defines an entry in a NIS map.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.10

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the entry.
nisMapEntry	The NIS map entry ID.
nisMapName	The name of the NIS map.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the locality.

nsComplexRoleDefinition

Definition

Any role that is not a simple role is, by definition, a complex role.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

nsRoleDefinition

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.95

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
description	Text description of the entry.

nsFilteredRoleDefinition

Definition

Specifies assignment of entries to the role, depending upon the attributes contained by each entry.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

nsComplexRoleDefinition

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.97

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
nsRoleFilter	Specifies the filter assigned to an entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
description	Text description of the entry.

nsLicenseUser

Definition

Used to track licenses for servers that are licensed on a per-client basis. `nsLicenseUser` is intended to be used with the `inetOrgPerson` object class. You can manage the contents of this object class through the Users and Groups area of the Administration Server.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Administration Services.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.7

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

nsLicensedFor	Specifies a license.
nsLicenseEndTime	Specifies an end time for a license.
nsLicenseStartTime	Specifies a start time for a license.

nsManagedRoleDefinition

Definition

Specifies assignment of a role to an explicit, enumerated list of members.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

nsSimpleRoleDefinition

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.96

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
description	Text description of the entry.

nsNestedRoleDefinition

Definition

Specifies containment of one or more roles of any type within the role.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class
nsComplexRoleDefinition

OID
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.9

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
nsRoleDN	Specifies the roles assigned to an entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
description	Text description of the entry.
nsRoleScopeDn	Defines the scope of the role entry.

nsRoleDefinition

Definition

All role definition object classes inherit from the `nsRoleDefinition` object class.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class
ldapSubEntry

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.93

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
description	Text description of the entry.

nsSimpleRoleDefinition

Definition

Roles containing this object class are called simple roles because they have a deliberately limited flexibility, which makes it easy to:

- Enumerate the members of a role.
- Determine whether a given entry possesses a particular role.
- Enumerate all the roles possessed by a given entry.
- Assign a particular role to a given entry.
- Remove a particular role from a given entry.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

nsRoleDefinition

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.94

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
description	Text description of the entry.

oncRpc

Definition

An abstraction of an Open Network Computing (ONC) Remote Procedure Call (RPC) binding. This class maps an ONC RPC number to a name. The distinguished value of the `cn` attribute denotes the RPC service's canonical name.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.5

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The entry's common name.
oncRpcNumber	The ONC RPC number.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the entry.

organization

Definition

Used to define entries that represent organizations. An organization is generally assumed to be a large, relatively static grouping within a larger corporation or enterprise.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID**2.5.6.4****Required Attributes**

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
o (organizationName)	The name of the organization.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
businessCategory	Type of business in which the organization is engaged.
description	Text description of the organization.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the entry needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	The organization's fax number.
internationaliSDNNumber	The organization's ISDN number.
l (localityName)	Place in which the organization is located.
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made to the organization.
postalAddress	The organization's mailing address.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
postOfficeBox	The organization's post office box.
preferredDeliveryMethod	The organization's preferred method of contact or delivery.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
searchGuide	Specifies information for suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the organization.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the organization is located.
street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the organization is located.
telephoneNumber	The organization's telephone number.

teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the organization's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	The organization's telex number.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
x121Address	X.121 address of the organization.

organizationalPerson

Definition

Used to define entries for people employed by or associated with an organization.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

person

OID

2.5.6.7

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The person's common name.
sn (surname)	The person's surname, or last name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the person.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the person needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	The person's fax number.
internationaliSDNNumber	The person's ISDN number.
l (localityName)	Place in which the person is located.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the person belongs.

physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made to this person.
postalAddress	The person's mailing address.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
postOfficeBox	The person's post office box.
preferredDeliveryMethod	The person's preferred method of contact or delivery.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the person.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the person is located.
street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the person is located.
telephoneNumber	The person's telephone number.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the person's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	The person's telex number.
title	The person's job title.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
x121Address	X.121 address of the person.

organizationalRole

Definition

Used to define entries that represent roles held by people within an organization.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.8

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

[cn \(commonName\)](#) The role's common name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the role.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the entry needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	Fax number of the person in the role.
internationaliSDNNumber	ISDN number of the person in the role.
l (localityName)	Place in which the person in the role is located.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the person in the role belongs.
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made to the person in the role.
postalAddress	The mailing address for the person in the role.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
postOfficeBox	The post office box for the person in the role.
preferredDeliveryMethod	Preferred method of contact or delivery of the person in the role.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
roleOccupant	Distinguished name of the person in the role.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the person in the role.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the person in the role is located.
street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the person in the role is located.
telephoneNumber	Telephone number of the person in the role.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the teletex terminal of the person in the role.
telexNumber	Telex number of the person in the role.
x121Address	X.121 address of the person in the role.

organizationalUnit

Definition

Used to define entries that represent organizational units. An organizational unit is generally assumed to be a relatively static grouping within a larger organization.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.5

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
ou (organizationUnitName)	The name of the organizational unit.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
businessCategory	Type of business in which the organizational unit is engaged.
description	Text description of the organizational unit.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the organizational unit needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	The organizational unit's fax number.
internationaliSDNNumber	The organizational unit's ISDN number.
l (localityName)	Place in which the organizational unit is located.
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made to the organizational unit.
postalAddress	The organizational unit's mailing address.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
postOfficeBox	The organizational unit's post office box.

preferredDeliveryMethod	The organizational unit's preferred method of contact or delivery.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
searchGuide	Specifies information for suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the organizational unit.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the organizational unit is located.
street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the organizational unit is located.
telephoneNumber	The organizational unit's telephone number.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the organizational unit's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	The organizational unit's telex number.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
x121Address	X.121 address of the organizational unit.

passwordPolicy

Definition

Defines a password policy entry.

This object class is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.6

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the password policy.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the password policy.
passwordChange	Indicates whether users may change their passwords.
passwordCheckSyntax	Indicates whether the password syntax will be checked before the password is saved.
passwordExp	Indicates whether user passwords will expire after a given number of seconds.
passwordExpireWithoutWarning	Indicates whether a password can expire regardless of whether the user was warned about the expiration date.
passwordInHistory	Indicates the number of passwords Directory Server stores in history.
passwordLockout	Enables the account lockout mechanism.
passwordLockoutDuration	Specifies the length of time (in seconds) during which users will be locked out of the directory.
passwordMaxAge	Indicates the number of seconds after which user passwords will expire.
passwordMaxFailure	Specifies the number of consecutive failed bind attempts after which a user will be locked out of the directory.
passwordMinAge	Specifies the number of seconds that must elapse between password modifications.
passwordMinLength	Specifies the minimum number of characters that must be used in a password.
passwordMustChange	Indicates whether users must change their passwords when they first bind to Directory Server, or when the password has been reset by the administrator.
passwordResetFailureCount	Specifies the length of time (in seconds) after which the password failure is reset to 0.
passwordStorageScheme	Specifies the algorithm used to encrypt Directory Server passwords.
passwordUnlock	Specifies whether user accounts will be unlocked after a period of time.
passwordWarning	Specifies the number of seconds before a user's password expires that the user will receive a password expiration warning on attempting to authenticate to the directory.

person

Definition

Used to define entries that generically represent people. This object class is the base class for the `organizationalPerson` object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.6

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The person's common name.
sn (surname)	The person's surname, or last name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the person.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the person.
telephoneNumber	The person's telephone number.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.

pilotObject

Definition

Used as a subclass to allow additional attributes to be assigned to entries of all other object classes.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.3

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
audio	Stores a sound file in binary format.
ditRedirect	Distinguished name to use as a redirect for the entry.
info	Information about the object.
jpegPhoto	Photo in jpeg format.
lastModifiedBy	Distinguished name of the last user to modify the object.
lastModifiedTime	Last time the object was modified.
manager	Distinguished name of the object's manager.
photo	Photo of the object.
uniqueIdentifier	Specific item used to distinguish between two entries when a distinguished name has been reused.

pilotOrganization

Definition

Used as a subclass to allow additional attributes to be assigned to organization and organizationalUnit object class entries.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.20

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
o (organizationName)	Organization to which the entry belongs.
ou (organizationUnitName)	Organizational unit to which the entry belongs.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
buildingName	Name of the building in which the entry is located.
businessCategory	Type of business in which the entry is engaged.
description	Text description of the entry.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the pilot organization needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	The pilot organization's fax number.
internationaliSDNNumber	The pilot organization's ISDN number.
l (localityName)	Place in which the pilot organization is located.
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made to the pilot organization.
postalAddress	The pilot organization's mailing address.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
postOfficeBox	The pilot organization's post office box.
preferredDeliveryMethod	The pilot organization's preferred method of contact or delivery.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
searchGuide	Specifies information for suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the pilot organization.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the pilot organization is located.

street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the pilot organization is located.
telephoneNumber	The pilot organization's telephone number.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the pilot organization's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	The pilot organization's telex number.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
x121Address	X.121 address of the pilot organization.

posixAccount

Definition

Auxiliary object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.0

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the account.
gidNumber	Group ID number.
homeDirectory	Home directory of the account.
uid (userID)	The user ID of the account.
uidNumber	Related to the <code>/etc/shadow</code> file, this attribute specifies the login ID of the account.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	A human-readable description of the account.
gecos	The default GECOS.

loginShell	The path to the login shell.
userPassword	The entry's password and encryption method.

posixGroup

Definition

Structural object class.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

top

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.2

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The common name of the group.
gidNumber	Group ID number.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	A human-readable description of the group.
memberUid	The member user ID.
userPassword	The entry's password and encryption method.

referral

Definition

Used to represent a subordinate reference information in the directory. These referral objects hold one or more URIs contained in values of the `ref` attribute type and are used to generate protocol referrals and continuations.

This object class is defined in RFC 3296.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.6

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
ref	The referral URI.

NOTE To use this object class, you must either make it a subclass, or use it with the `extensibleObject` object class. This ensures that you have an attribute for naming the entry.

residentialPerson

Definition

Used by Directory Server to contain a person's residential information.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

person

OID

2.5.6.10

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	The person's common name.
l (localityName)	Place in which the person resides.

[sn \(surname\)](#) The person's surname, or last name.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
businessCategory	Type of business in which the person is engaged.
description	Text description of the person.
destinationIndicator	Country and city associated with the entry needed to provide Public Telegram Service.
fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)	The person's fax number.
internationaliSDNNumber	The person's ISDN number.
physicalDeliveryOfficeName	Location where physical deliveries can be made to the person.
postalAddress	The person's business mailing address.
postalCode	The postal code for this address (such as a United States zip code).
postOfficeBox	The person's business post office box.
preferredDeliveryMethod	The person's preferred method of contact or delivery.
registeredAddress	Postal address suitable for reception of expedited documents, where the recipient must verify delivery.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the person.
st (stateOrProvinceName)	State or province in which the person resides.
street (streetAddress)	Street address at which the person is located.
telephoneNumber	The person's telephone number.
teletexTerminalIdentifier	Identifier for the person's teletex terminal.
telexNumber	The person's telex number.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.
x121Address	X.121 address of the person.

RFC822LocalPart

Definition

Used to define entries that represent the local part of RFC822 mail addresses. The directory treats this part of an RFC822 address as a domain.

This object class is defined in Internet directory pilot.

Superior Class

domain

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.14

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
cn (commonName)	The local part's common name.
sn (surname)	The entry's surname, or last name.

room

Definition

Used to store information in the directory about a room.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.7

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
cn (commonName)	Common name of the room.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the room.
roomNumber	The room's number.
seeAlso	DN to information relevant to the room.
telephoneNumber	The room's telephone number.

shadowAccount

Definition

Auxiliary object class. Related to the `/etc/shadow` file.

This object class is defined in RFC 2307.

Superior Class

[top](#)

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.2.1

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
uid (userID)	The entry's user ID (usually the logon ID).

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
description	Text description of the account.
shadowExpire	An absolute date specifying when the login may no longer be used.
shadowFlag	Reserved for future use.
shadowInactive	Number of days of inactivity allowed for the specified user.
shadowLastChange	Number of days between January 1, 1970, and the date that the password was last modified.

shadowMax	Maximum number of days the password is valid.
shadowMin	Minimum number of days required between password changes.
shadowWarning	Number of days before the password expires that the user is warned.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.

simpleSecurityObject

Definition

Used to allow an entry to contain the `userPassword` attribute when an entry's principal object classes do not allow `userPassword` as an attribute type. Reserved for future use.

This object class is defined in RFC 1274.

Superior Class

top

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.19

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
userPassword	Password with which the entry can bind to the directory.

strongAuthenticationUser

Definition

Auxiliary object class, used to store a user's certificate entry in the directory. This object class is used with other object classes, such as the `person` and `organization` object classes.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.6.15

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.
userCertificate	Stores a user's certificate, usually in binary form.

subschema

Definition

Internal object class. An auxiliary object class subentry used to administer the subschema for the subschema administrative area. It holds the operational attributes representing the policy parameters used to express the subschema.

This object class is defined in RFC 2252.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.5.20.1

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Allowed Attributes

Attribute	Description
attributeTypes	Attribute types used within a subschema.
dITContentRules	Defines the DIT content rules in force within a subschema.

dITStructureRules	Defines the DIT structure rules in force within a subschema.
matchingRules	Defines the matching rules used within a subschema.
matchingRuleUse	Indicates the attribute types to which a matching rule applies in a subschema.
nameForms	Defines the name forms used in a subschema.
objectClasses	Defines the object classes used in a subschema.

top

Definition

Abstract object class, that defines the root of the object class hierarchy.

This object class is defined in RFC 2256.

Superior Class

N/A

OID

2.5.6.0

Required Attributes

Attribute	Description
objectClass	Defines the object classes for the entry.

Attribute Reference

This chapter contains an alphabetic list of the standard attributes. It provides a definition of each attribute, the attribute syntax and the OID.

abstract

Definition

Provides an abstract of a document entry.

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.9

aliasedObjectName

Definition

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256, but Directory Server does not support alias de-referencing. The value of `aliasedObjectName` attributes are never used by Directory Server.

