



Sun Java™ System

Communications Services 6 Schema Reference Guide

2005Q1

Sun Microsystems, Inc.
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U.S.A.

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Contents

Who Should Use This Book	17
Before You Read This Book	18
How This Book Is Organized	19
Conventions Used in This Book	19
Typographic Conventions	19
Symbols	20
Default Paths and File Names	21
Command Line Prompts	21
Related Documentation	21
Messaging Server Documents	22
Calendar Server Documents	22
Communications Services Documents	23
Where to Find This Manual Online	23
Accessing Sun Resources Online	24
Contacting Sun Technical Support	24
Related Third-Party Web Site References	24
Sun Welcomes Your Comments	24
Chapter 1 Overview	27
Data Model for Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 2	27
Data Model for Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 1	30
Messaging Server Schema Overview	31
Mail Recipient	32
Personal Address Book	33
Domains	33
Delegation of Management	35
Calendar Server Schema Overview	35

Chapter 2 Object Classes	39
List of Object Classes	39
Object Classes	41
domain	41
groupOfUniqueNames	42
icsAdministrator	42
icsCalendarDomain	43
icsCalendarDWPHost	44
icsCalendarGroup	44
icsCalendarResource	45
icsCalendarUser	46
inetAdmin	47
inetDomain	47
inetDomainAlias	48
inetDomainAuthInfo	49
inetLocalMailRecipient	50
inetMailAdministrator	50
inetMailGroup	51
inetMailUser	52
inetOrgPerson	53
inetResource	53
inetSubscriber	54
inetUser	55
ipUser	56
mailDomain	56
mailPublicFolder	57
msgVanityDomainUser	58
organization	59
organizationalUnit	59
pab	60
pabGroup	61
pabPerson	61
userPresenceProfile	62
Chapter 3 Attributes	65
List of Attributes	65
Attribute Definitions	71
aclGroupAddress	71
adminRole	72
aliasedObjectName	73
businessCategory	73
calCalURI	74
calFBURL	74

cn	75
co	76
commonName (see cn)	76
countryName (see co)	76
dataSource	76
dateOfBirth	77
dc	78
description	78
domainUidSeparator	79
domOrgMaxUsers	80
domOrgNumUsers	80
facsimileTelephoneNumber	81
givenName	81
icsAdminRole	82
icsAlias	82
icsAllowedServiceAccess	83
icsAllowRights	84
icsAnonymousAllowWrite	86
icsAnonymousCalendar	86
icsAnonymousDefaultSet	87
icsAnonymousLogin	87
icsAnonymousSet	88
icsCalendar	88
icsCalendarOwned	89
icsCapacity	90
icsContact	90
icsDefaultAccess	91
icsDefaultSet	91
icsDomainAllowed	92
icsDomainNames	93
icsDomainNotAllowed	93
icsDWPBackEndHosts	95
icsDWPHost	96
icsExtended	96
icsExtendedDomainPrefs	97
icsExtendedGroupPrefs	98
icsExtendedResourcePrefs	99
icsExtendedUserPrefs	99
icsFirstDay	103
icsFreeBusy	103
icsGeo	104
icsMandatorySubscribed	104
icsMandatoryView	105

icsPartition	105
icsPreferredHost	106
icsQuota	107
icsRecurrenceBound	107
icsRecurrenceDate	108
icsRegularExpressions	108
icsSessionTimeout	109
icsSet	109
icsSourceHtml	111
icsStatus	111
icsSubscribed	113
icsTimezone	113
inetCanonicalDomainName	114
inetCoS	115
inetDomainBaseDN	116
inetDomainCertMap	117
inetDomainSearchFilter	117
inetDomainStatus	119
inetMailGroupStatus	120
inetResourceStatus	121
inetSubscriberAccountId	122
inetSubscriberChallenge	123
inetSubscriberResponse	123
inetUserHttpURL	124
inetUserStatus	124
mail	126
mailAccessProxyPreAuth	126
mailAccessProxyReplay	127
mailAdminRole	128
mailAllowedServiceAccess	129
mailAlternateAddress	131
mailAntiUBEService	132
mailAutoReplyMode	133
mailAutoReplySubject	134
mailAutoReplyText	135
mailAutoReplyTextInternal	135
mailAutoReplyTimeOut	136
mailClientAttachmentQuota	136
mailConversionTag	137
mailDeferProcessing	137
mailDeliveryFileURL	139
mailDeliveryOption	140
mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess	142

mailDomainCatchallAddress	144
mailDomainConversionTag	145
mailDomainDiskQuota	145
mailDomainMsgMaxBlocks	146
mailDomainMsgQuota	147
mailDomainReportAddress	147
mailDomainSieveRuleSource	148
mailDomainStatus	150
mailDomainWelcomeMessage	151
mailEquivalentAddress	152
mailFolderName	153
mailForwardingAddress	153
mailHost	154
mailMessageStore	155
mailMsgMaxBlocks	155
mailMsgQuota	156
mailProgramDeliveryInfo	157
mailPublicFolderDefaultRights	157
mailQuota	159
mailRejectText	160
mailRoutingAddress	161
mailRoutingHosts	161
mailRoutingSmartHost	162
mailSieveRuleSource	163
mailSMTPSubmitChannel	165
mailUserStatus	165
maxPabEntries	167
memberOf	168
memberOfPAB	168
memberOfPABGroup	169
memberURL	169
mgrpAddHeader	170
mgrpAllowedBroadcaster	171
mgrpAllowedDomain	172
mgrpAuthPassword	172
mgrpBroadcasterPolicy	173
mgrpDeliverTo	174
mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster	175
mgrpDisallowedDomain	176
mgrpErrorsTo	177
mgrpModerator	177
mgrpMsgMaxSize	178
mgrpMsgPrefixText	179

mgrpMsgRejectAction	180
mgrpMsgRejectText	181
mgrpMsgSuffixText	181
mgrpNoDuplicateChecks	182
mgrpRemoveHeader	182
mgrpRequestTo	183
mgrpRFC822MailMember	183
msgVanityDomain	184
multiLineDescription	185
nickName	185
nswcalDisallowAccess	186
nswmExtendedUserPrefs	186
o	187
objectClass	187
organizationName (see o)	188
organizationUnitName (see ou)	188
ou	188
owner	189
pabURI	189
parentOrganization	190
postalAddress	191
preferredLanguage	191
preferredMailHost	192
preferredMailMessageStore	193
seeAlso	194
sn	194
telephoneNumber	195
uid	195
un	196
uniqueMember	197
userId (see uid)	197
userPassword	197
vacationEndDate	198
vacationStartDate	199
mgrpErrorsTo	199
Chapter 4 Sun Java™ System Access Manager Classes and Attributes	201
Object Classes	201
iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group	202
iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group	203
iplanet-am-managed-filtered-role	203
iplanet-am-managed-group	204
iplanet-am-managed-group-container	205

iplanet-am-managed-org-unit	205
iplanet-am-managed-people-container	206
iplanet-am-managed-person	207
iplanet-am-managed-role	207
iplanet-am-managed-static-group	208
iplanet-am-user-service	209
iPlanetPreferences	209
sunISManagedOrganization	210
sunManagedOrganization	211
sunNameSpace	211
sunServiceComponent	213
userPresenceProfile	213
Attributes	214
associatedDomain	215
inetGroupStatus	216
iplanet-am-group-subscribable	217
iplanet-am-modifiable-by	218
iplanet-am-role-aci-description	218
iplanet-am-role-aci-list	219
iplanet-am-role-any-options	220
iplanet-am-role-description	220
iplanet-am-role-managed-container-dn	221
iplanet-am-role-service-options	221
iplanet-am-role-type	222
iplanet-am-service-status	223
iplanet-am-static-group-dn	223
iplanet-am-user-account-life	223
iplanet-am-user-admin-start-dn	224
iplanet-am-user-alias-list	225
iplanet-am-user-auth-config	225
iplanet-am-user-auth-modules	226
iplanet-am-user-failure-url	226
iplanet-am-user-federation-info	227
iplanet-am-user-federation-info-key	227
iplanet-am-user-login-status	228
iplanet-am-user-password-reset-force-reset	229
iplanet-am-user-password-reset-options	229
iplanet-am-user-password-reset-passwordChanged	230
iplanet-am-user-password-reset-question-answer	230
iplanet-am-user-service-status	231
iplanet-am-user-success-url	231
preferredLocale	232
preferredTimeZone	232

sunAdditionalTemplates	233
sunKeyValue	233
sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs	235
sunOrganizationAlias	235
sunOverrideTemplates	236
sunPreferredDomain	236
sunPreferredOrganization	237
sunRegisteredServiceName	238
sunServiceId	239
sunSmsPriority	240
sunXmlKeyValue	240

Chapter 5 Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Services Delegated

Administrator (Schema 2)	241
Object Classes	241
sunDelegatedOrganization	242
sunMailOrganization	243
sunManagedLocation	243
sunManagedProvider	244
sunSharedDomain	245
Attributes	246
mailParentalControl	247
mailSieveRuleRef	248
preferredMailHost	248
preferredMailMessageStore	249
psIncludeInGAB	250
sunAllowBusinessOrgType	251
sunAllowMultipleDomains	252
sunAllowMultipleServices	252
sunAssignableDomains	253
sunAvailableDomainNames	254
sunAvailableServices	255
sunBusinessOrgBase	255
sunBusinessRoot	256
sunEnableGAB	257
sunExcludeServices	257
sunIncludeServices	258
sunMaxGroups	259
sunMaxUsers	259
sunNumGroups	260
sunNumUsers	261
sunOrganizationSkin	261
sunOrgType	262

sunProviderOrgDN	263
sunResidentialRoot	263
sunServicesRoot	264
Chapter 6 Classes and Attributes Used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator (Schema 1)	265
Object Classes	265
inetDomainOrg	266
inetMailGroupManagement	267
inetManagedGroup	268
nsManagedDept	268
nsManagedDeptAdminGroup	269
nsManagedDomain	270
nsManagedFamilyGroup	270
nsManagedISP	271
nsManagedMailList	272
nsManagedOrgUnit	272
nsManagedPerson	273
nsUniquenessDomain	274
Attributes	274
domainUidSeparator	276
domOrgMaxUsers	277
domOrgNumUsers	277
memberOfManagedGroup	278
mgmanAllowSubscribe	278
mgmanDenySubscribe	279
mgmanGoodbyeText	279
mgmanHidden	280
mgmanIntroText	280
mgmanJoinability	281
mgmanMemberVisibility	282
mgmanVisibility	283
mnggrpAdditionPolicy	283
mnggrpBillableUser	284
mnggrpCurrentUsers	284
mnggrpDeletionPolicy	285
mnggrpMailQuota	285
mnggrpMaxUsers	286
mnggrpStatus	286
mnggrpUserClassOfServices	287
nsDefaultMaxDeptSize	287
nsMaxDepts	288
nsMaxDomains	289
nsMaxMailLists	289

nsMaxUsers	290
nsNumDepts	290
nsNumDomains	291
nsNumMailLists	292
nsNumUsers	292
nsSearchFilter	293
nsdaCapability	293
nsdaDomain	294
nsdaModifiableBy	295
Chapter 7 Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Express	297
Object Classes Used for Communications Express	297
Attributes Used for Communications Express	297
Communications Express Object classes	298
sunUCPreferences	298
Root and Book Object Classes for Personal Address Book	298
piStoreRoot	299
piTypeBook	299
piLocalBook	300
piRemoteBook	301
piEntry	301
piTypePerson	302
piTypeGroup	303
piTypeABConferenceRoom	303
Attributes for Communications Express	304
sunUCTheme	305
sunUCDefaultEmailHandler	305
sunUCDateFormat	306
sunUCDateDelimiter	306
sunUCTimeFormat	307
sunUCTimeZone	307
sunUCExtendedUserPrefs:	307
sunUCInitialized	308
sunAbInitialized	308
sunCalInitialized	309
Attributes for Personal Address Book in Communications Express	309
piPStoreOwner	310
piMaxStoreEntries	310
piDefaultAB	310
lastPurgeDate	311
piEntryID	311
piBookType	312
displayName	312

multilineDescription	313
piLastModifiedBy	313
piReader	314
piWriter	314
piDeleter	315
piCreator	315
abBookType	315
piRemotePiURL	316
displayName	316
memberOfPIGroup	317
multilineDescription	317
piLastModifiedBy	318
memberOfPIBook	318
deleted	319
piEntryXMLData	319
piEntryTextData	319
attachment	320
category	320
privacy	321
piBackPointer	321
givenName	322
sn	322
middleName	323
nickname	323
jobTitle	324
company	324
ou	324
campus	325
building	325
floor	326
officeNumber	326
piPhone1	327
piPhone2	327
piPhone3	327
piPhone4	328
piPhone5	328
piPhone1Type	329
piPhone2Type	329
piPhone3Type	330
piPhone4Type	330
piPhone5Type	331
piAdditionalPhone	331
piEmail1	331

piEmail2	332
piEmail3	332
piEmail1Type	333
piEmail2Type	333
piEmail3Type	334
piEmail1CN	334
piEmail2CN	335
piEmail3CN	335
piEmail1TransType	335
piEmail2TransType	336
piEmail3TransType	336
piWebsite1	337
piWebsite2	337
piWebsite1Descr	338
piWebsite2Descr	338
inetCalendar	338
inetFreeBusy	339
piIM1ID	339
piIM2ID	340
piIM3ID	340
piIM1Service	341
piIM2Service	341
piIM3Service	342
homePostalAddress	342
homeCity	343
homeState	343
homePostalCode	343
homeCountry	344
homePOBox	344
workPostalAddress	345
workCity	345
workState	346
workPostalCode	346
workCountry	346
workPOBox	347
otherPostalAddress	347
otherCity	348
otherState	348
otherPostalCode	349
otherCountry	349
otherPOBox	349
anniversary	350
dateOfBirth	350

otherDate	351
otherDateDescr	351
mailingAddress	352
photoURL	352
notes	352
assistantName	353
contact	353
department	354
fullName	354
gender	355
location	355
manager	355
profession	356
spouse	356
suffix	357
title	357
alarmflag	358
alarmstatus	358
alarmtime	358
alarmtopic	359
piEmail1	359
piWebsite1	360
piWebsite1Descr	360
inetCalendar	361
inetFreeBusy	361
telephoneNumber	362
sunConfRoomCapacity	362
building	362
floor	363
officeNumber	363
inetCalendar	364
contactPerson	364
Appendix A General Information	367
LDAP Overview	367
Attribute Syntax	368
Object Identifiers	368
Standard Time Zones	369
Glossary	377
Index	379

Preface

This manual serves as a reference for schema information for Sun Java™ System Communication Services products using LDAP, specifically Sun Java™ System Messaging Server and Sun Java™ System Calendar Server.

Topics covered in this chapter include:

- [Who Should Use This Book](#)
- [Before You Read This Book](#)
- [How This Book Is Organized](#)
- [Conventions Used in This Book](#)
- [Related Documentation](#)
- [Where to Find This Manual Online](#)
- [Accessing Sun Resources Online](#)
- [Contacting Sun Technical Support](#)
- [Related Third-Party Web Site References](#)
- [Sun Welcomes Your Comments](#)

Who Should Use This Book

You should read this manual if you want to provision Sun Java™ System Messaging Server, or Sun Java™ System Calendar Server, using LDAP. The audience for this manual consists of:

- System architects who want to develop customized provisioning tools that interface between Communication Services product entries in the LDAP directory and their existing source of users, groups, and domains information such as a company database or billing system.
- Site administrators who want to know how to create domain, user, group, or resource entries using LDAP.

Before You Read This Book

This book assumes that you have a general understanding of the following:

- The Internet and the World Wide Web
- Sun Java™ System Administration Server
- Sun Java™ System Directory Server and LDAP
- Email and email concepts
- Calendar and calendar concepts
- Sun Java™ System Console
- RFC 2798, and RFC 2445

The RFC's may be found at the IETF web sites:

- <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2798.txt>
- <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2445.txt>
- ISO8601 DateTime Format

For a list of time zone names used with these products, see Appendix A, [Standard Time Zones](#).

In addition, you probably need to have a general understanding of at least one of the following products (depending on whether your LDAP directory is Schema 1 or Schema 2):

- iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging, for use with Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 1
- Sun Java™ System Access Manager (formerly called Identity Server), for use with Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 2
- Sun Java™ System Communications Services Delegated Administrator, for use with Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 2

How This Book Is Organized

This manual contains the following chapters and appendix:

Table 1 How This Book Is Organized

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1, “Overview”	Provides an overview of the Communications Services schema.
Chapter 2, “Object Classes”	Describes LDAP object classes for Communications Services products
Chapter 3, “Attributes”	Describes attributes required or allowed by LDAP object classes for Communications Services products.
Chapter 4, “Sun Java™ System Access Manager Classes and Attributes”	Describes LDAP object classes and attributes for Access Manager implementing LDAP Schema 2.
Chapter 5, “Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Services Delegated Administrator (Schema 2)”	Describes LDAP Schema 2 object classes and attributes used by Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator.
Chapter 6, “Classes and Attributes Used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator (Schema 1)”	Describes LDAP object classes and attributes used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator, which implements LDAP Schema 1.
Appendix A, “General Information”	Describes the following topics: LDAP overview, attribute syntax, object identifiers, and standard time zones.
Glossary	

Conventions Used in This Book

The tables in this section describe the conventions used in this book.

Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic changes used in this book.

Table 2 Typographic Conventions

Typeface	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123 (Monospace)	Any text that appears on the computer screen or text that you should type. Can be API and language elements, HTML tags, web site URLs, command names, file names, directory path names, onscreen computer output, sample code.	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. % You have mail.
AaBbCc123 (Monospace bold)	Text you should type when it appears within a code example or other onscreen computer output.	% su Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i> (Italic)	A placeholder in a command or path name that you should replace with a real name or value (for example, a variable). Also can be a book title, new term, or word to be emphasized.	The file is located in the <i>msg_svr_base</i> /bin directory. Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. Do <i>not</i> save the file.

Symbols

The following table describes the symbol conventions used in this book.

Table 3 Symbol Conventions

Symbol	Description	Example	Meaning
[]	Contains optional command options.	<code>ls [-l]</code>	The <code>-l</code> option is not required.
{ }	Contains a set of choices for a required command option.	<code>-d {y n}</code>	The <code>-d</code> option requires that you use either the <code>y</code> argument or the <code>n</code> argument.
-	Joins simultaneous multiple keystrokes.	Control-A	Press the Control key while you press the A key.
+	Joins consecutive multiple keystrokes.	Ctrl+A+N	Press the Control key, release it, and then press the subsequent keys.

Table 3 Symbol Conventions (*Continued*)

Symbol	Description	Example	Meaning
>	Indicates menu item selection in a graphical user interface.	File > New > Templates	From the File menu, choose New. From the New submenu, choose Templates.

Default Paths and File Names

The following table describes the default paths and file names used in this book.

Table 4 Default Paths and File Names

Term	Description
<i>msg_svr_base</i>	Represents the base installation directory for Messaging Server. The default value of the <i>msg_svr_base</i> installation is as follows: Solaris™ systems: /opt/SUNWmsgsr Linux systems: /opt/sun/messaging
<i>cal_svr_base</i>	Represents the base installation directory for Calendar Server. The default value of the <i>cal_svr_base</i> installation is as follows: Solaris™ systems: /opt/SUNWics5 Linux systems: /opt/sun/calendar

Command Line Prompts

Command line prompts (for example, % for a C-Shell, or \$ for a Korn or Bourne shell) are not displayed in the examples. Depending on which operating system you are using, you will see a variety of different command line prompts. However, you should enter the command as it appears in the document unless specifically noted otherwise.

Related Documentation

The <http://docs.sun.com>SM web site enables you to access Sun technical documentation online. You can browse the archive or search for a specific book title or subject.

Messaging Server Documents

Use the following URL to see all the Messaging Server documentation:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/MessagingServer_04q2

The following documents are available:

- *Sun Java™ System Messaging Server Release Notes*
- *Sun Java™ System Messaging Server Deployment Planning Guide*
- *Sun Java™ System Messaging Server Administration Guide*
- *Sun Java™ System Messaging Server Administration Reference*
- *Sun Java™ System Messaging Server Developer's Reference*
- *Sun Java™ System Messaging Server Messenger Express Customization Guide*

If you are using LDAP Schema 1, use the Provisioning Guide found in the iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2 documents.

If you are using LDAP Schema 2, use information found in the Sun Java Enterprise System documentation.

The Messaging Server product suite contains other products such as Sun Java™ System Console, Directory Server, and Administration Server. Documentation for these and other products can be found at the following URL:

<http://docs.sun.com/db/prod/sunone>

In addition to the software documentation, see the Messaging Server Software Forum for technical help on specific Messaging Server product questions. The forum can be found at the following URL:

<http://swforum.sun.com/jive/forum.jsp?forum=15>

Calendar Server Documents

Use the following URL to see all the Calendar Server documentation:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/CalendarServer_04q2

The following documents are available:

- *Sun Java™ System Calendar Server Release Notes*
- *Sun Java™ System Calendar Server Administration Guide*

- *Sun Java™ System Calendar Server Developer's Guide*

Communications Services Documents

Use either one of the following URLs to see the documentation that applies to all Communications Services products:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/MessagingServer_04q2

or

http://docs.sun.com/coll/CalendarServer_04q2

The following documents are available:

- *Sun Java™ System Communications Services Delegated Administrator Guide*
- *Sun Java System Communications Services Enterprise Deployment Planning Guide*
- *Sun Java™ System Communications Services Schema Migration Guide*
- *Sun Java™ System Communications Services Schema Reference*
- *Sun Java™ System Communications Services Event Notification Service Guide*
- *Sun Java™ System Communications Express Administration Guide*
- *Sun Java™ System Communications Express Customization Guide*

Where to Find This Manual Online

You can find the *Sun Java™ System Communication Services Schema Reference* online in HTML and PDF formats.

To find this manual or other Messaging Server documentation, use the URL:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/MessagingServer_04q2

Or, for this manual and other Calendar Server documentation, use the URL:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/CalendarServer_04q2

Accessing Sun Resources Online

For product downloads, professional services, patches and support, and additional developer information, go to the following:

- **Download Center**
<http://www.sun.com/software/download/>
- **Professional Services**
<http://www.sun.com/service/sunps/sunone/index.html>
- **Sun Enterprise Services, Solaris Patches, and Support**
<http://sunsolve.sun.com/>
- **Developer Information**
<http://developers.sun.com/prodtech/index.html>

Contacting Sun Technical Support

If you have technical questions about this product that are not answered in the product documentation, go to <http://www.sun.com/service/contacting>.

Related Third-Party Web Site References

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Overview

This chapter gives an overview of Sun Java™ System Communications Services schema. It contains the following sections:

- [Data Model for Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 2](#)
- [Data Model for Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 1](#)
- [Messaging Server Schema Overview](#)
- [Calendar Server Schema Overview](#)

Data Model for Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 2

The basic data model of Sun Java™ System object classes is to extend LDAP entry *types* (for example, user, group, domain) created by *core object classes* by overlaying them with *shared classes* (object classes can be shared by more than one service) and *service-specific object classes* (classes specific to a certain type of server).

In addition, there are two ways to structure the LDAP data model: native mode (the preferred way) using only an Organization Tree, and compatibility mode (for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of Sun Java™ System or iPlanet™ LDAP based products) using both a DC Tree and an Organization Tree. The LDAP data model for compatibility mode is essentially the same as data model for the Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 1. Provisioning your LDAP differs depending on whether you chose the native or compatibility mode at installation time.

Use the Sun Java™ System Communications Services User Management Utility (a command line utility) to add, modify and delete users, groups and domains.

For a discussion of the differences in LDAP data models between the native and compatibility modes (and LDAP Schema 1), see “LDAP Directory Information Tree Requirements” in Chapter 3, “Understanding Product Requirements and Considerations,” in the *Sun Java System Communications Services Enterprise Deployment Planning Guide*.

For more information on RFC 2798, RFC 2252, and internet standards, use the following URL:

<http://www.imc.org/rfcs.html>

Table 1-1 shows the core classes, shared classes and server specific classes for the three types of entries for native mode: domains, users and groups. Note that for Calendar Server, there is an additional type of entry for resources that need to be scheduled, such as conference rooms and equipment.

Note that while `userPresenceProfile` is not specifically a Messaging Server object class (it is used to store vacation start and end dates), Calendar Server does not use it at all.

This table also includes the classes used by Access Manager (formerly called Identity Server) in these types of entries. Access Manager classes are shown in italicized font. Note that the object classes and attributes defined for Access Manager are subject to change. See the *Sun Java™ Enterprise System Technical Overview* for a discussion of provisioning concepts.

Table 1-1 Native Mode Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Types	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Server Specific Classes
Domain	organization domain <i>sunManagedOrganization</i> sunNameSpace		mailDomain icsCalendarDomain
User	person inetUser organizationalPerson inetOrgPerson	ipUser userPresenceProfile <i>iplanet-am-managed-person</i>	inetMailUser inetLocalMailRecipient

Table 1-1 Native Mode Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Types	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Server Specific Classes
Group	groupOfUniqueNames <i>iplanet-am-managed-group</i>	<i>iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group</i> <i>iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group</i> <i>iplanet-am-managed-static-group</i>	inetMailGroup inetLocalRecipient
Resource	inetResource		icsCalendarResource

Table 1-2 shows the core classes, shared classes and server specific classes for the four types of entries for compatibility mode: DC Tree domains, Organization Tree domains, users and groups.

Note that for Calendar Server, there is an additional type of entry for resources that need to be scheduled, such as conference rooms and equipment. Also note that `userPresenceProfile` is used only by Messaging Server, even though it is not a messaging specific object class.

This table also includes the classes used by Access Manager in these types of entries.

Table 1-2 Compatibility Mode Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Types	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Server Specific Classes
DC Tree Domain	domain inetDomain		mailDomain icsCalendarDomain
Org Tree Domain	organization sunManagedOrganization sunNameSpace		
User	person inetUser organizationalPerson inetOrgPerson	ipUser userPresenceProfile <i>iplanet-am-managed-person</i>	inetMailUser inetLocalMailRecipient
Group	groupOfUniqueNames <i>iplanet-am-managed-group</i>	<i>iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group</i> <i>iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group</i> <i>iplanet-am-managed-static-group</i>	inetMailGroup inetLocalRecipient

Table 1-2 Compatibility Mode Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Types	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Server Specific Classes
Resource	inetResource		icsCalendarResource

Data Model for Sun Java™ System LDAP Schema 1

The basic data model of Sun Java™ System object classes is to extend LDAP entry *types* (for example, user, group, domain) created by *core object classes* by overlaying them with *shared classes* (object classes can be shared by more than one service) and *service-specific object classes* (classes specific to a certain type of server).

This model has an Organization Tree for holding user and group information and a Domain Component Tree (DC Tree) that holds the domain information.

This model is administered by the iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging graphical user interface.

For more information on RFC 2798, RFC 2252, and internet standards, use the following URL:

<http://www.imc.org/rfc8.html>

Table 1-3 shows the core classes, shared classes and server specific classes for the four types of entries: DC Tree domains, Organization Tree domains, users and groups. Note that for Calendar Server, there is an additional type of entry for resources that need to be scheduled, such as conference rooms and equipment. This table also includes the marker classes used by Delegated Administrator.

Table 1-3 Two-DIT Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Types	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Server Specific Classes
DC Tree Domain	domain inetDomain		mailDomain nsManagedDomain icsCalendarDomain
Org Tree Domain	organization		nsManagedDomain

Table 1-3 Two-DIT Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Types	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Server Specific Classes
User	person inetUser organizationalPerson inetOrgPerson	ipUser userPresenceProfile	inetMailUser inetLocalMailRecipient nsManagedPerson
Group	groupOfUniqueNames		inetMailGroup inetLocalRecipient inetMailGroupManagement nsManagedMailingList
Family Account	inetManagedGroup		nsManagedDept
Resource	inetResource		icsCalendarResource

Messaging Server Schema Overview

The basic Messaging Server schema model is to extend LDAP entries created by structural object classes. Extensions are made to a base LDAP entry using auxiliary object classes. The extensions made for Messaging Server are defined in this manual.

For example, `inetOrgPerson` is the structural class used to make a base user entry. This user entry becomes an email user when overlaid by the auxiliary classes defined in this document. Similarly, `groupOfUniqueNames` is the structural class used to make a base group entry, which becomes an email distribution list when overlaid by the distribution list auxiliary object classes.

Messaging Server auxiliary object classes can be grouped by function into the following categories and subcategories:

- [Mail Recipient](#)
 - [Email Users](#)
 - [Email Groups \(Distribution Lists\)](#)
 - [Email Routing](#)
- [Personal Address Book](#)
 - [Personal Address Book](#)
 - [Personal Address Book Group](#)

- [Personal Address Book Person](#)
- [Domains](#)
 - [Hosted Domain Entries](#)
 - [Domain Aliases](#)
 - [Domain Organizations](#)
- [Delegation of Management](#)
 - [Managed Group](#)
 - [Store Administrator](#)

Mail Recipient

There are two types of mail recipients: users and groups. Both user and group email use the `inetLocalMailRecipient` auxiliary object class for local mail routing attributes.

Email Users

LDAP entries created by `inetOrgPerson` can be enabled for messaging services by overlaying the entry with `inetUser`, `ipUser`, `inetMailUser`, `inetLocalMailRecipient`, and `userPresenceProfile`. Optionally, `inetSubscriber` may be used for holding subscriber type attributes for the user, but it is not required for creating messaging server users.

Email Groups

LDAP entries created by `groupOfUniqueNames` can be enabled for messaging services by overlaying the entry with `inetMailGroup`, `inetMailUser`, and `inetLocalMailRecipient`. These object classes define distribution lists and how they are to be used by the messaging server.

Email Routing

For email routing attributes, the messaging server uses the object class `inetLocalMailRecipient`.

Personal Address Book

LDAP entries created by `inetOrgPerson` can be enabled for personal address books by overlaying the entry with object classes `pab`, `pabGroup`, and `pabPerson`. The data model for personal address book entries is the address book (`pab`), which contains zero or more persons (`pabPerson`) and zero or more group (`pabGroup`) entries.

Personal Address Book

The personal address book (`pab` object class) contains zero or more `pabPerson` and zero or more `pabGroup` entries. All users and groups belong to the default personal address book called `All`.

Personal Address Book Group

The personal address book group object class, `pabGroup`, corresponds to a personal distribution list. A group belongs to zero or more personal address books. The link between groups and personal address books is established by `memberOfPAB`, a multi-valued attribute of `pabGroup`.

Personal Address Book Person

The personal address book user object class, `pabPerson`, is a user entry in a personal address book. A user (`pabPerson`) can belong to zero or more personal address book groups (`pabGroup`) and zero or more personal address books (`pab`).

The link between users and groups is established by `memberOfPABGroup`, a multi-valued attribute of `pabPerson`, which allows the user to belong to many groups. A user can also belong to many personal address books. This link is established by `memberOfPAB`, a multi-valued attribute of `pabPerson`.

Domains

Domain object classes are used to specify email-addressable organizations. These domains are known as hosted domains.

This section discusses the following:

- [Hosted Domain Entries](#)
- [Domain Aliases](#)
- [Domain Organizations](#)

Hosted Domain Entries

LDAP entries created by `domain` and `inetDomain` can be enabled for hosted domains using the object class `mailDomain`. There must be an instance of both `mailDomain`, and `inetDomain` for each hosted domain. Optionally, to hold attributes suitable for overriding the default behavior of `mailDomain` and for stored certmaps, `inetDomainAuthInfo` can be used.

For LDAP Schema 2, each hosted domain entry must also carry the Access Manager marker class, `sunManagedOrganization` and its attribute, `sunPreferredDomain`. This is true in both native and compatibility modes. In addition, if the hosted domain is also to be a namespace, the domain entry must contain the `sunNameSpace` object class and `sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs` attribute.

For LDAP Schema 1, each hosted domain entry must carry the Delegated Administrator marker class `nsManagedDomain`.

Domain Aliases

A hosted domain can have aliases. In LDAP Schema 1, and LDAP Schema 2 compatibility mode, these aliases are separate nodes on the DC Tree, and depending on what type of aliasing is being one, can carry separate routing information. However, for LDAP Schema 2 native mode, there is no DC Tree. All aliasing is handled by adding the `associatedDomain` attribute (which lists all the alias names) to the domain node. This means a loss of functionality for native mode. That is for native mode, there can not be separate domain information (and thus different mail routing) for alias domains.

For LDAP Schema 2, compatibility mode, the DC Tree domain alias nodes are still present, and can be provisioned using the Sun Java™ System User Management Utility.

For the User Management Utility (`commadmin`), see the *Sun Java™ System Communications Services User Management Utility Administration Guide*.

Domain Organizations

To support a managed domain organization in LDAP Schema 1, the auxiliary object classes `inetDomainOrg` is used in conjunction with the structural class `organization`. A domain organization is usually created as a way of introducing hierarchy beneath a customer subtree and assigning administrators for that domain organization. The resulting structures are not domains. They are usually denoted with the attribute `organizationalUnit` (`ou`).

LDAP Schema 2 does not support “domain organizations” as used by earlier versions of Messaging Server. Especially do not use `iplanet-am-managed-organizational-unit`, which despite its name, is treated exactly the same as a regular domain named by `sunManagedOrganization`. Since this organization is not a domain, and there is no marker class for this in Access Manager, if you want to use the “domain organization” concept in your LDAP Schema 2 directory, you must provision and manage these structures by directly writing LDAP entries (using `ldapmodify`).

Delegation of Management

Managed group object classes are used to specify arbitrary groupings of users or groups (and possibly other resources defined in the LDAP directory) so that management of these resources can be delegated to another user. Examples of such groupings are DNS domain boundaries, and departments.

Managed Group

Managed groups commonly have different rules for adding or deleting members. To enable policy differences in the administration of groups, an instance of the object class `inetOrgPerson`, with its associated policy attributes, must exist for each managed group.

Store Administrator

To define a group of administrators for domains, the object class `inetMailAdministrator` is used to grant members administrative privileges over users in the same domain where the group is defined.

Calendar Server Schema Overview

This section lists the Calendar Server object classes and their attributes.