Syntax

DN, single-valued.

OID

2.5.4.1

associatedDomain

Definition

Specifies a DNS domain associated with an object in the directory tree. For example, the entry in the directory tree with a distinguished name `c=US, o=example Corporation` might be associated to the domain `example.com`. Note that all domains should be represented in *rfc822* order.

For example:

```
associatedDomain: example.com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.37

associatedName

Definition

Specifies an entry in the organizational directory tree associated with a DNS domain.

For example:

```
associatedName: c=us
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.38

audio

Definition

Contains a sound file in binary format. The attribute uses a u-law encoded sound file.

For example:

```
audio:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.55

authorCn

Definition

Contains the common name of the author of a document entry.

For example:

```
authorCn: Kacey
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.11

authorSn

Definition

Contains the surname of the author of a document entry.

For example:

authorSn: Doe

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.12

authorityRevocationList

Definition

Contains a list of CA certificates that have been revoked. This attribute is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `authorityRevocationList;binary`.

For example:

```
authorityRevocationList;binary:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.38

bootFile

Definition

The name of the boot image.

For example:

```
bootFile: mach
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

String, multi-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.24

bootParameter

Definition
Specified boot parameters.

For example:

```
bootParameter: root=fs:/nfsroot/peg  
bootParameter: swap=fs:/nfsswap/peg  
bootParameter: dump=fs:/nfsdump/peg
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax
bootParameterSyntax

OID
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.23

buildingName

Definition
Defines the building name associated with the entry.

For example:

```
buildingName: B14
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax
DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.48

businessCategory

Definition

Identifies the type of business in which the entry is engaged. This should be a broad generalization such as is made at the corporate division level.

For example:

```
businessCategory: Engineering
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.15

c (countryName)

Definition

Contains the two-character code representing country names, as defined in ISO-3166.

For example:

```
countryName: IE
```

or

```
c: IE
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.5.4.6

CACertificate

Definition

Contains the CA's certificate. This attribute is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `CACertificate;binary`.

For example:

```
CACertificate;binary:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.37

carLicense

Definition

Identifies the entry's automobile license plate number.

For example:

```
carLicense: 4MCS389
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1

certificateRevocationList

Definition

Contains a list of revoked user certificates. This attribute is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `certificateRevocationList;binary`.

For example:

changes

certificateRevocationList;binary:: AAAAAA==

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.39

changes

Description

For add and modify operations, contains the changes made to the entry, in LDIF format.

This attribute is defined in Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.8

changeIsReplFixupOp

Definition

A retro change log attribute.

When the retro change log is enabled and replication is in progress, this attribute identifies whether a record is a replication operation generated to resolve a conflict.

This attribute must be specifically requested in an ldapsearch operation.

Syntax

Boolean - TRUE/FALSE

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.726

changeLog

Description

The distinguished name of the entry that contains the set of entries comprising the server change log.

This attribute is defined in Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.35

changeNumber

Description

This single-valued attribute is always present. It contains an integer that uniquely identifies each change made to a directory entry. This number is related to the order in which the change occurred. The higher the number, the later the change.

This attribute is defined in the Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.5

changeTime

Description

Defines a time, in a YYMMDDHHMMSS format, when the entry was added.

This attribute is defined in the Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

changeType

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.77

changeType

Description

Specifies the type of LDAP operation. This attribute can have one of the following values: add, delete, modify, or modRDN.

For example:

```
changeType: modify
```

This attribute is defined in the Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.7

cn (commonName)

Definition

Identifies the name of an object in the directory. When the object corresponds to a person, the cn is typically the person's full name.

When identifying the entry's common name or full name:

```
commonName: Bill Anderson
```

or

```
cn: Bill Anderson
```

When in reference to LDAPReplica or LDAPServer object classes:

```
commonName: replicater.example.com:17430/dc%3Dexample%2Cdc%3Dcom
```

or

```
cn: replicater.example.com:17430/dc%3Dexample%2Cdc%3Dcom
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.3

co (friendlyCountryName)

Definition

Contains the name of a country. Often, the country attribute is used to describe a two-character code for a country, and the friendlyCountryName attribute is used to describe the actual country name.

For example:

```
friendlyCountryName: Ireland
```

or

```
co: Ireland
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.43

cosAttribute

Description

Provides the name of the attribute for which you want to generate a value. You can specify more than one `cosAttribute` value. This attribute is used by all types of CoS definition entries.

The `cosAttribute` attribute allows two qualifiers following the name of the CoS attribute. The *override* qualifier has one of the following values:

- `default` (or no qualifier) - Indicates that the server does not override a real attribute value stored in the entry when it has the same type as the virtual attribute.

- `override` - Indicates that the server always returns the value generated by the CoS, even when there is a value stored with the entry.
- `operational` - Indicates that the attribute will only be returned if it is explicitly requested in the search. Operational attributes do not need to pass a schema check in order to be returned. It also has the same behavior as the `override` qualifier.

The merge qualifier is either absent or given with the following value:

- `merge-schemes` - Allows the virtual CoS attribute to be multivalued, either from multiple templates or multiple CoS definitions. For more information, refer to “Managing CoS From the Command Line” in the *Directory Server Administration Guide*.

This attribute is defined in Directory Server.

Syntax

Directory String, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.550

cosIndirectSpecifier

Description

Specifies the attribute values used by an indirect CoS to identify the template entry.

This attribute is defined in Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.577

cosPriority

Definition

Specifies which template provides the attribute value, when CoS templates compete to provide an attribute value. This attribute represents the global priority of a particular template. A priority of zero is the highest priority.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.569

cosSpecifier

Description

Specifies the attribute value used by a classic CoS, which, along with the template entry's DN, identifies the template entry.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.551

cosTargetTree

Definition

Determines the subtree of the DIT to which the CoS schema applies. The values for this attribute for the schema and for multiple CoS schema may overlap their target trees in an arbitrary fashion.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.552

cosTemplateDn

Definition

Points to the entry that contains the CoS template.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Distinguished Name, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.553

crossCertificatePair

Definition

This attribute contains a pair of cross signed certificates. It is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `crossCertificatePair;binary`.

For example:

```
crossCertificatePair;binary:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.40

dc (domainComponent)

Definition

Specifies one component of a domain name.

For example:

```
domainComponent: example
```

or

```
dc: example
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2247.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.25

deletedEntryAttrs

Description

A retro change log attribute.

When the `deletedEntryAttributes` attribute is configured and the retro change log is enabled, the retro change log records the following information about an entry that is deleted:

- Attributes specified by the `deletedEntryAttributes` attribute
- Corresponding values of the attributes

The value of this attribute is base64 encoded.

This attribute must be specifically requested in an `ldapsearch` operation.

Syntax

Binary

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.595

deleteOldRdn

Description

In the case of `modrdn` operations, specifies whether the old RDN was deleted.

This attribute is defined in Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

Boolean, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.10

deltaRevocationList

Definition

This attribute contains the *delta revocation list*, a list of newly revoked certificates. It is stored and requested in the binary form, as `deltaRevocationList;binary`.

For example:

```
deltaRevocationList;binary:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.53

departmentNumber

Definition

Identifies the entry's department number.

For example:

```
departmentNumber: 2604
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.2

description

Definition

Provides a human-readable description of the object. For people and organizations this often includes their role or work assignment.

For example:

```
description: Quality control inspector for the ME2873 product line
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.13

destinationIndicator

Definition

The country and city associated with the entry needed to provide Public Telegram Service. Generally used in conjunction with [registeredAddress](#).

For example:

```
destinationIndicator: Stow, Ohio, USA
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.27

displayName

Definition

Preferred name of a person to be used when displaying entries. Especially useful in displaying a preferred name for an entry within a one-line summary list. Since other attribute types, such as `cn`, are multi-valued, they cannot be used to display a preferred name.

For example:

```
displayName: Michigan Smith
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.241

ditRedirect

Definition

Used to indicate that the object described by one entry now has a newer entry in the directory tree. This attribute may be used when an individual's place of work changes, and the individual acquires a new organizational DN.

For example:

```
ditRedirect: cn=jdoe, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DN

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.54

dmdName

Definition

The value of this attribute specifies a directory management domain (DMD), the administrative authority that operates Directory Server.

For example:

```
dmdName: example.com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.54

dn (distinguishedName)

Definition

Defines the distinguished name (dn) for the entry. Note that the dn is not always a mandatory attribute in an entry.

For example:

```
dn: cn=Jane Doe, ou=Quality Control, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DN

OID

2.5.4.49

dNSRecord

Definition

Specifies DNS resource records, including type A (Address), type MX (Mail Exchange), type NS (Name Server), and type SOA (Start Of Authority) resource records.

For example:

```
dNSRecord: IN NS ns.uu.net
```

This attribute is defined in Internet directory pilot.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.26

documentAuthor

Definition

Contains the distinguished name of the author of a document entry.

For example:

```
documentAuthor: cn=John Doe, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.14

documentIdentifier

Definition

Specifies a unique identifier for a document.

For example:

documentIdentifier: L3204REV1

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.11

documentLocation

Definition

Defines the location of the original copy of a document entry.

For example:

documentLocation: Department Library

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.15

documentPublisher

Definition

The person and/or organization that published a document.

For example:

documentPublisher: Southeastern Publishing

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.56

documentStore

Definition

Defines the place in which a document is stored. This attribute is defined in the Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.10

documentTitle

Definition

Contains the title of a document entry.

For example:

```
documentTitle: Directory Server Administration Guide
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.12

documentVersion

Definition

Defines the version of a document entry.

For example:

documentVersion: 1.1

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.13

drink (favoriteDrink)

Definition

Describes the favorite drink of a person entry.

For example:

```
drink: gin
```

or

```
favoriteDrink: gin
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.5

dSAQuality

Definition

Specifies the purported quality of a DSA. This attribute allows a DSA manager to indicate the expected level of availability of the DSA.

For example:

```
dSAQuality: high
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

employeeNumber

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.49

employeeNumber

Definition

Identifies the entry's employee number.

For example:

```
employeeNumber: 3440
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.3

employeeType

Definition

Identifies the entry's type of employment.

For example:

```
employeeType: Full time
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.4

enhancedSearchGuide

Definition

Used by X.500 clients when constructing search filters.

For example:

```
enhancedSearchGuide: (uid=mhughes)
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.47

fax (facsimileTelephoneNumber)

Definition

Identifies the fax number at which the entry can be reached. Abbreviation: fax.

For example:

```
facsimileTelephoneNumber: 415-555-1212
```

or:

```
fax: 415-555-1212
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

TelephoneNumber, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.23

gecos

Definition

The default GECOS.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

String, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.2

generationQualifier

Definition

Contains the generation Qualifier part of the name, typically appearing in the suffix.

For example:

```
generationQualifier: Jr
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.44

gidNumber

Definition

Group ID number.

For example:

```
gidNumber: 162035
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.1

givenName

Definition

Identifies the entry's given name, usually a person's first name.

For example:

```
givenName: Hecuba
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.42

homeDirectory

Definition

The home directory of the account.

For example:

```
homeDirectory: /home/bsmith
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

String, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.3

homePhone

Definition

Identifies the entry's home phone number.

For example:

```
homePhone: 415-555-1212
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

TelephoneNumber, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.20

homePostalAddress

Definition

Identifies the entry's home mailing address. This field is intended to include multiple lines, but each line within the entry should be separated by a dollar sign (\$). To represent an actual dollar sign (\$) or backslash (\) within this text, use the escaped hex values \24 and \5c respectively.

To identify an entry's home mailing address:

```
homePostalAddress: 1234 Ridgeway Drive$Santa Clara, CA$99555
```

Additionally, to represent the string:

```
The dollar ($) value can be found  
in the c:\cost file.
```

provide the string:

```
The dollar (\24) value can be found$in the c:\5ccost file.
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.39

host

Definition

Defines the hostname of a computer.

For example:

```
host: myServer
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.9

houseIdentifier

Definition

Identifies a building in a location.

For example:

```
houseIdentifier: B105
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.51

info

Definition

Specifies any general information pertinent to an object. It is recommended that specific usage of this attribute type is avoided, and that specific requirements are met by other (possibly additional) attribute types.

For example:

```
info: not valid
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.4

initials

Definition

Identifies the entry's initials. Does not identify the entry's surname.

For example:

```
initials: BFA
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.43

internationaliSDNNumber

Definition

Contains the ISDN number of the entry. This is in the internationally agreed format for ISDN addresses given in CCITT Rec. E. 164.

For example:

```
internationaliSDNNumber: +SO 812467
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.25

ipHostNumber

Definition

IP address, expressed as a dotted decimal, omitting leading zeros.

For example:

```
ipHostNumber: 10.0.0.1
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

```
IA5String{128}
```

OID

```
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.19
```

ipNetmaskNumber

Definition

IP netmask, expressed as a dotted decimal, omitting leading zeros.

For example:

```
ipNetmaskNumber: 255.255.255.0
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

```
IA5String{128}, single-valued.
```

OID

```
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.21
```

ipNetworkNumber

Definition

IP network, expressed as a dotted decimal, omitting leading zeros.

For example:

```
ipNetworkNumber: 192.168
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

IA5String{128}, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.20

ipProtocolNumber

Definition

The IP protocol number. This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.17

ipServicePort

Definition

The IP service port number. This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.15

ipServiceProtocol

Definition

The IP service protocol.

For example:

```
ipServiceProtocol: tcp  
ipServiceProtocol: udp
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.16

janetMailbox

Definition

Specifies an email address. This attribute is intended for the convenience of UK users unfamiliar with rfc822 mail addresses. Entries using this attribute must also include an `rfc822Mailbox` attribute.

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.46

javaClassName

Definition

Stores the fully qualified name of the Java object's distinguished class or interface.

For example:

```
javaClassName: java.lang.String
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

Directory String, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.6

javaClassNames

Definition

Stores the Java object's fully qualified class or interface names. It is a multivalued attribute. When more than one value is present, each is the name of a class or interface, or ancestor class or interface, of this object.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

Directory String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.13

javaCodebase

Definition

Stores the Java class definition's locations. It specifies the locations from which to load the class definition for the class specified by the `javaClassName` attribute. If this attribute contains more than one value, each value is an independent codebase.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.7

javaDoc

Definition

This attribute stores a pointer to the Java documentation for the class. Its value is a URL.

For example:

```
javaDoc:
http://java.sun.com/products/jdk/1.2/docs/api/java/lang/String.html
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.12

javaFactory

Definition

Stores the fully qualified class name of the object factory that can be used to create an instance of the object identified by the `javaClassName` attribute.

For example:

```
javaFactory: com.example.jndi.ExampleObjectFactory
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.10

javaReferenceAddress

Definition

Represents the sequence of addresses of a JNDI reference. Each of its values represents one address, a Java object of type `javax.naming.RefAddr`. Its value is a concatenation of the address type and address contents, preceded by a sequence number.

For example:

ipServiceProtocol: #0#TypeA#ValA
#1#TypeB#ValB
#2#TypeC##rO0ABXNyABpq

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

Directory String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.11

javaSerializedData

Definition

Stores the serialized form of a Java object.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2713.

Syntax

Octet String, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.4.1.8

jpegPhoto

Definition

Contains a JPEG photo of the entry.

For example:

```
jpegPhoto:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.60

keyWords

Definition

Contains keywords for the entry.

For example:

```
keyWords: directory LDAP X.500
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.7

knowledgeInformation

Definition

This attribute is no longer used.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.2

l (localityName)

Definition

Identifies the county, city, or other geographical area in which the entry is located or with which it is in some other way associated.

For example:

```
localityName: Santa Clara
```

or

```
l: Santa Clara
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.7

labeledURI

Definition

Specifies a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that is relevant in some way to the entry. Values placed in the attribute should consist of a URI (currently only URLs are supported) optionally followed by one or more space characters and a label.

For example:

```
labeledURI: http://www.sun.com
```

```
labeledURI: http://www.sun.com Sun website
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2079.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.250.1.57

lastModifiedBy

Definition

Specifies the distinguished name of the last user to modify the associated entry.

For example:

```
lastModifiedBy: cn=Jane Doe,ou=Quality Control,dc=example,dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DN, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.24

lastModifiedTime

Definition

Defines the last time, in UTC format, that a change was made to the entry.

For example:

```
lastModifiedTime: Thursday, 22-Sep-03 14:15:00 GMT
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.23

loginShell

Definition

The path to the login shell.

For example:

```
loginShell: /bin/csh
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

IA5String, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.4

macAddress

Definition

The MAC address in maximal, colon separated hex notation, for example 00:00:92:90:ee:e2.

For example:

macAddress: 00:00:92:90:ee:e2

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.22

mail

Definition

Identifies a user's primary email address (the email address retrieved and displayed by "white-pages" lookup applications).

For example:

mail: banderson@example.com

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.3

mailPreferenceOption

Definition

Not used in Messaging Server 4.0.

Indicates a preference for the inclusion of user names on mailing lists (electronic or physical). Accepted values include:

- 0: user doesn't want to be included in mailing lists.
- 1: user consents to be added to any mailing list.
- 2: user only wants to be added to mailing lists that the list provider views as relevant to the user's professional interests.

The absence of this attribute for a person should be interpreted as if the attribute were present with the value `no-list-inclusion`. This attribute should be interpreted by anyone using the directory to derive mailing lists, and its value respected.

For example:

```
mailPreferenceOption:0
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.47

manager

Definition

Identifies the distinguished name of the entry's manager.

For example:

```
manager:cn=Jane Doe, ou=Quality Control, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.10

member

Definition

Identifies the distinguished names for each member of the group.

For example:

```
member: cn=John Doe, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.31

memberCertificateDescription

Definition

A multi-valued attribute, for which each value is a description, a pattern, or a filter matching the subject DN of a certificate (usually certificates used for SSL client authentication).

`memberCertificateDescription` matches any certificate that contains a subject DN with the same AVAs as the description. The description may contain multiple `ou=` AVAs. A matching DN must contain those same `ou=` AVAs, in the same order, although it may contain other AVAs (including other `ou=` AVAs) interspersed. For any other attribute type (not `ou`), there should be at most one AVA of that type in the description. If there are several, all but the last are ignored.

A matching DN must contain that same AVA, but no other AVA of the same type nearer the root (later, syntactically).

AVAs are considered the same if they contain the same attribute description (case-insensitive comparison) and the same attribute value (case-insensitive comparison, leading and trailing whitespace ignored, and consecutive whitespace characters treated as a single SP).

In order to be considered a member of a group with the following `memberCertificateDescription`, a certificate would need to include `ou=x`, `ou=A`, and `o=example`, but not `o=company`.

```
memberCertificateDescription: {ou=x, ou=A, o=company, o=example}
```

In order to match the group's requirements, a certificate's subject DNs must contain the same `ou` attribute types in the same order as defined in the `memberCertificateDescription` attribute.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.199

memberNisNetgroup

Definition

The name of a netgroup. This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.13

memberUid

Definition

The user id of the member. This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

memberURL

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.12

memberURL

Definition

Identifies a URL associated with each member of a group. Any type of labeled URL can be used.

For example:

```
memberURL: ldap:///cn=jdoe,dc=example,dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.198

mobile

Definition

Identifies the entry's mobile or cellular phone number. Abbreviation: mobile.

For example:

```
mobileTelephoneNumber: 415-555-4321
```

```
mobile: 415-555-4321
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

TelephoneNumber, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.41

multiLineDescription

Definition

Provides descriptive text for a mail user. When represented in LDIF format, each line should be separated by a dollar sign (\$). Directory Server expects 0 or 1 occurrences of this attribute per mail account.

For example:

```
multiLineDescription: Account Administrator and$directory manager.
```

To represent an actual dollar sign (\$) or backslash (\) within this text, use the escaped hex values \24 and \5c respectively. For example, to represent the string:

The dollar (\$) value can be found in the c:\cost file.

provide the string:

The dollar (\24) value can be found\$in the c:\5ccost file.

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.250.1.2

name

Definition

Identifies the attribute supertype from which string attribute types used for naming may be formed. It is unlikely that values of this type will occur in an entry. LDAP server implementations that do not support attribute subtyping do not need to recognize this attribute in requests. Client implementations should not assume that LDAP servers are capable of performing attribute subtyping.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.41

newRdn

Description

In the case of `modrdn` operations, specifies the new RDN of the entry.

This attribute is defined in Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

DN, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.9

newSuperior

Description

In the case of `modrdn` operations, specifies the `newSuperior` attribute of the entry.

This attribute is defined in Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

DN, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.11

nisMapEntry

Definition

The NIS map entry ID.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

IA5String{1024}, single-valued

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.27

nisMapName

Definition

The name of the NIS map. This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

String, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.26

nisNetgroupTriple

Definition

Defines a NIS netgroup with the syntax *hostname, username, domainname*.

For example:

```
nisNetgroupTriple: (myserver, jsmith, example.com)
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

nisNetgroupTripleSyntax

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.14

nsLicensedFor

Definition

Identifies the server the user is licensed to use. The Administration Server expects each `nsLicenseUser` entry to contain zero or more instances of this attribute. Valid keywords for this attribute are currently:

- mail: the user is a licensed client of the Messaging Server.
- new: the user is a licensed client of the Collabra Server.
- slapd: the user is a licensed client of Directory Server.
- cal: the user is a licensed client of the Calendar Server.

For example:

```
nsLicensedFor: slapd
```

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Administration Services.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.36

nsRoleScopeDn

Definition

Determines the scope of a role entry. If this attribute is not present, the scope of the role is defined by the LDAPsubentry. Otherwise, the scope is the union of the scope defined by the LDAPsubentry and the scope defined in this attribute.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12

o (organizationName)

Definition

Identifies the name of the organization.

For example:

```
organizationName: example, Inc.
```

or

```
o: example, Inc
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.10

objectClass

Definition

Specifies the object classes of the object. Must include the object.

For example:

```
objectClass: person
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.0

obsoletedByDocument

Definition

Contains the distinguished name of a document that obsoletes the document entry.

For example:

```
obsoletedbyDocument: cn=Document Version 2, ou=Document Library,  
dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.4

obsoletesDocument

Definition

Contains the distinguished name of a document that is obsoleted by the document entry.

For example:

```
obsoletesDocument: cn=Document Version 1, ou=Document Library,  
dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.3

oncRpcNumber

Definition

The Open Network Computing (ONC) Remote Procedure Call (RPC) number.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.18

organizationalStatus

Definition

Specifies a category by which a person is often referred to in an organization.

For example:

```
organizationalStatus: researcher
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.45

otherMailbox

Definition

Specifies values for electronic mailbox types other than X.400 and rfc822.

For example:

```
otherMailbox: Telemail: x378: Joe
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.22

ou (organizationUnitName)

Definition

Identifies the name of an organizational unit.

For example:

```
organizationUnitName: Marketing
```

or

```
ou: Marketing
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.11

owner

Definition

Identifies the distinguished name of the person responsible for the entry.

For example:

```
owner: cn=Babs Jensen, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.32

pager (pagerTelephoneNumber)

Definition

Identifies the entry's pager phone number.

For example:

```
pagerTelephoneNumber: 415-555-6789
```

or

```
pager: 415-555-6789
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

TelephoneNumber, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.42

passwordChange

Definition

Indicates whether users may change their passwords.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.102

passwordCheckSyntax

Definition

Indicates whether the password syntax will be checked before the password is saved.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.103

passwordExp

Definition

Indicates whether user passwords will expire after a specified number of seconds.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.98

passwordExpireWithoutWarning

Indicates whether a password can expire regardless of whether the user was warned about the expiration date.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.86

passwordInHistory

Definition

Indicates the number of passwords Directory Server stores in history.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.101

passwordLockout

Definition

Enables the account lockout mechanism.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.105

passwordLockoutDuration

Definition

Specifies the length of time (in seconds) during which users will be locked out of the directory.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.109

passwordMaxAge

Definition

Indicates the number of seconds after which user passwords will expire.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.97

passwordMaxFailure

Definition

Specifies the number of consecutive failed bind attempts after which a user will be locked out of the directory.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.106

passwordMinAge

Definition

Specifies the number of seconds that must elapse between password modifications.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.222

passwordMinLength

Definition

Specifies the minimum number of characters that must be used in a password.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.99

passwordMustChange

Definition

Indicates whether users must change their passwords when they first bind to Directory Server, or when the password has been reset by the administrator.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.220

passwordResetFailureCount

Definition

Specifies the length of time (in seconds) after which the password failure is reset to 0.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.223

passwordStorageScheme

Definition

Specifies the algorithm used to encrypt Directory Server passwords.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.221

passwordUnlock

Definition

Specifies whether user accounts will be unlocked after a period of time.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.108

passwordWarning

Definition

Specifies the number of seconds before a user's password expires that the user will receive a password expiration warning on attempting to authenticate to the directory.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.104

personalSignature

Definition

A signature file, in binary format, for the entry.

For example:

```
personalSignature:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.53

personalTitle

Definition

Specifies a personal title for a person. Examples of personal titles are Ms, Dr, Prof, and Rev.

For example:

```
personalTitle: Mr
```


This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.40

photo

Definition

Contains a photo, in binary form, of the entry.

For example:

```
photo:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.7

physicalDeliveryOfficeName

Definition

Identifies the name of the city or village in which a physical delivery office is located.

For example:

```
physicalDeliveryOfficeName: Santa Clara
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.19

postalAddress

Definition

Identifies the entry's mailing address. This field is intended to include multiple lines. When represented in LDIF format, each line should be separated by a dollar sign (\$).

For example:

```
postalAddress: P.O. Box 3541$Santa Clara, CA$99555
```

To represent an actual dollar sign (\$) or backslash (\) within the text, use the escaped hex values \24 and \5c respectively.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.16

postalCode

Definition

Identifies the entry's zip code in the United States.

For example:

```
postalCode: 44224
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.17

postOfficeBox

Definition

Specifies a postal mailing address.

For example:

```
postOfficeBox: P.O. Box 1234
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.18

preferredDeliveryMethod

Definition

Identifies the entry's preferred contact or delivery method.

For example:

```
preferredDeliveryMethod: telephone
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.5.4.28

preferredLanguage

Definition

Defines a person's preferred written or spoken language. The value for this attribute should conform to the syntax for HTTP Accept-Language header values.

For example:

presentationAddress

preferredLanguage: en-us

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.39

presentationAddress

Definition

Contains an OSI presentation address for the entry. The presentation address consists of an OSI Network Address and up to three selectors, one each for use by the transport, session, and presentation entities.

For example:

presentationAddress: TELEX+00726322+RFC-1006+02+130.59.2.1

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

IA5String, single-valued.

OID

2.5.4.29

protocolInformation

Definition

Used in conjunction with the presentationAddress attribute to provide additional information to the OSI network service.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.48

ref

Description

Used in LDAPv3 to support smart referrals. Contains an LDAP URL in the format:

```
ldap://<servername>:<portnumber>/<dn>
```

The port number is optional.

For example:

```
ref: ldap://server.example.com:389/ou=People, o=example.com
```

Note that DN special characters must be escaped. For example:

```
ref: ldap://server.example.com:389/ou=People, o=example%Inc
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 3296.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.34

registeredAddress

Definition

This attribute contains a postal address for receiving telegrams or expedited documents. The recipient's signature is usually required on delivery.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.26

replicaIdentifier

Definition

A retro change log attribute.

When the retro change log is enabled, for each record in the retro change log that corresponds to a replicated operation this attribute provides a replica identifier. The replica identifier comprises the replicaID and the suffix on which the change is logged.

For example:

```
replicaIdentifier: 1-o=sun.com
```

This attribute must be specifically requested in an ldapsearch operation.

Syntax

Directory String

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.724

replicationCSN

Definition

A retro change log attribute.

When the retro change log is enabled, for each record in the retro change log that corresponds to a replicated operation this attribute specifies a Change Sequence Number (CSN). The CSN uniquely identifies each change made to the replicated data.

The CSN contains a timestamp, sequence number, replica ID, and subsequence number.

For example:

```
replicationCSN: 41389286001400010000
```

This attribute must be specifically requested in an ldapsearch operation.

Syntax

Directory String

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.725

roleOccupant

Definition

Contains the distinguished name of the person acting in the role defined in the `organizationalRole` entry.

For example:

```
roleOccupant: uid=jdoe, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.33

roomNumber

Definition

Specifies the room number of an object. Note that the `commonName` attribute should be used for naming room objects.