[Table 1-4](#) shows the calendar-specific object classes and their attributes. In addition, Calendar Server also uses one non-calendar object class, `inetResource`.

Table 1-4 Calendar-Specific Object Classes

Object Classes	Required Attributes	Allowed Attributes
<code>icsAdministrator</code> (not currently used)	N/A	<code>icsAdminRole</code> , <code>icsExtended</code> , <code>icsExtendedGroupPrefs</code>

Table 1-4 Calendar-Specific Object Classes (Continued)

Object Classes	Required Attributes	Allowed Attributes
<code>icsCalendarDomain</code> (not all attributes are currently used)	N/A	<code>icsAllowedServiceAccess</code> , <code>icsAllowRights</code> , <code>icsAnonymousAllowWrite</code> , <code>icsAnonymousCalendar</code> , <code>icsAnonymousDefaultSet</code> , <code>icsAnonymousLogin</code> , <code>icsAnonymousSet</code> , <code>icsDefaultAccess</code> , <code>icsDomainAllowed</code> , <code>icsDomainNames</code> , <code>icsDomainNotAllowed</code> , <code>icsDWPBackEndHosts</code> , <code>icsExtended</code> , <code>icsExtendedDomainPrefs</code> , <code>icsMandatorySubscribed</code> , <code>icsMandatoryView</code> , <code>icsPreferredHost</code> , <code>icsQuota</code> , <code>icsRecurrenceBound</code> , <code>icsRecurrenceDate</code> , <code>icsSessionTimeout</code> , <code>icsSourceHtml</code> , <code>icsStatus</code> , <code>icsTimezone</code>
<code>icsCalendarDWPHost</code> (not currently implemented)	N/A	<code>cn</code> , <code>description</code> , <code>icsDomainNames</code> , <code>icsDWPHost</code> , <code>icsExtended</code> , <code>icsRegularExpressions</code> , <code>icsStatus</code>
<code>icsCalendarGroup</code> (not currently implemented)	<code>icsStatus</code>	N/A
<code>icsCalendarResource</code> (not all attributes are currently used)	N/A	<code>cn</code> , <code>icsAlias</code> , <code>icsCalendar</code> , <code>icsCapacity</code> , <code>icsContact</code> , <code>icsDWPHost</code> , <code>icsExtended</code> , <code>icsExtendedResourcePrefs</code> , <code>icsGeo</code> , <code>icsPartition</code> , <code>icsPreferredHost</code> , <code>icsQuota</code> , <code>icsStatus</code> , <code>icsTimezone</code> , <code>mailAlternateAddress</code> , <code>mail</code> , <code>uid</code>

Table 1-4 Calendar-Specific Object Classes *(Continued)*

Object Classes	Required Attributes	Allowed Attributes
icsCalendarUser (not all attributes are currently used)	N/A	cn, givenName, icsAllowedServiceAccess, icsCalendar, icsCalendarOwned, icsDefaultSet, icsDWPHost, icsExtended, icsExtendedUserPrefs, icsFirstDay, icsFreeBusy, icsGeo, icsPartition, icsPreferredHost, icsQuota, icsSet, icsStatus, icsSubscribed, icsTimezone, mail, mailAlternateAddress, nswcalDisallowAccess, preferredLanguage, sn, uid, userPassword

Object Classes

This chapter describes LDAP object classes for Communications Services products (Messaging Server and Calendar Server). The objects are listed alphabetically.

The object classes and attributes specific to the following products and tools are found in separate chapters:

- For object classes and attributes specific only to Access Manager (formerly called Identity Server), see [Chapter 4, “Sun Java™ System Access Manager Classes and Attributes.”](#)
- For object classes and attributes specific only to Communications Services Delegated Administrator, see [Chapter 5, “Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Services Delegated Administrator \(Schema 2\).”](#)
- For object classes and attributes specific only to iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging, see [Chapter 6, “Classes and Attributes Used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator \(Schema 1\).”](#)

List of Object Classes

This chapter describes the following object classes:

- “domain” on page 41
- “groupOfUniqueNames” on page 42
- “icsAdministrator” on page 42
- “icsCalendarDomain” on page 43
- “icsCalendarDWPHost” on page 44
- “icsCalendarGroup” on page 44

- “icsCalendarResource” on page 45
- “icsCalendarUser” on page 46
- “inetAdmin” on page 47
- “inetDomain” on page 47
- “inetDomainAlias” on page 48
- “inetDomainAuthInfo” on page 49
- “inetLocalMailRecipient” on page 50
- “inetMailAdministrator” on page 50
- “inetMailGroup” on page 51
- “inetMailUser” on page 52
- “inetOrgPerson” on page 53
- “inetResource” on page 53
- “inetSubscriber” on page 54
- “inetUser” on page 55
- “ipUser” on page 56
- “mailDomain” on page 56
- “mailPublicFolder” on page 57
- “msgVanityDomainUser” on page 58
- “organization” on page 59
- “organizationalUnit” on page 59
- “pab” on page 60
- “pabGroup” on page 61
- “pabPerson” on page 61
- “userPresenceProfile” on page 62

Object Classes

domain

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0, Calendar Server 5.1

Definition

Object class used to define entries that represent DNS domains.

This 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.

This is a core class for both Messaging and Calendar products.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.4.13

Required Attributes

[dc](#), [objectClass](#)

Allowed Attributes

[associatedName](#), [businessCategory](#), [description](#), [destinationIndicator](#), [fax](#) ([facsimileTelephoneNumber](#)), [internationalIsdnNumber](#), [localityName](#), [manager](#), [o](#) ([organizationName](#) (see [o](#))), [physicalDeliveryOfficeName](#), [postOfficeBox](#), [postalAddress](#), [postalCode](#), [preferredDeliveryMethod](#), [registeredAddress](#), [searchGuide](#), [seeAlso](#), [st](#), [street](#), [telephoneNumber](#), [telexTerminalIdentifier](#), [telexNumber](#), [userPassword](#), [x121Address](#)

groupOfUniqueNames

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0, Calendar Server 5.1

Definition

Defines entries for a group of unique names. A static group entry must be extended by this class. (A group entry may also be extended by [inetUser](#).) Use roles to define dynamic groups. For information on roles, see the *Sun Java™ System Directory Server Administrator's Guide*.

Superior Class

[top](#)

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.5.6.17

Required Attributes

[cn](#), [objectClass](#), [uniqueMember](#)

Allowed Attributes

[businessCategory](#), [description](#), [o](#), [ou](#), [owner](#), [seeAlso](#)

icsAdministrator

Supported by

Not currently used.

Definition

Specifies a calendar administrator. Must be used in conjunction with other object classes.

Superior Class**Object Class Type**

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.145

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes[icsAdminRole](#), [icsExtended](#), [icsExtendedGroupPrefs](#)

icsCalendarDomain

Supported by

Calendar Server 5.1.1

DefinitionSpecifies a calendar domain. Must be used in conjunction with [inetDomain](#).**Superior Class**

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.4

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

The following attributes are currently used:

[icsAllowedServiceAccess](#), [icsAllowRights](#), [icsDefaultAccess](#),
[icsDomainNames](#), [icsExtendedDomainPrefs](#), [icsStatus](#), [icsTimezone](#)

The following attributes are reserved but not implemented for this object class:

`icsAnonymousAllowWrite, icsAnonymousCalendar, icsAnonymousDefaultSet, icsAnonymousLogin, icsAnonymousSet, icsDomainAllowed, icsDomainNotAllowed, icsDWPBackEndHosts, icsExtended, icsMandatorySubscribed, icsMandatoryView, icsPreferredHost, icsQuota, icsRecurrenceBound, icsRecurrenceDate, icsSessionTimeout, icsSourceHtml,`

icsCalendarDWPHost

Supported by

Calendar Server 5.1.1

Definition

Reserved; not implemented.

Contains configuration and other information specific to one DWP server. Each entry tracks which domain it serves. The domain names are used to scope searches.

Superior Class

Object Class Type

structural

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.1

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

`cn, description, icsDomainNames, icsDWPHost, icsExtended, icsRegularExpressions, icsStatus`

icsCalendarGroup

Supported by

Calendar Server 5.1

Definition

Reserved, not implemented.

Superior Class**Object Class Type**

structural

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.5

Required Attributes

[icsStatus](#)

Allowed Attributes

N/A

icsCalendarResource

Supported by

Calendar Server 5.1, Sun Java™ System Communication Services User Management Utility 1.0

Modified in 5.1.1 – attributes added: [icsDWPHost](#), [icsPartition](#), [uid](#)

Definition

Specifies a calendar resource, such as a conference room or piece of equipment that must be scheduled. Must be used in conjunction with [inetResource](#). Not all attributes are currently used.

Access Manager 6.1 reserves this as a marker class for calendar resources but does not support calendar resources yet.

Superior Class

[inetResource](#)

Object Class Type

structural

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.45

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

The following attributes are currently used:

`cn`, `description`, `icsCalendar`, `icsDWPHost`, `icsPartition`, `icsStatus`,
`icsTimezone`, `mail`, `mailAlternateAddress`, `uid`

The following attributes are reserved but not implemented for this object class:

`icsAlias`, `icsCapacity`, `icsContact`, `icsExtended`,
`icsExtendedResourcePrefs`, `icsGeo`, `icsPreferredHost`, `icsQuota`

icsCalendarUser

Supported by

Calendar Server 5.1

Modified in 5.1.1 – attributes added: `icsDWPHost`, `icsPartition`

Definition

Specifies a calendar user, including the DWP host name.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.44

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

These attributes are currently in use:

`cn, givenName, icsAllowedServiceAccess, icsCalendar, icsCalendarOwned, icsDWPHost, icsExtendedUserPrefs, icsFirstDay, icsPartition, icsSet, icsStatus, icsSubscribed, icsTimezone, mail, mailAlternateAddress, preferredLanguage, sn, uid, userPassword`

These attributes are reserved but not currently used:

`icsDefaultSet, icsExtended, icsFreeBusy, icsGeo, icsPreferredHost, icsQuota, nswcalDisallowAccess`

inetAdmin

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Identifies administrator user or group.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

Auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.112

Required Attributes

`objectClass`

Allowed Attributes

`memberOf, adminRole`

inetDomain

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used in two-tree LDAP data models to extend the base entry created by `domain` in the DC Tree. It represents a hosted domain account and is used in conjunction with `mailDomain` and (optionally `inetDomainAuthInfo`) for creating a hosted domain node in the DC Tree suitable for mail services for the hosted organization. This object class must be used for all hosted domain entries in the DC Tree.

Access Manager uses this as a marker class for domains in the DC Tree.

Superior Class

`top`

Object Class Type

`auxiliary`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.129

Required Attributes

[inetDomainBaseDN](#)

Allowed Attributes

[inetDomainStatus](#)

inetDomainAlias

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Structural class for creating domain alias entries in the DC Tree for the compatibility mode LDAP data model. Entries may be created that point at other hosted domain objects. Such domain alias entries must be extended by this object class. Attribute `aliasedObjectName`, inherited from the parent object class `alias` (see RFC 2256), holds the DN of the LDAP entry for which the node is an alias.

Use this object class when you want two identical domains with different names. If you want two domains that have different attribute settings, create two `inetDomain` entries and use the `inetCanonicalDomainName` attribute to decorate the domain to use for mail routing.

This object class is not used in the native mode LDAP data model. Instead, to show the aliases for a domain, the (Organization Tree) domain entry is extended by `sunManagedOrganization` and decorated with the `businessCategory` attribute.

Superior Class

alias

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.131

Required Attributes`aliasedObjectName`, `dc`**Allowed Attributes**

N/A

inetDomainAuthInfo

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

This object class is used to extend the `domain` entry with search filter, domain cert map, and a canonical domain name if more than one hosted domain refers to the same organization subtree.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.133

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[domainUidSeparator](#), [inetDomainSearchFilter](#), [inetDomainCertMap](#),
[inetCanonicalDomainName](#)

inetLocalMailRecipient

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Stores information that provides a way to designate an LDAP entry as one that represents a local (intra-organizational) email recipient, to specify the recipient's email address(es), and to provide routing information pertinent to the recipient. This is intended to support SMTP message transfer agents in routing RFC 822-based email within a private enterprise only, and is not to be used in the process of routing email across the public Internet.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113.730.3.2.147

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[mail](#), [mailAlternateAddress](#), [mailHost](#), [mailRoutingAddress](#)

inetMailAdministrator

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

LDAP group defined with `groupOfUniqueNames` can be overlaid with this object class. Members (listed in the attribute `uniqueMember`) of a group overlaid with this object class and where `mailAdminRole` is set to `storeAdmin` get IMAP proxyauth (proxy authentication) rights over all users in the same domain in which the group entry exists.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.148

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[mailAdminRole](#)

inetMailGroup

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by `groupOfUniqueNames` to define a group of mail recipients. `inetMailGroup` is used to store attributes of a mailing list. It is used in conjunction with `inetLocalMailRecipient` and `inetMailGroupManagement` (for mailing lists managed by the Delegated Administrator).

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.2.2.2

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

dataSource, inetMailGroupStatus, mailConversionTag, mailDeferProcessing, mailDeliveryFileURL, mailDeliveryOption, mailEquivalentAddress, mailMsgMaxBlocks, mailProgramDeliveryInfo, mailRejectText, mailSieveRuleSource, memberURL, mgrpAddHeader, mgrpAllowedBroadcaster, mgrpAllowedDomain, mgrpAuthPassword, mgrpBroadcasterPolicy, mgrpDeliverTo, mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster, mgrpDisallowedDomain, mgrpErrorsTo, mgrpModerator, mgrpMsgMaxSize, mgrpMsgPrefixText, mgrpMsgRejectAction, mgrpMsgRejectText, mgrpMsgSuffixText, mgrpNoDuplicateChecks, mgrpRemoveHeader, mgrpRFC822MailMember, preferredLanguage, uniqueMember, mgrpErrorsTo

inetMailUser

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by `inetOrgPerson` to define a messaging service user. It represents a mail account and is used in conjunction with `inetUser` and `inetLocalMailRecipient`. Optionally, `inetSubscriber` may also be used for general account management purposes.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.146

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

cn, dataSource, icsQuota, mailAllowedServiceAccess, mailAntiUBEService, mailAutoReplyMode, mailAutoReplySubject, mailAutoReplyTimeOut, mailAutoReplyText, mailAutoReplyTextInternal, mailConversionTag, mailDeferProcessing, mailDeliveryOption, mailEquivalentAddress, mailForwardingAddress, mailMessageStore, mailMsgMaxBlocks, mailMsgQuota, mailProgramDeliveryInfo, mailQuota, mailSieveRuleSource, mailSMTPSubmitChannel, mailUserStatus, nswmExtendedUserPrefs

inetOrgPerson

Supported by

Specified here for reference only.

Definition

All user entries are created with this object class. Refer to the internet draft *The LDAP inetOrgPerson Object Class* for further details.

Superior Class

organizationalPerson

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.2

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

businessCategory, givenName, mail, uid, preferredLanguage

inetResource

Supported by

Calendar Server 5.1

Definition

Specifies a resource, which is defined as an object to which calendar services are provided. For example, a conference room, or a piece of equipment shared by many that needs to be scheduled.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.142

Required Attributes

cn

Allowed Attributes

facsimileTelephoneNumber, inetResourceStatus, mail, postalAddress, telephoneNumber

inetSubscriber

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by `inetOrgPerson` to define a user. It represents a subscriber account and may be used in conjunction with `inetUser`, `inetMailUser`, and `ipUser` for creating a mail account.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.134

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[inetSubscriberAccountId](#), [inetSubscriberChallenge](#),
[inetSubscriberResponse](#)

inetUser

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0, Calendar Server 5.1.1

Definition

It represents a user account, or a resource (defined as any object to which services are provided) account, and is used in conjunction with `inetMailUser` and `ipUser` for creating a mail account. When creating user accounts, this object class extends the base entry created by `inetOrgPerson`.

This attribute can be used with `icsCalendarUser` for creating a calendar user account. (Note that `inetResource` is used by Calendar Server to create resource accounts.)

User and resource entries must be extended by this object class. Group entries may be extended with this class.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.130

Required Attributes

N/A.

Allowed Attributes

[inetUserHttpURL](#) (see note), [inetUserStatus](#), [memberOf](#) (see note), [uid](#), [userPassword](#)

NOTE The attributes [inetUserHttpURL](#), and [memberOf](#) are deprecated for this object class and are likely to be removed from the class in future versions of the schema.

ipUser

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Superior Class

top

Definition

Object class for services like mail and calendar. Used to extend the base entry created by [inetOrgPerson](#) and [inetUser](#). This object class holds the reference to the personal address book container and the class of service specifier.

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.135

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[inetCoS](#), [memberOfPAB](#), [maxPabEntries](#), [pabURI](#)

mailDomain

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Auxiliary class used to extend the base entry created by `domain` and `inetDomain` for enabling messaging services for the hosted domain. It represents a hosted domain account with access to Messaging Service. This object class must be used for all hosted domain entries.

In the absence of the `mailPublicFolderDefaultRights` attribute for a `mailPublicFolder` entry, the presence of the attribute in the `mailDomain` entry allows administrators to specify the default rights to assign to the public folder.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.151

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

`mailAccessProxyPreAuth`, `mailAccessProxyReplay`,
`mailClientAttachmentQuota`, `mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess`,
`mailDomainConversionTag`, `mailDomainCatchallAddress`,
`mailDomainDiskQuota`, `mailDomainMsgMaxBlocks`, `mailDomainMsgQuota`,
`mailDomainReportAddress`, `mailDomainSieveRuleSource`, `mailDomainStatus`,
`mailDomainWelcomeMessage`, `mailPublicFolderDefaultRights`,
`mailQuota`, `mailRoutingHosts`, `mailRoutingSmartHost`, `preferredLanguage`,
`preferredMailHost`, `preferredMailMessageStore`

mailPublicFolder

Supported by

Sun ONE Messaging Server 6.0

Definition

Defines a public folder.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

Required Attributes

[mailFolderName](#)

Allowed Attributes

[mailMessageStore](#), [mailPublicFolderDefaultRights](#), [mailDeliveryOption](#)

msgVanityDomainUser

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

This object class and its attribute are deprecated in the current release, and may not be supported in future releases. Sites should stop using this feature and consider migrating current vanity domains to hosted domains.

Auxiliary class for supporting the notion of a vanity domain for messaging. Used to extend the base mail user entry to assign a vanity domain to the user.

Superior Class

[top](#)

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.150

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[msgVanityDomain](#)

organization

Supported by
Messaging Server 5.0

Definition
Defines entries that represent organizations. An organization is generally assumed to be a large, relatively static grouping within a larger corporation or enterprise.

Superior Class
top

OID
2.5.6.4

Required Attributes
[objectClass](#), [o](#) (organizationName)

Allowed Attributes
[businessCategory](#), [description](#), [destinationIndicator](#),
[facsimileTelephoneNumber](#), [internationalIsdnNumber](#), [l](#) (localityName),
[physicalDeliveryOfficeName](#), [postalAddress](#), [postalCode](#), [postOfficeBox](#),
[preferredDeliveryMethod](#), [registeredAddress](#), [searchGuide](#), [seeAlso](#), [st](#),
[street](#), [telephoneNumber](#), [teletexTerminalIdentifier](#), [telexNumber](#),
[userPassword](#)

organizationalUnit

Supported by
Messaging Server 5.0

Definition
Defines entries that represent organizations. An organization is generally assumed to be a large, relatively static grouping within a larger corporation or enterprise.

Superior Class
top

OID
2.5.6.5

Required Attributes

[objectClass](#), [ou](#)

Allowed Attributes

[businessCategory](#), [description](#), [destinationIndicator](#), [facsimileTelephoneNumber](#), [internationalIsdnNumber](#), [l](#) (localityName), [physicalDeliveryOfficeName](#), [postalAddress](#), [postalCode](#), [postOfficeBox](#), [preferredDeliveryMethod](#), [registeredAddress](#), [searchGuide](#), [seeAlso](#), [st](#), [street](#), [telephoneNumber](#), [teletexTerminalIdentifier](#), [telexNumber](#), [userPassword](#)

pab

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

The data model used is as follows:

`pabPerson` is a user entry in the personal address book.

`pabGroup` is the group entry and corresponds to a personal distribution list. For example, the `pabGroup` “pab-notes” may contain `pabPersons` micky and john.

`pab` is the address book that contains zero or more `pabPerson` and zero or more `pabGroup` entries. This is the top level logical container. `pab` may contain `pabPerson` and/or `pabGroup`. A `pabPerson` may belong in zero or more `pabGroup` and zero or more `pab`.

`pabPerson` may belong to zero or more `pabGroup` entries. This link is established by `memberOfPABGroup`, a multi-valued attribute holding the DN of the `pabGroup` in which the `pabPerson` belongs. A `pabPerson` may also belong to many personal address book's. This link is established by having the DN of the `pab` listed as a value of the attribute `memberOfPAB`.

All users and groups belong in the default personal address book called “All.”

Superior Class

`top`

Object Class Type

structural

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.140

Required Attributes
[cn](#)

Allowed Attributes
[description](#), [un](#)

pabGroup

Supported by
Messaging Server 5.0

Definition
`pabGroup` is a group entry in a personal address book (`pab`) and corresponds to a personal distribution list. For example, the `pabGroup` “pab-notes” may contain `pabPersons` micky and john.

Superior Class
`top`

Object Class Type
structural

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.139

Required Attributes
[cn](#)

Allowed Attributes
[description](#), [memberOfPAB](#), [nickName](#), [un](#)

pabPerson

Supported by
Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

A user entry in the personal address book (pab).

Superior Class

inetOrgPerson

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.138

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

calCalURI, calFBURL, co, dateOfBirth, mailAlternateAddress, memberOfPAB, memberOfPABGroup, nickName, organizationName (see o), ou (organizationalUnitName), un

userPresenceProfile

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to store the presence information for a user.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.136

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

`vacationEndDate`, `vacationStartDate`

userPresenceProfile

Attributes

This chapter describes attributes required or allowed by LDAP object classes for Communications Services products. The attributes are listed alphabetically.

Note that attributes used exclusively by Access Manager (formerly called Identity Server) are covered in [Chapter 4, “Sun Java™ System Access Manager Classes and Attributes.”](#) Whereas, attributes used exclusively by iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging are covered in [Chapter 6, “Classes and Attributes Used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator \(Schema 1\).”](#)

List of Attributes

This chapter describes the following attributes:

- “aclGroupAddress” on page 71
- “adminRole” on page 72
- “aliasedObjectName” on page 73
- “businessCategory” on page 73
- “calCalURI” on page 74
- “calFBURL” on page 74
- “cn” on page 75
- “co” on page 76
- “commonName (see cn)” on page 76
- “countryName (see co)” on page 76
- “dataSource” on page 76

- “dateOfBirth” on page 77
- “dc” on page 78
- “description” on page 78
- “facsimileTelephoneNumber” on page 81
- “givenName” on page 81
- “icsAdminRole” on page 82
- “icsAlias” on page 82
- “icsAllowedServiceAccess” on page 83
- “icsAllowRights” on page 84
- “icsAnonymousAllowWrite” on page 86
- “icsAnonymousCalendar” on page 86
- “icsAnonymousDefaultSet” on page 87
- “icsAnonymousLogin” on page 87
- “icsAnonymousSet” on page 88
- “icsCalendar” on page 88
- “icsCalendarOwned” on page 89
- “icsDefaultSet” on page 91
- “icsDomainAllowed” on page 92
- “icsDomainNames” on page 93
- “icsDomainNotAllowed” on page 93
- “icsDWPBackEndHosts” on page 95
- “icsDWPHost” on page 96
- “icsExtended” on page 96
- “icsExtendedDomainPrefs” on page 97
- “icsExtendedGroupPrefs” on page 98
- “icsExtendedResourcePrefs” on page 99
- “icsExtendedUserPrefs” on page 99

- “icsFirstDay” on page 103
- “icsFreeBusy” on page 103
- “icsGeo” on page 104
- “icsMandatorySubscribed” on page 104
- “icsMandatoryView” on page 105
- “icsPartition” on page 105
- “icsPreferredHost” on page 106
- “icsQuota” on page 107
- “icsRecurrenceBound” on page 107
- “icsRecurrenceDate” on page 108
- “icsRegularExpressions” on page 108
- “icsSessionTimeout” on page 109
- “icsSet” on page 109
- “icsSourceHtml” on page 111
- “icsStatus” on page 111
- “icsSubscribed” on page 113
- “icsTimezone” on page 113
- “inetCanonicalDomainName” on page 114
- “inetCoS” on page 115
- “inetDomainBaseDN” on page 116
- “inetDomainCertMap” on page 117
- “inetDomainSearchFilter” on page 117
- “inetDomainStatus” on page 119
- “inetMailGroupStatus” on page 120
- “inetResourceStatus” on page 121
- “inetSubscriberAccountId” on page 122
- “inetSubscriberChallenge” on page 123

- “inetSubscriberResponse” on page 123
- “inetUserHttpURL” on page 124
- “inetUserStatus” on page 124
- “mail” on page 126
- “mailAccessProxyPreAuth” on page 126
- “mailAccessProxyReplay” on page 127
- “mailAdminRole” on page 128
- “mailAllowedServiceAccess” on page 129
- “mailAlternateAddress” on page 131
- “mailAntiUBEService” on page 132
- “mailAutoReplyMode” on page 133
- “mailAutoReplySubject” on page 134
- “mailAutoReplyText” on page 135
- “mailAutoReplyTextInternal” on page 135
- “mailAutoReplyTimeOut” on page 136
- “mailClientAttachmentQuota” on page 136
- “mailConversionTag” on page 137
- “mailDeferProcessing” on page 137
- “mailDeliveryFileURL” on page 139
- “mailDeliveryOption” on page 140
- “mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess” on page 142
- “mailDomainCatchallAddress” on page 144
- “mailDomainConversionTag” on page 145
- “mailDomainDiskQuota” on page 145
- “mailDomainMsgMaxBlocks” on page 146
- “mailDomainMsgQuota” on page 147
- “mailDomainReportAddress” on page 147

- “mailDomainSieveRuleSource” on page 148
- “mailDomainStatus” on page 150
- “mailDomainWelcomeMessage” on page 151
- “mailEquivalentAddress” on page 152
- “mailFolderName” on page 153
- “mailForwardingAddress” on page 153
- “mailHost” on page 154
- “mailMessageStore” on page 155
- “mailMsgMaxBlocks” on page 155
- “mailMsgQuota” on page 156
- “mailProgramDeliveryInfo” on page 157
- “mailPublicFolderDefaultRights” on page 157
- “mailQuota” on page 159
- “mailRejectText” on page 160
- “mailRoutingAddress” on page 161
- “mailRoutingHosts” on page 161
- “mailRoutingSmartHost” on page 162
- “mailSieveRuleSource” on page 163
- “mailSMTPSubmitChannel” on page 165
- “mailUserStatus” on page 165
- “maxPabEntries” on page 167
- “memberOf” on page 168
- “memberOfPAB” on page 168
- “memberOfPAB” on page 168
- “memberOfPABGroup” on page 169
- “memberURL” on page 169
- “mgrpAddHeader” on page 170

- “mgrpAllowedBroadcaster” on page 171
- “mgrpAllowedDomain” on page 172
- “mgrpAuthPassword” on page 172
- “mgrpBroadcasterPolicy” on page 173
- “mgrpDeliverTo” on page 174
- “mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster” on page 175
- “mgrpDisallowedDomain” on page 176
- “mgrpErrorsTo” on page 177
- “mgrpModerator” on page 177
- “mgrpMsgMaxSize” on page 178
- “mgrpMsgPrefixText” on page 179
- “mgrpMsgRejectAction” on page 180
- “mgrpMsgRejectText” on page 181
- “mgrpMsgSuffixText” on page 181
- “mgrpNoDuplicateChecks” on page 182
- “mgrpRemoveHeader” on page 182
- “mgrpRequestTo” on page 183
- “mgrpRFC822MailMember” on page 183
- “msgVanityDomain” on page 184
- “msgVanityDomain” on page 184
- “multiLineDescription” on page 185
- “nickName” on page 185
- “nswmExtendedUserPrefs” on page 186
- “o” on page 187
- “objectClass” on page 187
- “organizationName (see o)” on page 188
- “organizationUnitName (see ou)” on page 188

- “ou” on page 188
- “owner” on page 189
- “pabURI” on page 189
- “parentOrganization” on page 190
- “postalAddress” on page 191
- “preferredLanguage” on page 191
- “preferredMailHost” on page 192
- “preferredMailMessageStore” on page 193
- “seeAlso” on page 194
- “sn” on page 194
- “telephoneNumber” on page 195
- “uid” on page 195
- “un” on page 196
- “uniqueMember” on page 197
- “userId (see uid)” on page 197
- “userPassword” on page 197
- “vacationEndDate” on page 198
- “vacationStartDate” on page 199
- “mgrpErrorsTo” on page 199

Attribute Definitions

aclGroupAddress

Origin
Messaging Server 6.0

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Adds a user to a dynamic group specified as an identifier in an ACL entry. Members of the group share the particular access rights defined in the ACL entry. The group is represented by a dynamic mailing list with a filter on the `aclGroupAddr` attribute.

Example

`aclGroupAddr: lee-staff@siroe.com`

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.686

adminRole

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[inetAdmin](#)

Definition

Specifies the administrator role for this administrator entry.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.601

aliasedObjectName

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

dn

Object Classes

[inetDomainAlias](#)

Definition

Used only in Schema 1 or in Schema 2 compatibility mode (with a DC Tree), not in Schema 2 native mode (no DC Tree).

Used by the Messaging Server to identify alias entries in the directory. Contains the distinguished name of the entry for which it is an alias. The domain attribute values are taken only from the referenced domain. So that routing will be identical between these domains.

Example

```
aliasedObjectName: cn=jdoe,o=sesta.com
```

OID

2.5.4.1

businessCategory

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[groupOfUniqueNames](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#)

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.

Example

businessCategory:Engineering

OID

2.5.4.15

calCalURI

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#)

Definition

Contains URI to user's entire default calendar. For details see RFC 2739.

Example

Varies according to the version of calendar server implemented. For details see RFC 2739.

OID

1.2.840.113556.1.4.478

calFBURL

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#)

Definition

URL to the user's default busy time data. For details see RFC 2739.

Example

Varies according to the version of calendar server implemented. For details see RFC 2739.

OID

1.2.840.113556.1.4.479

cn**Origin**

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#), [icsCalendarUser](#), [inetResource](#)

Definition

For users, full name of person. For resources, a unique identifier. In either case, it may contain spaces and special characters. Abbreviation for `commonName`.

Example

For a user: `cn: John Doe`.

For a resource: `cn: Conference Room #3`

or

`commonName: John Doe`

`commonName: Conference Room #3`

OID

2.5.4.3

co

CO

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#)

Definition

Contains the name of a country, using a two character code. Abbreviation for `countryName`.

The attribute `friendlyCountryName` is used to spell out the actual country name.

Example

```
co:IE
```

or

```
countryName:IE
```

```
friendlyCountryName:Ireland
```

OID

2.5.4.4

commonName (see cn)

countryName (see co)

dataSource

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#), [inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Text field to store a tag or identifier. Value has no operational impact.

Example

dataSource:1.0

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.779

dateOfBirth

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#)

Definition

Date of birth of the [pabPerson](#). Format is: YYYYMMDD.

Example

dateOfBirth: 19740404
(date of birth on April 6, 1974.)

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.779

dc

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainAlias](#)

Definition

The domain component of the domain alias entry.

Example

```
dc=sesta
```

For example a domain alias entry DN might be:

```
dn: dc=sesta, dc=fr, o=internet.
```

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.25

description

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDWPHost](#), [icsCalendarResource](#), [groupOfUniqueNames](#),
[inetOrgPerson](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#), [pab](#), [pabGroup](#),
[sunServiceComponent](#)

Definition

Provides a human readable description of the object. For people and organizations, this often includes their role or work assignment.

Example

description: Quality control inspector.

OID

2.5.4.13

domainUidSeparator

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainOrg](#)

Definition

This attribute is used only for LDAP Schema 1.

This attribute is used by the messaging server to override the default mailbox (MB) home. When present, this attribute specifies that compound user identifications (UIDs) are used in this domain and this attribute specifies the separator. For instance, if + is the separator, the mailbox names in this domain are obtained by replacing the right most occurrence of + in the uid with @. To map an internal mailbox name to the UID, the right most occurrence of @ is replaced with a + in the mailbox name.

While substitution of an @ for the UID separator is sufficient to generate a mailbox name, this may not be the same as any of the user's actual email addresses.

NOTE Format of internal mailbox names is `uid@domain`, where “domain” is DNS domain mapping to the namespace. The only exception to this rule is mailbox names for users in default domain where only the `uid` is used to construct internal mailbox names. See [inetCanonicalDomainName](#) on how the default value of domain name used can be overridden in specific cases.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is

`LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_UID_SEPARATOR`.

domOrgMaxUsers

Example

domainUIDSeparator: #

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.702

domOrgMaxUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainOrg](#)

Definition

This attribute is used only for LDAP Schema 1.

Maximum number of user entries in a domain organization.

Example

domOrgMaxUser: 500

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.697

domOrgNumUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainOrg](#)

Definition

Number of current user entries in a domain organization.

Example

domOrgNumUsers: 345

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.698

facsimileTelephoneNumber

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

tel, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#), [inetResource](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#)

Definition

Fax telephone number for resources.

Example

facsimileTelephoneNumber 1-800-555-1212

OID

2.5.4.23

givenName

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Identifies the entry's given name, usually a person's first name.

Example

givenName: John

OID

2.5.4.42

icsAdminRole

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[icsAdministrator](#)

Definition

Administrative calendar role that can be assigned to a group.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.724

icsAlias

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, UTF8 encoded

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#)

Definition

Alias associated with a resource. An alias can make a resource name easier for the end user to work with.