For example:

```
roomNumber: 230
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.6

searchGuide

Definition

Specifies information for a suggested search criteria when using the entry as the base object in the directory tree for a search operation. When constructing search filters, use `enhancedSearchGuide` instead.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.14

secretary

Definition

Identifies the entry's secretary or administrative assistant.

For example:

```
secretary: cn=John Doe, dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.21

seeAlso

Definition

Identifies another Directory Server entry that may contain information related to this entry.

For example:

seeAlso: cn=Quality Control Inspectors,ou=manufacturing,
dc=example, dc=com

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.34

serialNumber

Definition

Specifies the serial number of a device.

For example:

```
serialNumber: 555-1234-AZ
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.5

shadowExpire

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute contains an absolute date specifying when the login may no longer be used.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.10

shadowFlag

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute is currently not used and is reserved for future use.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.11

shadowInactive

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute specifies the number of days of inactivity allowed for the specified user.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.9

shadowLastChange

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute specifies number of days between January 1, 1970, and the date that the password was last modified.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.5

shadowMax

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute specifies the maximum number of days the password is valid.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.7

shadowMin

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute specifies the minimum number of days required between password changes.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.6

shadowWarning

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute specifies the number of days before the password expires that the user is warned.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.1.1.1.8

singleLevelQuality

Definition

Specifies the purported data quality at the level immediately below in the DIT.

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.50

sn (surname)

Definition

Identifies the entry's surname, also referred to as last name or family name.

For example:

surname: Anderson

or

sn: Anderson

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.4

st (stateOrProvinceName)

Definition

Identifies the state or province in which the entry resides. Abbreviation: st.

For example:

```
stateOrProvinceName: California
```

or

```
st: California
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.8

street (streetAddress)

Definition

Identifies the entry's house number and street name.

For example:

```
streetAddress: 1234 Ridgeway Drive
```

or

```
street: 1234 Ridgeway Drive
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.9

subject

Definition

Contains information about the subject matter of the document entry.

For example:

```
subject: employee option grants
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.8

subtreeMaximumQuality

Definition

Specifies the purported maximum data quality for a DIT subtree.

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.52

subtreeMinimumQuality

Definition

Specifies the purported minimum data quality for a DIT subtree.

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.51

supportedAlgorithms

Definition

This attribute is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `supportedAlgorithms;binary`.

For example:

```
supportedAlgorithms;binary: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID
2.5.4.52

supportedApplicationContext

Definition

This attribute contains the identifiers of OSI application contexts.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID
2.5.4.30

targetDn

Description

Contains the DN of the entry that was affected by the LDAP operation. In the case of a `modrdn` operation, the `targetDn` attribute contains the DN of the entry before it was modified or moved.

This attribute is defined in Changelog Internet Draft.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.6

targetUniqueId

Description

A retro change log attribute. When the retro change log is enabled, this attribute provides the unique ID of the target entry for each record in the retro change log.

This attribute must be specifically requested in an `ldapsearch` operation.

Syntax

Directory String

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.596

telephoneNumber

Definition

Identifies the entry's phone number.

For example:

```
telephoneNumber: 415-555-2233
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

PhoneNumber, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.20

teletexTerminalIdentifier

Definition

Identifies the entry's teletex terminal identifier. The format of the attribute is as follows:

```
teletex-id = ttx-term 0*("$" ttx-param)
ttx-term = printablestring
ttx-param = ttx-key ":" ttx-value
ttx-key = "graphic" / "control" / "misc" / "page" / "private"
ttx-value = octetstring
```

In the above, the first printable string is the encoding of the first portion of the teletex terminal identifier to be encoded, and the subsequent 0 or more octet strings are subsequent portions of the teletex terminal identifier.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.22

telexNumber

Definition

Defines the telex number of the entry. The format of the telex number is as follows:

```
actual-number "$" country "$" answerback
```

where:

- **actual-number**: the syntactic representation of the number portion of the TELEX number being encoded.
- **country**: the TELEX country code.

- answerback: the answerback code of a TELEX terminal.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.21

textEncodedORAddress

Definition

Defines the text-encoded Originator/Recipient (X.400) address of the entry as defined in RFC987.

For example:

```
textEncodedORAddress: /S=doe/OU=eng/O=example/ADMD=telemail/C=us/
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.2

title

Definition

Identifies the title of a person in the organization.

For example:

```
title: Senior QC Inspector
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID
2.5.4.12

uid (userID)

Definition

Identifies the entry's userid (usually the logon ID). Abbreviation: uid.

For example:

```
userid: banderson
```

or

```
uid: banderson
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1

uidNumber

Definition

Related to the `/etc/shadow` file, this attribute specifies the user's login ID.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2307.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.1.1.0

uniqueIdentifier

Definition

Identifies a specific item used to distinguish between two entries when a distinguished name has been reused. This attribute is intended to detect an instance of a reference to a distinguished name that has been deleted. This attribute is assigned by the server.

For example:

```
uniqueIdentifier: 17B
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.44

uniqueMember

Definition

Identifies a group of names associated with an entry where each name was given a uniqueIdentifier to ensure its uniqueness. A value for the uniqueMember attribute is a DN followed by an optional hash (#) and uniqueIdentifier.

For example:

```
uniqueMember: cn=John Doe, dc=example, dc=com #17
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.50

updatedByDocument

Definition

Contains the distinguished name of a document that is an updated version of the document entry.

For example:

```
updatedByDocument: cn=Document Version 2, ou=Document Library,  
dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.6

updatesDocument

Definition

Contains the distinguished name of a document for which this document is an updated version.

For example:

```
updatesDocument: cn=Document Version 1, ou=Document Library,  
dc=example, dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in Internet White Pages Pilot.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.102.1.5

usePwdChangedTime

Definition

Indicates whether to use `pwdChangedTime` and `passwordMaxAge` to limit the duration during which a user can log in after a password is changed, for example, after a password is reset.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued (on or off).

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.597

userCertificate

Definition

This attribute contains a certificate. It is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `userCertificate;binary`.

For example:

```
userCertificate;binary:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.36

userClass

Definition

Specifies a category of computer user. The semantics of this attribute are arbitrary. The `organizationalStatus` attribute makes no distinction between computer users and others users and may be more applicable.

For example:

userClass: intern

This attribute is defined in RFC 1274.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.8

userPassword

Definition

Identifies the entry's password and encryption method in the following format:

```
{encryption method}encrypted password
```

Transfer of clear text passwords is strongly discouraged where the underlying transport service cannot guarantee confidentiality. Transfer of clear text may result in disclosure of the password to unauthorized parties.

For example:

```
userPassword: {sshA}9LsFG7RT+dFnPErWsfxDlaQTn6dbIFGk1MNFrr==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.35

userPKCS12

Definition

This attribute provides a format for the exchange of personal identity information. The attribute is to be stored and requested in binary form, as `userPKCS12;binary`. The attribute values are PFX PDUs stored as binary data.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.216

userSMIMECertificate

Definition

Used by Netscape Communicator for S/MIME. This attribute is to be stored and requested in the binary form, as `userSMIMECertificate;binary`.

For example:

```
userSMIMECertificate;binary:: AAAAAA==
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2798.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.40

x121Address

Definition

Defines the X.121 address of a person.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.24

x500UniqueIdentifier

Definition

Reserved for future use. A binary method of identification useful for differentiating objects when a distinguished name has been reused.

For example:

```
x500UniqueIdentifier: 17B
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2256.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.4.45

x500UniqueIdentifier

Operational Attributes

This chapter describes the operational attributes used by Directory Server. Operational attributes may be available for use on every entry in the directory, regardless of whether they are defined for the object class of the entry. Operational attributes are returned in an `ldapsearch` operation only if they are specifically requested.

accountUnlockTime

Definition

Indicates the exact time after which a user can attempt to bind to the directory (after an account lockout). This attribute is used only when the password policy is enabled.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

GeneralizedTime, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.95

aci

Definition

Used by Directory Server to evaluate what rights are granted or denied when it receives an LDAP request from a client. Note that this is an operational attribute. It is not returned in a search unless you explicitly request it.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

IA5String, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.55

attributeTypes

Definition

Multi-valued attribute that specifies the attribute types used within a subschema. Each value describes a single attribute.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

Attribute types syntax, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.21.5

copiedFrom

Definition

Used by read-only replica to recognize master data source. Contains a reference to the server that holds the master data. Note that this attribute is only used for legacy replication. It is not used for multi-master replication.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.613

copyingFrom

Definition

Used by read-only replica to recognize master data source while replication is in progress. Contains a reference to the server that holds the master data. Note that this attribute is only used for legacy replication. It is not used for multi-master replication.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.614

dITContentRules

Definition

Multi-valued attribute that defines the DIT content rules in force within a subschema. Each value defines one DIT content rule. Each value is tagged by the object identifier of the structural object class to which it pertains.

Note that Sun Java System Directory Server does not support or use this attribute.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

DIT content rules syntax, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.21.2

dITStructureRules

Definition

Multi-valued attribute that defines the DIT structure rules in force within a subschema. Each value defines one DIT structure rule.

Note that Sun Java System Directory Server does not support or use this attribute.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

DIT structure rules syntax, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.21.1

ds-pluginDigest

Definition

The configuration digest of a signed plug-in. (The plug-in entry DN, ID, version, type, init function, and vendor are hashed together to create the configuration digest.)

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.57

ds-pluginSignature

Definition

The configuration signature of a signed plug-in.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.7

ds5PartialReplConsumerFlagged

Definition

Specifies that a consumer will receive partial replication updates.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.23

ldapSyntaxes

Definition

This attribute identifies the syntaxes implemented, with each value corresponding to one syntax.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

LDAP Syntaxes syntax, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.16

matchingRules

Definition

Multi-valued attribute that defines the matching rules used within a subschema. Each value defines one matching rule.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

Matching rule syntax, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.21.4

matchingRuleUse

Definition

Used to indicate the attribute types to which a matching rule applies in a subschema.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

Matching rule syntax, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.21.8

nameForms

Definition

Multi-valued attribute that defines the name forms used in a subschema. Each value defines one name form.

Note that Sun Java System Directory Server does not support or use this attribute.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

Name form syntax, multi-valued.

OID

2.5.21.7

namingContexts

Definition

Corresponds to a naming context the server is mastering or shadowing. When Directory Server does not master any information (for example, it is an LDAP gateway to a public X.500 directory), this attribute is absent. When Directory Server believes it contains the entire directory, the attribute has a single value, and that value is the empty string (indicating the null DN of the root). This attribute permits a client contacting a server to choose suitable base objects for searching.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.5

nsds5replconflict

Definition

This attribute is a conflict marker attribute. It is included on entries that have a change conflict that cannot be resolved automatically by the replication process.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.973

nsRole

Definition

This attribute is a computed attribute that is not stored with the entry itself. It identifies which roles an entry belongs to.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.574

nsRoleDN

Definition

This attribute contains the distinguished name of each managed role to which the entry belongs. Membership of a managed role is conferred upon an entry by adding the role's DN to the entry's `nsRoleDN` attribute.

This attribute is not to be confused with the generated `nsRole` attribute that contains the DN of *all* roles to which the entry belongs, as computed by Directory Server. Use `nsRoleDN` to set managed role membership, and use `nsRole` to evaluate role membership.

For example:

```
dn: cn=staff,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
objectclass: LDAPsubentry
objectclass: nsRoleDefinition
objectclass: nsSimpleRoleDefinition
objectclass: nsManagedRoleDefinition

dn: uid=bjensen,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: person
sn: Jensen
cn: Babs Jensen
uid: bjensen
nsroledn: cn=staff,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

A nested role specifies containment of one or more roles of any type. In that case, `nsRoleDN` defines the DN of the contained roles.

For example:

```
dn: cn=everybody,o=Sales,o=example.com
objectclass: LDAPsubentry
objectclass: nsRoleDefinition
objectclass: nsComplexRoleDefinition
objectclass: nsNestedRoleDefinition
nsroledn: cn=manager,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
nsroledn: cn=staff,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DN, multi-valued.

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.575

numSubordinates

Description
Indicates how many immediate subordinates an entry has.
For example, numSubordinates=0 in a leaf entry.
This attribute is defined in numSubordinates Internet Draft.

Syntax
Integer, single-valued.

OID
1.3.1.1.4.1.453.16.2.103

objectClasses

Definition
Multi-valued attribute that defines the object classes used in a subschema. Each value defines one object class.
This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax
Object classes syntax, multi-valued.

OID
2.5.21.6

passwordAllowChangeTime

Definition
Indicates the exact time after which the user can change their password.
This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

GeneralizedTime, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.214

passwordExpirationTime

Definition

Indicates the exact time after which the user's password expires.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

GeneralizedTime, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.91

passwordExpWarned

Definition

Indicates that a password expiration warning has been sent to the user.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.92

passwordHistory

Definition

Contains the history of the user's previous passwords.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Binary, multi-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.96

passwordPolicySubentry

Definition

The DN of an LDAPsubentry containing the password policy attributes that will be applied to a user entry.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.30

passwordRetryCount

Definition

Counts the number of consecutive failed attempts at entering the correct password.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

Integer, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.93

pwdChangedTime

Definition

Indicates when the `userPassword` attribute value last changed. May be used with `usePwdChangedTime` and `passwordMaxAge` to limit the duration during which a user can log in after a password reset.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

GeneralizedTime, single-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.8.1.16

retryCountResetTime

Definition

Specifies the exact time after which the `passwordRetryCount` is reset.

This attribute is defined in Sun Java System Directory Server.

Syntax

GeneralizedTime, single-valued.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.94

subschemaSubentry

Definition

DN of the entry that contains schema information for this entry. This attribute is present for every entry in the directory.

For example:

```
subschemaSubentry: cn=schema
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

DN, single-valued.

OID

2.5.18.10

supportedControl

Definition

The values of this attribute are the object identifiers (OIDs) that identify the controls supported by the server. When the server does not support controls, this attribute is absent.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

OID, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.13

supportedExtension

Definition

The values of this attribute are the object identifiers (OIDs) that identify the supported extended operations supported by the server. When the server does not support extensions, this attribute is absent.

This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

OID, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.7

supportedLDAPVersion

Definition

Identifies the versions of the LDAP protocol implemented by the server. This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

Integer, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.15

supportedSASLMechanisms

Definition

Identifies the names of supported SASL mechanisms supported by the server. When the server does not support SASL attributes, this attribute is absent. This attribute is defined in RFC 2252.

Syntax

DirectoryString, multi-valued.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.101.120.14

vendorName

Definition

Represents the name of the LDAP server implementor. This attribute must not be used by client applications to gather information related to supported features of the LDAP implementation.

For example:

vendorName: Sun Microsystems, Inc.

This attribute is defined in RFC 3045.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.4

vendorVersion

Definition

Represents the version of the LDAP server implementation. This attribute must not be used by client applications to gather information related to supported features of the LDAP implementation.

For example:

```
vendorVersion: v5.2
```

This attribute is defined in RFC 3045.

Syntax

DirectoryString, single-valued.

OID
1.3.6.1.1.5

vendorVersion

Glossary

Refer to the *Java Enterprise System Glossary* (<http://docs.sun.com/doc/816-6873>) for a complete list of terms that are used in this documentation set.

Index

NUMERICS

- 00core.ldif [134](#)
- 05rfc2247.ldif [134](#)
- 05rfc2927.ldif [135](#)
- 10rfc2307.ldif [135](#)
- 20subscriber.ldif [135](#)
- 25java-object.ldif [135](#)
- 28pilot.ldif [135](#)
- 30ns-common.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-admin.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-calendar.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-certificate.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-compass.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-delegated-admin.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-directory.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-legacy.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-mail.ldif [135](#)
- 50ns-mcd-browser.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mcd-config.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mcd-li.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mcd-mail.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-media.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mlm.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-msg.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-netshare.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-news.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-proxy.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-value.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-wcal.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-web.ldif [136](#)
- 7-Bit Check Plug-In [139](#)
- 99user.ldif [136](#)

A

- abstract attribute [399](#)
- access control information (ACI)
 - bind rules [34, 35](#)
 - format [32–36](#)
 - target [33](#)
- account lockout attributes [118](#)
- account object class [338](#)
- accountUnlockTime operational attribute [483](#)
- aci operational attribute [483](#)
- ACL Plug-In [140](#)
- ACL Preoperation Plug-In [140](#)
- addentryops attribute [129](#)
- adding to directory [317](#)
- alias object class [338](#)
- aliasedObjectName attribute [399](#)
- anonymousbinds attribute [129](#)
- associatedDomain attribute [400](#)

associatedName attribute [400](#)
 attribute type field (LDIF) [316](#)
 attribute value field (LDIF) [316](#)
 attributeTypes operational attribute [484](#)
 audio attribute [401](#)
 authentication
 LDAP URLs and [313](#)
 authorCn attribute [401](#)
 authorityRevocationList attribute [402](#)
 authorSn attribute [401](#)

B

backendMonitorDN attribute [125](#)
 backup files [211](#)
 base 64 encoding [317](#)
 binary data, LDIF and [317](#)
 Binary Syntax Plug-In [141](#)
 bind rules [34, 35](#)
 bindsecurityerrors attribute [129](#)
 Boolean Syntax Plug-In [141](#)
 buildingName attribute [403](#)
 businessCategory attribute [404](#)
 bytesrecv attribute [130](#)
 bytesSent attribute [125](#)
 bytessent attribute [130](#)

C

c attribute [404](#)
 CACertificate attribute [405](#)
 cache-avail-bytes attribute [125](#)
 cacheentries attribute [130](#)
 cachehits attribute [130](#)
 carLicense attribute [405](#)
 Case Exact String Syntax Plug-In [141](#)
 Case Ignore String Syntax Plug-In [142](#)
 certificateRevocationList attribute [405](#)
 chained suffix plug-in configuration attributes

 nsslapd-changelogmaxage [209](#)
 Chaining Database Plug-In [143](#)
 chainings attribute [130](#)
 changesReplFixupOp attribute [406](#)
 changelog
 multi-master replication changelog [81](#)
 retro changelog [209](#)
 changeLog attribute [407](#)
 changelog configuration attributes
 nsslapd-changelogdir [82](#)
 nsslapd-changelogmaxage [83](#)
 nsslapd-changelogmaxentries [83](#)
 changelog configuration entries
 cn=changelog5 [81](#)
 changeNumber attribute [407](#)
 changeTime attribute [407](#)
 changeType attribute [408](#)
 character type [298](#)
 ciphers
 list of [86](#)
 Class of Service Plug-In [143](#)
 classichashavgclashlistlength attribute [128](#)
 classichashavgclashpercentageperhash attribute [128](#)
 classichashmemusage attribute [128](#)
 classichashvaluesmemusage attribute [128](#)
 CLEAR Password Storage Plug-In [149](#)
 cn attribute [93, 99, 186, 408](#)
 cn=changelog5
 changelog configuration entries [81](#)
 object classes [81](#)
 cn=config
 general [26](#)
 general configuration entries [39](#)
 object classes [39](#)
 cn=config Directory Information Tree
 configuration data [26](#)
 cn=encryption
 encryption configuration entries [84](#)
 object classes [84](#)
 cn=mapping tree
 object classes [89](#)
 suffix and replication configuration entries [89](#)
 cn=monitor
 object classes [125](#)

- read-only monitoring configuration entries 125
- cn=NetscapeRoot configuration 30
- cn=SNMP
 - object classes 121
 - SNMP configuration entries 121
- cn=uniqueid generator
 - object classes 124
 - uniqueid generator configuration entries 124
- cn=UserRoot configuration 30
- co attribute 409
- code page 298
- collation order
 - overview 298
- command-line tools 19
- command-line utilities
 - ldif 318
- commas, in DNs
 - specifying LDIF entries with 322, 323
 - specifying suffix with 321
- commonName attribute, See cn attribute
- compareops attribute 130
- configuration
 - access control 31
 - accessing and modifying 31
 - changing attributes 36
 - cn=NetscapeRoot 30
 - cn=UserRoot 30
 - database-specific 26
 - overview 26
 - plug-in functionality 29
- configuration attributes
 - chained suffix plug-in configuration
 - attributes 192–202
 - changelog5 configuration attributes 81–83
 - changing 36
 - core server configuration attributes 38–125
 - database plug-in configuration
 - attributes 164–188
 - encryption configuration attributes 84–86
 - mapping tree configuration attributes 89–110
 - monitoring configuration attributes 125–132
 - overview 28
 - plug-in functionality configuration attributes
 - allowed by certain plug-ins 163–164
 - plug-in functionality configuration attributes
 - common to all plug-ins 160
 - replication agreement configuration
 - attributes 99–110
 - replication configuration attributes 93–111
 - restrictions to modifying 38
 - retro changelog plug-in configuration
 - attributes 209–210
 - SNMP configuration attributes 121–124
 - suffix configuration attributes 90
 - uniqueid generator configuration
 - attributes 124–125
- configuration changes
 - requiring server restart 38
- configuration entries
 - modifying using LDAP 37
 - restrictions to modifying 37
- configuration files 212
 - location of 31
 - migration to LDIF format 31
- configuration information tree
 - dse.ldif file 38
- connection attribute 125
- connectionPeak attribute 125
- connections attribute 130
- connectionseq attribute 130
- continued lines
 - in LDIF 317
- copiedFrom operational attribute 484
- copyentries attribute 130
- copyingFrom operational attribute 485
- core server configuration attributes
 - addentryops 129
 - anonymousbinds 129
 - backendMonitorDN 125
 - bindsecurityerrors 129
 - bytesrecv 130
 - bytesSent 125
 - bytessent 130
 - cache-avail-bytes 125
 - cacheentries 130
 - cachehits 130
 - chainings 130
 - classichashavgclashlistlength 128
 - classichashavgclashpercentageperhash 128

classichashmemusage 128
 classichashvaluesmemusage 128
 cn 93, 99
 compareops 130
 connection 125
 connectionPeak 125
 connections 130
 connectionseq 130
 copyentries 130
 currentconnections 126
 currenttime 126
 description 99
 disk-dir 127
 disk-free 127
 disk-state 127
 ds5AgreementEnable 100
 ds5BeginReplicaAcceptUpdates 94
 ds5PartialReplConfiguration 111
 ds5ReferralDelayAfterInit 94
 ds5ReplicaChangesSentDuringLastUpdate 100
 ds5ReplicaPendingChanges 101
 ds5ReplicaPendingChangesCount 101
 ds5ReplicaTransportCompressionLevel 102
 ds5ReplicaTransportGroupSize 102
 ds5ReplicaTransportWindowSize 102
 dsFilterSPConfigchecksum 103
 dsFilterSPConfigDefinition 89
 dsFilterSPFractionAttr 88
 dsFilterSPType 88
 dtablesiz 126
 entriesreturned 130
 entriessent 126
 errors 131
 inops 131
 listops 131
 masterentries 131
 modifyentryops 131
 modifyrdnops 131
 nbackends 126
 nsDS50ruv 110
 nsDS5BeginReplicaRefresh 103
 nsDS5Flags 94
 nsDS5ReplicaBindDN 95, 104
 nsDS5ReplicaBindMethod 104
 nsDS5ReplicaChangeCount 95
 nsDS5ReplicaChangesSentSinceStartup 104
 nsDS5ReplicaCredentials 105
 nsDS5ReplicaHost 105
 nsDS5ReplicaID 96
 nsDS5ReplicaLastInitEnd 106
 nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStart 106
 nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStatus 106
 nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateEnd 107
 nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStart 107
 nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStatus 108
 nsDS5ReplicaLegacyConsumer 96
 nsDS5ReplicaName 96
 nsDS5ReplicaPort 108
 nsDS5ReplicaPurgeDelay 97
 nsDS5ReplicaReferral 97
 nsDS5ReplicaRoot 98, 108
 nsDS5ReplicaTimeout 109
 nsDS5ReplicaTombstonePurgeInterval 98
 nsDS5ReplicaTransportInfo 109
 nsDS5ReplicaType 98
 nsDS5ReplicaUpdateInProgress 110
 nsDS5ReplicaUpdateSchedule 110
 nsIdleTimeout 61, 62
 nsslapd-accesscontrol 39
 nsslapd-accesslog 40
 nsslapd-accesslog-level 41
 nsslapd-accesslog-list 41
 nsslapd-accesslog-logbuffering 42
 nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtime 42, 112
 nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtimeunit 42, 45
 nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled 43
 nsslapd-accesslog-logmaxdiskpace 43
 nsslapd-accesslog-logminfreediskpace 44
 nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime 44
 nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsize 45
 nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogspdir 46
 nsslapd-attribute-name-exceptions 47
 nsslapd-auditlog-list 48
 nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtime 48
 nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtimeunit 49
 nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled 49
 nsslapd-auditlog-logmaxdiskpace 49
 nsslapd-auditlog-logminfreediskpace 50
 nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime 50
 nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtimeunit 51
 nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogsize 52
 nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogspdir 52
 nsslapd-backend 90
 nsslapd-certmap-basedn 53

- nsslapd-changelogdir 82
- nsslapd-changelogmaxage 83
- nsslapd-changelogmaxentries 83
- nsslapd-config 53
- nsslapd-distribution-funct 91
- nsslapd-distribution-plugin 90
- nsslapd-ds4-compatible-schema 54
- nsslapd-errorlog 55
- nsslapd-errorlog-level 56
- nsslapd-errorlog-llist 56
- nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtime 57
- nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtimeunit 57
- nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled 57
- nsslapd-errorlog-logmaxdiskspace 58
- nsslapd-errorlog-logminfreediskspace 58
- nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime 59
- nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtimeunit 59
- nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsize 60
- nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogspendir 60
- nsslapd-groupvalnestlevel 61
- nsslapd-instancedir 63
- nsslapd-ioblocktimeout 63
- nsslapd-lastmod 63
- nsslapd-listenhost 64
- nsslapd-localhost 64
- nsslapd-localuser 65
- nsslapd-maxbersize 65, 67
- nsslapd-maxconnections 66
- nsslapd-maxdescriptors 66
- nsslapd-maxthreadsperconn 68
- nsslapd-nagle 68
- nsslapd-plug-in 69
- nsslapd-port 69
- nsslapd-privatenamespaces 70
- nsslapd-readonly 70
- nsslapd-referral 70, 92
- nsslapd-referralmode 71
- nsslapd-reservedescriptors 72
- nsslapd-return-exact-case 73
- nsslapd-rootdn 74
- nsslapd-rootpw 75
- nsslapd-rootpwstoragescheme 75
- nsslapd-schemacheck 77
- nsslapd-schema-repl-useronly 76
- nsslapd-securelistenhost 77
- nsslapd-secureport 78
- nsslapd-security 79
- nsslapd-sizelimit 79
- nsslapd-state 92
- nsslapd-threadnumber 80
- nsslapd-timelimit 80
- nsslapd-versionstring 80
- nssnmpcontact 123
- nssnmpdescription 123
- nssnmpenabled 122
- nssnmplocation 122
- nssnmpmasterhost 123
- nssnmpmasterport 124
- nssnmporganization 122
- nssl2 attribute 85
- nssl3 attribute 85
- nssl3ciphers attribute 86
- nsSSLClientAuth 84
- nsSSLServerAuth 85
- nsSSLSessionTimeout 84
- nsState 124
- numclassicdefinitions 128
- numclassichashtables 129
- numclassictemplates 129
- numcosattributetypes 129
- numindirectdefinitions 129
- numpointerdefinitions 129
- numpointertemplates 129
- onelevelsearchops 131
- opscompleted 126
- opsinitiated 126
- passwordCheckSyntax 112
- passwordExp 113
- passwordExpireWithoutWarning 113
- passwordInHistory 113
- passwordLockout 119
- passwordLockoutDuration 119
- passwordMaxAge 114
- passwordMaxFailure 120
- passwordMinAge 114
- passwordMinLength 115
- passwordMustChange 115
- passwordResetFailureCount 120
- passwordRootDNMayBypassModsChecks 116
- passwordStorageScheme 116
- passwordUnlock 121
- passwordWarning 118
- readops 131
- readWaiters 126