Example

The resource named “halleycomet” can be aliased as “Halley’s Comet”.

```
icsAlias: Halley's Comet
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.725

icsAllowedServiceAccess

Origin

Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#), [icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

This attribute is used only if the [icsStatus](#) attribute is not set, or in other words, if [icsStatus](#) is set, this attribute is ignored.

Use this attribute to disallow calendar services to a user. As a default all users are allowed access with `http`, but if you specify this attribute as shown in the example, it disallows the user from receiving calendar access (user is disabled):

Any other setting, or absence of the attribute entirely, results in the user having access to `http` services (user is enabled).

Example

```
icsAllowedServiceAccess:http
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.726

icsAllowRights

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

int, single valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

A numeric string used to hold bit fields, each corresponding to a set of rights. Each bit corresponds to a setting in the `ics.conf` file. After you have figured out the bit string settings you want, convert the bits to an integer.

If the property is set (1), the right is not allowed. If the bit is not set (0), the right is allowed.

If this attribute does not exist, the corresponding `ics.conf` default settings are used.

[Table 3-1](#) defines the meaning of each bit position for bits 0-15:

Table 3-1 Bit Definitions and `ics.conf` Settings

Property Name and <code>ics.conf</code> Setting Name	Bit	Allows (0) or Disallows (1)
<code>allowCalendarCreation</code> <code>service.wcap.allowcreatecalendars</code>	0	Creation of calendars
<code>allowCalendarDeletion</code> <code>service.wcap.allowdeletecalendars</code>	1	Deletion of calendars
<code>allowPublicWritableCalendars</code> <code>service.wcap.allowpublicwriteablecalendars</code>	2	Publicly writable calendars for users
N/A	3	Reserved. Defaults to 0
<code>allowModifyUserPreferences</code> <code>service.admin.calmaster.wcap.allowgetmodifyuserpref</code> <code>s</code>	4	Domain Administrator allowed to change user preferences
<code>allowModifyPassword</code> <code>service.wcap.allowchangepassword</code>	5	Users allowed to change their password
N/A	6	Reserved. Defaults to 0

Table 3-1 Bit Definitions and ics.conf Settings

Property Name and ics.conf Setting Name	Bit	Allows (0) or Disallows (1)
N/A	7	Reserved. Defaults to 0
allowUserDoubleBook user.allow.doublebook	8	Double booking of user calendars
allowResourceDoubleBook resource.allow.doublebook	9	Double booking of resource calendars
allowSetCn service.wcap.allowsetprefs.cn	10	User preference cn modified by set_userprefs command
allowSetGivenName service.wcap.allowsetprefs.givenname	11	User preference givenname modified by set_userprefs command
allowSetGivenMail service.wcap.allowsetprefs.mail	12	User preference mail modified by set_userprefs command
allowSetPrefLang service.wcap.allowsetprefs.preferredlanguage	13	User preference preferredlanguage modified by set_userprefs command
allowSetSn service.wcap.allowsetprefs.sn	14	User preference sn modified by set_userprefs command
N/A	15–31	Reserved. Defaults to all 0

Example

If you decide that you want to disallow the following bits:

- publicly writable user calendars (bit 2),
- double booking of resources (bit 9),
- and modifying the given name (bit 11),

then your bit pattern would look like this:

```
'000000000000000000000000101000000100'
```

which you would convert into the integer 2564 so that:

```
icsAllowRights: 2564
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.727

icsAnonymousAllowWrite

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

boolean (yes, no)

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

Specifies if anonymous users can write events in public calendars. The value comes from the `ics.conf` setting `service.wcap.anonymousallowpubliccalendarwrite`.

Example

```
icsAnonymousAllowWrite: yes
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.728

icsAnonymousCalendar

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ces

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

Calendar ID for anonymous users. The value is taken from the `ics.conf` setting `calstore.anonymous.calid`.

Example

icsAnonymousCalendar: guest1

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.729

icsAnonymousDefaultSet

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

ces, UTF8 encoded

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

Default calendar set for anonymous users.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.730

icsAnonymousLogin

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

boolean (yes, no))

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

Specifies if anonymous login is allowed. Value is taken from the `ics.conf` file setting `service.http.allowanonymousLogin`.

Example

```
icsAnonymousLogin: yes
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.798

icsAnonymousSet

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

ces, UTF8 encoded

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

Reserved. Not implemented.

Default calendar set for anonymous users.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.732

icsCalendar

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#), [icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

The calendar ID (calid) of the default calendar for a user or resource. Required attribute. It is a policy of Calendar Server to construct calids based on the user's uid, since it is guaranteed to be unique.

Example

icsCalendar: jdoe

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.731

icsCalendarOwned

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Calendars owned by this user. At least one instance of this attribute must exist for each user and must be set with the user's default calendar value. Multiple instances of this attribute can be used to specify other calendars the user owns.

Example

```
icsCalendarOwned: jdoe
icsCalendarOwned: jdoe:BaseballSchedule
icsCalendarOwned: jdoe:Project
icsCalendarOwned: jdoe:Holidays
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.6

icsCapacity

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

Definition

Reserved, not implemented.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.800

icsContact

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

cis, UTF8 encoded

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#)

Definition

Reserved, not implemented.

Resource contact name.

Example

icsContact: John Doe jdoe@sesta.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.733

icsDefaultAccess

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes**Definition**

Default access control string applied to the user's default calendar. For more information about access control, see "Access Control Entries" in the *Sun Java™ System Calendar Server Programmer's Manual*. If this attribute is not present, the value is taken from the `ics.conf` file setting `calstore.calendar.default.acl`.

Example

Granting the user both freebusy and scheduling permission for calendar components.

```
icsDefaultAccess: @sesta.com^c^sf^g
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.734

icsDefaultSet

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

User preference for what calendars to display at login. User's can specify any of their calendar sets (groups they have created) to be displayed at login instead of a single calendar.

Example

icsDefaultSet: MyCalendarGroup

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.735

icsDomainAllowed

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

cis, single-valued (see [mgrpAllowedDomain](#))

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

What domains are allowed. The value has the following format:

```
service-list:client-list
```

where *service-list* is a blank- or comma-separated list of one or more service names or wildcards, and *client-list* is a blank- or comma-separated list of one or more host names or addresses, patterns or wildcards.

The following are the explicit wildcards recognized by the system:

ALL	Always matches
LOCAL	Matches any host whose name does not contain a dot character.
UNKNOWN	Matches any host whose name or address are unknown. Use this with care.
KNOWN	Matches any host whose name and address are known. Use with care.
DNSSPOOFER	Matches any host whose name does not match its address.

There is one operator that can be used in the *service-list* and the *client-list*:

EXCEPT	Matches anything that matches list 1 unless it matches anything in list 2. The expected form: list1 EXCEPT list2. List1 and list2 are comma-separated.
--------	---

You can use patterns to distinguish clients by the network address that they can connect to. For example: `service@host_pattern:client-list`.

The default value comes from `service.http.domainallowed` in the `ics.conf` file.

Example

Allow local access to anyone in the `sesta.com` domain.

```
icsDomainAllowed: ALL:sesta.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.736
```

icsDomainNames

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, multi-valued, ASCII

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

For cross-domain searching, each external domain to be searched must be listed using this attribute.

Example

```
icsDomainNames: sesta.com  
icsDomainNames: siroe.com
```

OID

```
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.3
```

icsDomainNotAllowed

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, single-valued (see [mgrpDisallowedDomain](#))

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

What domains are not allowed. The value has the following format:

service-list:client-list

where service-list is a blank- or comma-separated list of one or more service names or wildcards, and client-list is a blank- or comma-separated list of one or more host names or addresses, patterns or wildcards.

The following are the explicit wildcards recognized by the system:

ALL	Always matches
LOCAL	Matches any host whose name does not contain a dot character.
UNKNOWN	Matches any host whose name or address are unknown. Use this with care.
KNOWN	Matches host whose name and address are known. Use with care.
DNSSPOOFER	Matches any host whose name does not match its address.

There is one operator that can be used in the service-list and the client-list:

EXCEPT	Matches anything that matches list 1 unless it matches anything in list 2. The expected form: list1 EXCEPT list2. List1 and list2 are comma-separated.
--------	---

The value comes from `ics.conf` setting `service.http.domainnotallowed`.

Example 1

If you want to allow access to all but a selected few hosts, you can explicitly deny access as in the following example:

Deny access to anyone at the company22.com domain.

```
icsDomainNotAllowed: ALL:company22.com
```

In this instance, you would not need to have any specific `icsDomainAllowed` attributes.

Example 2

If you want to implement a no-access default, a single instance of this attribute will do it. This denies all service to all hosts, unless they are specifically permitted access by `icsDomainAllowed` attributes.

```
icsDomainNotAllowed: ALL:ALL
```

Example 3

The following example shows how to deny access to any unknown users.

```
icsDomainNotAllowed: ALL:UNKNOWN@ALL
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.737
```

icsDWPBackEndHosts

Origin

Calendar Server 5.1.1

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

The list of all possible back end hosts used for calendars found in this domain. This attribute is required if the calendar installation is using the [Database Wire Protocol \(DWP\)](#).

Example

```
icsDWPBackEndHosts: machine1  
icsDWPBackEndHosts: machine2
```

OID

```
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.5
```

icsDWPHost

Origin

Calendar Server.1

Syntax

cis, single-valued, ASCII

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDWPHost](#), [icsCalendarResource](#), [icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Stores a DWP host name so that the calendar ID can be resolved to the [Database Wire Protocol \(DWP\)](#) server that stores the calendar and its data. When the calendar database is distributed across several back end servers, the attribute value is the DNS name of user's back end host. Each user's entire calendar will be on a single back end server. Required if using the [Calendar Lookup Database \(CLD\)](#).

This attribute is required if the Calendar installation is using DWP to distribute calendar data across back end calendar data servers. If DWP is not being used, every user's calendar will be found on the same host as the calendar server. If an installation initially does not use DWP, but later switches to it, the calendar server will fill in this value based on the default DWP host name found in the domain entry. If there is no value or such entry (calendar server is not in hosted domain mode) then the value will be picked up from the `ics.conf` configuration file.

Example

```
icsDWPHost:calserver1
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.1

icsExtended

Origin

Calendar Server 5.1.1

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[icsCalendarDWPHost](#)**Definition**

Extensions for calendar. Reserved.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.738

icsExtendedDomainPrefs

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, multi- valued

Object Classes[icsCalendarDomain](#)**Definition**

Preferences for calendar domains can be set using the properties found in [Table 3-2](#). Each attribute value is a property-value pair. The default settings for these properties are found in the domain server's `ics.conf` file. In the absence of this attribute, the `ics.conf` settings will be used.

Table 3-2 Domain Preferences

Property	Value	Description
<code>allowProxyLogin</code>	yes, no	Allow proxy login
<code>calmasterAccessOverride</code>	yes, no	Domain administrator can override access control
<code>calmasterCred</code>	string	Bind credentials (password) for user specified in <code>ics.conf</code> setting <code>service.admin.calmaster.userid</code>
<code>calmasterUid</code>	string	User ID for the domain administrator
<code>createLowerCase</code>	yes, no	Make calendar name lowercase for creating new calendars and looking up calendars.
<code>domainAccess</code>	valid acl string	Access control string for domain. Used in cross-domain searches to permit external domains to search this domain.

Table 3-2 Domain Preferences *(Continued)*

Property	Value	Description
fbIncludeDefCal	yes, no	User's default calendar included in freebusy calendar list.
filterPrivateEvents	yes, no	Filter the private and confidential events on queries to server.
resourceDefaultAcl	valid access string	Resource calendars' default ACL
setPublicRead	yes, no	Set default user calendars to public read and private write (yes), or private read and private write (no).
subIncludeDefCal	yes, no	User's default calendar included in subscribed calendar list
uiAllowAnyone	yes/no	Everybody ACL shows and can be used in the user interface.
uibaseURL	valid URL	Base server address. For example, <code>https://proxyserver/</code>
uiConfigFile	string	Specifies the configuration file for the user interface. (Allows items in the user interface to be turned off.)
uiProxyUrl	string	Proxy server address prepended in user interface JavaScript file. For example, <code>https://web_portal.com/</code>

Example

```
icsExtendedDomainPrefs: createLowerCase=yes
```

```
icsExtendedDomainPrefs:
domainAccess=@@d^a^slfrwd^g;anonymous^a^r^g;@^a^s^g
```

In this example, any external domain matching the access rights shown above can search this domain.

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.739
```

icsExtendedGroupPrefs

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis

Object Classes[icsAdministrator](#)**Definition**

Extensions for calendar group preferences.Reserved.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.740

icsExtendedResourcePrefs

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

cis

Object Classes**Definition**

Reserved, not implemented.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.741

icsExtendedUserPrefs

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Extensions for calendar user preferences. The attribute value is a property-value pair. The following are the properties and their values

Table 3-3 Extended User Preferences

Properties	Values	Description
ceAllCalendarTZIDS	a standard time zone	Time zone TZID for this calendar.
ceClock	12, 24	Defines whether a 12- or 24-hour clock is used.
ceColorSet	pref_group1 pref_group2 pref_group3 pref_group4 pref_group7	Defines which of the five UI color schemes to use.
ceDateOrder	M/D/Y D/M/Y Y/M/D	Determines what order the three elements of a date (month (M), day (D), and year (Y)) are displayed.
ceDateSeparator	Any single printable character. For example: / or -	The single character used to delimit displayed date elements (M,D,Y). For example, a date can be displayed as: 12/22/2002.
ceDayHead	0–23	Start time hour (expressed as one of 24 hours in a day) for displaying calendar information.
ceDayTail	0–23	End time hour (expressed as one of 24 hours in a day) for displaying calendar information.
cdDefaultAgenda	unused	Not currently implemented.
cdDefaultAlarmEmail	email addresses separated by white space	Email Addresses event alarms sent to.
ceDefaultAlarmStart	P[unit count][unit type]	Amount of time before the event an alarm should be sent. Where <code>unit count</code> is any numeric value, and <code>unit type</code> is either M (minutes), H (hours), or D (days). For example: P10M
ceDefaultTZID	one of standard time zones For a list of time zones, see Standard Time Zones .	Time zone to use when a calendar does not have one assigned to it.

Table 3-3 Extended User Preferences *(Continued)*

Properties	Values	Description
ceDefaultView	dayview weekview monthview yearview groupview	View to be presented at log in. If this parameter is not present, <i>overview</i> is used as the default. (groupview is the Comparison view on the user interface)
ceExcludeSatSun	boolean (0, 1)	Calendars don't display if value=1. Default is value=0.
ceFontFace	One of these values: 1) Times New Roman, Times, serif 2) Courier New, Courier, noon 3) PrimaSans BT, Verdana, sans-serif	Three choices of font face to be used in the user interface.
ceFontSizeDelta	pref_font_size_group_2 (normal) pref_font_size_group_1 (larger) pref_font_size_group_3 (smaller)	Defines three font sizes for the user interface. In the interface they are defined as: normal, larger, smaller.
ceGroupInviteAll	boolean (0, 1)	When creating an invitation while viewing a group, invite all calendars in the group when value=1; default is 1.
ceInterval	PT0H15M PT0H30M PT1H0M PT2H0M PT4H0M	Defines the time interval to be used when displaying calendar information. Intervals are: 15 min., 30 min., 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours.
ceNotifyEmail	any valid RFC 822 email address	Email address notifications are mailed to when the calendar receives an invitation to an event.
ceNotifyEnable	0, 1	Enables/disables email notifications being sent when the calendar receives an invitation to an event. 0 = do not sent notifications 1 = send notifications
ceSingleCalendarTZID	any valid time zone For a list of valid time zones, see Standard Time Zones .	Lists the time zone assigned to this calendar. If the parameter is not sent, the default time zone is used. For example: America/Los_Angeles

Table 3-3 Extended User Preferences *(Continued)*

Properties	Values	Description
ceToolImage	0, 1	Toggle for the user interface display of icon images on the toolbar. 0 = do not display icons, 1 = display icons (default)
ceToolText	0, 1	Toggle for the user interface display of icon text on the toolbar. 0 = do not display text with the icon 1 = display text with the icon (default)

NOTE Regarding `ceToolImage` and `ceToolText`: the user interface only allows three possibilities for the toolbar: icons and text (attributes values 1, 1), icons only (attributes values 1, 0), and text only (attributes values 0, 1). It does not allow the user to turn off both icons and text (attributes values 0, 0).

Example

```
icsextendeduserprefs: ceClock=12
icsextendeduserprefs: ceColorSet=pref_group_1
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDateOrder=D/M/Y
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDateSeparator=/
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDayHead=10
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDayTail=17
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDefaultAlarmEmail=jdoe@sesta.com
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDefaultAlarmStart=P30H
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDefaultTZID=America/New_York
icsextendeduserprefs: ceDefaultView=groupview
icsextendeduserprefs: ceFontFace=PrimaSans BT,Verdana,sans-serif
icsextendeduserprefs: ceFontSizeDelta=pref_font_size_group_3
icsextendeduserprefs: ceInterval=PT2H0M
icsextendeduserprefs: ceNotifyEmail=jdoe@sesta.com
icsextendeduserprefs: ceNotifyEnable=0
icsextendeduserprefs: ceSingleCalendarTZID=America/Los_Angeles
```

```
icsextendeduserprefs: ceToolText=1  
icsextendeduserprefs: ceToolImage=1
```

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.742

icsFirstDay

Origin
Calendar Server

Syntax
cis, single-valued

Object Classes
[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition
First day of the week to be displayed on user's calendar.

Range of values: 1–7, with 1 = Sunday, 2 = Monday, 3 = Tuesday, 4 = Wednesday, 5 = Thursday, 6 = Friday, 7 = Saturday

Example
icsFirstDay: 1

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.743

icsFreeBusy

Origin
Not implemented.

Syntax
ces, single-valued

Object Classes

Definition

Reserved, not implemented.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.744

icsGeo

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

cis single-valued

Latitude; longitude

Object Classes

Definition

Reserved, not implemented.

Geographical location of user or resource.

Example

This class exists only for compliance with the RFC spec and is not used.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.745

icsMandatorySubscribed

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ces

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

The valid calendar IDs for mandatory subscribed calendars for all users in a domain.

Example

icsMandatorySubscribed: ConfRml@sesta.com:meetings

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.746

icsMandatoryView

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

The mandatory default view for all calendars in a domain. Views are: overview, day, week, month, year, comparison.

Example

icsMandatoryView: overview

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.747

icsPartition

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

cis, single-valued, ASCII

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#), [icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Reserved. not implemented.

The name of the partition that holds a calendar database. There is no default value.

Example

```
icsPartition: partition1
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.4

icsPreferredHost

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

Definition

Reserved, not implemented.

Specifies the preferred host for this calendar. This attribute is used by clients to retrieve the front-end-host server name.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.749

icsQuota

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes**Definition**

Reserved, not implemented.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.748

icsRecurrenceBound

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

Maximum number of instances created for events and todos with infinite recurrence. The value is taken from the `ics.conf` setting `calstore.recurrence.bound`.

Example

```
icsRecurrenceBound: 60
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.750

icsRecurrenceDate

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

An ISO8601 date/time string specifying the maximum date for events and todos with infinite recurrence.

Example

```
icsRecurrenceDate: 20300365T115959Z
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.751

icsRegularExpressions

Origin

Calendar Server.1

Syntax

ces, multi-valued, UTF8

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDWPHost](#)

Definition

Stores regular expressions used to divide the LDAP database between servers.

Example

```
icsRegularExpressions: A-F,G-L,M-T,U-Z
```

A-F, G-L, M-T, U-Z are possible values for instances of this attribute and describe a database divided alphabetically between four servers.

OID
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.2

icsSessionTimeout

Origin
Calendar Server

Syntax
int, single-valued

Object Classes
[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition
Number of seconds of inactivity before a user session is timed out. Read from `ics.conf` setting `service.http.idletimeout`.

Example
`icsSessionTimeout: 600`

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.752

icsSet

Origin
Calendar Server

Syntax
cis, multi-valued

Object Classes
`icsAnonymousSet`, [icsCalendarUser](#), `icsDefaultAnonymousSet`

Definition

Defines one group of calendars. End users create these groups for various tasks. Each group is represented by one icsSet attribute, that is, for every group the user creates there will be one icsSet attribute. For example, if the user has three groups defined, there will be three icsSet attributes.

The value for this attribute is a six-part string, with each part separated by a dollar sign (\$).

The following table shows the six parts of this attribute's value:

Table 3-4 Six Parts of the Attribute Value

Part	Required?	Description
name	Required	The display name of this group.
calendars	Required	A semi-colon-separated list of calendar IDs (calid) that comprise this group.
tzmode	Required	Three possible values: <code>default</code> , <code>inherit</code> , <code>specify</code> . The value that tells where the time zone for this group comes from. <code>default</code> – take user's default time zone <code>inherit</code> – take the time zone of the first calendar in the group <code>specify</code> – take the time zone from the <code>tz</code> value that follows.
tz	Not Required, unless <code>tzmode = specify</code>	A valid time zone for this group. For a list of acceptable values, see Standard Time Zones . Value is optional unless <code>tzmode = specify</code> , then it is required.
mergeInDayView	Required	A boolean (TRUE/FALSE). The value tells whether to display this group in the Day view (TRUE) or the Comparison view (FALSE)
description	Not Required	Character string. Optional description of the calendar.

Example

The value of this attribute should all be on one line or if you wish to break a line, start the next line with a single space or tab.

```
icsSet: name=GroupName$calendars=calid1;calid2;calid3$
      tzmode=specify$tz=America/Los_Angeles$mergeInDayView=FALSE$
      description=Example group of calendars.
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.753

icsSourceHtml

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ics, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarDomain](#)

Definition

The alternate location of all client HTML files. A directory path that is relative to the installed client HTML files. The default value comes from the `ics.conf` setting `service.http.uidir.path`.

[Table 3-5](#) lists the values for this attribute.

Table 3-5 Alternate Locations for Client HTML files.

Parameters	Value	Definition
<code>sourceUrl</code>	directory	Directory relative to executable, where all URL references to files are stored.
<code>uiDirPath</code>	directory	Directory containing the default client. If only WCAP access is allowed, value is "".
<code>calHostname</code>	hostname	HTTP host for retrieving HTML documents.

Example

```
icsSourceHtml: calHostname=calhost1
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.754

icsStatus

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

ics, single-valued

Object Classes

`icsCalendarDomain`, `icsCalendarDWPHost`, `icsCalendarGroup`,
`icsCalendarResource`, `icsCalendarUser`

Definition

This attribute must be set when assigning calendar services to a domain. The attribute describes the status of this domain's calendar service with one of the values specified in [Table 3-6](#):

Table 3-6 Calendar Status Values

Status	Definition
<code>active</code>	Users and resources in this domain have access to calendar services.
<code>inactive</code>	No calendar services allowed for any users or resources in this domain, until the status is changed to <code>active</code> again. Calendars remain in the database and the LDAP entry remains.
<code>deleted</code>	No calendar service allowed for any users or resources in this domain. It is marked for deletion. Calendars will be removed from the database and the LDAP attributes that control the calendar's service will be removed. All the entries remain in the directory, but object classes having to do only with calendars for these users, resources and domains will be removed. For example, <code>icsCalendarUser</code> , <code>icsCalendarResource</code> , <code>icsCalendarDomain</code> will be removed. In addition all attributes with the <code>ics</code> prefix will be removed. For resources, it means that the resources associated with this object are to be removed from the calendar system, but the entry remains in the directory. For domains, all calendars associated with all the users and resources within that domain are to be removed.

If this attribute is not set, the `icsAllowedServiceAccess` attribute is checked. If present and the value of that attribute is `http`, then calendar services are disabled for the user (the user status is `inactive`). If `icsAllowedServiceAccess` has any other value, or if both attributes are missing, then the default user status is `active`.

Calendar services evaluate the following status attributes in order: `inetDomainStatus`, `icsStatus` (for `icsCalendarDomain`), either `inetResourceStatus` or `inetUserStatus`, and `icsStatus` (for either `icsCalendarResource` or `icsCalendarUser`).

The rule is: the first of these attributes that is set to something other than `active` takes precedence over all the others.

Example

```
icsStatus: active
```


OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.755

icsSubscribed

Origin
Calendar Server

Syntax
ces, multi-valued

Object Classes
[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition
List of calendars to which this user is subscribed. This includes all the calendars that the user owns, as well as any calendars owned by others to which the owner subscribes.

The value of this attribute is the calendar ID and optionally, the calendar name, with a dollar sign (\$) between them, when present.

Example
icsSubscribed: jdoe\$MyHomeCalendar
icsSubscribed: jsmith

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.756

icsTimezone

Origin
Calendar Server

Syntax
cis

Object Classes
[icsCalendarResource](#), [icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

The default time zone for this user or resource calendar if one is not explicitly assigned through their own user preferences (see [icsExtendedUserPrefs](#)). Specifically a valid time zone from the list found in “[Standard Time Zones](#)” on [page 369](#). The value is taken from the `ics.conf` setting `calstore.default.timezoneID`.

Example

```
icsTimezone: America/Chicago
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.757
```

inetCanonicalDomainName

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainAuthInfo](#)

Definition

Used both in LDAP Schema 1 and compatibility mode for LDAP Schema 2 (with a DC Tree). This attribute is a fully qualified domain name. For an explanation of native and compatibility mode LDAP structures, see the *Sun Java™ Enterprise System Installation Guide*.

In Schema 1 or compatibility mode, if more than one DC node in a DC tree refers to the same organization node in the Organization tree, this attribute is used to specify the canonical domain name used by the mail processes to open users' mailboxes. (There can be only one canonical domain name per organization node, but there can be many DC nodes referring to the same organization node)

This attribute is not necessary if there is only one DC node referring to an organization node. If the attribute is missing, the DC node entry is taken for the canonical domain name.

If this attribute is missing and there are multiple DC nodes referring to the same organization node, the mail processes could possibly use the wrong domain name when trying to open users' mailboxes.

Using multiple domain nodes to point to the same organization node allows you to have different attribute settings (and therefore different routing) for each one. If you want to be sure the two domains have the same attribute settings (are routed identically), use [aliasedObjectName](#) on the duplicate node instead.

This attribute is not used for the LDAP Schema 2 native mode LDAP data model.

Example

For the corporation `sesta.com`, if two DC nodes exist, `dc=sesta` and `dc=sesta2`, both referring to the organization node `o=sesta`, then you must specify one of them in the attribute:

```
inetCanonicalDomainName: sesta.com
```

Thus:

```
dn: dc=sesta,dc=com,o=internet
inetDomainBaseDN: o=sesta.com
inetCanonicalDomainName: sesta.com
```

```
dn: dc=sesta2,dc=com,o=internet
inetDomainBaseDN: o=sesta.com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.701

inetCoS

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Classes

[ipUser](#)

Definition

(Organization tree domain) Specifies the name of the Class of Service (CoS) template supplying values for attributes in the user entry. The RDN of the CoS template is the value of this attribute. Attribute values provided by the template and any override rules are specified in the CoS definition. CoS definitions are

created by using the object class `cosDefinition`. The value of attribute `cosSpecifier` in CoS definition entry is set to `inetCoS`. Create CoS definitions and templates in the container `ou=CoS` in the subtree for that domain. See the *iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2 Provisioning Guide* for more information.

Example

```
inetCoS: HallofFame
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.706
```

inetDomainBaseDN

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

`inetDomain`, `sunManagedOrganization`

Definition

In Schema 2, this attribute decorates index nodes configured to support multiple logical groupings that point to the same physical data. In Schema 1, the attribute decorates domain nodes on the DC Tree when in compatibility mode.

Schema 2

When your deployment comprises multiple logical groupings pointing to the same physical data, the directory may be configured to contain index nodes. Each index node must include the attribute `inetDomainBaseDN`; the attribute's value must point to the physical node under which the physical data is contained. The physical node must be decorated with the `sunManagedOrganization` object class.

Schema 1

The two domains, the alias and the referenced domain, can have different attribute values, such that routing will differ between the two. If you want to ensure routing is the same, the attribute values of both domains must be identical.

DN of the organization's subtree where all user/group entries are stored. This attribute points to a valid Organization subtree DN. Messaging Server components using the RFC 2247 search (compatibility mode) must resolve this DN in order to search for user and group entries that correspond to the hosted organization.

Example

```
inetDomainBaseDN: o=sesta.com,o=siroe-isp.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.690
```

inetDomainCertMap

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainAuthInfo](#)

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.700
```

inetDomainSearchFilter

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainAuthInfo](#)

Definition

LDAP search filter to use in search templates when performing a native mode search. The compatibility mode RFC 2247 algorithm search requires this attribute, but ignores its value.

Used during authentication to map login name in that domain to an LDAP entry.

The following variables can be used in constructing the filter:

- %U–Name part of the login name (that is, everything before the login separator stored in the servers configuration)
- %V–Domain part of the login string
- %o–Original login ID entered by the user

If this attribute is missing, it is equivalent to:

```
(&(objectclass=inetOrgPerson)(uid=%U))
```

Namespaces where users are provisioned with compound uids, such as uid=john_siroe.com, where john is the userID and siroe.com is the domain, would use a search filter of uid=%U_%V. This maps a login string of john@siroe.com (where @ is the login separator for the service) into a search request by the service for an entry's namespace of siroe.com, where uid=john_siroe.com.

An alternate example of using this attribute would be for sites wanting to log people in based on their employee identification. Assuming the attribute empID in user entries stores employee identifications, the search filter would be:

```
(&(objectclass=inetOrgPerson)(empID=%U)).
```

This attribute must return a unique match for valid users within the [inetDomainBaseDN](#) subtree.

Example

```
inetDomainSearchFilter: uid=%U
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.699

inetDomainStatus

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomain](#)

Definition

Applications using a DC Tree as their entry point (RFC 2247 compliant compatibility mode LDAP data model) may choose to respect application specific status attributes, but must consume and respect this attribute on the affiliated physical node (Organization Tree). In other words, for compatibility mode, both the DC Tree and the Organization Tree contain this attribute and if the two attribute's values differ, the one on the Organization Tree will take precedence.

Specifies the global status of a domain for all services. The intent of this attribute is to allow the administrator to temporarily suspend and then reactivate access, or to permanently remove access, by the domain and all its users to all the services enabled for that domain.

This attribute takes one of three values. Supported values are:

Table 3-7 Status Attribute Values

Value	Description
active	Domain is active and users in the domain may use services enabled by the overlay of service-specific object classes and the service state as indicated by the particular status attribute for that service.
inactive	Domain is inactive. The account may not use any services granted by service-specific object classes. This state overrides individual service status set using the service's status attributes.
deleted	Domain is marked as deleted. The account may remain in this state within the directory for some time (pending purging of deleted users). Service requests for all users in a domain marked as deleted will return permanent failures.

A missing value implies status is `active`. An illegal value is treated as `inactive`.

There are four status attributes that mail services look at and which are evaluated in this order: `inetDomainStatus`, `mailDomainStatus`, `inetUserStatus`, and `mailUserStatus`. The rule is: the first of these attributes that is set to something other than `active` takes precedence over all the others.

Similarly, this attribute is used for calendar services when evaluating status. The status attributes used are: `inetDomainStatus`, `icsStatus` (of `icsCalendarDomain`), either `inetResourceStatus` or `inetUserStatus`, and `icsStatus` (of either `icsCalendarResource` or `icsCalendarUser`).

In addition, in compatibility mode, when this attribute decorates both the DC Tree and the Organization Tree, both attributes should agree. Administrators are responsible for keeping the two synchronized. If the two attributes do not have the same value, Messaging Server will use the value found in the Organization Tree, while some other legacy application might be using the DC Tree attribute only. This could cause unpredictable results.

For more information on native and compatibility mode LDAP schemes, see the *Sun Java™ Enterprise System Installation Guide*.

Example

```
inetDomainStatus: active
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.691
```

inetMailGroupStatus

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

`cis`, single-valued

Object Classes

`inetMailGroup`

Definition

Current status of a mail group.

The following table lists the possible status values and gives a description of each:

<code>active</code>	Messages are delivered to the members of the mailing list.
---------------------	--

<code>inactive</code>	Messages sent to the mailing list result in a transient failure.
<code>disabled</code>	Mailing list is disabled. Messages sent to the mailing list result in a permanent failure returned to the sending MTA with text specified by the <code>ERROR_TEXT_DISABLED_GROUP</code> MTA option. If option is not set, the message "group disabled; cannot receive new mail" will be used.
<code>deleted</code>	Mailing list can be purged from the directory. Messages sent to the group return a permanent failure.

A missing value implies status is `active`. An illegal value is treated as `inactive`.

There are four status attributes that interact with each other: `inetDomainStatus`, `mailDomainStatus`, `inetGroupStatus`, and `inetMailGroupStatus`. These are considered in the order just given. The first one with a status of `active` takes precedence over the setting of all the others.

The MTA option `LDAP_GROUP_STATUS` can be used to specify a different attribute to be used for group status.

Example

```
inetMailGroupStatus: active
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.786
```

inetResourceStatus

Origin

Calendar Server

Syntax

`cis`, single-valued

Object Classes

`inetResource`

Definition

This is a global status for resources. It holds the current status of the resource: `active`, `inactive`, or `deleted` for all services. It is used by Access Manager to manage resources. Status changes can be made to a resource's status using the `commcli` interface, or by directly changing the LDAP entry for the group.

The following table lists the attribute's values and their meanings:

Table 3-8 Status Attribute Values

Value	Description
active	The resource is active and it may be used in services enabled by the overlay of service-specific object classes and the service state as indicated by the particular status attribute for that service.
inactive	Resource is inactive. The resource may not be used in any services granted by service-specific object classes. This state overrides individual service status set using the service's status attributes.
deleted	Resource is marked as deleted. The resource may remain in this state within the directory for some time (pending purging of deleted resources). Service requests for all resources marked as deleted will return permanent failures.

There are several status attributes that are evaluated to determine status. They are evaluated in this order: `inetDomainStatus`, `icsStatus` (for `icsCalendarDomain`), `inetResourceStatus`, `icsStatus` (for `icsCalendarResource`). These are considered in the order just given. The first one with a status of `active` takes precedence over the setting of all the others.

Example

```
inetResourceStatus: active
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.758
```

inetSubscriberAccountId

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

`inetSubscriber`

Definition

A unique account ID used for billing purposes.

Example

inetSubscriberAccountId: A3560B0

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.694

inetSubscriberChallenge

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetSubscriber](#)

Definition

Attribute for storing the challenge phrase used to identify the subscriber. Used in conjunction with the `inetSubscriberResponse`.

Example

inetSubscriberChallenge=Mother's Maiden Name

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.695

inetSubscriberResponse

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetSubscriber](#)

inetUserHttpURL

Definition

Attribute for storing the response to the challenge phrase.

Example

```
inetSubscriberResponse=Mamasita
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.696

inetUserHttpURL

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0, deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetUser](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for the user class `inetUser` starting in Messaging Server 6.0 and is likely to be removed from the object class in future versions of the schema.