- referrals 131
- referralsreturned 132
- removeentryops 132
- searchops 132
- securityerrors 132
- simpleauthbinds 132
- slavehits 132
- startTime 126
- strongauthbinds 132
- threads 127
- totalConnections 127
- unauthbinds 132
- version 127
- wholesubtreesearchops 132
- cosAttribute attribute 409
- cosClassicDefinition object class 341
- cosDefinition object class 342
- cosIndirectDefinition object class 343
- cosIndirectSpecifier attribute 410
- cosPointerDefinition object class 344
- cosPriority attribute 411
- cosSpecifier attribute 411
- cosSuperDefinition object class 345
- cosTargetTree attribute 411
- cosTemplate object class 345
- cosTemplateDn attribute 412
- country code 299
- country object class 346
- Country String Syntax Plug-In 144
- countryName attribute, See c attribute
- creating the directory 324
- crossCertificatePair attribute 412
- CRYPT Password Storage Plug-In 150
- currentconnections attribute 126
- currenttime attribute 126

D

- database
 - creating using LDIF 324
- database files 212
- database link plug-in configuration attributes

- nsAbandonCount 202
- nsAbandonedSearchCheckInterval 195
- nsActiveChainingComponents 193
- nsAddCount 201
- nsBindConnectionCount 202
- nsBindConnectionsLimit 195
- nsBindCount 202
- nsBindRetryLimit 195
- nsBindTimeout 196
- nsCheckLocalACI 196
- nsCompareCount 202
- nsConcurrentBindLimit 196
- nsConcurrentOperationsLimit 197
- nsConnectionLife 197
- nsDeleteCount 202
- nsFarmServerURL 200
- nshoplimit 201
- nsMaxResponseDelay 193
- nsMaxTestResponseDelay 194
- nsModifyCount 202
- nsMultiplexorBindDN 200
- nsMultiplexorCredentials 201
- nsOperationConnectionCount 202
- nsOperationConnectionsLimit 198
- nsProxiedAuthorization 198
- nsReferralOnScopedSearch 198
- nsRenameCount 202
- nsSearchBaseCount 202
- nsSearchOneLevelCount 202
- nsSearchSubtreeCount 202
- nsSizeLimit 199
- nsTimeLimit 199
- nsTransmittedControls 194
- nsUnbindCount 202
- database plug-in configuration attributes
 - cn 186
 - dbcachehitratio 179
 - dbcachehits 179
 - dbcachepagein 179
 - dbcachepageout 179
 - dbcacheroevict 179
 - dbcacherwevict 179
 - dbcachetries 179
 - dbfilecachehit 187
 - dbfilecachemiss 187
 - dbfilenamenum 187, 195
 - dbfilepagein 187

- dbfilepageout 187
- description 186
- nsIndexType 185
- nsLookThroughLimit 165
- nsMatchingRule 185
- nsslapd-allidsthreshold 165
- nsslapd-cache-autosize 166
- nsslapd-cache-autosize-split 166
- nsslapd-cachememsize 82, 180
- nsslapd-cachesize 81, 180
- nsslapd-db-abort-rate 182
- nsslapd-db-active-txns 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-hit 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-region-wait-rate 182
- nsslapd-dbcachesize 167
- nsslapd-db-cache-size-bytes 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-try 182
- nsslapd-db-checkpoint-interval 167
- nsslapd-db-circular-logging 168
- nsslapd-db-clean-pages 183
- nsslapd-db-commit-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-deadlock-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-dirty-pages 183
- nsslapd-db-durable-transactions 168
- nsslapd-db-hash-buckets 183
- nsslapd-db-hash-elements-examine-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-hash-search-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-home-directory 169
- nsslapd-db-idl-divisor 171
- nsslapd-db-lock-conflicts 183
- nsslapd-db-lockers 183
- nsslapd-db-lock-region-wait-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-lock-request-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-locks 171
- nsslapd-db-logbuf-size 172
- nsslapd-db-log-bytes-since-checkpoint 183
- nsslapd-db-logdirectory 172
- nsslapd-db-logfile-size 173
- nsslapd-db-log-region-wait-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-log-write-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-longest-chain-length 184
- nsslapd-dbnocache 176
- nsslapd-db-page-create-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-page-ro-evict-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-page-rw-evict-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-pages-in-use 184
- nsslapd-db-page-size 174
- nsslapd-db-page-trickle-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-page-write-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-transaction-batch-val 174
- nsslapd-db-transaction-logging 175
- nsslapd-db-txn-region-wait-rate 184
- nsslapd-directory 181
- nsslapd-import-cachesize 176
- nsslapd-mode 177, 178
- nsslapd-readonly 181
- nsslapd-require-index 181
- nsslapd-suffix 182
- nsSystemIndex 184
- database schema
 - defined 77
- database-specific configuration
 - location of 26
- date format 298
- dbcachehitratio attribute 179
- dbcachehits attribute 179
- dbcachepagein attribute 179
- dbcachepageout attribute 179
- dbcacheroevict attribute 179
- dbcacherwevict attribute 179
- dbcachetries attribute 179
- dbfilecachehit attribute 187
- dbfilecachemiss attribute 187
- dbfilenamenum attribute 187, 195
- dbfilepagein attribute 187
- dbfilepageout attribute 187
- dc attribute 412
- dcObject object class 347
- deletedEntryAttrs attribute 413
- deleteOldRdn attribute 413
- deltaRevocationList attribute 414
- departmentNumber attribute 414
- description attribute 99, 186, 415
- destinationIndicator attribute 415
- device object class 348
- directory creation 324
- disk-dir attribute 127
- disk-free attribute 127
- disk-state attribute 127
- displayName attribute 416

Distinguished Name Syntax Plug-In 145
 distinguished names
 root 74
 distinguishedName attribute, See DN attribute
 dITContentRules operational attribute 485
 dITRedirect attribute 416
 dITStructureRules operational attribute 485
 dmdname attribute 417
 DN attribute 417
 DN field (LDIF) 316
 DNSRecord attribute 418
 document object class 349
 documentation 13
 documentAuthor attribute 418
 documentIdentifier attribute 418
 documentLocation attribute 419
 documentPublisher attribute 419
 documentSeries object class 350
 documentStore attribute 420
 documentTitle attribute 420
 documentVersion attribute 420
 domain object class 351
 domainComponent attribute, See dc attribute
 domainRelatedObject object class 353
 drink attribute 421
 ds5AgreementEnable attribute 100
 ds5BeginReplicaAcceptUpdates attribute 94
 ds5PartialReplConfiguration attribute 111
 ds5PartialReplConsumerFlagged attribute 487
 ds5ReferralDelayAfterInit attribute 94
 ds5ReplicaChangesSentDuringLastUpdate
 attribute 100
 ds5ReplicaPendingChanges attribute 101
 ds5ReplicaPendingChangesCount attribute 101
 ds5ReplicaTransportCompressionLevel
 attribute 102
 ds5ReplicaTransportGroupSize attribute 102
 ds5ReplicaTransportWindowSize attribute 102
 dSA object class 353
 dSAQuality attribute 421
 dse.ldif 134
 dse.ldif file

 configuration information tree 38
 contents of 26, 28
 dsFilterSPConfigchecksum attribute 103
 dsFilterSPConfigDefinition attribute 89
 dsFilterSPFractionAttr attribute 88
 dsFilterSPType attribute 88
 ds-hdsml-clientauthmethod 202
 ds-hdsml-dsmlschemalocation 203
 ds-hdsml-iobuffersize 203
 ds-hdsml-poolmaxsize 204
 ds-hdsml-poolsize 204
 ds-hdsml-port 205
 ds-hdsml-requestmaxsize 205
 ds-hdsml-responsmsgsize 206
 ds-hdsml-rooturl 206
 ds-hdsml-secureport 206
 ds-hdsml-soapschemalocation 207
 DSML Frontend Syntax Plug-In 145
 DSMLv2
 implementation 207
 ds-pluginDigest attribute 486
 ds-pluginSignature attribute 486
 dtablesiz attribute 126

E

employeeNumber attribute 422
 employeeType attribute 422
 encryption
 root password 75
 encryption configuration attributes
 nssl2 85
 nssl3 85
 nssl3ciphers 86
 nsSSLClientAuth 84
 nsSSLServerAuth 85
 nsSSLSessionTimeout 84
 encryption configuration entries
 cn=encryption 84
 encryption method, for root password 75
 enhancedSearchGuide attribute 423

- entries
 - creating using LDIF [319](#)
 - root [324](#)
- entriesreturned attribute [130](#)
- entriessent attribute [126](#)
- errors attribute [131](#)

F

- facsimileTelephoneNumber attribute, See fax attribute
- favoriteDrink attribute, See drink attribute
- fax attribute [423](#)
- files
 - dse.ldif [75](#)
 - locating configuration [31](#)
- format, LDIF [315](#)
- friendlyCountry object class [355](#)
- friendlyCountryName attribute, See co attribute

G

- Generalized Time Syntax Plug-In [146](#)
- generationQualifier attribute [424](#)
- gidNumber attribute [424](#)
- givenName attribute [425](#)
- groupOfCertificates object class [356](#)
- groupOfNames object class [357](#)
- groupOfUniqueNames object class [358](#)
- groupOfURLs object class [359](#)

H

- homeDirectory attribute [425](#)
- homePhone attribute [425](#)
- homePostalAddress attribute [426](#)
- homeTelephoneNumber attribute, See homePhone attribute

- host attribute [426](#)
- houseIdentifier attribute [427](#)
- HTTP header [208](#)

I

- id field (LDIF) [316](#)
- images
 - adding to directory [317](#)
- Indexes
 - configuration of [30](#)
- inetOrgPerson object class [360](#)
- info attribute [427](#)
- initials attribute [428](#)
- inops attribute [131](#)
- Integer Syntax Plug-In [146](#)
- internationalIsdnNumber attribute [428](#)
- internationalization
 - character type [298](#)
 - collation order [298](#)
 - country code [299](#)
 - date format [298](#)
 - language tag [299](#)
 - locales and [297](#)
 - monetary format [298](#)
 - object identifiers and [299](#)
 - of LDIF files [327](#)
 - supported locales [298](#)
 - time format [298](#)
- Internationalization Plug-In [147](#)
- ipHostNumber attribute [429](#)
- ipNetmaskNumber attribute [429](#)
- ipNetworkNumber attribute [429](#)
- ipProtocolNumber attribute [430](#)
- ipServicePort attribute [430](#)
- ipServiceProtocol attribute [430](#)

J

- janetMailbox attribute [431](#)

javaClassName attribute [431](#)
 javaClassNames attribute [432](#)
 javaCodebase attribute [432](#)
 javaDoc attribute [432](#)
 javaFactory attribute [433](#)
 javaReferenceAddress attribute [433](#)
 javaSerializedData attribute [434](#)
 jpeg images [317](#)
 jpegPhoto attribute [434](#)

K

keyWords attribute [435](#)
 knowledgeInformation attribute [435](#)

L

l attribute [436](#)
 labeledURI attribute [436](#)
 labeledURIObject object class [368](#)
 language codes
 in LDIF entries [327](#)
 language subtypes [304](#)
 language support
 language tag [299](#)
 specifying using locales [298](#)
 language tags
 described [299](#)
 lastModifiedBy attribute [437](#)
 lastModifiedTime attribute [437](#)
 LDAP
 modifying configuration entries [37](#)
 LDAP URLs
 components of [309](#)
 examples [311](#)
 security and [313](#)
 syntax [309](#)
 ldapSyntaxes attribute [487](#)
 ldbm Database Plug-In [147](#)
 LDIF

 entry format [315](#)
 organization [320](#)
 organizational person [322](#)
 organizational unit [321](#)
 example [325](#)
 internationalization and [327](#)
 LDAP Data Interchange Format [15](#)
 line continuation [317](#)
 using to create directory [324](#)
 ldif command-line utility
 converting binary data to LDIF [318](#)
 LDIF configuration files
 contents of [28](#)
 detailed contents of [134](#)
 location of [27](#)
 migration of pre-5.0 configuration files to [31](#)
 LDIF entries
 binary data in [317](#)
 commas in [322](#), [323](#)
 creating [319](#)
 organizational person [322](#)
 organizational units [321](#)
 organizations [320](#)
 internationalization and [327](#)
 LDIF files
 continued lines [317](#)
 creating directory using [324](#)
 example [325](#)
 internationalization and [327](#)
 ldif files [214](#)
 00core.ldif [134](#)
 05rfc2247.ldif [134](#)
 05rfc2927.ldif [135](#)
 10rfc2307.ldif [135](#)
 20subscriber.ldif [135](#)
 25java-object.ldif [135](#)
 28pilot.ldif [135](#)
 30ns-common.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-admin.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-calendar.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-certificate.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-compass.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-directory.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-legacy.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-mail.ldif [135](#)
 50ns-mcd-browser.ldif [136](#)

- 50ns-mcd-config.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mcd-li.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mcd-mail.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-media.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-mlm.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-msg.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-netshare.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-news.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-proxy.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-value.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-wcal.ldif [136](#)
- 50ns-web.ldif [136](#)
- 99user.ldif [136](#)
- dse.ldif [134](#)
- LDIF format [315](#)
- Legacy Replication Plug-In [148](#)
- listops attribute [131](#)
- locales
 - defined [297](#)
 - supported [298](#)
- locality object class [369](#)
- localityName attribute, See l attribute
- lock files [214](#)
- log files [215](#)
 - access [40](#)
 - error [55](#)
- loginShell attribute [437](#)

M

- macAddress attribute [438](#)
- mail attribute [438](#)
- mailPreferenceOption attribute [439](#)
- manager attribute [439](#)
- masterentries attribute [131](#)
- matchingRules operational attribute [487](#)
- matchingRuleUse operational attribute [488](#)
- member attribute [440](#)
- memberCertificateDescription attribute [440](#)
- memberNisNetgroup attribute [441](#)
- memberUid attribute [441](#)
- memberURL attribute [442](#)
- Meta Directory changelog
 - retro changelog [81](#)
- mobile attribute [442](#)
- mobileTelephoneNumber attribute, See mobile attribute
- modifyentryops attribute [131](#)
- modifyrdnops attribute [131](#)
- monetary format [298](#)
- multiLineDescription attribute [443](#)
- multi-master replication changelog
 - changelog [81](#)
- Multimaster Replication Plug-In [148](#)

N

- name attribute [443](#)
- nameForms operational attribute [488](#)
- namingContexts operational attribute [488](#)
- nbackends attribute [126](#)
- newPilotPerson object class [370](#)
- newRdn attribute [444](#)
- newSuperior attribute [444](#)
- nisMapEntry attribute [444](#)
- nisMapName attribute [445](#)
- nisNetgroupTriple attribute [445](#)
- nsAbandonCount attribute [202](#)
- nsAbandonedSearchCheckInterval attribute [195](#)
- nsActiveChainingComponents attribute [193](#)
- nsAddCount attribute [201](#)
- nsBindConnectionCount attribute [202](#)
- nsBindConnectionsLimit attribute [195](#)
- nsBindCount attribute [202](#)
- nsBindRetryLimit attribute [195](#)
- nsBindTimeout attribute [196](#)
- nsCheckLocalACI attribute [196](#)
- nsCompareCount attribute [202](#)
- nsComplexRoleDefinition object class [374](#)
- nsConcurrentBindLimit attribute [196](#)
- nsConcurrentOperationsLimit attribute [197](#)
- nsConnectionLife attribute [197](#)

- nsDeleteCount attribute 202
- nsDS50ruv attribute 110
- nsDS5BeginReplicaRefresh attribute 103
- nsDS5Flags attribute 94
- nsds5replconflict operational attribute 489
- nsDS5ReplicaBindDN attribute 95, 104
- nsDS5ReplicaBindMethod attribute 104
- nsDS5ReplicaChangeCount attribute 95
- nsDS5ReplicaChangesSentSinceStartup attribute 104
- nsDS5ReplicaCredentials attribute 105
- nsDS5ReplicaHost attribute 105
- nsDS5ReplicaID attribute 96
- nsDS5ReplicaLastInitEnd attribute 106
- nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStart attribute 106
- nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStatus attribute 106
- nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateEnd attribute 107
- nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStart attribute 107
- nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStatus attribute 108
- nsDS5ReplicaLegacyConsumer attribute 96
- nsDS5ReplicaName attribute 96
- nsDS5ReplicaPort attribute 108
- nsDS5ReplicaPurgeDelay attribute 97
- nsDS5ReplicaReferral attribute 97
- nsDS5ReplicaRoot attribute 98, 108
- nsDS5ReplicaTimeout attribute 109
- nsDS5ReplicaTombstonePurgeInterval attribute 98
- nsDS5ReplicaTransportInfo attribute 109
- nsDS5ReplicaType attribute 98
- nsDS5ReplicaUpdateInProgress attribute 110
- nsDS5ReplicaUpdateSchedule attribute 110
- nsFarmServerURL attribute 200
- nsFilteredRoleDefinition object class 374
- nshoplimit attribute 201
- nsIdleTimeout attribute 61, 62
- nsIndexType attribute 185
- nsLicensedFor attribute 445
- nsLicenseUser object class 375
- nsLookThroughLimit attribute 165
- nsManagedRoleDefinition object class 376
- nsMatchingRule attribute 185
- nsMaxResponseDelay attribute 193
- nsMaxTestResponseDelay attribute 194
- nsModifyCount attribute 202
- NS-MTA-MD5 Password Storage Scheme Plug-In 150
- nsMultiplexorBindDN attribute 200
- nsMultiplexorCredentials attribute 201
- nsNestedRoleDefinition object class 376
- nsNumDepts 210
- nsNumDomains 210
- nsNumMailLists 210
- nsOperationConnectionCount attribute 202
- nsOperationConnectionsLimit attribute 198
- nsProxiedAuthorization attribute 198
- nsReferralOnScopedSearch attribute 198
- nsRenameCount attribute 202
- nsRole operational attribute 489
- nsRoleDefinition object class 377
- nsRoleDn operational attribute 490
- nsRoleScopeDn attribute 446
- nsSearchBaseCount attribute 202
- nsSearchOneLevelCount attribute 202
- nsSearchSubtreeCount attribute 202
- nsSimpleRoleDefinition object class 378
- nsSizeLimit attribute 199
- nsslapd-accesscontrol attribute 39
- nsslapd-accesslog attribute 40
- nsslapd-accesslog-auditlog-list attribute 48
- nsslapd-accesslog-level attribute 41
- nsslapd-accesslog-list attribute 41
- nsslapd-accesslog-logbuffering attribute 42
- nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtime attribute 42
- nsslapd-accesslog-logexpirationtimeunit attribute 42, 45
- nsslapd-accesslog-logging-enabled attribute 43
- nsslapd-accesslog-logmaxdiskspace attribute 43
- nsslapd-accesslog-logminfreediskspace attribute 44
- nsslapd-accesslog-logrotationtime attribute 44
- nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsize attribute 45
- nsslapd-accesslog-maxlogsperdir attribute 46
- nsslapd-allidsthreshold attribute 165
- nsslapd-attribute-name-exceptions attribute 47
- nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtime attribute 48

- nsslapd-auditlog-logexpirationtimeunit attribute 49
- nsslapd-auditlog-logging-enabled attribute 49
- nsslapd-auditlog-logmaxdiskspace attribute 49
- nsslapd-auditlog-logminfreediskspace attribute 50
- nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtime attribute 50
- nsslapd-auditlog-logrotationtimeunit attribute 51
- nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogsize attribute 52
- nsslapd-auditlog-maxlogsperdir attribute 52
- nsslapd-backend attribute 90
- nsslapd-cache-autosize attribute 166
- nsslapd-cache-autosize-split attribute 166
- nsslapd-cachememsize attribute 82, 180
- nsslapd-cachesize attribute 81, 180
- nsslapd-certmap-basedn attribute 53
- nsslapd-changelogdir attribute 82, 209
- nsslapd-changelogmaxage attribute 83, 209
- nsslapd-changelogmaxentries attribute 83, 210
- nsslapd-config attribute 53
- nsslapd-db-abort-rate attribute 182
- nsslapd-db-active-txns attribute 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-hit attribute 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-region-wait-rate attribute 182
- nsslapd-dbcachesize attribute 167
- nsslapd-db-cache-size-bytes attribute 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-try attribute 182
- nsslapd-db-checkpoint-interval attribute 167
- nsslapd-db-circular-logging attribute 168
- nsslapd-db-clean-pages attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-commit-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-deadlock-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-dirty-pages attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-durable-transactions attribute 168
- nsslapd-db-hash-buckets attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-hash-elements-examine-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-hash-search-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-home-directory attribute 169
- nsslapd-db-idl-divisor attribute 171
- nsslapd-db-lock-conflicts attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-lockers attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-lock-region-wait-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-lock-request-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-locks attribute 171
- nsslapd-db-logbuf-size attribute 172
- nsslapd-db-log-bytes-since-checkpoint attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-logdirectory attribute 172
- nsslapd-db-logfile-size attribute 173
- nsslapd-db-log-region-wait-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-log-write-rate attribute 183
- nsslapd-db-longest-chain-length attribute 184
- nsslapd-dbnocache attribute 176
- nsslapd-db-page-create-rate attribute 184
- nsslapd-db-page-ro-evict-rate attribute 184
- nsslapd-db-page-rw-evict-rate attribute 184
- nsslapd-db-pages-in-use attribute 184
- nsslapd-db-page-size attribute 174
- nsslapd-db-page-trickle-rate attribute 184
- nsslapd-db-page-write-rate attribute 184
- nsslapd-db-transaction-batch-val attribute 174
- nsslapd-db-transaction-logging attribute 175
- nsslapd-db-txn-region-wait-rate attribute 184
- nsslapd-directory attribute 181
- nsslapd-distribution-funct attribute 91
- nsslapd-distribution-plugin attribute 90
- nsslapd-ds4-compatible-schema attribute 54
- nsslapd-errorlog attribute 55
- nsslapd-errorlog-level attribute 56
- nsslapd-errorlog-list attribute 56
- nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtime attribute 57
- nsslapd-errorlog-logexpirationtimeunit attribute 57
- nsslapd-errorlog-logging-enabled attribute 57
- nsslapd-errorlog-logmaxdiskspace attribute 58
- nsslapd-errorlog-logminfreediskspace attribute 58
- nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtime attribute 59
- nsslapd-errorlog-logrotationtimeunit attribute 59
- nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsize attribute 60
- nsslapd-errorlog-maxlogsperdir attribute 60
- nsslapd-groupvalnestlevel attribute 61
- nsslapd-import-cachesize attribute 176
- nsslapd-instancedir attribute 63
- nsslapd-ioblocktimeout attribute 63
- nsslapd-lastmod attribute 63
- nsslapd-listenhost attribute 64
- nsslapd-localhost attribute 64

- nsslapd-localuser attribute 65
- nsslapd-maxbersize attribute 65, 67
- nsslapd-maxconnections attribute 66
- nsslapd-maxdescriptors attribute 66
- nsslapd-maxthreadsperconn attribute 68
- nsslapd-mode attribute 177, 178
- nsslapd-nagle attribute 68
- nsslapd-plugin attribute 69
- nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-named attribute 163
- nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type attribute 163
- nsslapd-pluginDescription attribute 162
- nsslapd-pluginEnabled attribute 161
- nsslapd-pluginId attribute 161
- nsslapd-pluginInitFunc attribute 160
- nsslapd-pluginPath attribute 160
- nsslapd-pluginType attribute 161
- nsslapd-pluginVendor attribute 162
- nsslapd-pluginVersion attribute 162
- nsslapd-port attribute 69
- nsslapd-privatenamespaces attribute 70
- nsslapd-readonly attribute 70, 181
- nsslapd-referral attribute 70, 92
- nsslapd-referralmode attribute 71
- nsslapd-require-index attribute 181
- nsslapd-reservedescriptors attribute 72
- nsslapd-return-exact-case attribute 73
- nsslapd-rootdn attribute 74
- nsslapd-rootpw attribute 75
- nsslapd-rootpwstorage scheme attribute 75
- nsslapd-schemacheck attribute 77
- nsslapd-schema-repl-useronly attribute 76
- nsslapd-securelistenhost attribute 77
- nsslapd-securePort attribute 78
- nsslapd-security attribute 79
- nsslapd-sizelimit attribute 79
- nsslapd-state attribute 92
- nsslapd-suffix attribute 182
- nsslapd-threadnumber attribute 80
- nsslapd-timelimit attribute 80
- nsslapd-versionstring attribute 80
- nssnmpcontact attribute 123
- nssnmpdescription attribute 123
- nssnmpenabled attribute 122
- nssnmplocation attribute 122
- nssnmpmasterhost attribute 123
- nssnmpmasterport attribute 124
- nssnmporganization attribute 122
- nsssl2 attribute 85
- nsssl3 attribute 85
- nsssl3ciphers attribute 86
- nsSSLClientAuth attribute 84
- nsSSLServerAuth attribute 85
- nsSSLSessionTimeout attribute 84
- nsState attribute 124
- nsSystemIndex attribute 184
- nsTimeLimit attribute 199
- nsTransmittedControls attribute 194
- nsUnbindCount attribute 202
- numclassicdefinitions attribute 128
- numclassichashtables attribute 129
- numclassictemplates attribute 129
- numcosattributetypes attribute 129
- numindirectdefinitions attribute 129
- numpointerdefinitions attribute 129
- numpointertemplates attribute 129
- numSubordinates operational attribute 491

O

- o attribute 446
- object identifier (OID) 299
- objectClass attribute 447
- objectClass field (LDIF) 316
- objectClasses operational attribute 491
- obsoleteByDocument attribute 447
- obsoletesDocument attribute 448
- Octet String Syntax Plug-In 149
- OID, *See* object identifier
- oncRpcNumber attribute 448
- onelevelsearchops attribute 131
- Operational attributes 483
- opscompleted attribute 126

opsinitiated attribute [126](#)
 organization object class [379](#)
 organization, specifying entries for [320](#)
 organizational person, specifying entries for [322](#)
 organizational unit, specifying entries for [321](#)
 organizationalPerson object class [381](#)
 organizationalRole object class [382](#)
 organizationalStatus attribute [448](#)
 organizationalUnit object class [384](#)
 organizationalUnitName attribute, See ou attribute
 organizationName attribute, See o attribute
 otherMailbox attribute [449](#)
 ou attribute [449](#)
 owner attribute [450](#)