User's primary URL for publishing Web content. This is an informational attribute and may be used in phonebook-type applications. It is not intended to have any operational impact.

Example

```
inetUserHttpURL: http://www.siroe.com/theotis
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.693

inetUserStatus

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0, Calendar Server 5.1.1

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetUser](#)

Definition

Specifies the status of a user's account with regard to global server access. This attribute enables the administrator to temporarily suspend, reactivate, or permanently remove access to all services for a user account.

The following table lists the values for this attribute:

Table 3-9 Status Attribute Values

Values	Description
active	The user account is active and the user can use all services enabled by the overlay of service-specific object classes and the service state as indicated by the particular status attribute for that service. For example, a user can use the email system if both <code>mailUserStatus</code> and <code>inetDomainStatus</code> are set to <code>active</code> .
inactive	The user account is inactive. The account cannot use any services granted by service-specific object classes. This state overrides individual service status set using the service's status attributes.
deleted	The account is marked as deleted. The account can remain in this state within the directory for some time (pending purging of deleted users). Service requests for a user marked as deleted must return permanent failures.

A missing value implies status is `active`. An illegal value is treated as `inactive`.

There are four status attributes that mail services look at and which are evaluated in this order: `inetDomainStatus`, `mailDomainStatus`, `inetUserStatus`, and `mailUserStatus`. The rule is: the first of these attributes that is set to something other than `active` takes precedence over all the others.

For calendar services, the attributes evaluated are: `inetDomainStatus`, `icsStatus` (for `icsCalendarDomain`), `inetUserStatus`, `icsStatus` (for `icsCalendarUser`).

When this attribute applies to a static group, defined using the `inetUser` object class, inactivating (disabling) the group only applies to the group itself and not the users in the group.

To disable the users of a group, create a dynamic group by assigning roles to the users, and then disable the role (which disables all users assigned to that role). For more information about roles, see the *Sun Java™ System Directory Server Administrator's Guide*.

The MTA option `LDAP_USER_STATUS` can be used to specify a different attribute to be used for user status.

Example

`inetUserStatus=inactive`

OID

`2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.692`

mail

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued (RFC 822 address)

Object Classes

`inetLocalMailRecipient`, `icsCalendarResource`, `icsCalendarUser`

Definition

Identifies a user's primary email address (the email address retrieved and displayed by white-pages lookup applications).

This attribute and `mailAlternateAddress`, are the default attributes used for reverse searches.

Example

`mail=jdoe@sesta.com`

OID

`0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.3`

mailAccessProxyPreAuth

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[mailDomain](#)**Definition**

Attribute tells the MMP if the users in this domain have to be preauthenticated. Permitted values are `yes` or `no`.

Example

```
mailAccessProxyPreAuth=yes
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.769
```

mailAccessProxyReplay

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

`cis`, single-valued

Object Classes[mailDomain](#)**Definition**

This attribute tells the Messaging Multiplexor how to reconstruct the login string when replaying the login sequence with the backend mail server. A missing attribute implies that the message access proxies construct the replay string based on the login name used by the client, the domain of the client, and the login separator used for this service. The `mailAccessProxyReplay` attribute overrides this default behavior when the message access proxy has a different backend server than Communications Services.

The syntax is that of a login string, with the following substitutions:

- `%U`: Login name. That is, the name part of the login string, if it is a `{name,domain}` compound.
- `%V`: Domain part of the login string.
- `%[attr]`: The value of the LDAP user attribute.

Examples

1. If the client logs in as `hugo` and the domain associated with the server IP address used is `yoyo.com`, and `mailAccessProxyReplay=%U%V`, the replayed login string is `hugo@yoyo.com`.
2. If the client logs in as `hugo`, and the domain associated with the server IP address used is `yoyo.com`, and `mailAccessProxyReplay=%[surname]@%V`, the replayed login string is the value of the surname attribute of the client.
3. If the client logs in as `hugo+yoyo.com`, and the login separator for the service used is `+`, and `mailAccessProxyReplay=%U%V`, the replayed login string is `hugo@yoyo.com`.
4. If the client logs in as `hugo`, and the domain associated with the server IP address used is `yoyo.com`, and `mailAccessProxyReplay` is not defined, and the login separator for the service used is `+`, the replayed login string is `hugo+yoyo.com`.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.763

mailAdminRole

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailAdministrator](#)**Definition**

Specifies the administrative role assigned to the members of the group. The only legal value for this attribute is `storeAdmin`. The object class that contains this attribute—[inetMailAdministrator](#)—is overlaid on a group entry to grant members of a group administrative privileges over part of the mail server. Currently the only privilege group members inherit are rights to perform proxy authentication for any user in the domain. These rights extend over users in the same domain as where the group is defined. To grant such privileges the attribute [mailAdminRole](#) must be set to the value `storeAdmin`.

Example

```
mailAdminRole: storeAdmin
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.780
```

mailAllowedServiceAccess

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Stores access filters (rules). If no rules are specified, then user is allowed access to all services from all clients. Rules are separated by a dollar sign (\$). The rules are evaluated in this manner:

- Access is granted if the client information matches an allow filter for that service.
- Access is denied if the client information matches a deny filter for that service.
- If no match is made with any allow or deny filters, access is granted, except in the case where there are allow filters but no deny filters. In this case, a lack of match means access is denied.

Note the effect of the preceding rule:

- If no rule is specified for `mailAllowedServiceAccess`, users are allowed access to all services from all clients.
- If an allow filter is explicitly specified for any service, users are denied access to all other services that are not specified.

For example, suppose you want to enable S/MIME for a domain. If you do not specify any allow filters or deny filters for `mailAllowedServiceAccess`, S/MIME is enabled.

Now suppose you specify an allow filter for the `pop` service. In this case, S/MIME is disabled until you also specify an allow filter for the `smime` service.

For a full explanation of access filters and an alternate way to control access through the administration console or the `config` utility, see “Configuring Client Access to POP, IMAP, and HTTP Services” in the *Messaging Server Administration Guide*.

Rule Syntax

`"+"` or `"-"service_list":"client_list`

`+` (allow filter) means the services in the service list are being granted to the client list.

`-` (deny filter) means the services are being denied to the client list.

`service_list` is a comma separated list of services to which access is being granted or denied.

Legal service names are: `imap`, `imaps`, `pop`, `pops`, `smtp`, `smtps`, `http`, and `smime`. Note that the MMP supports `imap`, `imaps`, `pop`, `pops`, and `smtp`, and `smime`. The backend supports `imap`, `pop`, `smtp`, `http`, and `smime`.

`client_list` is a comma separated list of clients (domains) to which access is being granted or denied.

Wildcards can be substituted for the client list (domains). The following table shows the legal wildcards and gives a description of each:

Table 3-10 Wildcards

Wildcards	Description
ALL, *	The universal wildcard. Matches all names.
DNSSPOOFER	Matches any host whose DNS name does not match its own IP address.
KNOWN	Matches any host whose name and address are known. Use with care.
LOCAL	Matches any local host (one whose name does not contain a dot character). If your installation uses only canonical names, even local host names will contain dots and thus will not match this wildcard.
UNKNOWN	Matches any host whose name or address are unknown. Use this with care.

The following wildcards can be used for the service list: `*`, `ALL`.

Except Operator

The access control system supports a single operator, `EXCEPT`. You can use the `EXCEPT` operator to create exceptions to the patterns found in a rule's service list and client list. `EXCEPT` clauses can be nested. If there are multiple `EXCEPT` clauses in a rule, they are evaluated right to left.

The `EXCEPT` format is:

```
list1 EXCEPT list2
```

where `list1` is a comma separated list of services and `list2` is a comma separated lists of clients.

Example

This example shows a single rule with multiple services and a single wildcard for the client list.

```
mailAllowedServiceAccess: +imap,pop,http:*
```

This example shows multiple rules, but each rule is simplified to have only one service name and uses wildcards for the client list. (This is the most commonly used method of specifying access control in LDIF files.)

```
mailAllowedServiceAccess: +imap:ALL$+pop:ALL$+http:ALL
```

An example of how to disallow all services for a user is:

```
mailAllowedServiceAccess: -imap:*$-pop:*$-http:*
```

An example of a rule with an `EXCEPT` operator is:

```
mailAllowedServiceAccess: -ALL:ALL EXCEPT server1.sesta.com
```

This example denies access to all services for all clients except those on the host machine `server1.sesta.com`.

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.777
```

mailAlternateAddress

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[inetLocalMailRecipient](#), [pabPerson](#)**Definition**

Alternate RFC 822 email address of this recipient. If the MTA receives mail with a “to” header with this email address, it rewrites the header with the value of the [mail](#) attribute and routes the email to that inbox. The reverse-pointing addresses are rewritten from the value of any of a user's [mailAlternateAddress](#) attributes to the value of the user's [mail](#) attribute. (That is, the MTA will rewrite the following headers, if they match this attribute, to the value of the user's [mail](#) attribute.)

The [mailEquivalentAddress](#) attribute works similarly to route the email, but does not rewrite the header.

The local part of the address may be omitted to designate a user/group as the catchall address. A catchall domain address is an address that will receive mail to a specified domain if the MTA does not find an exact user address match with that domain.

This attribute, along with [mail](#), are the default attributes used for reverse searches.

Example

```
mailAlternateAddress: jdoe@sesta.com
```

```
mailAlternateAddress: @sesta.com (catchall domain address)
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.13
```

mailAntiUBEService

Origin

Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[inetMailUser](#), [mailDomain](#)**Definition**

The string values given by this and other [optin](#) attributes are collected and passed to the filtering agent being used (for instance, Brightmail).

For Brightmail spam and virus checking, the interpretation of these strings is specified in the Brightmail configuration file. Brightmail uses the information from this attribute for its processing.

There are two Brightmail values:

- `spam` – When a spam message is found by the anti-UBE service, take the action specified in a system wide configuration option.
- `virus` – When a virus in a message is detected by the anti-UBE service, take the action specified in a system wide configuration option.

SpamAssassin, another filtering agent, does not use the actual value of the attribute; it can be set to anything.

While another attribute can be named in the `option.dat` setting for `LDAP_OPTIN`, it is not recommended. (For more information on Brightmail, see the *Messaging Server Administration Guide*.)

To use this attribute to specify per user optin values, set the following in the `option.dat` file:

```
LDAP_OPTIN=mailAntiUBEService
```

To use the attribute to specify domain level optin values, set the following in the `option.dat` file:

```
LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_OPTIN=mailAntiUBEService
```

Example

```
mailAntiUBEService: virus
```

```
mailAntiUBEService: spam
```

OID

mailAutoReplyMode

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0 (for reply mode), Messaging Server 5.2 patch 1 (for echo mode)

Syntax

`cis`, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailUser](#)**Definition**

Specifies the autoreply mode for user mail account. This is one of several autoreply attributes used when autoreply is an active mail delivery option. The two modes for autoreply are:

- `echo` – Echo the original message with the added `mailAutoReplyText` or `mailAutoReplyTextInternal` to the original sender. This occurs only once a week per sender.

If you want the message to be echoed for each message from every sender regardless of how recently a previous reply was sent, set the `mailAutoReplyTimeOut` to 0, which will cause the reply message to be sent every time.

- `reply` – Send a fixed reply, contained in attributes `mailAutoReplyText` or `mailAutoReplyTextInternal`, to the original sender.

Example

```
mailAutoReplyMode: reply
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.14
```

mailAutoReplySubject

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

`cis`, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailUser](#)**Definition**

Subject text of auto-reply response. `$(SUBJECT)` can be used to insert the subject of the original message into the response.

Example

```
mailAutoreplySubject: I am on vacation
```

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.772

mailAutoReplyText

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, single-valued

Object Classes
[inetMailUser](#)

Definition
Auto-reply text sent to all senders except users in the recipient's domain. If not specified, external users receive no auto response.

Example
mailAutoreplyText: Please contact me later.

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.15

mailAutoReplyTextInternal

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, single-valued

Object Classes
[inetMailUser](#)

Definition
Auto-reply text sent to senders from the recipients domain. If not specified, then internal uses get the mail auto-reply text message.

mailAutoReplyTimeOut

Example

mailAutoreplyTextInternal: Please contact me later.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.773

mailAutoReplyTimeOut

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Duration, in hours, for successive auto-reply responses to any given mail sender. If the value is set to 0 for `mailAutoReplyMode: echo` then a response is sent back every time a message is received. Auto-reply responses are sent out only if the recipient is listed in the “to” or “cc:” of the original message.

Example

mailAutoreplyTimeout: 48

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.771

mailClientAttachmentQuota

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

A positive integer value indicating the number of attachments the Messenger Express user can send per message in this domain. A value of -1 means no limit on attachments.

Example

```
mailClientAttachmentQuota: 12
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.768
```

mailConversionTag

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, multi-valued (ASCII string)

Object Classes

```
inetMailGroup, inetMailUser
```

Definition

Method of specifying unique conversion behavior for a user or group entry. A message sent to this user or group will match any conversion file entries that require the specified value of the tag. (Any string value can be associated with this attribute.)

Tag-specific conversion actions are specified in the MTA configuration.

The MTA option used to override this attribute is `LDAP_CONVERSION_TAG`.

Example**OID**

mailDeferProcessing

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, single-valued (ASCII string)

Object Classes

inetMailGroup, inetMailUser

Definition

Controls whether or not address expansion of the current user or group entry is performed immediately (value is “No”), or deferred (value is “Yes”).

NOTE A different attribute (other than `mailDeferProcessing`) can be designated for this purpose in the MTA option `LDAP_REPROCESS`.

Deferral takes place if the value is “Yes” and the current source channel isn’t the reprocess channel. Deferral is accomplished by directing the user or group’s address to the reprocess channel. That is, the expansion of the alias is aborted and the original address (user@domain) is queued to the reprocess channel.

If this attribute does not exist, the setting of the deferred processing flag associated with delivery options processing is checked. If it is set, processing is deferred.

If it is not set, the default for users is to process immediately (as if the value of this attribute were “No”).

The default for groups (such as mailing lists) is controlled by the MTA option `DEFER_GROUP_PROCESSING`, which defaults to 1 (yes).

Best Practices Suggestions for Duplicate Message Problem

Getting duplicate copies of messages can happen. For example, if a user sends an email to both `addresseeA`, and `groupA` that contains `addresseeA`, and `DEFER_GROUP_PROCESSING=1` and this attribute is `No`, then the message immediately duplicates, such that `addresseeA` gets two copies, one that came directly, and one that took the deferred expansion hop through the reprocess channel for `groupA` to get expanded.

While disabling deferred group expansion would eliminate the duplicate, that’s not a good idea if you have a lot of large groups. Using `expandlimit 1` can potentially cause unnecessary overhead on general, non-group, multi-recipient messages.

To minimize the effect of this situation, the following two solutions are best practices:

- For installations with only a few small groups, setting the default `DEFER_GROUP_PROCESSING=1`, and this attribute to `No`, gives you duplicates but also gives you two major benefits:
 - You don't have to bother running the reprocess channel, which makes a bit less overhead and a bit faster delivery.
 - The potential for eliminating duplicate addresses is increased.
- If your installation has many small groups and only a few large groups, then set `DEFER_GROUP_PROCESSING=0`, and this attribute to `Yes` for the few large groups.

Example

The default for mail users:

```
mailDeferProcessing: No
```

The default for mailing lists:

```
mailDeferProcessing: Yes
```

OID

TBD

mailDeliveryFileURL

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Fully qualified local path of file to which all messages sent to the mailing list are appended. Used in conjunction with `mailDeliveryOption: file`.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is `LDAP_PROGRAM_FILE`.

Example

```
mailDeliveryFileURL: /home/dreamteam/mail_archive
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.787

mailDeliveryOption

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#), [inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Specifies delivery options for the mail recipient. One or more values are permitted on a user or group entry, supporting multiple delivery paths for inbound messages. Values will apply differently depending on whether the attribute is used in [inetMailGroup](#) or [inetMailUser](#).

Note, that the [mailUserStatus](#) attribute is processed before this attribute. If [mailUserStatus](#) is set to hold, an internal flag is set so that when [mailDeliveryOption](#) is processed, the [mailUserStatus](#) hold overrides whatever delivery options are specified with [mailDeliveryOption](#).

For users, delivery addresses are generated for each valid delivery option value.

Valid values are:

For users only ([inetMailUser](#)):

- **autoreply** – Specifies [autoreply](#) is turned on for the user. Messages on which the recipient is listed in the "To:" or "Cc:" header fields of the message are sent to the autoreply channel where an autoreply message is generated and sent to the original sender.
- **hold** – A recipient is temporarily halted from receiving messages. Note that unlike [mailUserStatus](#), [hold](#) for this attribute does not disallow POP, IMAP and WebMail access. For this attribute, [hold](#) only halts delivery to the recipient's mailbox, but access is still allowed.
- **mailbox** – Deliver messages to the user's IMAP/POP store.

- `native` or `unix` – Deliver messages to the user's `/var/mail` store INBOX. The store is in Berkeley mailbox format. Messaging Server does not support `/var/mail` access. Users must use UNIX tools to access mail from the `/var/mail` store.

For groups only (`inetMailGroup`):

- `file` – Messages are appended to the file specified in the attribute `mailDeliveryFileURL`.
- `members` – Messages are sent to members of the mailing list. If missing, `default=members` is assumed.
- `members_offline` – To defer processing for this group, set the attribute to this value, and set the `option.dat` file option `DEFER_GROUP_PROCESSING` to zero (0).

Both users and groups:

These values are handled the same for both users and groups.

- `program` – Messages are delivered to a program, which is on the approved list of programs (specified in MTA's configuration). The name of the program is specified in the attribute `mailProgramdeliveryInfo`.
- `forward` – Specifies that messages will be forwarded. The forwarding address is specified in the attribute `mailForwardingAddress`. Note that when this value is set, `mailForwardingAddress` must be set to keep the mail system in sync.

The MTA option `DELIVERY_OPTIONS`, found in the `msg_svr_base/config/option.dat` file, defines how each of the previously listed values will be processed.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is `LDAP_DELIVERY_OPTION`.

Example

```
mailDeliveryOption: mailbox
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.16

mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Stores access filters (rules). If no rules are specified, then domain is allowed access to all services from all clients. Rules are separated by a dollar sign (\$). The rules are evaluated in this manner:

- Access is granted if the client information matches an allow filter for that service.
- Access is denied if the client information matches a deny filter for that service.
- If no match is made with any allow or deny filters, access is granted, except in the case where there are allow filters but no deny filters. In this case, a lack of match means access is denied.

Note the effect of the preceding rule:

- If no rule is specified for `mailAllowedServiceAccess`, users are allowed access to all services from all clients.
- If an allow filter is explicitly specified for any service, users are denied access to all other services that are not specified.

For example, suppose you want to enable S/MIME for a domain. If you do not specify any allow filters or deny filters for `mailAllowedServiceAccess`, S/MIME is enabled.

Now suppose you specify an allow filter for the `pop` service. In this case, S/MIME is disabled until you also specify an allow filter for the `smime` service.

For a full explanation of access filters and an alternate way to control access through the administration console or the `config` utility, see “Configuring Client Access to POP, IMAP, and HTTP Services” in the *Messaging Server Administration Guide*.

Rule Syntax

"+" or "-" <service_list>":"<client_list>

+ (allow filter) means the service list services are being granted to the client list.

- (deny filter) means the services are being denied to the client list.

`service_list` is a comma separated list of services to which access is being granted or denied.

Legal service names are: `imap`, `imaps`, `pop`, `pops`, `smtp`, `smtps`, `http`, and `smime`. Note that the MMP supports `imap`, `imaps`, `pop`, `pops`, and `smtp`, and `smime`. The backend supports `imap`, `pop`, `smtp`, `http`, and `smime`.

`client_list` is a comma separated list of clients (domains) to which access is being granted or denied.

Wildcards can be substituted for the client list (domains). The following table shows the allowed wildcards and describes each of them:

Table 3-11 Wildcards

Wildcards	Meanings
ALL, *	The universal wildcard. Matches all names.
DNSSPOOFER	Matches any host whose DNS name does not match its own IP address.
KNOWN	Matches any host whose name and address are known. Use with care.
LOCAL	Matches any local host (one whose name does not contain a dot character). If your installation uses only canonical names, even local host names will contain dots and thus will not match this wildcard.
UNKNOWN	Matches any host whose name or address are unknown. Use this with care.

The following wildcards can be used for the service list: `*`, `ALL`.

Except Operator

The access control system supports a single operator, `EXCEPT`. You can use the `EXCEPT` operator to create exceptions to the patterns found in a rule's service list and client list. `EXCEPT` clauses can be nested. If there are multiple `EXCEPT` clauses in a rule, they are evaluated right to left.

The `EXCEPT` format is:

```
list 1 EXCEPT list 2
```

A list is a comma separated list of services or clients.

Example

This example shows a single rule with multiple services and a single wildcard for the client list.

```
mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess: +imap,pop,http:*
```

This example shows multiple rules, but each rule is simplified to have only one service name and uses wildcards for the client list.

```
mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess: +imap:ALL$+pop:ALL$+http:ALL
```

The second example is probably the most commonly used in Messaging Server LDIF files.

An example of a rule with an EXCEPT operator is:

```
mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess: -ALL:ALL EXCEPT server1.sesta.com
```

This example denies access to all services for all clients except those on the host machine `server1.sesta.com`.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.764

mailDomainCatchallAddress

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, single-valued (RFC 822 mailbox)

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Specifies an address to be substituted for any address in the domain that doesn't match any user or group in the domain.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is

```
LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_CATCHALL_ADDRESS.
```


Example

OID
TBD

mailDomainConversionTag

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, multi-valued (ASCII string)

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Method of specifying unique conversion behavior for any user in the domain. A message sent to a user in this domain will match any conversion file entries that require the specified value of the tag. (Any string value can be associated with this attribute.)

Tag-specific conversion actions are specified in the MTA configuration.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is

LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_CONVERSION_TAG.

Example

OID
TBD

mailDomainDiskQuota

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Disk quota, in bytes, for all users in the domain. If domain quota enforcement is activated, then domains exceeding this quota stop receiving more messages until the domain messages no longer exceed the quota. Domain quota enforcement is activated using the command `imquotacheck -f -d <domain>`.

A value of -1 specifies no limit. This is the default.

Example

```
mailDomainDiskQuota: 50000000000
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.766

mailDomainMsgMaxBlocks

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Imposes a size limit in units of MTA blocks on all messages sent to addresses in this domain. This limit doesn't apply to messages sent by users from this domain.

The value of this attribute is overridden by the value of [mailMsgMaxBlocks](#), if set.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is

`LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_BLOCKLIMIT`.

Example

OID

TBD

mailDomainMsgQuota

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Quota of number of messages permitted for all users in this domain. If domain quota enforcement is activated, then the domain exceeding this quota will stop receiving more messages until the messages no longer exceed the quota. Domain quota enforcement is activated using the command `imquotacheck -f -d <domain>`.

Example

```
mailDomainMsgQuota: 2000000
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.767

mailDomainReportAddress

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, single-valued (RFC 822 mailbox)

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

This value is used as the header From: address in DSNs reporting problems associated with recipient addresses in the domain. It is also used when reporting problems to users within the domain regarding errors associated with nonlocal addresses.

If this attribute is not set, the reporting address will default to "postmaster@domain."

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_REPORT_ADDRESS.

Example

OID
TBD

mailDomainSieveRuleSource

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, single-valued (RFC 3028 sieve filter)

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

SIEVE filters are not supported by iPlanet Delegated Administrator.

SIEVE filter for all users in the domain. There are two possible forms for the value of this attribute: a single value that contains the complete sieve script (RFC 3028 compliant), and multiple values, with each value containing a piece of the sieve script (not RFC 3028 compliant).

A script has the following form:

```
require ["fileinto", "reject"];
# $Rule Info: Order=(1-infinity, or 0 for disabled)
Template=(template-name) Name=(rule name)
if header :is "Sender" "owner-ietf-mta-filters@imc.org"
{ fileinto "filter"; # move to "filter" folder }
if header :is "Subject" "SPAM!"
{ delete }
```

Multi-valued Form

Multiple SIEVE scripts per user can be stored in LDAP. To enable the user interface to handle several smaller rules scripts, rather than one script containing all the domain's rules, this attribute takes multiple values (that is, multiple rules). The server looks at every rule in `mailSieveRuleSource`.

To provide ordering and possible user interface editing information, there is an optional SIEVE comment line in each rule. This line has the following format:

```
# $Rule Info: Order=(1-infinity, or 0 for disabled)
```

All rules that have a `Rule Info` line will be processed first by the Messaging Server. If `Order=0`, then this rule is not used in the SIEVE evaluation. Otherwise, the rules are processed in the order provided (1 having highest priority). To accommodate SIEVE rules that might not have been entered using the `Rule Info` extension, any other rules found are run by the server, in order received from LDAP after all rules with corresponding order values have been processed.

MTA Override Option

The MTA option that overrides this attribute's value is `LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_FILTER`.

Example

The following example is correctly formed, but Messaging Server ignores discard and reject text, and does not send a reject or discard reply message.

```
mailSieveRuleSource:
require ["fileinto", "reject", "redirect", "discard"]
if header :contains "Subject" "New Rules Suggestion"
    {redirect "rules@sesta.com" # Forward message }
if header :contains "Sender" "porn.com"
    {discard text:
Your message has been rejected. Please remove this address from your
mailing list. # Reject message, send reply message.}
if size :over 1M
    { reject text:
Please do not send large attachments.
Put your file on a server and send the URL.
Thank you. # Discard message, send reply message.}
if header :contains "Sender" "domainadminstrator@sesta.com"
    { fileinto complaints.refs # File message}
```

OID

TBD

mailDomainStatus

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Current status of the mail domain. Can be one of the following values: *active*, *inactive*, *deleted*, *hold*, or *overquota*. This attribute is the mail service domain status. Missing value implies status is *active*. An illegal value is treated as *inactive*.

The following table lists the status values:

Table 3-12 Status Values

Value	Description
<i>active</i>	Mail service is marked as active for all users in this domain and all users in the domain that are marked active (see <i>inetUserStatus</i> and <i>mailUserStatus</i> for more information). However, any restrictions specified in <i>mailAllowedServiceAccess</i> and <i>mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess</i> still apply.
<i>inactive</i>	Mail service for all users in the domain is marked inactive. All user login attempts are rejected and messages sent to them get transient failure messages.
<i>disabled</i>	Mail service for all users in the domain is disabled. All user login attempts are rejected and messages sent to users in this domain result in a permanent failure returned to the sending MTA with text specified by the <i>ERROR_TEST_DISABLED_USER</i> MTA option. If the option is not set, one of the following messages will be used: "user disabled; cannot receive new mail" or "group disabled; cannot receive new mail" (depending on whether it is a user or a group).
<i>deleted</i>	Mail domain is marked as deleted and will be removed during cleanup by the purge utility after the grace period is over. Mailboxes and user's mail service object classes are included in cleanup.
<i>hold</i>	Messages sent to all users in the domain are redirected to the hold channel. This value is typically used when users in the domain are being moved from one server to another without having to bounce messages back to the sender during the move. In this state, mailboxes can be moved without fear of any lost messages as all incoming messages are sent to the hold channel. Once the move is complete and the state has been changed from hold to active the messages are drained from the hold channel and sent to the MTAs where the user mailboxes now reside.
<i>overquota</i>	The MTA will not accept new messages for any users in the domain until this value is changed back to active.

Table 3-12 Status Values

Value	Description
unused	Specifies that the MTA will ignore this domain. For this domain no email administrative authority is to be assumed. This attribute is used when a domain entry is not using messaging, but is using other applications.

There are four status attributes that mail services look at and which are evaluated in this order: `inetDomainStatus`, `mailDomainStatus`, `inetUserStatus`, and `mailUserStatus`. The rule is: the first of these attributes that is set to something other than `active` takes precedence over all the others.

The MTA option that overrides this attribute's values is `LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_STATUS`. The `LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_STATUS` option does not affect the message store or Delegated Administrator `commadmin` utility, which only recognize and use the current value of `mailDomainStatus`.

Example

```
mailDomainStatus: active
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.770
```

mailDomainWelcomeMessage

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0

Syntax

`cis`, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Welcome message sent to new users added to this domain. '\$\$' is a carriage return. BNF syntax of this attribute is:

```

value:: <subjectline>'$' [<opt_headers>] '$$' <body>
subjectline:: 'Subject:' [<TEXT>]
opt_headers:: <header_line>'$' [<opt_headers>]
header_line:: <header_name>': ' <TEXT>
header_name:: <TEXT>
body:: [<lines>]
lines:: <line>'$' [<lines>]
line:: <TEXT>

```

Example

```

mailDomainWelcomeMessage: Subject: Welcome!!$X-Endorsement: We're
good. $$Welcome to the mail system.

```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.765
```

mailEquivalentAddress

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, multi-valued (RFC 822 addr-spec)

Object Classes

inetMailGroup, inetMailUser

Definition

Equivalent to [mailAlternateAddress](#) in regard to mail routing, except with this attribute, the header doesn't get rewritten.

Note that `mailEquivalentAddress` is searched for when the system is deciding where to deliver messages, but it is not one of the attributes searched for when doing `REVERSE_URL` address reversal.

This attribute works only for direct LDAP mode, not with the deprecated `imsimta` `dirsync` option.

Example

```
mailEquivalentAddress: jdoe@sesta.com
```

```
mailEquivalentAddress: @sesta.com (catchall domain address)
```


OID
TBD

mailFolderName

Origin
Sun ONE Messaging Server 6.0

Syntax
cis, single-valued

Object Classes
[mailDomain](#), [mailPublicFolder](#)

Definition
This attribute specifies the name of a public folder.

Example
mailFolderName: Announcements

OID

mailForwardingAddress

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, multi-valued

Object Classes
[inetMailUser](#)

Definition
This attribute stores one or more forwarding addresses for inbound messages. Addresses are specified in RFC 822 format. Messages are forwarded to the listed address when mailDeliveryOption: forward is set.

Note that both `mailDeliveryOption` and this attribute must be set in order to keep the mail system in sync.

Example

```
mailForwardingAddress: kokomo@sesta.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.17
```

mailHost

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetLocalMailRecipient](#)

Definition

For a user or group entry, the fully qualified host name of the MTA that is the final destination of messages sent to this recipient. To be deemed local, the user entry must have this attribute, and it must match either the `local.hostname` configutil attribute, or one of the names specified by the `local.imta.hostnamealiases` configutil attribute. Otherwise, a new source routed address is generated in the form: `@mailhost:user@domain` and will be processed through the rewrite rules.

If a user entry does not have this attribute, the generated address will use the [mailRoutingSmartHost](#) hostname associated with the domain `@smarthost:user@domain`. If the domain has no `mailRoutingSmartHost` attribute, the address is discarded and a 5xx error is reported.

If a group entry does not have this attribute, the group is processed locally.

The MTA option that overrides this attribute's value is `LDAP_MAILHOST`.

Example

```
mailHost: mail.siroe.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.18
```

mailMessageStore

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Specifies the message store partition name for the user. The mapping between the partition name and the file system location of the store is kept in the message store configuration. If not specified, the default store partition specified in the server configuration is used.

Example

```
mailMessageStore: secondary
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.19

mailMsgMaxBlocks

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#), [inetMailUser](#)

Definition

The size in units of MTA blocks of the largest message that can be sent to this user or group. The limit doesn't apply to messages sent by the user.

If this attribute is set, it overrides the value of [mailDomainMsgMaxBlocks](#).

The MTA option that overrides the attribute's value is `LDAP_BLOCKLIMIT`.

Example

OID
TBD

mailMsgQuota

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Maximum number of messages permitted for a user is set with `mailMsgQuota`. This is a cumulative count for all folders in the store. [Table 3-13](#) shows the special values and their meanings:

Table 3-13 mailMsgQuota Special Values

Value	Meaning
0	No mail messages allowed
-1	No limit on number of messages allowed
-2	Use system default quota (use of this value is being deprecated)

If this attribute is missing, the system default quota is used. This is defined by the `configutil` parameter `store.defaultmessagequota`.

During server configuration, quota enforcement must be turned on for `mailMsgQuota` to take effect. Both soft and hard quotas can be set. (See the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Guide*.)

The MTA option override is `LDAP_MESSAGE_QUOTA`.

Example

`mailMsgQuota: 2000`

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.774

mailProgramDeliveryInfo

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
ces, multi-valued

Object Classes
[inetMailGroup](#), [inetMailUser](#)

Definition
Specifies one or more programs used for program delivery. These programs have to be on the approved list of programs that the messaging server is permitted to execute for a domain. The attribute value specifies a reference to a program. That reference is resolved from the approved list of programs. The resolved reference also provides the program parameters and execution permissions. Used in conjunction with the `mailDeliveryOption: program`.

The value of this attribute should be used as the value for the method name (-m value) when running `imsimta program`.

The program approval process is documented further in the *Messaging Server Administrator's Guide*.

The MTA option used to name a different attribute for this function is `LDAP_PROGRAM_INFO`.

Example
`mailProgramDeliveryInfo: procmail`

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.20

mailPublicFolderDefaultRights

Origin
Sun ONE Messaging Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[mailPublicFolder](#)

Definition

Specifies the access control rights granted for this public folder. Each value of this attribute consists of two parts separated by a space. The two parts are: an identifier, as specified in RFC 2086, and a list of access rights (`mod_rights`) as follows in [Table 3-14](#).

Table 3-14 Access Rights for a Public Folder

Allowed Characters	Name	Actions Permitted
l	lookup	Mailbox is visible to LIST/LSUB commands.
r	read	SELECT the mailbox, perform CHECK, FETCH, PARTIAL, SEARCH, COPY from mailbox.
s	seen	Keep seen/unseen information across sessions. (STORE SEEN flag)
w	write	STORE flags other than SEEN and DELETED.
i	insert	Perform APPEND, COPY into mailbox.
p	post	Send mail to submission address for mailbox (not enforced by IMAP 4 itself).
c	create	CREATE new sub-mailboxes in any implementation-defined hierarchy.
d	delete	STORE DELETED flag, perform EXPUNGE.
a	administer	Perform SETACL.