P

pager attribute [450](#)
 pagerTelephoneNumber attribute, See pager attribute
 passwordLockoutDuration attribute [119](#)
 password policy attributes [111](#)
 passwordAllowChangeTime operational attribute [491](#)
 passwordChange attribute [112, 450](#)
 passwordCheckSyntax attribute [112, 451](#)
 passwordExp attribute [113, 451](#)
 passwordExpirationTime operational attribute [492](#)
 passwordExpireWithoutWarning attribute [113, 451](#)
 passwordExpWarned operational attribute [492](#)
 passwordHistory operational attribute [492](#)
 passwordInHistory attribute [113, 452](#)
 passwordLockout attribute [119, 452](#)
 passwordLockoutDuration attribute [453](#)
 passwordMaxAge attribute [114, 453](#)
 passwordMaxFailure attribute [120, 453](#)
 passwordMinAge attribute [114, 454](#)
 passwordMinLength attribute [115, 454](#)
 passwordMustChange attribute [115, 454](#)
 passwordPolicySubentry attribute [493](#)
 passwordResetFailureCount attribute [120, 455](#)
 passwordRetryCount operational attribute [493](#)
 passwordRootDNMayBypassModsChecks attribute [116](#)
 passwordStorageScheme attribute [116, 455](#)
 passwordUnlock attribute [121, 455](#)
 passwordWarning attribute [118, 456](#)
 permissions
 bind rules [34, 35](#)
 specifying for index files [177](#)
 person object class [387](#)
 personalSignature attribute [456](#)
 personalTitle attribute [456](#)
 photo attribute [457](#)
 physicalDeliveryOfficeName attribute [457](#)
 pilotObject object class [387](#)
 pilotOrganization object class [388](#)
 plug-in functionality configuration attributes
 cn [186](#)
 dbcachehitratio [179](#)
 dbcachehits [179](#)
 dbcachepagein [179](#)
 dbcachepageout [179](#)
 dbcacheroevict [179](#)
 dbcacherwevict [179](#)
 dbcachetries [179](#)
 dbfilecachehit [187](#)
 dbfilecachemiss [187](#)
 dbfilenamenumbers [187, 195](#)
 dbfilepagein [187](#)
 dbfilepageout [187](#)
 description [186](#)
 nsAbandonCount [202](#)
 nsAbandonedSearchCheckInterval [195](#)
 nsActiveChainingComponents [193](#)
 nsAddCount [201](#)
 nsBindConnectionCount [202](#)
 nsBindConnectionsLimit [195](#)
 nsBindCount [202](#)
 nsBindRetryLimit [195](#)
 nsBindTimeout [196](#)
 nsCheckLocalACI [196](#)
 nsCompareCount [202](#)
 nsConcurrentBindLimit [196](#)
 nsConcurrentOperationsLimit [197](#)

- nsConnectionLife 197
- nsDeleteCount 202
- nsFarmServerURL 200
- nshoplmit 201
- nsIndexType 185
- nsLookThroughLimit 165
- nsMatchingRule 185
- nsMaxResponseDelay 193
- nsMaxTestResponseDelay 194
- nsModifyCount 202
- nsMultiplexorBindDN 200
- nsMultiplexorCredentials 201
- nsOperationConnectionCount 202
- nsOperationConnectionsLimit 198
- nsProxiedAuthorization 198
- nsReferralOnScopedSearch 198
- nsRenameCount 202
- nsSearchBaseCount 202
- nsSearchOneLevelCount 202
- nsSearchSubtreeCount 202
- nsSizeLimit 199
- nsslapd-allidsthreshold 165
- nsslapd-cache-autosize 166
- nsslapd-cache-autosize-split 166
- nsslapd-cachememsize 82, 180
- nsslapd-cachesize 81, 180
- nsslapd-changelogdir 209
- nsslapd-changelogmaxage 209
- nsslapd-changelogmaxentries 210
- nsslapd-db-abort-rate 182
- nsslapd-db-active-txns 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-hit 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-region-wait-rate 182
- nsslapd-dbcachesize 167
- nsslapd-db-cache-size-bytes 182
- nsslapd-db-cache-try 182
- nsslapd-db-checkpoint-interval 167
- nsslapd-db-circular-logging 168
- nsslapd-db-clean-pages 183
- nsslapd-db-commit-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-deadlock-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-dirty-pages 183
- nsslapd-db-durable-transactions 168
- nsslapd-db-hash-buckets 183
- nsslapd-db-hash-elements-examine-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-hash-search-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-home-directory 169
- nsslapd-db-idl-divisor 171
- nsslapd-db-lock-conflicts 183
- nsslapd-db-lockers 183
- nsslapd-db-lock-region-wait-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-lock-request-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-locks 171
- nsslapd-db-logbuf-size 172
- nsslapd-db-log-bytes-since-checkpoint 183
- nsslapd-db-logdirectory 172
- nsslapd-db-logfile-size 173
- nsslapd-db-log-region-wait-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-log-write-rate 183
- nsslapd-db-longest-chain-length 184
- nsslapd-dbncache 176
- nsslapd-db-page-create-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-page-ro-evict-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-page-rw-evict-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-pages-in-use 184
- nsslapd-db-page-size 174
- nsslapd-db-page-trickle-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-page-write-rate 184
- nsslapd-db-transaction-batch-val 174
- nsslapd-db-transaction-logging 175
- nsslapd-db-txn-region-wait-rate 184
- nsslapd-directory 181
- nsslapd-import-cachesize 176
- nsslapd-mode 177, 178
- nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-named 163
- nsslapd-plugin-depends-on-type 163
- nsslapd-pluginDescription 162
- nsslapd-pluginEnabled 161
- nsslapd-pluginId 161
- nsslapd-pluginInitFunc 160
- nsslapd-pluginPath 160
- nsslapd-pluginType 161
- nsslapd-pluginVendor 162
- nsslapd-pluginVersion 162
- nsslapd-readonly 181
- nsslapd-require-index 181
- nsslapd-suffix 182
- nsSystemIndex 184
- nsTimeLimit 199
- nsTransmittedControls 194
- nsUnbindCount 202
- plug-ins
 - configuration of 26
 - port number 69

Postal Address String Syntax Plug-In 152
 postalAddress attribute 458
 postalCode attribute 458
 postOfficeBox attribute 459
 preferredDeliveryMethod attribute 459
 preferredLanguage attribute 459
 presentationAddress attribute 460
 protocolInformation attribute 460
 PTA Plug-In 152
 pwdChangedTime operational attribute 494

R

read-only monitoring configuration attributes
 addentryops 129
 anonymousbinds 129
 backendMonitorDN 125
 bindsecurityerrors 129
 bytesrecv 130
 bytesSent 125
 bytessent 130
 cache-avail-bytes 125
 cacheentries 130
 cachehits 130
 chainings 130
 compareops 130
 connection 125
 connectionPeak 125
 connections 130
 connectionseq 130
 copyentries 130
 currentconnections 126
 currenttime 126
 disk-dir 127
 disk-free 127
 disk-state 127
 dtablesize 126
 entriesreturned 130
 entriessent 126
 errors 131
 inops 131
 listops 131
 masterentries 131
 modifyentryops 131
 modifyrdnops 131
 nbackends 126
 onelevelsearchchops 131
 opscompleted 126
 opsinitiated 126
 readops 131
 readWaiters 126
 referrals 131
 referralsreturned 132
 removeentryops 132
 searchops 132
 securityerrors 132
 simpleauthbinds 132
 slavehits 132
 startTime 126
 strongauthbinds 132
 threads 127
 totalConnections 127
 unauthbinds 132
 version 127
 wholesubtreesearchchops 132

read-only monitoring configuration entries
 cn=monitor 125

readops attribute 131
 readWaiters attribute 126
 ref attribute 461

Referential Integrity Postoperation Plug-In 153

referrals attribute 131
 referralsreturned attribute 132
 registeredAddress attribute 461
 removeentryops attribute 132
 replicaIdentifier attribute 462

replication agreement configuration attributes
 description 99
 ds5AgreementEnable 100
 ds5BeginReplicaAcceptUpdates 94
 ds5PartialReplConfiguration 111
 ds5ReferralDelayAfterInit 94
 ds5ReplicaChangesSentDuringLastUpdate 100
 ds5ReplicaPendingChanges 101
 ds5ReplicaPendingChangesCount 101
 ds5ReplicaTransportCompressionLevel 102
 ds5ReplicaTransportGroupSize 102
 ds5ReplicaTransportWindowSize 102
 dsFilterSPConfigchecksum 103
 dsFilterSPConfigDefinition 89

- dsFilterSPFractionAttr 88
 - dsFilterSPType 88
 - nsDS50ruv 110
 - nsDS5BeginReplicaRefresh 103
 - nsDS5ReplicaBindDN 104
 - nsDS5ReplicaBindMethod 104
 - nsDS5ReplicaChangesSentSinceStartup 104
 - nsDS5ReplicaCredentials 105
 - nsDS5ReplicaHost 105
 - nsDS5ReplicaLastInitEnd 106
 - nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStart 106
 - nsDS5ReplicaLastInitStatus 106
 - nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateEnd 107
 - nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStart 107
 - nsDS5ReplicaLastUpdateStatus 108
 - nsDS5ReplicaPort 108
 - nsDS5ReplicaRoot 108
 - nsDS5ReplicaTimeout 109
 - nsDS5ReplicaTransportInfo 109
 - nsDS5ReplicaUpdateInProgress 110
 - nsDS5ReplicaUpdateSchedule 110
 - object classes 99
 - replication configuration attributes
 - cn 93, 99
 - nsDS5Flags 94
 - nsDS5ReplicaBindDN 95
 - nsDS5ReplicaChangeCount 95
 - nsDS5ReplicaID 96
 - nsDS5ReplicaLegacyConsumer 96
 - nsDS5ReplicaName 96
 - nsDS5ReplicaPurgeDelay 97
 - nsDS5ReplicaReferral 97
 - nsDS5ReplicaRoot 98
 - nsDS5ReplicaTombstonePurgeInterval 98
 - nsDS5ReplicaType 98
 - object classes 93
 - replicationCSN attribute 462
 - request-que-backlog 126
 - residentialPerson object class 392
 - restarting server
 - requirement for certain configuration changes 38
 - retro changelog
 - Meta Directory changelog 81
 - Retro Changelog Plug-In 155
 - retro changelog plug-in configuration attributes
 - nsslapd-changelogdir 209
 - nsslapd-changelogmaxage 209
 - nsslapd-changelogmaxentries 210
 - retryCountResetTime operational attribute 494
 - RFC822LocalPart object class 394
 - roleOccupant attribute 463
 - Roles Plug-In 157
 - room object class 394
 - roomNumber attribute 463
 - root entry creation 324
 - root password, Root DN and 75
- ## S
- search operations
 - limiting entries returned 79
 - setting time limits 80
 - searchGuide attribute 464
 - searchops attribute 132
 - secretary attribute 464
 - security
 - LDAP URLs and 313
 - securityerrors attribute 132
 - seeAlso attribute 464
 - serialNumber attribute 465
 - server restart
 - after configuration changes 38
 - SHA Password Storage Scheme Plug-In 151
 - shadowExpire attribute 465
 - shadowFlag attribute 465, 466
 - shadowInactive attribute 466
 - shadowLastChange attribute 466
 - shadowMax attribute 467
 - shadowMin attribute 467
 - shadowWarning attribute 467
 - simpleauthbinds attribute 132
 - simpleSecurityObject object class 396
 - singleLevelQuality attribute 468
 - slapd.conf file
 - converting to LDIF format 31
 - location of 31
 - slapd.ldbm.conf file

- converting to LDIF format [31](#)
- slavehits attribute [132](#)
- sn attribute [468](#)
- SNMP configuration attributes
 - nssnmpcontact [123](#)
 - nssnmpdescription [123](#)
 - nssnmpenabled [122](#)
 - nssnmplocation [122](#)
 - nssnmpmasterhost [123](#)
 - nssnmpmasterport [124](#)
 - nssnmporganization [122](#)
- SNMP configuration entries
 - cn=SNMP [121](#)
- SSHA Password Storage Scheme Plug-In [151](#)
- st attribute [469](#)
- startTime attribute [126](#)
- State Change Plug-In [157](#)
- stateOrProvinceName attribute, See st attribute
- street attribute [469](#)
- streetAddress attribute, See street attribute
- strongauthbinds attribute [132](#)
- strongAuthenticationUser object class [396](#)
- subject attribute [470](#)
- subschemaSubentry operational attribute [494](#)
- Subtree Entry Counter Plug-In [157](#), [210](#)
- subtreeMaximumQuality attribute [470](#)
- subtreeMinimumQuality attribute [470](#)
- suffix and replication configuration entries
 - cn=mapping tree [89](#)
- suffix configuration attributes
 - nsslapd-backend [90](#)
 - nsslapd-distribution-funct [91](#)
 - nsslapd-distribution-plugin [90](#)
 - nsslapd-referral [92](#)
 - nsslapd-state [92](#)
 - object classes [90](#)
- supportedAlgorithms attribute [471](#)
- supportedApplicationContext attribute [471](#)
- supportedControl operational attribute [495](#)
- supportedExtension operational attribute [495](#)
- supportedLDAPVersion operational attribute [496](#)
- supportedSASLMechanisms operational attribute [496](#)

surname attribute, See sn attribute

symbols

- ::, in LDIF statements [318](#)

- <, in LDIF statements [317](#)

syntax

- LDAP URLs [309](#)

T

targetDn attribute [472](#)

targetUniqueId attribute [472](#)

Telephone Syntax Plug-In [158](#)

telephoneNumber attribute [472](#)

teletexTerminalIdentifier attribute [473](#)

telexNumber attribute [473](#)

textEncodedORAddress attribute [474](#)

threads attribute [127](#)

time format [298](#)

title attribute [474](#)

totalConnections attribute [127](#)

U

uid attribute [475](#)

UID Uniqueness Plug-In [159](#)

uidNumber attribute [475](#)

unauthbinds attribute [132](#)

Uniform Resource Locators, See URLs

uniqueid generator configuration attributes

- nsState [124](#)

uniqueid generator configuration entries

- cn=uniqueid generator [124](#)

uniqueIdentifier attribute [476](#)

uniqueMember attribute [476](#)

updatedByDocument attribute [477](#)

updatesDocument attribute [477](#)

URI Plug-In [160](#)

URL

- LDAP [70](#)

usePwdChangedTime attribute [478](#)
userCertificate attribute [478](#)
userClass attribute [478](#)
userId attribute, See uid attribute
userPassword attribute [479](#)
userPKCS12 attribute [479](#)
userSMIMECertificate attribute [480](#)

V

vendorName attribute [496](#)
vendorVersion attribute [497](#)
version attribute [127](#)
vlvBase [190](#)
vlvEnabled [190](#)
vlvFilter [190](#)
vlvIndex [189](#)
vlvScope [191](#)
vlvSearch [189](#)
vlvSort [191](#)
vlvUses [192](#)

W

wholesubtreesearchops attribute [132](#)

X

x121Address attribute [480](#)
x500UniqueIdentifier attribute [481](#)