Messaging Server's IMAP ACL implementation also defines the following new identifier:

`anyone@domain`

where *domain* is a valid domain.

If the attribute is missing, the default rights specified in the `mailPublicFolderDefaultRights` attribute from the `mailDomain` object class will be applied. If `mailDomain` does not contain this attribute, the following default ACL is set when a public folder is first created:

`anyone@domain lrs`

where *domain* is a valid domain.

Group identifiers start with the prefix “group=”. Do not put the group identifier prefix on a userid. The message store’s user creation code checks for this.

Examples

`mailPublicFolderDefaultRights: anyone@sesta.com lrs`

`mailPublicFolderDefaultRights: group: sales@sesta.com lrs`

`mailPublicFolderDefaultRights: john@sesta.com lrswid`

OID

mailQuota

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#), [mailDomain](#)

Definition

Specifies, in bytes, the amount of disk space allowed for the user’s mailbox. The numeric portion of the value is limited to 4294966272. For values approaching or exceeding four gigabytes, use the G suffix instead of specifying the full value as a number. Other valid suffixes are: K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, and G for gigabytes.

[Table 3-15](#) shows the special values for this attribute.

Table 3-15 mailQuota Special Values

Value	Meaning
0	No space allowed for user’s mailbox
-1	No limit on space usage allowed
-2	Use system default quota (use of this value is being deprecated)

The quota value is limited to 4096G because the message store uses a 32 bit unsigned integer to store the quota value.

If the attribute is not specified, the system default quota is used. The system default is specified in the server configuration parameter `store.defaultmailboxquota`. Setting the configuration parameter `store.quotaenforcement` to 'on' causes the message store to enforce the quota.

NOTE `LDAP_DISK_QUOTA` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

`mailQuota: 4G`

or for the system default quota:

`mailQuota:`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.21

mailRejectText

Origin

Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

The first line of text stored in the first value of this attribute is saved. This text is returned if any of the authentication attributes cause the message to be rejected. Since text can appear in SMTP responses, the value is limited to US-ASCII characters in order to comply with messaging standards.

NOTE `LDAP_REJECT_TEXT` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

OID
TBD

mailRoutingAddress

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, single valued

Object Classes
[inetLocalMailRecipient](#)

Definition
Used together with [mailHost](#) to determine whether or not the address should be acted upon at this time or forwarded to another system.

NOTE [LDAP_ROUTING_ADDRESS](#) is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.24

mailRoutingHosts

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, multi-valued

Object Classes
[mailDomain](#)

Definition

Fully qualified host name of the MTA responsible for making routing decisions for users in this (and all contained) domain(s). Unspecified attribute implies all MTAs must route messages for the users/groups of this (and contained) domain(s).

When a domain is found to be nonlocal, the use of this attribute depends on the value of the MTA option `ROUTE_TO_ROUTING_HOST`:

- If the value is zero (0), which is the default setting, the attribute was checked as part of the `$*` rewrite rule. With a nonlocal domain, the `$*` rewrite rule fails and no further use is made of this attribute's values. The remaining rewrite rules determine the handling of the domain.
- If the value of the option is one (1), then the first value of this attribute that the MTA receives is installed as the source route in the address. And, all addresses associated with the domain are routed to that host.

Since this attribute is multi-valued and the first value the MTA "sees" will be chosen when the option is set to 1, it might be tempting to assume that you can direct the order in which these mail hosts will be used; that is, you might assume you can do a sort of load balancing by ordering the various values of this attribute. But, LDAP does not guarantee that attribute value ordering is preserved, so the first value seen by the MTA might be any of the attribute's values, not necessarily the first one in the LDAP entry.

You can implement load balancing with a set of MX records for each of the routing host names. Do not attempt to do it with the ordering of this attribute's values.

`LDAP_DOMAIN_AATR_ROUTING_HOSTS` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

```
mailRoutingHosts: mail.siroe.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.759
```

mailRoutingSmartHost

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[mailDomain](#)**Definition**

Fully qualified host name, or domain-literal IP address, of a mail server responsible for handling mail for users not found in the local directory. Messages sent to users not found in the messaging server's directory are forwarded to the mail server specified in this attribute. This is useful when making a transition from one mail system to another and all users have not yet been moved over to the messaging server directory. An empty or missing attribute implies the local MTA is responsible for routing and delivering all messages for users in that domain.

This attribute is used by the system only if the domain it cares about is listed in the attribute, otherwise, it is ignored.

NOTE

LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_SMARTHOST is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

```
mailRoutingSmartHost: mail.siroe.com
```

```
mailRoutingSmartHost: 129.148.12.141
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.760
```

mailSieveRuleSource

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#), [inetManagedGroup](#), [inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

SIEVE filters are not supported with iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging. Use this with LDAP Schema 2 and Access Manager.

The attribute contains a [SIEVE](#) rule (RFC 3028 compliant) used to create a message filter script for a user entry. This attribute can be either single-valued, with the rule containing the complete SIEVE script, or multi-valued, with each rule containing an independently valid piece of the SIEVE script. When there are multiple values, the Web filter construction interface combines the rules into a single SIEVE script using an ordering parameter (`Order`) found in a `#Rule Info:` comment.

NOTE Note that when the value of `Order` is a negative number, the value is ignored, and the rule is processed with other unordered SIEVE rules for this entry, but when the value of `Order` is zero, the rule is disabled and not processed at all.

The script is applied when a message is ready to be enqueued to the delivery channel. Though the SIEVE script is created while the MTA is expanding aliases, it is not used until after the resulting delivery addresses have been expanded and are being sent to the `ims-ms`, `native`, `autoreply` or `pipe` channels.

A script has the following form:

```
require ["fileinto", "reject"];
# Rule Info: $Order=(1-infinity, or 0 for disabled)
Template=(template-name) Name=(rule name)
if header :is "Sender" "owner-ietf-mta-filters@imc.org"
{ fileinto "filter"; # move to "filter" folder }
if header :is "Subject" "SPAM!"
{ delete }
```

MTA Option

The MTA option used to name a different attribute for this function is `LDAP_FILTER`.

Example

```
mailSieveRuleSource:
require ["fileinto", "reject", "redirect", "discard"]
if header :contains "Subject" "New Rules Suggestion"
    {redirect "rules@sesta.com" # Forward message }
if header :contains "Sender" "porn.com"
    {discard text:
Your message has been rejected. Please remove this address from your
mailing list. # Reject message, send reply message.}
if size :over 1M
    { reject text:
Please do not send me large attachments.
```

```
Put your file on a server and send me the URL.  
Thank you. # Discard message, send reply message.  
if header :contains "Sender" "barkley@sesta.com"  
    { fileinto complaints.refs # File message }
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.775

mailSMTPSubmitChannel

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailUser](#)**Definition**

Most commonly, this attribute is a factor involved in setting up guaranteed message delivery, or in setting up other special classes of service. When defined, this attribute tells the MTA to consider the channel named by this attribute to be the effective submission channel, if the SMTP AUTH is successful.

Example

mailSMTPSubmitChannel: tcp_tas

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.776

mailUserStatus

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailUser](#)**Definition**

Current status of the mail user. Can be one of the following values: active, inactive, deleted, hold, overquota, or removed.

A missing value implies status is active. An illegal value is treated as inactive.

Table 3-16 Mail User Status

Status Value	Description
active	Normal state. If <code>inetUserStatus</code> is also active, then mail is processed as per the values stored in other user attributes (such as <code>mailDeliveryOption</code> , <code>mailSieveRuleSource</code> , and so on). If not set to active, the status from <code>inetUserStatus</code> takes precedence. Other status attributes taken into consideration are <code>inetDomainStatus</code> and <code>mailDomainStatus</code> . If the combination of <code>inetDomainStatus</code> and <code>mailDomainStatus</code> permits mail delivery and access for the domain, the user state is determined from <code>inetUserStatus</code> and <code>mailUserStatus</code> .
inactive	The user's mail account is inactive. A transient failure is returned to the sending MTA.
disabled	User's mail account is disabled. Messages sent to the user result in a permanent failure returned to the sending MTA with text specified by the <code>ERROR_TEST_DISABLED_USER</code> MTA option. If option is not set, the message "user disabled; cannot receive new mail" will be used.
deleted	The user's mail account is marked to be deleted from the message store. A permanent failure is returned to the sending MTA and the user's mail account is a candidate for cleanup by the <code>msuser purge</code> utility. User access to the mailbox is blocked. After <code>msuser purge</code> deletes the mail account from the message store, it sets the value of <code>mailUserStatus</code> to <code>removed</code> .
removed	The user entry is marked to be deleted from the LDAP directory. A permanent failure is returned to the sending MTA. User access to the mailbox is blocked. This setting allows the Access Manager <code>commadmin domain purge</code> command to delete the user entry from the LDAP directory.
hold	User's mail is sent to the hold queue and access to the mailbox over IMAP, POP, and HTTP is disallowed. MTA and Message Access Servers on the store server must comply with this requirement. This setting overrides any other <code>mailDeliveryOption</code> settings.
overquota	The MTA will not deliver mail to a mailbox with this status.

There are four status attributes that mail services look at and which are evaluated in this order: `inetDomainStatus`, `mailDomainStatus`, `inetUserStatus`, and `mailUserStatus`. The rule is: the first of these attributes that is set to something other than `active` takes precedence over all the others.

NOTE `LDAP_USER_STATUS` is the MTA option that overrides the `mailUserStatus` attribute. The `LDAP_USER_STATUS` option does not affect the message store or Delegated Administrator `comadmin` utility, which only recognize and use the current value of `mailUserStatus`.

Example

```
mailUserStatus: active
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.778
```

maxPabEntries

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[ipUser](#)

Definition

Specifies the maximum number of personal address book entries users are permitted to have in their personal address book store. A value of `-1` implies there is no limit. If this attribute is not present then the system default specified in the personal address book configuration is used.

Example

```
maxPabEntries: 1000
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.705
```

memberOf

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0, deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 for `inetUser`; Access Manager

Syntax

dn, multi-valued

Object Classes

`inetAdmin`, `inetUser`

Definition

For LDAP Schema 2, this attribute decorates `inetAdmin`, and specifies the DN of an assignable dynamic group to which a user belongs. It is used as the default well-known filtered attribute used in conjunction with `mgrpDeliverTo` to search for assignable dynamic group members.

This attribute is deprecated for `inetUser` in Messaging Server 6.0 and is likely to be removed from the `inetUser` object class in future versions of the schema.

For LDAP Schema 1, this attribute specifies the DN of a mailing list to which a user belongs, indicating static group membership as a backpointer.

Example

```
memberOf: cn=Administrators,ou=groups o=sesta.com,o=basedn
```

OID

1.2.840.113556.1.2.102

memberOfPAB

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cn, multi-valued

Object Classes

`pabPerson`, `pabGroup`

Definition

The unique name (un) of the personal address book(s) in which this entry belongs.

Example

memberOfPAB:addressbook122FA7

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.718

memberOfPABGroup

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#)

Definition

Unique name of the personal group(s) in which this user belongs.

Example

memberOfPabGroup:testgroup15577F2D

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.719

memberURL

Origin

Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

A list of URLs, which, when expanded, provides a list of mailing list member addresses.

This is the preferred way to specify a dynamic mailing list. Alternately, you can use [mgrpDeliverTo](#).

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is `LDAP_GROUP_URL2`.

Example

```
memberURL:ldap://cn=jdoes, o=sesta.com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.198

mgrpAddHeader

Origin

Netscape Messaging Server

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Each attribute value specifies a header field that is to be added to the message header if it is present.

For the MTA, the values of these attributes are headers, which are used to set header-trimming ADD options.

NOTE `LDAP_ADD_HEADER` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

```
mgrpAddHeader:Reply-To: thisgroup@sesta.com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.781

mgrpAllowedBroadcaster

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies mail users allowed to send messages to the mail group. The Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain either a distinguished name or an RFC822address using an LDAP URI or a mailto address (see example). If a distinguished name is used, it must represent a mailable entry or entries of type group or groupOfUniqueNames. (That is, the group entry must contain an email address in one of the following attributes: mail, mailAlternateAddress, mailEquivalentAddress.) If no instances of this attribute exist on the inetMailGroup entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the mgrpAllowedDomain and mgrpDisallowedDomain attributes are used.

If multi-valued, each URL is expanded into a list of addresses and each address is checked against the current envelope “from” address. The message is allowed if there is a match.

To specify that only the members of this group can post to the group, use the group name as the value of the attribute.

If none of the attribute values is a valid URL, or none of the members of the group specified in the attribute value have a valid URL, then the message will bounce.

NOTE LDAP_AUTH_URL is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

```
mgrpAllowedBroadcaster: ldap:///uid=bjensen,o=siroe.com
```

```
mgrpAllowedBroadcaster:mailto:group1@siroe.com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.22

mgrpAllowedDomain

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies domains (including subdomains) from which users are allowed to send messages to the mail group. If no instances of this attribute exist on the `inetMailGroup` entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the `mgrpAllowedBroadcaster`, `mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster`, and `mgrpDisallowedDomain` attributes are used.

NOTE

LDAP_AUTH_DOMAIN is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

```
mgrpAllowedDomain:siroe.com
```

This matches any user sending from *.siroe.com.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.23

mgrpAuthPassword

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies a password needed to post to the list.

The presence of this attribute forces a reprocessing pass. As the message is enqueued to the reprocessing channel, the password is taken from the header and placed in the envelope. Then, while reprocessing, the password is taken from the envelope and checked against this attribute. Only passwords that are actually used are removed from the header field.

This allows for routing to the moderator in the event of a password failure.

NOTE `LDAP_AUTH_PASSWORD` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.783

mgrpBroadcasterPolicy

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Policy for determining allowed broadcaster. It specifies the level of authentication required to access the list of broadcaster addresses. The allowed values are:

- `AUTH_REQ`, `SMTP_AUTH_REQUIRED`

In order to post to the list, the sender must be authenticated using the SMTP AUTH command.

- `PASSWORD_REQUIRED`, `PASSWD_REQUIRED`, `PASSWD_REQ`

All values mean the password to the broadcaster list, specified by the `mgrpAuthPassword` attribute, must appear in an `Approved:` header field in the message.

- `NO_REQUIREMENTS`

This value means no special requirements apply.

NOTE `LDAP_AUTH_POLICY` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

`mgrpBroadcasterPolicy:AUTH_REQ`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.3

mgrpDeliverTo

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Used as an alternative method of specifying mail group membership. This can be used to create a dynamic mailing list.

The preferred attribute to use for specifying dynamic mail group is [memberURL](#).

The values of this attribute are a list of URLs, which, when expanded, provides mailing list member addresses.

Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain an LDAP URL using the format described in RFC 1959. Any entries returned by the resulting LDAP search are members of the mailing group. There is a hard limit on the length of the search filter of 1024 bytes.

NOTE `LDAP_GROUP_URL1` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

This example returns all users in the United States Accounting department for Sesta corporation.

```
mgrpDeliverTo: ldap:///ou=Accounting,o=Sesta,c=US??sub?
(&(objectClass=inetMailUser)(objectClass=inetOrgPerson))
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.25

mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies mail users not allowed to send messages to the mail group. If no instances of this attribute exist on the `inetMailGroup` entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the `mgrpAllowedDomain` and `mgrpDisallowedDomain` attributes are used.

Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain either a distinguished name or an `RFC822address`. If a distinguished name is used, it must represent a mailable entry or entries of type `group` or `groupOfUniqueNames`. (That is, the group entry must contain an email address in one of the following attributes: `mail`, `mailAlternateAddress`, `mailEquivalentAddress`.) The distinguished name must be represented in the form of an LDAP URL as described in RFC 1959.

If multi-valued, each URL is expanded into a list of addresses and each address is checked against the current envelope “from” address. The message is disallowed if there is a match.

NOTE LDAP_CANT_URL is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster: ldap:///uid=bjensen, o=sesta.com

mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster: mailto:sys50@sesta.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.785

mgrpDisallowedDomain

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies domains from which users are not allowed to send messages to the mail group. This attribute is a private extension used by Messaging Server to manage mailing lists. If this attribute exists, then messages from listed domains are rejected. If no instances of this attribute exist on the `inetMailGroup` entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the `mgrpAllowedBroadcaster`, `mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster`, and `mgrpAllowedDomain` attributes are used.

NOTE LDAP_CANT_DOMAIN is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

mgrpDisallowedDomain:sesta.com

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.784

mgrpErrorsTo

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
ces, single-valued

Object Classes
[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition
Recipient of error messages generated when messages are submitted to this list. Recipient's address can be specified using the `mailto` syntax, which includes an RFC 822 email address preceded by the keyword "mailto:" or simply an RFC 822 email address. Also supports LDAP URL syntax. However, if an LDAP URL is used, it must be one that produces a single address.

The envelope originator (MAIL FROM) address is set to the value of this attribute.

NOTE `LDAP_ERRORS_TO` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Examples:

Example 1: `mgrpErrorsTo:mailto:jordan@siroe.com`
Example 2: `mgrpErrorsTo:
ldap:///uid=ofanning,ou=people,o=siroe.com,o=isp`

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.26

mgrpModerator

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

LDAP URI or `mailto` URL identifying the moderators allowed to submit messages to this list. Only those messages that are submitted by the moderator are sent to the members of this list. Messages submitted by others are forwarded to the moderators for approval and resubmitting.

The URLs given as the value of this attribute are expanded into a series of addresses, and then compared with the envelope “from” address. If there is a match, group processing continues. If there is no match, the value of this attribute becomes the group URL, any list of RFC 822 addresses or DNs associated with the group is cleared, the delivery options for the group are set to “members,” and there is no further group processing for the failed URL (subsequent group attributes are ignored).

NOTE

`LDAP_MODERATOR_URL` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

`mgrpModerator: mailto:jordan@sesta.com`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.33

mgrpMsgMaxSize

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Maximum message size in bytes that can be sent to the group. Messaging Server expects zero or one instance of this attribute to exist for every `mailGroup` entry. If no entry exists, then no size limit is imposed on mail to the group.

This attribute is obsolete, but still supported for backwards compatibility. Use `mailMsgMaxBlocks` instead.

NOTE

`LDAP_ATTR_MAXIMUM_MESSAGE_SIZE` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

`mgrpMsgMaxSize:8000`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.3

mgrpMsgPrefixText

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

UTF-8 text, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies the text to be added to the beginning of the message text. You must supply the formatting. That is, you must insert CRLF where they belong in the text.

NOTE

`LDAP_PREFIX_TEXT` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example**OID**

TBD

mgrpMsgRejectAction

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies the action to be taken when a email sent to a mail group is rejected. The Messaging Server may reject mail for the following reasons:

- It is received from an unauthorized domain (as defined by the `mgrpAllowedDomain` attribute).
- It is received from an mail address that is not a member of the `mgrpAllowedBroadcaster` attribute.
- It is larger than the size permitted on `mgrpMsgMaxSize`.

This attribute takes two values: `reply` and `toModerator`:

`reply` – The system produces an SMTP error, which is also the default if the attribute is not set. The text of the failure notice is stored in the `mgrpMsgRejectText` attribute.

`toModerator` – The mail is forwarded to the moderator for processing. The moderator is identified by the `mgrpModerator` attribute.

NOTE `LDAP_REJECT_ACTION` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

```
mgrpMsgRejectAction: reply
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.28

mgrpMsgRejectText

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies the error text to use in the event of a group access failure. Because this text may appear in SMTP responses, this restricts the text to a single line of US-ASCII. This is implemented by reading only the first line of text in this attribute and using it only if it contains no 8-bit characters. (This is a limitation of the SMTP protocol.)

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.29

mgrpMsgSuffixText

Origin

Not implemented.

Syntax

UTF-8 text, single valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies the text to be appended to the text message. You must supply the formatting. That is, you must insert any CRLFs (carriage return, line feeds) that belong in the text.

NOTE

`LDAP_SUFFIX_TEXT` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

OID
TBD

mgrpNoDuplicateChecks

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0, not implemented going forward for Messaging Server 5.2

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

This attribute is no longer supported. Duplicate checking is controlled by characteristics of the lists themselves. Some lists combine and some lists don't.

Old definition: Prevents Messaging Server from checking for duplicate delivery to members of the mail group. Prevents multiple deliveries if a user is on multiple lists. `No` means the system checks for duplicate delivery. `Yes` means the system does not check for duplicate delivery.

Example

```
mgrpNoDuplicateChecks: yes
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.789

mgrpRemoveHeader

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[inetMailGroup](#)**Definition**

Each attribute value specifies a header field that is to be removed from the message header, if present.

Turns the headers specified into header trimming `MAXLINES=-1` options.

NOTE

`LDAP_REMOVE_HEADER` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.801

mgrpRequestTo

This attribute has been removed from the schema. It is no longer supported. It only worked for dirsync mode, which was deprecated in Messaging Server 5.2.

mgrpRFC822MailMember

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies recipients of mail sent to mail group. Mail sent to both this attribute and `uniqueMember` attributes are not members of the mixed-in `groupOfUniqueNames`. This attribute represents mail recipients that cannot be expressed as distinguished names, or who are to be sent mail from this group but who do not have the full privileges of a unique group member. Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain RFC 822 mail addresses. Generally used for group members who are not in the local directory.

For backwards compatibility, `rfc822MailMember` is also supported. You can use either one or the other of these attributes in any given group, but not both.

NOTE `LDAP_GROUP_RFC822` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

`mgrpRFC822MailMember:bjensen@siroe.com`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.30

msgVanityDomain

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[msgVanityDomainUser](#)

Definition

This attribute and the object class using it are deprecated in the current release, and may not be supported in future releases. Sites should stop using this feature and consider migrating current vanity domains to hosted domains.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.799

multiLineDescription

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Detailed description of the distribution list. A dollar sign (“\$”) creates a new line.

Example

```
multiLineDescription:People who like cats. $And are ambivalent  
about people.
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.250.1.2

nickName

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#), [pabGroup](#)

Definition

Identifies the short name used to locate a [pabPerson](#) or a [pabGroup](#) entry.

Example

```
nickname:Nick
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.720

nswcalDisallowAccess

Origin

Netscape™ Calendar Hosting Server

Syntax

cis, single

Object Classes

[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Lists the calendar protocols not allowed to be used by this user.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.539

nswmExtendedUserPrefs

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

This attribute holds the pairs that define Messenger Express preferences such as sort order, Mail From address, and so on. Each instance of this attribute is the tuple *pref_name=pref_value*. This is a proprietary syntax and the example below is for illustrative purposes only.

Example

Example 1: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meColorSet=4

Example 2: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meSort=r

Example 3: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meAutoSign=True

Example 4: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meSignature=Otis

Fanning\$ofanning@sesta.com

Example 5: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meDraftFolder=Drafts

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.520

O**Origin**

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#)

Definition

Name of the user's company or organization. Abbreviation of `organizationName`.

Example

`organizationName:Company22 Incorporated`

or

`o:Company22 Incorporated`

OID

2.5.4.10

objectClass

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

organizationName (see o)

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[inetAdmin](#), [organization](#)

Definition

Specifies the objects for this object class.

Example

```
objectClass:person
```

OID

2.5.4.0

organizationName (see o)

organizationUnitName (see ou)

ou

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[organizationalUnit](#), [pabPerson](#)

Definition

Name of the organization unit to which the user belongs. Abbreviation for organizationUnitName.

Example

```
organizationUnitName:docs
```

or

ou:docs

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.722

owner

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

Identifies the distinguished name (DN) of the person or group with administrative privileges over the entry.

Example

```
owner: cn=John Smith,o=Sesta,c=US
```

OID

2.5.4.32

pabURI

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[ipUser](#)

Definition

LDAP URI specifying the container of the personal address book entries for this user. It takes the following form: `ldap://server:port/container_dn`, where:

- *server* – Host name of the personal address book LDAP server.
- *port* – Port of the personal address book LDAP server.
- *container_dn* – DN of the subtree where all PAB entries for the user are created.

Example

pabURI:

```
ldap://ldap.siroe.com:389/ou=ed,ou=people,o=sesta.com,o=isp,o=pab
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.703

parentOrganization

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

sunManagedSubOrganization

Definition

Specifies the logical parent of a suborganization. The value of this is the DN of the parent organization or parent suborganization.

Example

```
parentOrganization:o=sesta,o=com,o=internet
```

OID

postalAddress

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

cis

Object Classes[icsCalendarResource](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#)**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 (\$).

To represent an actual dollar sign (“\$”) or back slash (“\”) 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.
```

Example

```
postalAddress:123 Oak Street$Anytown, CA$90101
```

OID

2.5.4.16

preferredLanguage

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0, Calendar Server, Directory Server

Syntax

RFC 2798, cis, single-valued

Object Classes

`icsCalendarUser`, `inetMailGroup`, `inetOrgPerson`, `iPlanetPreferences`, `mailDomain`

Definition

Preferred written or spoken language for a person. The value for this attribute should conform to the syntax for HTTP Accept-Language header values.

Messaging Server uses this attribute to figure the locale. It does not use the locale specified with `iPlanetPreferences`.

Also used by Access Manager in user LDAP entries to store a user's preferred language. Note that only Access Manager uses the `iPlanetPreferences` object class to host this attribute.

[Table 3-17](#) lists the supported language strings:

Table 3-17 Language Strings for preferredLanguage Attribute

Language String	Language
de	German
en	English
es	Spanish
fr	French
ja	Japanese
ko	Korean
zh-CN	Chinese - People's Republic of China
zh-TW	Chinese - Taiwan

Example

```
preferredLanguage:en
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.39
```

preferredMailHost

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 2 directory with Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator:

See “[preferredMailHost](#)” on page 248 for a definition of how to use this attribute with Schema 2.

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 1 directory with iPlanet Delegated Administrator, use the following definition:

Used to set the `mailHost` attribute of newly created users in this mail domain. When a user is created, the `mailHost` attribute of the user entry is filled by the value of `preferredMailHost`.

Example

```
preferredMailHost:mail.siroe.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.761
```

preferredMailMessageStore

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#)

Definition

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 2 directory with Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator:

See “[preferredMailMessageStore](#)” on page 249 for a definition of how to use this attribute with Schema 2.

seeAlso

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 1 directory with iPlanet Delegated Administrator, use the following definition:

Used to set the `mailMessageStore` attribute of newly created users. If missing, Delegated Administrator leaves the `mailMessageStore` attribute empty and the access server assumes that the user's mailbox is in the default partition of the server instance.

Example

```
preferredMailMessageStore: primary
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.762

seeAlso

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

dn

Object Classes

[groupOfUniqueNames](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#)

Definition

Identifies another LDAP entry that may contain information related to this entry.

Example

```
seeAlso: cn=Quality Control  
Inspectors,ou=manufacturing,o=Company22, c=US
```

OID

2.5.4.34

sn

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

cis

Object Classes

[icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Identifies the entry's surname, also referred to as last name or family name.

Example

surname:jones

OID

2.5.4.4

telephoneNumber

Origin

LDAP

Syntax

tel

Object Classes

[domain](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#)

Definition

Identifies the entry's phone number.

Example

telephoneNumber:800-555-1212

OID

2.5.4.20

uid

Origin

Calendar Server 5.0, Messaging Server 5.0

un

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[icsCalendarResource](#), [icsCalendarUser](#)

Definition

Identifies the unique identifier for this user or resource within its relative namespace. All valid user and resource entries must have a `uid` attribute. Group entries may have a `uid`.

For Messaging Server, the `uid` is used to generate the user address to pass to the delivery channel. If a user entry does not have a `uid` attribute, the entry is ignored. If multiple `uid` attributes exist in an entry, only the first one is used. The MTA used to override this attribute's value is `LDAP_UID`.

Example

```
uid: jdoe
```

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1

un

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[pabPerson](#), [pabGroup](#), [pab](#)

Definition

Unique name assigned to PAB entry. This is also the naming attribute for entries created by this object class and is used to form the DN of all PAB entries, irrespective of the type (`pab`, `pabPerson`, or `pabGroup`).

Example

```
un:Nick
```

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.717

uniqueMember

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
dn, multi-valued

Object Classes
[groupOfUniqueNames](#)

Definition
Identifies a member of a static group. Each member of the group is listed in the group's LDAP entry using this attribute.

Example
uniqueMember: uid=jdoe,ou=People,o=sesta.com,o=*basedn*
uniqueMember: uid=rsmith,ou=People,o=sesta.com,o=*basedn*

OID
2.5.4.50

userId (see uid)

userPassword

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
bin, single-valued

Even though RFC 2256 defines this attribute as multi-valued, for Sun Java™ System products, only one value is allowed.

Object Classes

[inetUser](#), [domain](#), [organization](#), [organizationalUnit](#)

Definition

This attribute identifies the entry's password and encryption method in the following format:

{encryption method}encrypted password

Transfer of cleartext passwords is strongly discouraged where the underlying transport service cannot guarantee confidentiality. Transfer of cleartext may result in disclosure of the password to unauthorized parties.

Example

`userPassword: {sha}FTSLQhxXpA05`

OID

2.5.4.35

vacationEndDate

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[userPresenceProfile](#)

Definition

Vacation end date and time. Date is in the following format: YYYYMMDDHHMMSSZ; where YYYY is the four digit year, MM is the two digit month, DD is the two digit day, HH is the two digit hour, and SS is the two digit second. Time is normalized to GMT. Z is the character Z.

When the current date falls outside the range of dates specified by the attributes `vacationStartDate` and `vacationEndDate`, then any delivery options (in the DELIVERY_OPTIONS list) prefixed with “^” are removed from the active set of options. For example, if one of the DELIVERY_OPTIONS is “^*autoreply” and today's date falls outside the vacation date range, then the option is removed from the active options list. Otherwise, the autoreply delivery option is activated.

Example

vacationEndDate:20000220000000Z

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.708

vacationStartDate

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[userPresenceProfile](#)

Definition

Vacation start date and time. Date is in the following format: YYYYMMDDHHMMSSZ; where YYYY is the four digit year, MM is the two digit month, DD is the two digit day, HH is the two digit hour, and SS is the two digit second. Time is normalized to GMT. Z is the character Z.

Example

vacationStartDate:20000215000000Z

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.707

mgrpErrorsTo

Origin

Messaging Server

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroup](#)

Definition

The `mgrpErrorsTo` attribute specifies either an email address or a URL, which is resolved to produce an address. The address is placed in the MAIL FROM (envelope from) field of all messages the list produces. Additionally, the presence of the `mgrpErrorsTo` attribute causes the MTA to treat the group as a full-fledged mailing list and not as a simple autoforwarder. The basic purpose of the MAIL FROM address is to create a place to send reports of message delivery problems. As such, the main effect of `mgrpErrorsTo` is to cause errors delivering list mail to be directed to the `mgrpErrorsTo` address.

Example

```
mgrpErrorsTo=mgrperrors.log@siroe.com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.26

Sun Java™ System Access Manager Classes and Attributes

This chapter describes LDAP object classes and attributes for Sun Java™ System Access Manager (formerly called Identity Server) implementing LDAP Schema 2. The objects and attributes are listed alphabetically.

Note that the Access Manager schema is subject to change. To understand provisioning considerations, see the *Sun Java™ Enterprise System Installation Guide*.

The chapter is divided into two sections:

- [“Object Classes” on page 201](#)
- [“Attributes” on page 214](#)

Object Classes

This section describes the following Access Manager object classes:

- [“iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group” on page 202](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group” on page 203](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-filtered-role” on page 203](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-group” on page 204](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-group-container” on page 205](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-org-unit” on page 205](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-people-container” on page 206](#)
- [“iplanet-am-managed-person” on page 207](#)

- [“iplanet-am-managed-role”](#) on page 207
- [“iplanet-am-managed-static-group”](#) on page 208
- [“iplanet-am-user-service”](#) on page 209
- [“iPlanetPreferences”](#) on page 209
- [“sunISManagedOrganization”](#) on page 210
- [“sunManagedOrganization”](#) on page 211
- [“sunNameSpace”](#) on page 211

iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
Specifies a dynamic group with a well-known attribute in the search filter. For Messaging Server, the well-known attribute is `memberOf`. The search filter is contained in the `mgrpDeliverTo` attribute.

Superior Class
`iplanet-am-managed-group`

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.182

Required Attributes
N/A

Allowed Attributes
Inherits attributes from superior class.

iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
Specifies a dynamic group which can be filtered on any attribute. The search filter is set in the `mgrpDeliverTo` attribute.

This group is not subscribable. Do not use `iplanet-am-group-subscribable` for a filtered dynamic group.

Superior Class
`iplanet-am-managed-group`

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.181

Required Attributes
N/A

Allowed Attributes
Inherits attributes from superior class. Note that since this group can not be subscribed to, the `mail` attribute should not be used with it. If present, it will be ignored.

iplanet-am-managed-filtered-role

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
Specifies the attributes necessary to define administrator roles and their ACIs. The list of all users assigned this role is a dynamic list; that is, the list can be retrieved only by performing a search filtered by the role name. For further information on roles, see the Access Manager documentation at:

<http://docs.sun.com>

Superior Class

[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.74

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

This class inherits the attributes of its superior class, see [iplanet-am-managed-role](#).

iplanet-am-managed-group

Supported by

Access Manager

Definition

This is the superior class for the various types of groups: static, assignable dynamic, and filtered dynamic. (See [iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group](#), [iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group](#), [iplanet-am-managed-static-group](#).)

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.180

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[mail](#), [inetGroupStatus](#)

iplanet-am-managed-group-container

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
The Access Manager class that defines the groups container under each Messaging Server hosted domain.

Superior Class
top

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.189

Required Attributes
N/A

Allowed Attributes
N/A

iplanet-am-managed-org-unit

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
This class is used by Access Manager to manage organizational units. It uses the same attributes as `sunManagedOrganization` and for all intents and purposes functions as any other organization managed by Access Manager.

Do not use this class for the domain organizations, or people and group containers in Messaging Server. Even though the attribute that holds the container name is organizational unit (`ou`), the proper Access Manager class to use is either [iplanet-am-managed-group-container](#), or [iplanet-am-managed-people-container](#).

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.186

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[businessCategory](#), [iplanet-am-service-status](#), [telephoneNumber](#), [sunOverrideTemplates](#), [sunPreferredDomain](#), [seeAlso](#)

iplanet-am-managed-people-container

Supported by

Access Manager

Definition

The Access Manager class that defines the people container under each Messaging Server hosted domain.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.187

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

N/A

iplanet-am-managed-person

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
Specifies Access Manager attributes used to manage users.

Superior Class
top

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.184

Required Attributes
N/A

Allowed Attributes
[iplanet-am-modifiable-by](#), [iplanet-am-role-aci-description](#),
[iplanet-am-static-group-dn](#), [iplanet-am-user-account-life](#)

iplanet-am-managed-role

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
Specifies the attributes necessary to define administrator roles and their ACIs. This is the superior class for [iplanet-am-managed-filtered-role](#).

Superior Class
top

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.179

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

`iplanet-am-role-aci-description`, `iplanet-am-role-aci-list`,
`iplanet-am-role-any-options`, `iplanet-am-role-description`,
`iplanet-am-role-managed-container-dn`,
`iplanet-am-role-service-options`, `iplanet-am-role-type`

iplanet-am-managed-static-group

Supported by

Access Manager

Definition

Defines a group in which there are members identified with the `uniqueMember` attribute. Each user named in those attributes has the `memberOf` attribute in their LDAP user entry.

Note that static groups can have dynamic members. In this case, the LDAP entry must also contain the `iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group` object class.

Superior Class

`iplanet-am-managed-group`

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.183

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

N/A (inherits from `iplanet-am-managed-group`)

iplanet-am-user-service

Supported by
Access Manager

Definition
This class contains the Access Manager attributes necessary to manage user accounts.

Superior Class
top

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.176

Required Attributes
N/A

Allowed Attributes
`iplanet-am-user-account-life`, `iplanet-am-user-admin-start-dn`,
`iplanet-am-user-alias-list`, `iplanet-am-user-auth-config`,
`iplanet-am-user-auth-modules`, `iplanet-am-user-failure-url`,
`iplanet-am-user-federation-info`,
`iplanet-am-user-federation-info-key`, `iplanet-am-user-login-status`,
`iplanet-am-user-password-reset-force-reset`,
`iplanet-am-user-password-reset-options`,
`iplanet-am-user-password-reset-question-answer`,
`iplanet-am-user-service-status`, `iplanet-am-user-success-url`

iPlanetPreferences

Supported by
Directory Server

Definition
Used by Access Manager. While Messaging Server does not use this object class, it is necessary for Access Manager.

Attributes for this object class hold certain preferences for this user. Specifically, the preferred language, preferred locale, and preferred time zone.

Note: The Messaging Server does not use this object class to define the preferred language. In addition, it does not use an attribute for locale; it infers the locale from the language. Messaging Server holds the `preferredLanguage` attribute in `inetOrgPerson`.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[preferredLanguage](#), [preferredLocale](#), [preferredTimeZone](#)

sunISManagedOrganization

Supported by

Calendar Server 6.0, Messaging Server 6.0

Definition

For LDAP Schema 2, this is a core class for both Messaging and Calendar products doing authentication with SSO. Every physical node must contain this class, including the root suffix.

The attribute holds the fully qualified login host name.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes[sunOrganizationAlias](#)

sunManagedOrganization

Supported by

Calendar Server 6.0, Messaging Server 6.0

Definition

This is a core class for both Messaging and Calendar products. Every physical node must contain this class.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.185

Required Attributes[inetDomainStatus](#)**Allowed Attributes**[sunPreferredDomain](#), [businessCategory](#), [sunPreferredOrganization](#), [telephoneNumber](#), [sunOverrideTemplates](#), [inetDomainBaseDN](#)

sunNameSpace

Supported by

Access Manager

Definition

Used for LDAP Schema 2 only. Required to be present at the root of a subtree representing a namespace. Access Manager enforces the uniqueness attribute for namespaces.

Any organization or its subtree nodes can be designated as a namespace by extending the organization LDAP entry with this object class. Namespaces based on different unique attributes may overlap. That is, a subtree of a node designated as a namespace could also be its own namespace if the unique attributes are different. For example, the parent node could use `uid` to enforce uniqueness, while the child node uses the employee number.

This is a different paradigm than was used in LDAP Schema 1, in which every domain was considered a unique namespace (using `uid` as the default unique attribute). For LDAP Schema 2, all namespaces must be explicitly declared using this object class.

NOTE After Access Manager is installed, the root-suffix node contains this object class, but not its corresponding attribute. If you want to provision more than one unique namespace for your Messaging Server or Calendar Server installation, do not add `sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs` to the root-suffix node.

For more information about namespaces, see the *Sun Java™ Enterprise System Installation Guide*.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.29

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs](#)

sunServiceComponent

Supported by

Calendar Server 6.0, Messaging Server 6.0

Definition

Templates are LDAP entries of this object class. Search templates are used to describe how applications should construct searches to send to the directory server in order to locate entries in the DIT.

The entry is named by its required `ou` attribute.

Superior Class

`top`

Object Class Type

`auxiliary`

OID

`1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.2.27`

Required Attributes

`organizationalUnitName (ou)`

Allowed Attributes

`description, sunKeyValue, sunServiceId, sunSmsPriority, sunXmlKeyValue`

userPresenceProfile

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to store the presence information for a user.

Superior Class

`top`

Object Class Type

`auxiliary`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.136

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes

[vacationEndDate](#), [vacationStartDate](#)

Attributes

This section describes the following Access Manager attributes:

- [“associatedDomain”](#) on page 215
- [“inetGroupStatus”](#) on page 216
- [“mail”](#) on page 126
- [“iplanet-am-modifiable-by”](#) on page 218
- [“iplanet-am-role-aci-description”](#) on page 218
- [“iplanet-am-role-aci-list”](#) on page 219
- [“iplanet-am-role-any-options”](#) on page 220
- [“iplanet-am-role-description”](#) on page 220
- [“iplanet-am-role-managed-container-dn”](#) on page 221
- [“iplanet-am-role-service-options”](#) on page 221
- [“iplanet-am-role-type”](#) on page 222
- [“iplanet-am-service-status”](#) on page 223
- [“iplanet-am-static-group-dn”](#) on page 223
- [“iplanet-am-user-account-life”](#) on page 223
- [“iplanet-am-user-admin-start-dn”](#) on page 224
- [“iplanet-am-user-alias-list”](#) on page 225
- [“iplanet-am-user-auth-config”](#) on page 225
- [“iplanet-am-user-auth-modules”](#) on page 226

- “iplanet-am-user-failure-url” on page 226
- “iplanet-am-user-federation-info” on page 227
- “iplanet-am-user-federation-info-key” on page 227
- “iplanet-am-user-login-status” on page 228
- “iplanet-am-user-password-reset-force-reset” on page 229
- “iplanet-am-user-password-reset-options” on page 229
- “iplanet-am-user-password-reset-question-answer” on page 230
- “iplanet-am-user-service-status” on page 231
- “iplanet-am-user-success-url” on page 231
- “preferredLocale” on page 232
- “preferredTimeZone” on page 232
- “sunAdditionalTemplates” on page 233
- “sunKeyValue” on page 233
- “sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs” on page 235
- “sunOrganizationAlias” on page 235
- “sunOverrideTemplates” on page 236
- “sunPreferredDomain” on page 236
- “sunPreferredOrganization” on page 237
- “sunRegisteredServiceName” on page 238
- “sunServiceId” on page 239
- “sunSmsPriority” on page 240
- “sunXmlKeyValue” on page 240

associatedDomain

Origin
LDAP Schema 2

Syntax

dn, multi-valued

Object Classes

inetDomain, sunManagedOrganization

Definition

Specifies the DNS domain name aliases used to lookup an organization entry.

Used when a domain subtree is being referenced by domain names in addition to the one specified in the attribute `sunPreferredDomain`.

Example

```
associatedDomain:qa.sesta.com
```

```
associatedDomain:eng.sesta.com
```

OID

inetGroupStatus

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-group](#)

Definition

This is a global status for groups and overrides the status found in `inetMailGroupStatus`. It holds the current status of the group: `active`, `inactive`, or `deleted` for all services. It is used by Access Manager to manage groups. Status changes can be made to a group's status using the `commcli` interface, or by directly changing the LDAP entry for the group.

The following table lists the attribute's values and their meanings:

Table 4-1 Status Attribute Values

Value	Description
active	The group is active and its users may use services enabled by the overlay of service-specific object classes and the service state as indicated by the particular status attribute for that service.
inactive	Group is inactive. The group users may not use any services granted by service-specific object classes. This state overrides individual service status set using the service's status attributes.
deleted	Group is marked as deleted. The group may remain in this state within the directory for some time (pending purging of deleted groups). Service requests for all groups marked as deleted will return permanent failures.

A missing value implies status is `active`. An illegal value is treated as `inactive`.

Example

```
inetGroupStatus: active
```

OID

```
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.588
```

iplanet-am-group-subscribable

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

boolean, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-group](#)

Definition

Specifies if users can subscribe to the group. Boolean value: `true`, `false`. Default setting is `true`.

If the value is `true`, the group can be seen, searched for and subscribed to by end users. If the value is `false`, the group can be seen and searched for but can not be subscribed to by end users.

Filtered groups can not be subscribed to; this attribute is ignored if found on a filtered group.

Example

```
iplanet-am-group-subscribable: true
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1085

iplanet-am-modifiable-by

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

dn, multi-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-person](#)

Definition

This attribute lists the role-dn of the administrator who has access rights to modify this user entry. By default, the value is set to the role-dn of the administrator who created the account.

Example

For native mode (with domain nodes on the organization tree):

```
iplanet-am-modifiable-by: cn=Top-level Admin Role, o=sesta.com
```

For compatibility mode (with domain nodes on the DC Tree):

```
iplanet-am-modifiable-by: cn=Top-level Admin Role, dc=sesta, dc=com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1094

iplanet-am-role-aci-description

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-person](#)

Definition

Description of the ACI that belongs to this role.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1081

iplanet-am-role-aci-list

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)

Definition

The set of ACIs associated with this role. The format is a DN:ACI pair, where the DN of the entry is specified with its ACI. When deleting a role, this attribute allows for the ACIs associated with this role to be located and cleaned up properly.

Example

For native mode (with domain nodes on the organization tree):

```
iplanet-am-role-aci-list: o=sesta.com,o=basedn:aci:
(target="ldap:///o=sesta.com,o=basedn")
(targetfilter=(!(|(nsroledn=cn=Top-level Admin Role,o=sesta.com,o=basedn)
(nsroledn=cn=Top-level Help Desk Admin Role,o=sesta.com,o=basedn))))
(targetattr != "nsroledn")(version 3.0; acl
"Organization Admin access allow"; allow (all) roledn =
"ldap:///cn=myrole,o=sesta.com,o=basedn";)
```

For compatibility mode (with domain nodes on a DC Tree):

```
iplanet-am-role-aci-list: dc=sesta,dc=com:aci:  
(target="ldap:///dc=sesta,dc=com")(targetfilter=(!(|(nsroledn=cn=Top-level  
Admin Role,dc=sesta,dc=com)(nsroledn=cn=Top-level Help Desk Admin  
Role,dc=sesta,dc=com)))(targetattr != "nsroledn")(version 3.0; acl  
"Organization Admin access allow"; allow (all) roledn =  
"ldap:///cn=myrole,dc=sesta,dc=com";)
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1082

iplanet-am-role-any-options

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)

Definition

Not currently used.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1084

iplanet-am-role-description

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)**Definition**

An optional description of the role being defined.

Example

```
iplanet-am-role-description: Top Level Admin Role
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1080
```

iplanet-am-role-managed-container-dn

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

dn, multi-valued

Object Classes[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)**Definition**

Defines the container this role resides in.

Example

For example, if the role being defined administers the domain organization east:

```
iplanet-am-role-managed-container-dn: ou=east,o=sesta.com,o=basedn
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.977
```

iplanet-am-role-service-options

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)**Definition**

Not currently used.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1083

iplanet-am-role-type

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes[iplanet-am-managed-role](#)**Definition**

Defines the type of role. There are three values, as shown in the following table:

Role Value	Role Names
1	Top Level Admin Role
2	General Admin Role
3	User Role

Even though this attribute is defined as multi-valued string, it is implemented in Messaging Server as if it were a single-valued integer.

Example

iplanet-am-role-type: 1

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1079

iplanet-am-service-status

This attribute is aliased to [sunRegisteredServiceName](#). Use that attribute instead.

iplanet-am-static-group-dn

Origin
Access Manager

Syntax
dn, multi-valued

Object Classes
[iplanet-am-managed-group](#)

Definition
Defines the DNs for the static groups this user belongs to.

Example
For native mode (with domain nodes on the organization tree):

```
iplanet-am-static-group-dn: cn=mygroup, ou=groups, o=sesta.com
```

For compatibility mode (with domain nodes on the DC Tree):

```
iplanet-am-static-group-dn: cn=mygroup, ou=groups, dc=sesta, dc=com
```

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1094

iplanet-am-user-account-life

Origin
Access Manager

Syntax
date string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Specifies the account expiration date in the following format:

`yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss`

where the first `mm` is for month, `dd` is for day, `yyyy` for full year (for example, 2005), `hh` is for the time stamp hour, the final `mm` is for the timestamp minutes, and `ss` is for the timestamp seconds.

If this attribute is present, the authentication service will disallow login if the current date has passed the specified account expiration date.

Example

`iplanet-am-user-account-life: 2040/12/31 23:59:59`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.976

iplanet-am-user-admin-start-dn

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Specifies the starting point node (DN) displayed in the starting view of the IS Console when this administrator logs in.

Example

`iplanet-am-user-admin-start-dn: ou=people, o=sesta.com, o=basedn`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1072

iplanet-am-user-alias-list

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Defines a list of aliases for the user.

Example

User `jd` could have an alias of `jd`, `johnd`, or `jd123456`.

```
iplanet-am-user-alias-list: jd
iplanet-am-user-alias-list: johnd
iplanet-am-user-alias-list: jd123456
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.59

iplanet-am-user-auth-config

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Specifies the user authentication configuration method in an XML string. There is no default value.

Example

```
<AttributeValuePair><Value>com.sun.identity.authentication.modules.ldap.LD  
AP_REQUIRED </Value></AttributeValuePair>
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.58

iplanet-am-user-auth-modules

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Not currently used.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1071

iplanet-am-user-failure-url

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Defines the routing taken (URL user is redirected to) if the login fails. Any valid URL can be used.

Example**OID**

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.71

iplanet-am-user-federation-info

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

For Access Manager internal use only. Do not use.

Specifies the user account's Federation specific information. This is managed internally by Access Manager's Federation Management module to store user account's Federation related information, and should not be modified outside of that module.

Example**OID**

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.74

iplanet-am-user-federation-info-key

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

For Access Manager internal use only. Do not use.

Specifies the user account's Federation information key. This is managed internally by Access Manager's Federation Management module to store the user account's Federation information key, and should not be modified outside of that module.

Example

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.73

iplanet-am-user-login-status

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Specifies the user status. It takes two values:

- *Active* - The user is allowed to authenticate through the Access Manager.
- *Inactive* - The user is not allowed to authenticate through the Access Manager.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1074

iplanet-am-user-password-reset-force-reset

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

boolean, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Not currently used.

Specifies whether password will be forced to be reset. Values: `true`, `false`. Defaults to `false`.

Example**OID**

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.591

iplanet-am-user-password-reset-options

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Used internally by Access Manager's password reset module. Do not use. Any values assigned to this attribute will be ignored.

Example**OID**

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.589

iplanet-am-user-password-reset-passwordChanged

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Not used.

Example

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.592

iplanet-am-user-password-reset-question-answer

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Password question and answer used to prompt user who has forgotten their password. The format is `question answer`.

Example

```
iplanet-am-user-password-reset-question-answer:  
favorite restaurant Outback
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.590

iplanet-am-user-service-status

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Specifies the status of the user for various services.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1073

iplanet-am-user-success-url

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-user-service](#)

Definition

Defines the routing taken (URL the user is directed) if the login succeeds. Any valid URL can be used.

Example**OID**

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.71

preferredLocale

Origin

Directory Server

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[iPlanetPreferences](#)

Definition

Used by Access Manager to store user preference for locale. The values accepted by this attribute are described in the *Sun Java™ System Access Manager Administration Guide*, chapter 18. Some additional information on locales is located in the *Sun Java™ System Directory Server Reference Manual*.

Example

```
preferredLocale:en-US
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.39

preferredTimeZone

Origin

Directory Server

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[iPlanetPreferences](#)

Definition

Used by Access Manager to store user preference for time zone. Supported time zone names can be found in the appendix under [“Standard Time Zones” on page 369](#).

Example

```
preferredTimeZone: America/Los Angeles
```


OID
TBD

sunAdditionalTemplates

Origin
Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax
cis, multi-valued

Object Classes
`inetDomain`, `sunManagedOrganization`

Definition
Specifies relative DN (RDN) sequences, that is DNs that are relative to the organization entry. Values identify entries in the configuration templates part of the `ou=services` tree below this organization. These are additional templates beyond those specified in the global configuration templates. These are used to specify operations private to an organization.

This attribute must appear in the top entry for this organization.

Example

OID
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.76

sunKeyValue

Origin
Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax
cis, multi-valued

Object Classes
`sunServiceComponent`

Definition

Each value is a “key=value” pair, where the key is the name of the XML element. table lists the keys for search templates.

Table 4-2 Search Template Keys

Key	Description
attrs	Attribute to retrieve from LDAP entry.
rfc2247Flag	Boolean (ture, false) that tells applications to use the RFC2247 algorithm for constructing the DN of the LDAP entry, instead of performing an LDAP search using the filter specified in the <code>inetDomainSearchFilter</code> attribute.
baseDN	If <code>rfc2247Flag</code> is set to <code>true</code> , and if this key is present, then it must be appended to the algorithmically constructed DN in order to get the DN of the target entry.

For more information on templates and the native and compatibility mode LDAP data models, see [Chapter 1, “Overview”](#).

Example

The following `sunKeyValue` attributes appear in the default search template for the native mode LDAP data model:

```
sunKeyValue: attrs=objectclass
sunKeyValue: attrs=ou
sunKeyValue: attrs=inetDomainStatus
```

The following `sunKeyValue` attributes appear in the default search template for compatibility mode (uses the RFC 2247 algorithm for constructing the search DN):

```
sunKeyValue: attrs=objectclass
sunKeyValue: attrs=ou
sunKeyValue: attrs=inetDomainStatus
sunKeyValue: rfc2247=true
sunKeyValue: baseDN=o=internet
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.83

sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[sunNameSpace](#)

Definition

Stores the name of an attribute required to be unique across all entries in the subtree.

This attribute allows namespace uniqueness to be enforced. For further explanation of namespaces, see the *Sun Java™ Enterprise System Installation Guide* and the object class description for `sunNameSpace`.

Example

```
sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs:uid
```

```
sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs:c
```

OID

```
1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.85
```

sunOrganizationAlias

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[userPresenceProfile](#)

Definition

Access Manager uses this attribute for authentication. It holds the fully qualified host name for the server the user is logging into.

The format is: *server.domain*.

Example

sunOrganizationAlias: seaside.siroe.com

OID

TBD

sunOverrideTemplates

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

inetDomain, sunManagedOrganization

Definition

Specifies relative DN (RDN) sequences, that is DNs that are relative to the organization entry. Values identify entries in the configuration templates part of the `ou=services` tree below this organization. These templates override global configuration templates for searches and other operations within this organization.

This attribute must appear in the top entry for this organization.

Example

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.77

sunPreferredDomain

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-org-unit](#), [sunManagedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies the DNS domain name used to lookup an organization entry when a unique matching organization is required.

When a value for this is available, provisioners should set it so as to enable applications to look up organizations using a domain name.

The domain name value of this attribute must be unique across all organizations in the directory, including the domains named in `associatedDomain`.

This attribute is for use with native mode data model LDAPs only; it must not be used in DC Tree nodes.

In the native mode LDAP data model, this attribute serves the same function as `inetCanonicalDomainName` used to in compatibility mode. If you are running in compatibility mode, do not use this attribute.

Example

```
sunPreferredDomain:sesta.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.1086
```

sunPreferredOrganization

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-org-unit](#), [sunManagedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies the DNS name used to lookup an organization entry when a unique matching organization is required.

When a value for this is available, provisioners should set it so as to enable applications to look up organizations using the organization's name.

This attribute is for use with native mode data model LDAPs only; it must not be used in DC Tree nodes.

Example

sunPreferredOrganization:sesta.com

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.75

sunRegisteredServiceName

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

string, multi-valued

Object Classes

[iplanet-am-managed-org-unit](#), [sunManagedOrganization](#)

Definition

Defines the set of names of the registered services. The following services are defined for Messaging Server and Calendar Server:

Service Name	Description
DomainMailService	Mail service definition for domains.
DomainCalendarService	Calendar service definition for domains.
UserMailService	Mail service definition for users.
UserCalendarService	Calendar service definition for users.
GroupMailService	Mail service definition for groups.

For informational purposes: The following services are used by Access Manager for authentication with SSO (Single Sign-On). These services must be registered to the root suffix node. This step is done by Access Manager as part of its installation process. The services are:

- PlanetAMAuthService
- iPlanetAMAuthLDAPService

- `iPlanetAMPolicyConfigService`
- `iPlanetAMAuthenticationDomainConfigService`
- `iPlanetAMProviderConfigService`

Any one can create a new service and load it into Access Manager. For information on how to do this, see the Access Manager documentation at:

<http://docs.sun.com/>

Example

`sunRegisteredServiceName: DomainMailService`

OID

`1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.593`

sunServiceId

Origin

Messaging Server 6.0, Calendar Server 6.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[sunServiceComponent](#)

Definition

The kind of template being created. For search templates, the value is `StructureUmsObjects`. (At this time search templates are the only publicly defined template.)

Example

`sunServiceId:StructureUmsObjects`

OID

`1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.79`

sunSmsPriority

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[sunServiceComponent](#)

Definition

Stores the priority of the service with respect to its siblings.

Example

```
sunSmsPriority:
```

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.81

sunXmlKeyValue

Origin

Access Manager

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[sunServiceComponent](#)

Definition

Not currently used.

Example

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.9.1.84

Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Services Delegated Administrator (Schema 2)

This chapter describes LDAP Schema 2 object classes and attributes used by Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator.

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator provides a console and a command-line utility (`commadmin`) for provisioning Messaging Server users in an LDAP Schema 2 directory.

NOTE To provision Messaging Server users in an LDAP Schema 1 directory, you must use iPlanet Delegated Administrator, a deprecated tool. For information about object classes and attributes used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator, see [Chapter 6, “Classes and Attributes Used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator \(Schema 1\).”](#)

The chapter is divided into two sections:

- [“Object Classes” on page 241](#)
- [“Attributes” on page 246](#)

The object classes and attributes are listed alphabetically.

Object Classes

The following object classes are used by Delegated Administrator to provision users in an LDAP Schema 2 directory:

- [“sunDelegatedOrganization” on page 242](#)
- [“Attributes” on page 246](#)
- [“sunManagedLocation” on page 243](#)
- [“sunManagedProvider” on page 244](#)
- [“sunSharedDomain” on page 245](#)

sunDelegatedOrganization

Supported by

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Definition

Object class that defines the properties of a business organization. For example, one property of `sunDelegatedOrganization` can designate a list of domain names the business organization can use for its users. Also, it can define the list of services designated by the provider organization, as available to the business organization, to be assigned to the users.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

oid-sunDelegatedOrganization

Required Attributes

`sunOrgType`

Allowed Attributes

`sunAvailableServices`, `sunAvailableDomainNames`, `sunMaxUsers`, `sunNumUsers`, `sunMaxGroups`, `sunNumGroups`, `sunEnableGAB`, `sunAllowMultipleServices`, `sunOrganizationSkin`

sunMailOrganization

Supported by

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Definition

Object class to be added to a shared business organization that has mail service. sunMailOrganization adds two attributes (preferredMailHost and preferredMailMessageStore) that specify the mail host and message store partition where mail is stored for all users in the business organization.

You can only add the sunMailOrganization object class to a shared business organization (defined as shared with the sunOrgType attribute).

Do not add sunMailOrganization to a full domain business organization (defined as full with the sunOrgType attribute). For a full domain business organization, add the mailDomain object class, which also uses the preferredMailHost and preferredMailMessageStore attributes for provisioning the preferred mail host and message store for the domain.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

oid-sunMailOrganization

Required Attributes

none

Allowed Attributes

preferredMailHost, preferredMailMessageStore

sunManagedLocation

Supported by

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Definition

Object class to be added to the user/group root suffix. This class maintains a pointer (in the form of a DN) to the location of the Business Organization Tree and Residential Tree. For example, o=Business and o=Residential, respectively.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

oid-sunManagedLocation

Required Attributes

none

Allowed Attributes

sunBusinessRoot, sunResidentialRoot, sunServicesRoot

sunManagedProvider

Supported by

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Definition

Object class used for storing the properties of a provider organization. Following are some of the properties maintained by sunManagedProvider:

- Types of business organizations this provider can create
- Where to create the business organizations
- Services available to this provider
- Domain names that can be used by the shared business organizations created under this provider organization

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

oid-sunManagedProvider

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

sunAllowBusinessOrgType, sunBusinessOrgBase, sunIncludeServices, sunExcludeServices, sunAssignableDomains, sunAllowMultipleDomains, sunProviderOrgDN

sunSharedDomain

Supported by

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Definition

Object class to designate a domain that can be shared across multiple business organizations (such as `sesta.com`).

The `sunSharedDomain` object class can designate a hosted domain as a shared domain. Underneath this shared domain, there can be multiple Provider Organizations. Under the Provider Organizations you can create multiple Business Organizations, all sharing the same namespace as the shared domain.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

oid-sunSharedDomain

Required Attributes

none

Allowed Attributes

none

Attributes

The following attributes are used by Delegated Administrator to provision users in an LDAP Schema 2 directory:

- “mailParentalControl” on page 247
- “mailSieveRuleRef” on page 248
- “preferredMailHost” on page 248
- “preferredMailMessageStore” on page 249
- “psIncludeInGAB” on page 250
- “sunAllowBusinessOrgType” on page 251
- “sunAllowMultipleDomains” on page 252
- “sunAllowMultipleServices” on page 252
- “sunAssignableDomains” on page 253
- “sunAvailableDomainNames” on page 254
- “sunAvailableServices” on page 255
- “sunBusinessOrgBase” on page 255
- “sunBusinessRoot” on page 256
- “sunEnableGAB” on page 257
- “sunExcludeServices” on page 257
- “sunIncludeServices” on page 258
- “sunMaxGroups” on page 259
- “sunMaxUsers” on page 259
- “sunNumGroups” on page 260
- “sunNumUsers” on page 261
- “sunOrganizationSkin” on page 261
- “sunOrgType” on page 262

- “sunProviderOrgDN” on page 263
- “sunResidentialRoot” on page 263
- “sunServicesRoot” on page 264

mailParentalControl

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Set to true when parental control is enabled for a user.

Messaging Server uses sieve rules to implement parental control (the ability of a family administrative account to specify mail delivery rules for one or more sub-accounts).

Parental control rules are stored in the family group entry (implemented by using `mailSieveRuleSource` as an attribute of the `inetManagedGroup` object class). When a head of family specifies parental control rules, the rules are transformed to sieve rules and stored in the family group entry.

When a sub-account is tagged for parental control, the DN of the family group entry is stored in the sub-account’s user entry (implemented with the `mailSieveRuleRef` attribute). In addition, the `mailParentalControl` attribute is set to true.

Allowed values: true, false

Default value: false

Example

```
mailParentalControl: true
```

OID

oid-mailParentalControl

mailSieveRuleRef

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class

[inetMailUser](#)

Definition

Specifies the DN of an LDAP entry. The referenced LDAP entry can contain additional mail filters in the entry's `mailSieveRuleSource` attribute. Sieve rules specified in the referenced LDAP entry are applied before sieve rules specified in this user entry. This reference is used only when the `mailParentalControl` attribute is set to `true`.

Example

```
mailSieveRuleRef: cn=Sample Family Group,o=groups,  
o=Residential,o=userGroupRoot
```

OID

oid-mailSieveRuleRef

preferredMailHost

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[mailDomain](#), [Attributes](#)

Definition

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 2 directory with Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator, use the following definition:

Sets the mail host name for new users in this business organization. When a user is created, the `mailHost` attribute of the user entry is filled by the value of `preferredMailHost`.

The `preferredMailHost` attribute is required when the business organization has a mail service.

If this is a full business organization, `preferredMailHost` is an attribute of the `mailDomain` object class. If this is a shared business organization, `preferredMailHost` is an attribute of the `sunMailOrganization` object class.

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 1 directory with iPlanet Delegated Administrator:

See “[preferredMailHost](#)” on page 192 for a definition of how to use this attribute with Schema 1.

Example

```
preferredMailHost: mail.siroe.com
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.761
```

preferredMailMessageStore

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

`mailDomain`, `Attributes`

Definition

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 2 directory with Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator, use the following definition:

Sets the message store partition name for new users in this business organization. When a user is created, the `mailMessageStore` attribute of the user entry is filled by the value of `preferredMailMessageStore`.

If the `preferredMailMessageStore` attribute is missing, Delegate Administrator leaves the `mailMessageStore` attribute empty and the access server assumes that the user's mailbox is in the default partition of the server instance.

If this is a full business organization, `preferredMailMessageStore` is an attribute of the `mailDomain` object class. If this is a shared business organization, `preferredMailMessageStore` is an attribute of the `sunMailOrganization` object class.

If you are provisioning an LDAP Schema 1 directory with iPlanet Delegated Administrator:

See “[preferredMailMessageStore](#)” on page 193 for a definition of how to use this attribute with Schema 1.

Example

```
preferredMailMessageStore: primary
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.762
```

psIncludeInGAB

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class

[ipUser](#)

Definition

Includes this user in the Global Address Book (GAB) and gives this user access to the Global Address Book.

Allowed values: true, false

Default value: true

Example

```
psIncludeInGAB: false
```

OID
oid-psIncludeInGAB

sunAllowBusinessOrgType

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Defines the types of business organizations this provider administrator can create.

This is a required attribute.

Allowed values:

- `shared` —Designates a business organization that is assigned to a shared domain. Multiple business organizations can be part of a shared domain. The business organization being created shares its namespace with the other organizations in the domain.
- `full` —Designates a business organization that is a full-fledged domain with an authorized domain name and its own unique namespace.

The `sunAllowBusinessOrgType` attribute can enable the provider to create

- Only shared business organizations (`shared` value only)
- Only business organizations that are real, full-fledged domains (`full` value only)
- Both shared and full-fledged business organizations (`shared` and `full` values)

Example

```
sunAllowBusinessOrgType: shared
sunAllowBusinessOrgType: full
```

OID
oid-sunAllowBusinessOrgType

sunAllowMultipleDomains

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Determines whether this provider organization can create business organizations that permit multiple domain names or a single domain name for their users.

The `sunAllowMultipleDomains` attribute applies only to business organizations created in shared domains. If a business organization is created as a domain with its own namespace, it can always have multiple domain names specified with the `associatedDomain` attribute.

If the `sunAllowMultipleDomains` attribute is not present, the LDAP semantics allow multiple domain names for the users of the business organizations. (The default value is `true`.)

Allowed values: `true`, `false`

Example

```
sunAllowMultipleDomains: true
```

OID

oid-sunAllowMultipleDomains

sunAllowMultipleServices

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

NOTE: This attribute is not being used for this release.

Enables you to assign multiple classes-of-service to users in this business organization.

Allowed values: true, false

Default value: true

If `sunAllowMultipleServices` has a value of false, users in this business organization can have at most one class-of-service.

Example

```
sunAllowMultipleServices: false
```

OID

oid-sunAllowMultipleServices

sunAssignableDomains

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Specifies a list of domain names the provider administrator can choose from when assigning domains to business organizations in this provider organization. This list is derived from the domain names specified in the `sunPreferredDomain` and `associatedDomain` attributes of the parent or ancestor shared domain node.

If the `sunAssignableDomains` attribute is not present, all of the `sunPreferredDomain` and `associatedDomain` attributes are available to be assigned to business organizations by this provider.

Example

```
sunAssignableDomains: sesta.com  
sunAssignableDomains: siroe.com  
sunAssignableDomains: varius.com
```

OID

oid-sunAssignableDomains

sunAvailableDomainNames

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies a list of domain names available for use by the business organization. This list is a subset of domain names derived from the `sunAssignableDomains` attribute in the provider organization.

If the `sunAvailableDomainNames` attribute is not present, all domains from the `sunAssignableDomains` attribute in the provider organization are available for use by this business organization.

Example

```
sunAvailableDomainNames: sesta.com  
sunAvailableDomainNames: siroe.com
```

OID

oid-sunAvailableDomainNames

sunAvailableServices

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies a list of classes-of-service available to the business organization for its users. Also specifies the number of instances of each named class-of-service.

This is a required attribute.

Format

servicename:number

or

servicename

If you specify *servicename* only—if you do not specify the *number* of services—an unlimited number of that service is available to the business organization.

Example

```
sunAvailableServices: Gold:10  
sunAvailableServices: Silver
```

In this example, 10 Gold services and an unlimited number of Silver services are available to the business organization.

OID

oid-sunAvailableServices

sunBusinessOrgBase

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Contains the DN for the node underneath which all full domains for this provider organization are to be created.

You can assign this attribute only if the `sunAllowBusinessOrgType` attribute was provisioned to allow full domains (`sunAllowBusinessOrgType: full`).

Example

```
sunBusinessOrgBase: o=providerorgDomainsRoot,o=Business,  
o=userGroupRoot
```

OID

oid-sunBusinessOrgBase

sunBusinessRoot

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class

[sunManagedLocation](#)

Definition

Holds the DN of the root entry that contains the business organization tree.

Example

```
sunBusinessRoot: o=Business,o=userGroupRoot
```

OID

oid-sunBusinessRoot

sunEnableGAB

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Enables use of a global address book for this business organization.

Allowed values: true, false

Default value: false

Example

```
sunEnableGAB: true
```

OID

oid-sunEnableGAB

sunExcludeServices

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Specifies a list of classes-of-service that will be excluded from the business organizations in this provider organization.

If both the `sunIncludeServices` and `sunExcludeServices` attributes are specified, only `sunIncludeServices` takes effect. If neither attribute is present, all classes-of-service found underneath the container specified with the `sunServicesRoot` attribute will also be available to the business organizations in this provider organization.

Example

`sunExcludeServices: Bronze`

OID

`oid-sunExcludeServices`

sunIncludeServices

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

`cis`, multivalued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Specifies a list of the classes-of-service available to business organizations in this provider organization.

The complete list of classes-of-service available in this directory is found underneath the container specified with the `sunServicesRoot` attribute.

If the `sunIncludeServices` attribute is not present, all classes-of-service specified underneath the class-of-service container will also be available to the business organizations in this provider organization.

Example

`sunIncludeServices: Gold`

OID

`oid-sunIncludeServices`

sunMaxGroups

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies the maximum number of groups that can be created in this business organization.

To enable the business organization to contain an unlimited number of groups, specify a value of -1.

Allowed values are integers.

Example

```
sunMaxGroups: 20
```

OID

oid-sunMaxGroups

sunMaxUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies the maximum number of users who can be created in this business organization.

To enable the business organization to contain an unlimited number of users, specify a value of -1.

Allowed values are integers.

Example

```
sunMaxUsers: 50
```

OID

oid-sunMaxUsers

sunNumGroups

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies the current number of groups in this business organization.

Allowed values are integers.

Example

```
sunNumGroups: 8
```

OID

oid-sunNumGroups

sunNumUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Specifies the current number of users in this business organization.

Allowed values are integers.

Example

```
sunNumUsers: 12
```

OID

oid-sunNumUsers

sunOrganizationSkin

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, multivalued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

This attribute is not currently implemented.

Enables this business organization to use a specified customization of the user interface (UI) to provide a specific look and feel for users in the organization.

The `sunOrganizationSkin` attribute is specified with a key-value pair. The key is the name of a skin to be used for the organization's customized UI. The value identifies the jar file containing the skin.

Format

skinname:jarfile

Examples

```
sunOrganizationSkin: classic: classiclookandfeel.jar
sunOrganizationSkin: modern: modernlookandfeel.jar
```

OID

oid-sunOrganizationSkin

sunOrgType

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class

[sunDelegatedOrganization](#)

Definition

Determines whether this business organization is part of a shared domain (*shared*) or is a full-fledged domain with its own namespace (*full*).

This is a required attribute.

Allowed values:

- *shared* —Designates a business organization that is assigned to a shared domain. Multiple business organizations can be part of a shared domain. This business organization shares its namespace with the other organizations in the domain.
- *full* —Designates a business organization that is a full-fledged domain with an authorized domain name and its own unique namespace.

Example

sunOrgType: shared

OID

oid-sunOrgType

sunProviderOrgDN

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class

[sunManagedProvider](#)

Definition

Contains the base DN that points to the business organization for this provider organization. The users of this provider organization are created in this business organization.

The provider organization cannot have any user entries directly under the provider organization node. All users in the provider organization must be managed in the separate business organization identified by the `sunProviderOrgDN` attribute. This business organization is like any other business organization.

Example

sunProviderOrgDN: o=providerorg,o=sesta.com,o=sharedDomainsRoot,o=Business

OID

oid-sunProviderOrgDN

sunResidentialRoot

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class

[sunManagedLocation](#)

Definition

Holds the DN of the root entry that contains the residential tree.

Example

```
sunResidentialRoot: o=Residential,o=userGroupRoot
```

OID

oid-sunResidentialRoot

sunServicesRoot

Origin

Messaging Server 6 2005Q1; Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class

[sunManagedLocation](#)

Definition

Specifies the DN of the container of all the class-of-service definitions available to provider organizations in the directory.

Example

```
sunServicesRoot: o=Services,o=Business,o=userGroupRoot
```

OID

oid-sunServicesRoot

Classes and Attributes Used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator (Schema 1)

This chapter describes LDAP object classes and attributes for iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging implementing LDAP Schema 1.

iPlanet Delegated Administrator is a deprecated tool. You can only use it to provision Messaging Server users in an LDAP Schema 1 directory.

To provision users in LDAP Schema 2, you must use the Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Delegated Administrator. For information about object classes and attributes supported by this new version of Delegated Administrator, see [Chapter 5, “Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Services Delegated Administrator \(Schema 2\).”](#)

The objects and attributes are listed alphabetically.

The chapter is divided into two sections:

- [“Object Classes” on page 265](#)
- [“Attributes” on page 274](#)

Object Classes

The following object classes are used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator to provision users in an LDAP Schema 1 directory:

- [“inetDomainOrg” on page 266](#)
- [“inetMailGroupManagement” on page 267](#)

- “inetManagedGroup” on page 268
- “nsManagedDept” on page 268
- “nsManagedDeptAdminGroup” on page 269
- “nsManagedDomain” on page 270
- “nsManagedFamilyGroup” on page 270
- “nsManagedISP” on page 271
- “nsManagedMailList” on page 272
- “nsManagedOrgUnit” on page 272
- “nsManagedPerson” on page 273
- “nsUniquenessDomain” on page 274

inetDomainOrg

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used for LDAP Schema 1. Auxiliary class for supporting a Delegated Manager for Messaging managed domain organization.

This object class is used in conjunction with the structural class `organization` to define a domain organization. A domain organization is usually created as a way of introducing hierarchy beneath a customer subtree and assigning administrators for that domain organization. To create a suborganization beneath the parent tree and designate a set of administrators for that suborganization, you would create a domain organization node by using `organizationalUnit` and `inetDomainOrg` object classes. For example, `siroe.com` could have a customer subtree with the DN:

```
ou=east,o=siroe.com,o=basedn.
```

How to provision a domain organization for LDAP Schema 1 is described in the *iPlanet Messaging Server 5.2 Provisioning Guide*.

Superior Class

`top`

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.132

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes[domOrgMaxUsers](#), [domOrgNumUsers](#)

inetMailGroupManagement

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used for LDAP Schema 1 only. Used to extend the base entry created by `groupOfUniqueNames`. `inetMailGroupManagement` is used to store attributes for managing a distribution list by using Delegated Administrator for Messaging. This object class is used in conjunction with `inetMailGroup` and `inetLocalMailRecipient`. The attributes in this object class have no operational impact on the messaging server's MTA or message access/message store.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.149

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes[mgrpAddHeader](#), [mgmanDenySubscribe](#), [mgmanGoodbyeText](#), [mgmanHidden](#), [mgmanIntroText](#), [mgmanJoinability](#), [mgmanMemberVisibility](#), [mgmanVisibility](#), [multiLineDescription](#)

inetManagedGroup

Supported by
Messaging Server 5.0

Definition
Used to define a managed group. If a managed group is just a department or family group, then the structural class to use is `top`, but it can also be used to make a statically defined group (from `groupOfUniqueNames`) and make that a managed group.

Superior Class
`top`

Object Class Type
auxiliary

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.137

Required Attributes
`cn`

Allowed Attributes
`description`, `mnggrpAdditionPolicy`, `mnggrpBillableUser`,
`mnggrpCurrentUsers`, `mnggrpDeletionPolicy`, `mnggrpMailQuota`,
`mnggrpMaxUsers`, `mnggrpStatus`, `mnggrpUserClassOfServices`,
`nsdaModifiableBy`, `owner`

nsManagedDept

Supported by
Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Definition
This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Stores information for a non-administrator group.

Superior Class[groupOfUniqueNames](#)**Object Class Type**

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.88

Required Attributes

N/A

Allowed Attributes[nsMaxDepts](#), [nsMaxUsers](#), [nsNumDepts](#), [nsNumUsers](#), [nsdaModifiableBy](#), [owner](#)

nsManagedDeptAdminGroup

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Stores information for a group of administrators for iPlanet Delegated Administrator.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.111

Required Attributes[objectClass](#)**Allowed Attributes**

N/A

nsManagedDomain

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Used only for versions of Messaging Server using iPlanet Delegated Administrator. It contains information necessary to administer domains.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.86

Required Attributes

[objectClass](#)

Allowed Attributes

[nswcalDisallowAccess](#), [nsMaxDepts](#), [nsMaxDomains](#), [nsMaxMailLists](#), [nsMaxUsers](#), [nsNumDepts](#), [nsNumDomains](#), [nsNumMailLists](#), [nsNumUsers](#), [nsdaModifiableBy](#), [owner](#)

nsManagedFamilyGroup

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Stores information for a family group managed by a delegated administrator. The family group is like a Group, with a few differences. It was added primarily to support Delegated Administrator deployments using Sun Internet Message Service (SIMS) 4.0.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.89

Required Attribute[objectClass](#)**Allowed Attributes**[nsMaxUsers](#), [nsNumUsers](#), [nsdaModifiableBy](#), [owner](#)

nsManagedISP

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Tracks the number of sub-organizations that can be created under this object.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.85

Required Attribute[objectClass](#)**Allowed Attributes**[nsNumDomains](#)

nsManagedMailList

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Stores information for a mail list created by enabled users. A mail list must contain this object class in order to be managed by Delegated Administrator.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.90

Required Attributes

[objectClass](#)

Allowed Attributes

[nsMaxUsers](#), [nsNumUsers](#), [nsdaModifiableBy](#), [owner](#)

nsManagedOrgUnit

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Stores information for a Delegated Administrator managed organizational unit.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.87

Required Attributes[objectClass](#)**Allowed Attributes**[nsdaModifiableBy](#), [owner](#)

nsManagedPerson

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated for Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2

Definition

This object class is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Stores information about a user. A user entry must contain this object class in order to be managed by Delegated Administrator.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.91

Required Attributes[objectClass](#)**Allowed Attributes**[memberOf](#), [nsdaCapability](#), [nsdaDomain](#), [nsSearchFilter](#), [nsdaModifiableBy](#), [owner](#)

nsUniquenessDomain

Supported by

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated for Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2

Definition

LDAP Schema 1 object class in support of Delegated Administrator for Messaging. If you are still using LDAP Schema 1, then this object is still valid; otherwise it is deprecated.

This object class is a marker to identify the subtree where the uniqueness of `uid` should be enforced. The `uid` uniqueness plugin used this to determine the scope or sphere of influence for enforcing uniqueness.

Superior Class

top

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.115

Required Attributes

[objectClass](#)

Allowed Attributes

N/A

Attributes

The following attributes are used by iPlanet Delegated Administrator to provision users in an LDAP Schema 1 directory:

- [“domainUidSeparator” on page 276](#)
- [“domOrgMaxUsers” on page 277](#)
- [“domOrgNumUsers” on page 277](#)
- [“memberOfManagedGroup” on page 278](#)
- [“mgmanAllowSubscribe” on page 278](#)
- [“mgmanDenySubscribe” on page 279](#)
- [“mgmanGoodbyeText” on page 279](#)

- “mgmanHidden” on page 280
- “mgmanIntroText” on page 280
- “mgmanJoinability” on page 281
- “mgmanMemberVisibility” on page 282
- “mgmanVisibility” on page 283
- “mnggrpAdditionPolicy” on page 283
- “mnggrpBillableUser” on page 284
- “mnggrpCurrentUsers” on page 284
- “mnggrpDeletionPolicy” on page 285
- “mnggrpMailQuota” on page 285
- “mnggrpMaxUsers” on page 286
- “mnggrpStatus” on page 286
- “mnggrpUserClassOfServices” on page 287
- “nsDefaultMaxDeptSize” on page 287
- “nsMaxDepts” on page 288
- “nsMaxDomains” on page 289
- “nsMaxMailLists” on page 289
- “nsMaxUsers” on page 290
- “nsNumDepts” on page 290
- “nsNumDomains” on page 291
- “nsNumMailLists” on page 292
- “nsNumUsers” on page 292
- “nsSearchFilter” on page 293
- “nsdaCapability” on page 293
- “nsdaDomain” on page 294
- “nsdaModifiableBy” on page 295

domainUidSeparator

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainOrg](#)

Definition

This attribute is used only for LDAP Schema 1.

This attribute is used by the messaging server to override the default mailbox (MB) home. When present, this attribute specifies that compound user identifications (UIDs) are used in this domain and this attribute specifies the separator. For instance, if + is the separator, the mailbox names in this domain are obtained by replacing the right most occurrence of + in the uid with @. To map an internal mailbox name to the UID, the right most occurrence of @ is replaced with a + in the mailbox name.

While substitution of an @ for the UID separator is sufficient to generate a mailbox name, this may not be the same as any of the user's actual email addresses.

NOTE Format of internal mailbox names is uid@domain, where “domain” is DNS domain mapping to the namespace. The only exception to this rule is mailbox names for users in default domain where only the uid is used to construct internal mailbox names. See [inetCanonicalDomainName](#) on how the default value of domain name used can be overridden in specific cases.

The MTA option used to override this attribute's value is

LDAP_DOMAIN_ATTR_UID_SEPARATOR.

Example

```
domainUIDSeparator: #
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.702

domOrgMaxUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainOrg](#)

Definition

This attribute is used only for LDAP Schema 1.

Maximum number of user entries in a domain organization.

Example

domOrgMaxUser: 500

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.697

domOrgNumUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetDomainOrg](#)

Definition

Number of current user entries in a domain organization.

Example

domOrgNumUsers: 345

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.698

memberOfManagedGroup

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[ipUser](#)

Definition

Family accounts are not supported in LDAP Schema 2. Use this only if you are using LDAP Schema 1.

Specifies the DN of the family account of which this user is a member.

Example

```
memberOfManagedGroup: cn=Addams Family, ou=groups,o=sesta.com,o=isp
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.704

mgmanAllowSubscribe

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroupManagement](#)

Definition

Domain name(s) or email addresses of users allowed to subscribe to this mailing list.

Example

```
mgmanAllowSubscribe:sesta.com (Every user at sesta.com would be able to subscribe to the list.)
```

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.790

mgmanDenySubscribe

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, multi-valued

Object Classes
[inetMailGroupManagement](#)

Definition
Domain name(s) or email addresses of users not allowed to subscribe to this list. The `mgmanDenySubscribe` attribute takes precedence over `mgmanAllowSubscribe`.

Example
`mgmanDenySubscribe:siroe.com`

OID
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.791

mgmanGoodbyeText

Origin
Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax
cis, single valued

Object Classes
[inetMailGroupManagement](#)

Definition
Reserved.

mgmanHidden

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.797

mgmanHidden

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroupManagement](#)

Definition

Used with iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging only.

A boolean flag specifying whether or not the group should appear in lists that are requested by people other than the group owners. A value of `true` corresponds with a hidden group, that is, the list is not visible. A value of `false` means that the list is visible. A missing value is the same as a value of `false`.

Example

```
mgmanHidden:true
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.792

mgmanIntroText

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailGroupManagement](#)**Definition**

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.796

mgmanJoinability

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes[inetMailGroupManagement](#)**Definition**

Used for LDAP Schema 1 only. Specifies who can subscribe to the group. The allowed values are `ANYONE`, `ALL`, and `NONE` (If this attribute is not specified, the default is `NONE`):

- `ANYONE` – Enables anyone to subscribe.
- `ALL` – Enables anyone authenticated to the directory (or Sun ONE Delegated Administrator for Messaging) to subscribe.
- `NONE` – Only owner can add members to a closed distribution list.

Example`mgmanJoinability:All`**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.793

mgmanMemberVisibility

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroupManagement](#)

Definition

Only used in LDAP Schema 1 with iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging.

Defines who has rights to view the group membership list (expand the group). This attribute has the keyword values: `none`, `all`, `true`, `anyone`. No matter what the setting of this attribute, group owners always retain the right to view (and modify) membership.

However, if this attribute is checked in the case of group expansion as part of an SMTP `EXPN` command (that is, not as part of an administrative tool that can easily identify whether or not the client is the group owner), then a value of `none` ends up operating as if the list is unconditionally disabled. This is because SMTP doesn't provide a means of establishing a client's identity, such as "owner".

The following table lists the keywords and gives a description of each:

Table 6-1 Rights Keywords

Rights	Description
<code>anyone</code>	Enables anyone to expand the group (see the members in the mailing list). Also, the MTA returns the addresses of members when an <code>EXPN</code> is performed.
<code>all</code> or <code>true</code>	The user has to successfully authenticate to the directory (or iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging) before expansion is allowed.
<code>none</code>	Expansion is not allowed.

Unrecognized values are interpreted as `none`.

If the attribute is not present, the MTA option `EXPANDABLE_DEFAULT` controls whether the expansion is allowed.

NOTE `LDAP_EXPANDABLE` is the MTA option used to specify a different attribute name for this function.

Example

mgmanMemberVisibility:all

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.795

mgmanVisibility

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetMailGroupManagement](#)

Definition**Example****OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.794

mnggrpAdditionPolicy

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

mnggrpBillableUser

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.710

mnggrpBillableUser

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

DN of the user who is responsible for paying the bills for this family account or group of users.

Example

mnggrpBillableUser: uid=John,ou=people,o=sesta.com,o=isp

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.711

mnggrpCurrentUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

Current number of users allowed in the managed group. Intended for reporting purposes only. No operational impact.

Example

mnggrpCurrentUsers: 20

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.714

mnggrpDeletionPolicy

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.709

mnggrpMailQuota

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

Cumulative disk quota allowed for all users in the managed group. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on space used by users in the managed group. Intended for reporting purposes only. No operational impact.

Example

mnggrpMailQuota:-1

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.715

mnggrpMaxUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

Maximum number of users allowed in the managed group.

Example

30

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.713

mnggrpStatus

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cs, single-valued

Object Classes[inetOrgPerson](#)**Definition**

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.712

mnggrpUserClassOfServices

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Classes[inetOrgPerson](#)**Definition**

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.716

nsDefaultMaxDeptSize

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Specifies the default size (in number of users) of a newly created department managed by Delegated Administrator.

Example

```
nsDefaultMaxDeptSize:20
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.562

nsMaxDepts

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[organization](#), [nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Used with Delegated Administrator. Specifies the maximum number of group entries that can be created under this object.

Example

```
nsMaxDepts:200
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.557

nsMaxDomains

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

For use with Delegated Administrator. Specifies the maximum number of suborganizations allowed to be created under this object.

Example

```
nsMaxDomains:50
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.561

nsMaxMailLists

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

For use with Delegated Administrator. Specifies the maximum number of mailing lists that can be created under this entry.

Example

`nsMaxMailLists:200`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.559

nsMaxUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[organization](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

For use with Delegated Administrator. Specifies the maximum number of users that can be created under this entry.

Example

`nsMaxUsers:750`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.555

nsNumDepts

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[organization](#), [nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

For use with Delegated Administrator. Tracks the number of nested departments that exist under this object.

Example

nsNumDepts:35

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.556

nsNumDomains

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Used by Delegated Administrator. Tracks the number of suborganizations that exist under this object.

Example

nsNumDomains:5

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.560

nsNumMailLists

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Used by Delegated Administrator. Tracks the number of mail lists that exist under this object.

Example

```
nsNumMailLists:200
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.558

nsNumUsers

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Classes

[organization](#), [nsManagedDomain](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Tracks the number of users that can be created under this object.

Example

nsNumUsers:2000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.554

nsSearchFilter

Origin

Not currently used; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedPerson](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Reserved for future development for Delegated Administrator.

Example**OID**

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.564

nsdaCapability

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Classes

[nsManagedPerson](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Specifies whether a user can create a mail list. Supports Delegated Administrator.

Example

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.563

nsdaDomain

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

cis, single

Object Classes

[nsManagedPerson](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Specifies the user's organization, for Delegated Administrator.

Example

OID

2.16.840.113730.3.1.600

nsdaModifiableBy

Origin

Messaging Server 5.0; deprecated in Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2.

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Classes

[inetOrgPerson](#)

Definition

This attribute is deprecated for LDAP Schema 2, it is supported only for LDAP Schema 1.

Used by Delegated Administrator. Specifies who has modify access to the object in which this attribute appears. DN of the administrator's group used with ACIs to grant rights to manage other groups.

Example

```
nsdaModifiableBy: cn=service administrators,ou=group,o=isp
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.565

nsdaModifiableBy

Classes and Attributes Used by Communications Express

This chapter describes LDAP object classes and attributes for Communications Express and the Personal Address Book for Communications Express.

The chapter is divided into two sections:

- [Object Classes Used for Communications Express](#)
- [Attributes for Communications Express](#)

Object Classes Used for Communications Express

The object classes used to provision Communications Express are as follows.

- [Communications Express Object classes](#)
- [Root and Book Object Classes for Personal Address Book](#)

Attributes Used for Communications Express

The attributes used to provision Communications Express are as follows.

- [“Attributes for Communications Express” on page 304](#)
- [“Attributes for Personal Address Book in Communications Express” on page 309](#)

Communications Express Object classes

sunUCPreferences

Definition

Used to extend a user entry with attributes required for storing Communications Express preferences.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

NA

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

[sunUCTheme](#),[sunUCDefaultEmailHandler](#),[sunUCDateFormat](#),[sunUCDateDelimiter](#),[sunUCTimeFormat](#),[sunUCTimeZone](#),[sunUCExtendedUserPrefs](#).,[sunUCExtendedUserPrefs](#).,[sunUCInitialized](#),[sunAbInitialized](#),[sunAbInitialized](#),[sunCalInitialized](#)

Root and Book Object Classes for Personal Address Book

These Object Classes describe the attributes used in the entry which serves as the base of every user's Personal Store (Address Book collection). Root entries for a user's address book store are created using the structural object class. The following object classes are used to create address book entries. These object classes include nodes for creating the address book store, contact entries, group entries and resource entries.

- [“piStoreRoot” on page 299](#)
- [“piTypeBook” on page 299](#)

- “piRemoteBook” on page 301
- “piEntry” on page 301
- “piTypePerson” on page 302
- “piTypeGroup” on page 303
- “piTypeABConferenceRoom” on page 303
- “Attributes for Communications Express” on page 304
- “sunUCPreferences” on page 298

piStoreRoot

Supported by
Communications Express 6.2

Definition
Used to create the root node of an address book store root node for a user.

Superior Class
top

Object Class Type
structural

OID
TBD

Required Attributes
[piPStoreOwner](#)

Allowed Attributes
[piMaxStoreEntries](#), [piDefaultAB](#), [lastPurgeDate](#)

piTypeBook

Supported by
Messaging Server 6.0 with LDAP Schema 2

Definition

Used to create a basic address book entry. This entry is extended by piAddressBook and piLocalBook object classes.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

TBD

Required Attributes

[piEntryID](#), [piBookType](#)

Allowed Attributes

[displayName](#), [multilineDescription](#), [piLastModifiedBy](#)

piLocalBook

Definition

Used to store the access control values for an address book entry and book type. This class is typically used to extend an address book node created using piAddressBook object class and the attributes are used to specify access control granted by a user to other users.

Superior Class

piTypeBook

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

TBD

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

[piReader](#), [piWriter](#), [piDeleter](#), [piCreator](#), [abBookType](#)

piRemoteBook

Definition

Used to store the attributes necessary for a remote address book server. These are typically corporate address books shared by users and have shared and read-only access.

Superior Class

piTypeBook

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

TBD

Required Attributes

[piRemotePiURL](#)

Allowed Attributes

NONE

piEntry

Definition

All address book entries are created using this structural object class. The basic entry can be further extended by specific object classes for users (to represent an individual contact entry) and groups (to represent an address book group).

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

TBD

Required Attributes

[piEntryID](#)

Allowed Attributes

displayName, memberOfPIGroup, multilineDescription, piLastModifiedBy, memberOfPIBook, deleted, piPEntryXMLData, piPEntryTextData, attachment

piTypePerson

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by piEntry. Entries extended using this object class are used to represent an individual contact entry.

Superior Class

piEntry

Object Class Type

structural

OID

TBD

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

piBackPointer, givenName, sn, middleName, nickname, jobTitle, company, ou, campus, building, floor, officeNumber, piPhone1, piPhone2, piPhone3, piPhone4, piPhone5, piPhone1Type, piPhone2Type, piPhone3Type, piPhone4Type, piPhone5Type, piAdditionalPhone, piEmail1, piEmail2, piEmail3, piEmail1Type, piEmail2Type, piEmail3Type, piEmail1CN, piEmail2CN, piEmail3CN, piEmail1TransType, piEmail2TransType, piEmail3TransType, piWebsite1, piWebsite2, piWebsite1Descr, piWebsite2Descr, inetCalendar, inetFreeBusy, piIM1ID, piIM2ID, piIM3ID, piIM1Service, piIM2Service, piIM3Service, homePostalAddress, homeCity, homeState, homePostalCode, homeCountry, homePOBox, workPostalAddress, workCity, workState, workPostalCode, workCountry, workPOBox, otherPostalAddress, otherCity, otherState, otherPostalCode, otherCountry, otherPOBox, anniversary, dateOfBirth, otherDate, otherDateDescr, mailingAddress, photoURL, notes, assistantName, department, fullName, gender, location, manager, profession, spouse, suffix, title, alarmflag, alarmstatus, alarmtime, alarmtopic

piTypeGroup

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by piEntry. Entries extended using this object class are used to represent an address book group entry.

Superior Class

piEntry

Object Class Type

structural

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

[piEmail1](#), [piWebsite1](#), [piWebsite1Descr](#), [inetCalendar](#), [inetFreeBusy](#)

piTypeABConferenceRoom

Definition

Used to create an entry to represent a conference room entry. This object class is intended to be used for entries in the users' personal address book store. The corresponding object class used in the corporate LDAP to represent a generic resource entry (including a conference room) is icsCalendarResource.

Since users may find resources in the corporate LDAP directory and decide to add them to their personal address book, you need to map the values from icsCalendarResource to the attributes in piTypeABConferenceRoom. As of now, calendar server has no typing information in the icsCalendarResource entry to indicate what type of resource is represented by LDAP entry. Hence we should assume that the corporate entry is for a conference room. The following table shows the mapping of attributes.

Table 7-1 Mapping of attributes

icsCalendarResource	piTypeABConferenceRoom/piEntry
cn	displayName
description	multilineDescription

Table 7-1 Mapping of attributes

icsCalendarResource	piTypeABConferenceRoom/piEntry
icsCapacity	sunConfRoomCapacity
N/A	campus
N/A	building
N/A	floor
N/A	officeNumber
icsCalendar	inetCalendar
N/A	inetFreeBusy
icsContact	contactPerson

Superior Class

piEntry

Object Class Type

structural

OID

TBD

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

telephoneNumber, sunConfRoomCapacity,
building, floor, officeNumber, inetCalendar, contactPerson

Attributes for Communications Express

The following attributes are used by Communications Express to provision users

sunUCTheme

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Specifies the name of user interface theme used to display all localizable resources. The list of resources include text labels, icons, color schemes, and so on. Communications Express 6.0 supports only domain-wide themes and not user-specific themes.

OID

sunUCTheme

sunUCDefaultEmailHandler

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Specifies the default mail handler for all mail links. The valid values are,

uc - If the value is uc, Communication Express's mail compose is used to compose a new message.

desktop - If the value is desktop, the default mailto: handler as specified by the desktop operating system is used to compose a new message.

OID

sunUCDefaultEmailHandler

sunUCDateFormat

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Specifies date display and input format. Valid formats are: Y/M/D, M/D/Y and D/M/Y.

OID

sunUCDateFormat

sunUCDateDelimiter

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Delimiter is the character that separates date, month and year in the date. The options available are: '.', '/', '-'

OID

sunUCDateDelimiter

sunUCTimeFormat

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Specifies the time display format. Valid formats are: 12 hour clock, 24 hour clock

OID

sunUCTimeFormat

sunUCTimeZone

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Specifies the time zone used to normalize all time/date information in the client.

OID

sunUCTimeZone

sunUCExtendedUserPrefs:

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

sunUCInitialized

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Used to store client preferences.

OID

sunUCExtendedUserPrefs:

sunUCInitialized

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[sunUCPreferences](#)

Definition

Specifies whether the user has previously logged into Communications Express. When a user logs in for the first time, this value is set to true. If this entry is absent in LDAP, the value is set to false.

OID

sunUCInitialized

sunAbInitialized

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class[sunUCPreferences](#)**Definition**

Specifies if the user has previously logged into the address book component of the client. When a user logs in for the very first time, this value is set to true. This value is set to false if the entry is not present in the LDAP.

OID

sunAbInitialized

sunCalInitialized

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class[sunUCPreferences](#)**Definition**

Specifies if the user has previously logged into calendar. When a user logs in for the first time, this value is set to true. This value is set to false if the entry is not present in the LDAP.

OID

sunCalInitialized

Attributes for Personal Address Book in Communications Express

The following attributes are used by Communications Express Address Book to provision users in an LDAP Schema 2 directory:

piPStoreOwner

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piStoreRoot](#)

Definition

Specifies the address book owner's ID. This UID is assigned from the user entry available in Corporate Directory

OID

piPStoreOwner

piMaxStoreEntries

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piStoreRoot](#)

Definition

Specifies the maximum number of entries that can be created in the store.

OID

piMaxStoreEntries

piDefaultAB

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piStoreRoot](#)

Definition

Specifies the location of default address book or category in which all new entries in the address book are stored.

OID

piDefaultAB

lastPurgeDate

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piStoreRoot](#)

Definition

Species the last purge cycle date.

OID

lastPurgeDate

piEntryID

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeBook](#)

Definition

Unique 'id' used for entry. The 128-bit UID is generated by address book server and never displayed.

OID

piEntryID

piBookType

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeBook](#)

Definition

Address Book supports three piBookTypes. These are: abook, imbook, or pbook.

OID

piBookType

displayName

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeBook](#)

Definition

Specifies the name of the address book used.

OID

displayName

multilineDescription

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeBook](#)

Definition

Specifies the detailed description associated with address book.

OID

multilineDescription

piLastModifiedBy

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeBook](#)

Definition

Stores the identifier of the user modifying this entry.

OID

piLastModifiedBy

piReader

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalued

Object Class

[piLocalBook](#)

Definition

Allows users to read entries in the address book. The owner of the address book store is implicitly granted read, write, modify and delete permissions.

OID

piReader

piWriter

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalued-value

Object Class

[piLocalBook](#)

Definition

Allows users to add or modify entries in an address book. The owner of the address book store is implicitly granted read, write, modify and delete permissions.

OID

piWriter

piDeleter

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multiple-value

Object Class

[piLocalBook](#)

Definition

Allows users to delete entries in an address book.

OID

piDeleter

piCreator

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalue

Object Class

[piLocalBook](#)

Definition

Allows users to create entries in an address book.

OID

piCreator

abBookType

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piLocalBook](#)

Definition

An address book can either be user-defined or set up from a system-defined type. Currently three system-defined categories are supported, namely, 'favorites', 'subscribed' and 'user-defined'. The category display name is stored in 'displayName' attribute of the 'piTypeBook' object class. Only 'userdefined' abBookType can be deleted by users.

OID

abBookType

piRemotePiURL

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piRemoteBook](#)

Definition

Specifies the LDAP URL for a remote address book. For each user, a piRemoteBook node is created for each remote book defined for the domain.

OID

piRemotePiURL

displayName

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the display name for the entry.

OID

displayName

memberOfPIGroup

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalued

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the piEntryID of each group that is entry is present.

OID

memberOfPIGroup

multilineDescription

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

piLastModifiedBy

Definition

Specifies the URL that identifies recipient(s) of request-to-be-added to messages

OID

multilineDescription

piLastModifiedBy

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the ID of a person that modifies the entry.

OID

piLastModifiedBy

memberOfPIBook

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalue

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the piEntryID of each address book that this entry 'belongs' to.

OID

memberOfPIBook

deleted

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the deletion flag.

OID

deleted

piEntryXMLData

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalue

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the XML data

OID

piEntryXMLData

piEntryTextData

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

attachment

Syntax

Multivalue

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the generic Text type data to keep extended attributes, which are typically free-floating <index1> | <index2> | <index3>

OID

piPEntryTextData

attachment

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piEntry](#)

Definition

Specifies the URL information.

OID

attachment

category

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Specifies the category

OID
category

privacy

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Specifies the privacy

OID
privacy

piBackPointer

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Multivalue

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

givenName

Definition

Specifies the LDAP URL that points to the directory entry containing information on this person.

OID

piBackPointer

givenName

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's first name

OID

givenName

sn

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's last name.

OID
sn

middleName

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Specifies the contact's middle name.

OID
middleName

nickname

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Specifies a short name associated with the contact. This must be unique amongst all contacts in any address book store.

OID
nickname

jobTitle

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's job title.

OID

jobTitle

company

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's company.

OID

company

ou

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the organization or department to which the contact belongs

OID

ou

campus

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the physical location of the person.

OID

campus

building

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

floor

Definition

Specifies the physical location(building) of the person.

OID

building

floor

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the floor of the building that the person occupies. .

OID

floor

officeNumber

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the office number

OID

officeNumber

piPhone1

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the primary phone number of the user

OID

piPhone1

piPhone2

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Stores the store other phone numbers of the contact. The corresponding piPhone<n>Type attribute is used to determine that what the number represents

OID

piPhone2

piPhone3

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Stores the store other phone numbers of the contact. The corresponding piPhone<n>Type attribute is used to determine what the number represents

OID

piPhone3

piPhone4

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Stores the store other phone numbers of the contact. The corresponding piPhone<n>Type attribute is used to determine what the number represents

OID

piPhone4

piPhone5

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Stores the store other phone numbers of the contact. The corresponding piPhone<n>Type attribute is used to determine that what the number represents

OID
piPhone5

piPhone1Type

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Specifies the phone type

OID
piPhone1Type

piPhone2Type

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

piPhone3Type

Definition

Specifies the phone type

OID

piPhone2Type

piPhone3Type

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the phone type

OID

piPhone3Type

piPhone4Type

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the phone type

OID

piPhone4Type

piPhone5Type

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the phone type

OID

piPhone5Type

piAdditionalPhone

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the additional phone

OID

piAdditionalPhone

piEmail1

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's primary Email address.

OID

piEmail1

piEmail2

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

piEmail2 is used to store other email addresses of the contact. The corresponding piEmail<n>Type attribute is used to determine the type of the e-mail address.

OID

piEmail2

piEmail3

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
piEmail2 is used to store other email addresses of the contact. The corresponding piEmail<n>Type attribute is used to determine the type of the e-mail address.

OID
piEmail3

piEmail1Type

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

Definition
Stores the email type

OID
piEmail1Type

piEmail2Type

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypePerson](#)

piEmail3Type

Definition

Stores the email type

OID

piEmail2Type

piEmail3Type

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Stores the email type

OID

piEmail3Type

piEmail1CN

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the email display name

OID

piEmail1CN

piEmail2CN

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other email display name

OID

piEmail2CN

piEmail3CN

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other email display name

OID

piEmail3CN

piEmail1TransType

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

piEmail2TransType

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Email1 Transport Type

OID

piEmail1TransType

piEmail2TransType

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Email2 Transport Type

OID

piEmail2TransType

piEmail3TransType

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

piEmail3TransType

OID

piEmail3TransType

piWebsite1

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the URL of the primary web-site associated with the person.

OID

piWebsite1

piWebsite2

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the URL of the secondary web-site associated with the person.

OID

piWebsite2

piWebsite1Descr

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the description associated with piWebsite1

OID

piWebsite1Descr

piWebsite2Descr

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the description associated with piWebsite2

OID

piWebsite2Descr

inetCalendar

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalue

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the URL of the person. The format of this URL is: ics:////?calid=<calid>

OID

inetCalendar

inetFreeBusy

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the URL used to check the calendar free/busy time for a user

OID

inetFreeBusy

piIM1ID

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's primary IM identifier

OID

piIM1ID

piIM2ID

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's other IM identifier

OID

piIM2ID

piIM3ID

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's other IM identifier

OID

piIM3ID

piIM1Service

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the type of IM service associated with the contacts IM identifier specified in the piIM<n>ID attribute.

OID

piIM1Service

piIM2Service

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the type of IM service associated with the contacts specified by the IM identifier in the piIM<n>ID attribute.

OID

piIM2Service

piIM3Service

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the type of IM service associated with the contacts specified by the IM identifier in the piIM<n>ID attribute.

OID

piIM3Service

homePostalAddress

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's home address

OID

homePostalAddress

homeCity

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's home city

OID

homeCity

homeState

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's state

OID

homeState

homePostalCode

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

homeCountry

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the home postal code of the contact

OID

homePostalCode

homeCountry

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's home country

OID

homeCountry

homePOBox

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's home PO BOX

OID

homePOBox

workPostalAddress

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's work postal address

OID

workPostalAddress

workCity

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's work city.

OID

workCity

workState

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's work state.

OID

workState

workPostalCode

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the postal code of the contact's workplace

OID

workPostalCode

workCountry

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the country of work

OID

workCountry

workPOBox

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the PO BOX.

OID

workPOBox

otherPostalAddress

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

otherCity

Definition

Specifies the other postal address.

OID

otherPostalAddress

otherCity

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other city

OID

otherCity

otherState

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other state

OID

otherState

otherPostalCode

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other postal code

OID

otherPostalCode

otherCountry

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other country

OID

otherCountry

otherPOBox

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

anniversary

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other PO Box

OID

otherPOBox

anniversary

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the anniversary date.

OID

anniversary

dateOfBirth

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the date of birth.

OID

dateOfBirth

otherDate

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the other date

OID

otherDate

otherDateDescr

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Specifies the other date description

Definition**OID**

otherDateDescr

mailingAddress

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the mailing address, that could be work/home/other

OID

mailingAddress

photoURL

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the http URL that points to a picture of this person.

OID

photoURL

notes

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the notes associated with this contact

OID

notes

assistantName

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the name of the assistant

OID

assistantName

contact

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

department

Definition

Specifies the Contact

OID

contact

department

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's work department

OID

department

fullName

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the person's full name.

OID

fullName

gender

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the gender.

OID

gender

location

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact location.

OID

location

manager

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

profession

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the manager's name

OID

manager

profession

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's profession

OID

profession

spouse

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the contact's spouse

OID

spouse

suffix

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies suffixes such as Jr., Sr.

OID

suffix

title

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies titles such as Mr., Mrs. etc.

OID

title

alarmflag

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies whether the alarm is set.

OID

alarmflag

alarmstatus

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies whether the status is completed, where 1 represents completed and 0-represents that the activity is not yet started

OID

alarmstatus

alarmtime

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the UTC formatted date/time

OID

alarmtime

alarmtopic

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypePerson](#)

Definition

Specifies the follow up status

OID

alarmtopic

piEmail1

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies the Email address of the group. If this is not specified, the message sent to a group are sent to all group members.

OID

piEmail1

piWebsite1

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies the URL of the web-site associated with group

OID

piWebsite1

piWebsite1Descr

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeGroup](#)

Definition

Specifies the descriptions associated with website1

OID
piWebsite1Descr

inetCalendar

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypeGroup](#)

Definition
Specifies the URL used when inviting this group. If this is not specified, all members of the group are sent invitations to meetings by default

OID
inetCalendar

inetFreeBusy

Origin
Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax
Single-value

Object Class
[piTypeGroup](#)

Definition
Specifies the URL used to see the calendar free/busy time for a person

OID
inetFreeBusy

telephoneNumber

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the telephone number of the conference room.

OID

telephoneNumber

sunConfRoomCapacity

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the number that represents the maximum occupants of who could be in the room.

OID

sunConfRoomCapacity

building

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the Building

OID

building

floor

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the Floor in the Building

OID

floor

officeNumber

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the Office Number

OID

officeNumber

inetCalendar

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Single-value

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the calendar URL of the resource. The syntax for this attribute is:
ics:///<uid>['@'<domain>]:' [<opt_cal_name>]

OID

inetCalendar

contactPerson

Origin

Communications Services 6 2005Q1 Communications Express

Syntax

Multivalue

Object Class

[piTypeABConferenceRoom](#)

Definition

Specifies the person who needs to be contacted to use the conference room

OID
contactPerson

contactPerson

General Information

This appendix covers the following topics:

- [LDAP Overview](#)
- [Attribute Syntax](#)
- [Object Identifiers](#)
- [Standard Time Zones](#)

LDAP Overview

Messaging Server and Calendar Server products include object classes and attributes defined by the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) and extensions to the standard LDAP schema that extend the basic functionality of LDAP.

Initially developed at the University of Michigan, LDAP is a lightweight version of the X.500 Directory Access Protocol. LDAP has become an Internet standard for directory services running over TCP/IP.

One or more LDAP servers contain the data that make up the LDAP directory. An LDAP directory stores information in object-oriented hierarchies of entries. Each entry is uniquely identified by a distinguished name, or DN. The DN consists of the comma-separated sequence of attributes and values that specify the unique location of an entry within the directory information tree. This provides a path of names tracing the entry back to the top of the directory hierarchy.

Attribute Syntax

Directory data is represented as attribute-value pairs. Any specific piece of information is associated with a descriptive attribute.

Each attribute has a corresponding syntax definition. The syntax definition describes the type of information provided by the attribute.

Table A-1 Syntax Types

Syntax Method	Abbreviation	Definition
Binary	bin	Attribute values are binary
Boolean	boolean	Two values possible: Yes or No, True or False, On or Off
Case Exact String	ces	Values are case sensitive
Case Ignore String	cis	Values are not case sensitive
Telephone	tel	Telephone numbers (identical to cis, but blanks and dashes (-) are ignored)
Distinguished Name	dn	Indicates values are DNs
Integer	int	Values are numbers
Operational	operational	Not displayed in search results

Required and allowed attributes for each object class are included in the object class listing.

Unless otherwise noted, attributes are assumed to be multi-valued, that is, more than one instance of the attribute can be specified. Attributes that are single-valued, that is, only one instance of the attribute can be specified, are noted as such in the Syntax heading, found in each attribute definition.

Object Identifiers

To meet LDAP and X.500 standards, all attributes and objects should have been assigned Object identifiers (OIDs). An OID is a sequence of integers, typically written as a dot-separated string. The OID identifies who first filed the name of the object or attribute with the standards committee.

In some cases, objects and attributes listed in this document do not have an OID assigned to them yet.

Standard Time Zones

The following two tables lists the time zones recognized by Calendar and Messaging Servers first in alphabetical order, and then by offset from Universal Time Constant (UTC).

Note that in some countries, like Israel, day-light savings time is not always observed every year. The decision is made year-by-year. Also, some individual states in the United States do not observe day-light savings time.

This means that some time offsets will not be accurate unless the definitions are updated as needed in the respective systems (see individual product documentation for information about adjusting time zone offsets).

The following table lists the time zones in alphabetical order.

Time Zone Name	Offset
Africa/Amman	+0300
Africa/Cairo	+0300
Africa/Casablanca	-0000
Africa/Johannesburg	+0200
Africa/Lagos	+0100
Africa/Tripoli	+0100
Africa/Windhoek	+0300
America/Adak	-0900
America/Anchorage	-0800
America/Buenos_Aires	-0300
America/Caracas	-0300
America/Chicago	-0500
America/Costa_Rica	-0600
America/Cuiaba	-0300
America/Denver	-0600
America/Godthab	-0200
America/Grand_Turk	-0400
America/Halifax	-0300
America/Havana	-0400
America/Indianapolis	-0500

Time Zone Name	Offset
America/Los_Angeles	-0700
America/Miquelon	-0200
America/New_York	-0400
America/Phoenix	-0700
America/Port-au-Prince	-0400
America/Santiago	-0300
America/Sao_Paulo	-0200
America/St_Johns	-0230
Asia/Alma-Ata	+0700
Asia/Anandyr	+1400
Asia/Aqtau	+0500
Asia/Aqtobe	+0600
Asia/Baku	+0500
Asia/Bangkok	+0700
Asia/Beirut	+0300
Asia/Bishkek	+0600
Asia/Calcutta	+0530
Asia/Dacca	+0600
Asia/Irkutsk	+0900
Asia/Jerusalem	+0300
Asia/Kabul	+0430
Asia/Kamchatka	+1300
Asia/Karachi	+0500
Asia/Katmandu	+0545
Asia/Krasnoyarsk	+0800
Asia/Magadan	+1200
Asia/Novosibirsk	+0700
Asia/Rangoon	+0630
Asia/Riyadh	+0300
Asia/Shanghai	+0800
Asia/Taipei	+0800

Time Zone Name	Offset
Asia/Tehran	+0400
Asia/Tokyo	+0900
Asia/Ulan_Bator	+0800
Asia/Vladivostok	+1100
Asia/Yakutsk	+1000
Asia/Yekaterinburg	+0600
Asia/Yerevan	+0400
Atlantic/Azores	-0000
Atlantic/Cape_Verde	-0100
Atlantic/South_Georgia	-0200
Atlantic/Stanley	-0300
Australia/Adelaide	+1030
Australia/Brisbane	+1000
Australia/Darwin	+0930
Australia/Hobart	+1100
Australia/Lord_Howe	+1100
Australia/Perth	+0800
Australia/Sydney	+1100
Europe/Bucharest	+0300
Europe/Istanbul	+0300
Europe/London	+0100
Europe/Minsk	+0300
Europe/Moscow	+0400
Europe/Paris	+0200
Europe/Riga	+0300
Europe/Samara	+0500
Europe/Simferopol	+0400
Europe/Warsaw	+0200
Pacific/Apia	-1100
Pacific/Auckland	+1300
Pacific/Chatham	+1345

Time Zone Name	Offset
Pacific/Easter	-0500
Pacific/Fiji	+1200
Pacific/Gambier	-0900
Pacific/Guadalcanal	+1100
Pacific/Honolulu	-1000
Pacific/Kiritimati	+1400
Pacific/Marquesas	-0930
Pacific/Norfolk	+1130
Pacific/Noumea	+1200
Pacific/Pitcairn	-0830
Pacific/Rarotonga	-0930
Pacific/Tongatapu	+1300

The following table lists the time zones by standard-time offset.

Offset	Time Zone Name
-1100	Pacific/Apia
-1000	Pacific/Honolulu
-0900	America/Adak
-0930	Pacific/Rarotonga
-0930	Pacific/Marquesas
-0900	Pacific/Gambier
-0830	Pacific/Pitcairn
-0800	America/Anchorage
-0700	America/Los_Angeles
-0700	America/Phoenix
-0600	America/Denver
-0600	America/Costa_Rica
-0500	America/Chicago
-0500	Pacific/Easter
-0500	America/Indianapolis

Offset	Time Zone Name
-0400	America/New_York
-0400	America/Havana
-0400	America/Port-au-Prince
-0400	America/Grand_Turk
-0300	America/Caracas
-0300	America/Cuiaba
-0300	America/Halifax
-0300	America/Santiago
-0300	Atlantic/Stanley
-0300	America/Buenos_Aires
-0230	America/St_Johns
-0200	America/Sao_Paulo
-0200	America/Miquelon
-0200	America/Godthab
-0200	Atlantic/South_Georgia
-0100	Atlantic/Cape_Verde
-0000	Atlantic/Azores
-0000	Africa/Casablanca
+0100	Europe/London
+0100	Africa/Lagos
+0100	Africa/Tripoli
+0200	Europe/Paris
+0200	Europe/Warsaw
+0200	Africa/Johannesburg
+0300	Europe/Bucharest
+0300	Europe/Istanbul
+0300	Africa/Cairo
+0300	Africa/Amman
+0300	Europe/Riga
+0300	Asia/Beirut
+0300	Africa/Windhoek

Standard Time Zones

Offset	Time Zone Name
+0300	Europe/Minsk
+0300	Asia/Jerusalem
+0300	Asia/Riyadh
+0400	Europe/Simferopol
+0400	Europe/Moscow
+0400	Asia/Yerevan
+0400	Asia/Tehran
+0430	Asia/Kabul
+0500	Asia/Aqtau
+0500	Asia/Baku
+0500	Europe/Samara
+0500	Asia/Karachi
+0530	Asia/Calcutta
+0545	Asia/Katmandu
+0600	Asia/Aqtobe
+0600	Asia/Bishkek
+0600	Asia/Yekaterinburg
+0600	Asia/Dacca
+0630	Asia/Rangoon
+0700	Asia/Alma-Ata
+0700	Asia/Novosibirsk
+0700	Asia/Bangkok
+0800	Asia/Krasnoyarsk
+0800	Asia/Shanghai
+0800	Australia/Perth
+0800	Asia/Taipei
+0800	Asia/Ulan_Bator
+0900	Asia/Irkutsk
+0900	Asia/Tokyo
+0930	Australia/Darwin
+1000	Asia/Yakutsk

Offset	Time Zone Name
+1000	Australia/Brisbane
+1030	Australia/Adelaide
+1100	Australia/Sydney
+1100	Australia/Hobart
+1100	Asia/Vladivostok
+1100	Australia/Lord_Howe
+1100	Pacific/Guadalcanal
+1130	Pacific/Norfolk
+1200	Pacific/Noumea
+1200	Asia/Magadan
+1200	Pacific/Fiji
+1300	Pacific/Auckland
+1300	Asia/Kamchatka
+1300	Pacific/Tongatapu
+1345	Pacific/Chatham
+1400	Asia/Anandyr
+1400	Pacific/Kiritimati

Standard Time Zones

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

A

- access
 - reactivate [125](#)
 - remove [125](#)
 - suspend [125](#)
- access filter
 - user [129](#), [142](#)
- access rights, public folder [157](#)
- account ID, billing [122](#)
- adminRole, attribute [72](#)
- aliasedObjectName, attribute [71](#), [73](#)
- allowed broadcaster [171](#)
 - determining policy [173](#)
- allowed disk space [159](#)
- associatedDomain, attribute [215](#)
- attachment quota [136](#)
- attribute syntax [368](#)
- attributes
 - definitions [71](#)
 - list of [65](#)
- audience [17](#)
- authentication [117](#)
- automatic response [135](#)
 - duration [136](#)
 - internal [135](#)
- autoreply [134](#), [135](#), [140](#)
 - duration [136](#)
 - internal [135](#)

B

- billable user [284](#)
- billing, account ID [122](#)
- birthday attribute [77](#)
- businessCategory, attribute [73](#)

C

- calCalURI, attribute [74](#)
- calendar [74](#)
 - busy time data [74](#)
 - default URI [74](#)
- calendar groups [110](#)
- calFBURL, attribute [74](#)
- catchall address [132](#)
- challenge phrase [123](#)
 - response to [124](#)
- cn, attribute [75](#)
- co, attribute [76](#)
- commonName, attribute [76](#)
- Communications Services
 - documentation [23](#)
- countryName, attribute [76](#)

D

- daemon_list [143](#)
- dataSource, attribute [76](#)
- dateOfBirth, attribute [77](#)
- dc (domain component)
 - domain component node [114](#)
- dc (domain component), attribute [78](#)
- delivery paths [140](#)
- deny filter [129](#), [142](#)
- description, attribute [78](#)
- distinguished name (DN) [117](#)
 - administrator's group [295](#)
 - billable user [284](#)
 - family account [278](#)
 - forming, in PAB entries [196](#)
 - mailing list [168](#)
- distribution list
 - describing [185](#)
- documentation
 - overview [21](#)
 - where to find Communications Services
 - documentation [23](#)
 - where to find Messaging Server
 - documentation [22](#)
- domain
 - primary [184](#)
 - vanity [184](#)
- domain access
 - reactivate [119](#)
 - remove [119](#)
 - suspend [119](#)
- domain alias entry [78](#)
 - domain component [78](#)
- domain component [78](#)
- domain name
 - multiple DC nodes [114](#)
- domain name (DN)
 - overriding [79](#), [276](#)
- domain suborganizations [34](#)
- domain, object class [41](#)
- domains, hosted [34](#)
- domainUIDSeparator, attribute [79](#), [276](#)
- domOrgMaxUsers, attribute [80](#), [277](#)

- domOrgNumUsers, attribute [80](#), [277](#)
- duplicate deliveries [182](#)

E

- echo [134](#)
- error message [177](#)

F

- facsimileTelephoneNumber, attribute [81](#)
- family group
 - manager [189](#)
- file
 - local path [139](#)
- filter
 - access [129](#), [142](#)
 - deny [129](#), [142](#)
- forwarded to
 - moderator [178](#)

G

- givenName, attribute [81](#)
- group
 - within organization [188](#)
- group membership
 - restrictions [281](#)
 - visibility [282](#)
- groupOfUniqueNames, object class [42](#)
- groups, calendar [110](#)

H

- hosted domains [34](#)

I

- icsAdministrator, object class 42
- icsAdminRole, attribute 82
- icsAlias, attribute 82
- icsAllowedServiceAccess, attribute 83
- icsAllowRights, attribute 84
- icsAnonymousAllowWrite, attribute 86
- icsAnonymousCalendar, attribute 86
- icsAnonymousDefaultSet, attribute 87
- icsAnonymousLogin, attribute 87
- icsAnonymousSet, attribute 88
- icsCalendar, attribute 88
- icsCalendarDomain, object class 43
- icsCalendarDWPHost, object class 44
- icsCalendarGroup object class 44
- icsCalendarOwned, attribute 89
- icsCalendarResource, object class 45
- icsCalendarUser, object class 46
- icsCapacity, attribute 90
- icsContact, attribute 90
- icsDefaultAccess, attribute 91
- icsDefaultSet, attribute 91
- icsDomainAllowed, attribute 92
- icsDomainNames, attribute 93
- icsDomainNotAllowed, attribute 93
- icsDWPBackEndHosts, attribute 95
- icsDWPHost, attribute 96
- icsExtended, attribute 96
- icsExtendedDomainPrefs, attribute 97
- icsExtendedGroupPrefs, attribute 98
- icsExtendedResourcePrefs, attribute 99
- icsExtendedUserPrefs, attribute 99
- icsFirstDay, attribute 103
- icsFreeBusy, attribute 103
- icsGeo, attribute 104
- icsMandatorySubscribed, attribute 104
- icsMandatoryView, attribute 105
- icsPartition, attribute 105
- icsPreferredHost, attribute 106
- icsQuota, attribute 107
- icsRecurrenceBound, attribute 107
- icsRecurrenceDate, attribute 108
- icsRegularExpressions, attribute 108
- icsSessionTimeout, attribute 109
- icsSet, attribute 109
- icsSourceHtml, attribute 111
- icsStatus, attribute 111
- icsSubscribed, attribute 113
- icsTimezone, attribute 113
- inetAdmin, object class 47
- inetCanonicalDomainName, attribute 114
- inetCOS (class of service), attribute
 - COS definitions 115
- inetDomain, object class 47
- inetDomainAlias, object class 48
- inetDomainAuthInfo, object class 49
- inetDomainBaseDN, attribute 116
- inetDomainCertMap 117
- inetDomainCertMap, attribute 117
- inetDomainOrg, object class 266
- inetDomainSearchFilter, attribute 117
- inetDomainStatus, attribute 119
- inetGroupStatus, attribute 216
- inetLocalMailRecipient, object class 50
- inetMailAdministrator, object class 50
- inetMailGroup
 - connection with mgrpDisallowedDomain 176
- inetMailGroup, object class 51
- inetMailGroupManagement, object class 267
- inetMailGroupStatus, attribute 120
- inetMailUser, object class 52
- inetManagedGroup, object class 268
- inetOrgPerson, object class 53
- inetResource, object class 53
- inetResourceStatus, attribute 121
- inetSubscriber, object class 54
- inetSubscriberAccountId 121
- inetSubscriberAccountId, attribute 122
- inetSubscriberChallenge, attribute 123
- inetSubscriberResponse, attribute 123
- inetUser, object class 55
- inetUserHttpURL, attribute 124
- inetUserStatus, attribute 124

iplanet-am-group-subscribable, attribute [217](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-assignable-group, object class [202](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-filtered-group, object class [203](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-filtered-role, object class [203](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-group, object class [204](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-group-container, object class [205](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-org-unit, object class [205](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-people-container, object class [206](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-person, object class [207](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-role, object class [207](#)
 iplanet-am-managed-static-group, object class [208](#)
 iplanet-am-modifiable-by, attribute [218](#)
 iplanet-am-role-aci-description, attribute [218](#)
 iplanet-am-role-aci-list, attribute [219](#)
 iplanet-am-role-any-options, attribute [220](#)
 iplanet-am-role-description, attribute [220](#)
 iplanet-am-role-managed-container-dn, attribute [221](#)
 iplanet-am-role-service-options, attribute [221](#)
 iplanet-am-role-type, attribute [222](#)
 iplanet-am-service-status, attribute [223](#)
 iplanet-am-static-group-dn, attribute [223](#)
 iplanet-am-user-account-life, attribute [223](#)
 iplanet-am-user-admin-start-dn, attribute [224](#)
 iplanet-am-user-alias-list, attribute [225](#)
 iplanet-am-user-auth-config, attribute [225](#)
 iplanet-am-user-auth-modules, attribute [226](#)
 iplanet-am-user-failure-url, attribute [226](#)
 iplanet-am-user-federation-info, attribute [227](#)
 iplanet-am-user-federation-info-key, attribute [227](#)
 iplanet-am-user-login-status, attribute [228](#)
 iplanet-am-user-password-reset-force-reset, attribute [229](#)
 iplanet-am-user-password-reset-options, attribute [229](#)
 iplanet-am-user-password-reset-passwordChanged, attribute [230](#)
 iplanet-am-user-password-reset-question-answer, attribute [230](#)
 iplanet-am-user-service, object class [209](#)

iplanet-am-user-service-status, attribute [231](#)
 iplanet-am-user-success-url, attribute [231](#)
 iPlanetPreferences, object class [209](#)
 ipUser, object class [56](#)

L

language
 preferred by user [191](#)
 LDAP overview [367](#)
 Linux, default base directory for [21](#)
 list of attributes [65](#)
 list of object classes
 object classes
 list of [39](#), [201](#), [265](#), [297](#)
 local path [139](#)
 locale
 preferred by user [232](#)
 login sequence, replaying [127](#)
 login string, reconstructing [127](#)

M

mail group
 message size received [178](#)
 mail group membership
 alternative specification method [174](#)
 restrictions [281](#)
 visibility [282](#)
 mail group, allowed incoming mail
 by domain [172](#)
 by user [171](#)
 mail group, disallowed incoming mail
 by domain [176](#)
 by user [175](#)
 mail quota
 managed group [285](#)
 user [159](#)
 mail, attribute [126](#)
 mailAccessProxyPreAuth, attribute [126](#)

- mailAccessProxyReplay, attribute 127
- mailAdminRole, attribute 128
- mailAllowedServiceAccess
 - connection with mailDomainStatus 150
- mailAllowedServiceAccess, attribute 129
- mailAlternateAddress, attribute 131
- mailAntiUBEService, attribute 132
- mailAutoReplyMode, attribute
 - autoreply 133
- mailAutoReplySubject, attribute 134
- mailAutoReplyText
 - connection to mailAutoReplyMode 134
- mailAutoReplyText, attribute 135
- mailAutoReplyTextInternal, attribute 135
- mailAutoReplyTimeOut, attribute 136
- mailClientAttachmentQuota 136
- mailClientAttachmentQuota, attribute 136
- mailConversionTag, attribute 137
- mailDeferProcessing, attribute 137
- mailDeliveryFileURL, attribute 139
- mailDeliveryOption 140
 - mailDeliveryOption=forward 153
 - mailDeliveryOption=program 157
- mailDeliveryOption, attribute
 - mailDeliveryOption=file 139
- mailDomain, object class 56
- mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess
 - connection with mailDomainStatus 150
- mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess, attribute 142
- mailDomainMsgMaxBlocks, attribute 146
- mailDomainMsgQuota 147
- mailDomainMsgQuota, attribute 147
- mailDomainStatus, attribute 150
- mailDomainWelcomeMessage, attribute 151
- mailEquivalentAddress, attribute 152
- mailFolderName, attribute 153
- mailForwardingAddress, attribute 153
- mailHost
 - setting up 193, 249
- mailHost, attribute 154
- mailing lists
 - allowed membership 278
 - denied membership 279
 - group appearance on 280
- mailMessageStore
 - setting up 194, 249
- mailMessageStore, attribute 155
- mailMsgMaxBlocks, attribute 155
- mailMsgQuota, attribute 156
- mailParentalControl, attribute 247
- mailProgramDeliveryInfo, attribute 157
- mailPublicFolderDefaultRights, attribute 157
- mailQuota 159
- mailQuota, attribute 159
- mailRejectText, attribute 160
- mailRoutingAddress, attribute 161
- mailRoutingHosts, attribute 161
- mailRoutingSmartHost, attribute 162
- mailSieveRuleRef, attribute 248
- mailSieveRuleSource, attribute 163
- mailSMTPSubmitChannel, attribute 165
- mailto syntax 177
- mailUserStatus, attribute 165
- managed group
 - billable user 284
 - cumulative disk quota 285
 - current status 286
 - maximum users 286
 - number of users 284
- maximum message size allowed
 - to a group 178
- maximum messages allowed
 - user 156
- maximum pab entries allowed
 - user 167
- maximum size message 155
- maximum users allowed
 - domain 80, 277
 - managed group 286
- maxPabEntries, attribute 167
- memberOf, attribute 168
- memberOfManagedGroup, attribute 278
- memberOfPAB, attribute 168
- memberOfPABGroup, attribute 169
- memberURL, attribute 169
- message delivery, guaranteeing 165

- message filtering, Sieve rules 164
- message quota 147
- message size
 - to mailGroup 178
- message store
 - partition name 155
- Messaging Server
 - documentation 22
- mgmanAllowSubscribe, attribute 278
- mgmanDenySubscribe, attribute 279
- mgmanGoodbyeText, attribute 279
- mgmanHidden, attribute 280
- mgmanIntroText, attribute 280
- mgmanJoinability, attribute 281
- mgmanMemberVisibility, attribute 282
- mgmanVisibility, attribute 283
- mgrpAddHeader, attribute 170
- mgrpAllowedBroadcaster, attribute 171
- mgrpAllowedDomain, attribute 172
- mgrpAuthPassword, attribute 172
- mgrpBroadcasterPolicy, attribute 173
- mgrpDeliverTo, attribute 174
- mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster, attribute 175
- mgrpDisallowedDomain, attribute 176
- mgrpErrorsTo, attribute 177
- mgrpModerator, attribute 177
- mgrpMsgMaxSize, attribute 178
- mgrpMsgPrefixText, attribute 179
- mgrpMsgRejectAction, attribute 180
- mgrpMsgRejectText, attribute 181
- mgrpMsgSuffixText, attribute 181
- mgrpNoDuplicateCheck, attribute 182
- mgrpRemoveHeader, attribute 182
- mgrpRFC822MailMember, attribute 183
- mnggrpAdditionPolicy, attribute 283
- mnggrpBillableUser, attribute 284
- mnggrpCurrentUsers, attribute 284
- mnggrpDeletionPolicy, attribute 285
- mnggrpMailQuota, attribute 285
- mnggrpMaxUsers, attribute 286
- mnggrpStatus, attribute 286
- mnggrpUserClassOfServices, attribute 287

- moderator
 - messages forwarded to 178
- msgVanityDomain, attribute 184
- msgVanityDomainUser, object class 58
- MTA
 - host name, final destination 154
 - host name, user's domain 162
- multiLineDescription, attribute 185

N

- nickName, attribute 185
- nsdaCapability, attribute 293
- nsdaDomain, attribute 294
- nsdaModifiableBy, attribute 295
- nsDefaultMaxDeptSize, attribute 287
- nsManagedDept, object class 268
- nsManagedDeptAdminGroup, object class 269
- nsManagedDomain, object class 270
- nsManagedFamilyGroup, object class 270
- nsManagedISP, object class 271
- nsManagedMailList, object class 272
- nsManagedOrgUnit, object class 272
- nsManagedPerson, object class 273
- nsMaxDepts, attribute 288
- nsMaxDomains, attribute 289
- nsMaxMailingLists, attribute 289
- nsMaxUsers, attribute 290
- nsNumDepts, attribute 290
- nsNumDomains, attribute 291
- nsNumMailLists, attribute 292
- nsNumUsers, attribute 292
- nsSearchFilter, attribute 293
- nsUniquenessDomain, object class 274
- nswcalDisallowAccess, attribute 186
- nswmExtendedUserPrefs, attribute 186

O

- o, attribute [187](#)
- object classes
 - definitions [41](#)
- object identifiers [368](#)
- objectClass, attribute [187](#)
- OIDs [368](#)
- organization subtree [116](#)
- organization, object class [59](#)
- organizationalUnit, object class [59](#)
- organizationName, attribute [188](#)
- organizationUnitName [188](#)
- organizationUnitName, attribute [188](#)
- ou (organizationUnitName), attribute [188](#)
- owner, attribute [189](#)

P

- pab, object class [60](#)
- pabGroup, object class [61](#)
- pabPerson, object class [61](#)
- pabURI, attribute [189](#)
- personal address book (pab)
 - container [190](#)
 - maximum entries [167](#)
 - unique name (un) of pab [168](#)
 - unique name (un) of personal group(s) [169](#)
- postalAddress, attribute [191](#)
- preauthentication [127](#)
- preferredLanguage, attribute [191](#)
- preferredLocale, attribute [232](#)
- preferredMailHost, attribute [192](#), [248](#)
- preferredMailMessageStore, attribute [193](#), [249](#)
- preferredTimeZone, attribute [232](#)
- privileges, administrative [128](#)
- Program approval process [157](#)
- program delivery [157](#)
- proxy authentication [128](#)
- psIncludeInGAB, attribute [250](#)
- public folder access rights [157](#)

Q

- quota [159](#)
 - mailClientAttachmentQuota [136](#)
 - mailDomainMsgQuota [147](#)
 - mailMsgQuota [156](#)
 - mnggrpMailQuota [285](#)
- quota reporting tools
 - mailDomainMsgQuota [147](#)
- quotas
 - hard [156](#)
 - soft [156](#)

R

- references, resolved [157](#)
- RFC 1959 [175](#)
- RFC 2256 [48](#)
- RFC 2739 [74](#)
- RFC 2798 [191](#)
- RFC 822 [50](#), [175](#), [177](#)
 - mgrpRFC822MailMember [183](#)
- RFC1959 [175](#)
- RFC822 [171](#)
 - alternate email address [132](#)
- rights
 - to manage other groups [295](#)

S

- seeAlso, attribute [194](#)
- service- specific object classes [27](#), [30](#)
- service_list [130](#)
- shared classes [27](#), [30](#)
- sieve rule [163](#)
- Sieve rules, message filters [164](#)
- size limit on MTA blocks units [146](#)
- sn, attribute [194](#)
- Solaris
 - patches [24](#)

- support 24
- standard time zones 369
- status
 - internet domain 119
 - internet mail group 120
 - internet user 124
 - mail domain 150
 - mail user 165
 - managed group 286
- status attributes
 - interaction between 125, 150, 166
- subject text 134
- suborganizations 34
- subscriber 123
- subtree 116
- sunAdditionalTemplates, attribute 233
- sunAllowBusinessOrgType, attribute 251
- sunAllowMultipleDomains, attribute 252
- sunAllowMultipleServices, attribute 252
- sunAssignableDomains, attribute 253
- sunAvailableDomainNames, attribute 254
- sunAvailableServices, attribute 255
- sunBusinessOrgBase, attribute 255
- sunBusinessRoot, attribute 256
- sunDelegatedOrganization, object class 242
- sunEnableGAB, attribute 257
- sunExcludeServices, attribute 257
- sunIncludeServices, attribute 258
- sunKeyValue, attribute 233
- sunMailOrganization, object class 243
- sunManagedLocation, object class 243
- sunManagedOrganization, object class 210, 211
- sunManagedProvider, object class 244
- sunMaxGroups, attribute 259
- sunMaxUsers, attribute 259
- sunNameSpace, object class 211
- sunNameSpaceUniqueAttrs, attribute 235
- sunNumGroups, attribute 260
- sunNumUsers, attribute 261
- sunOrganizationAlias, attribute 235
- sunOrganizationSkin, attribute 261
- sunOrgType, attribute 262

- sunOverrideTemplates, attribute 236
- sunPreferredDomain, attribute 236
- sunPreferredOrganization, attribute 237
- sunProviderOrgDN, attribute 263
- sunRegisteredServiceName, attribute 238
- sunResidentialRoot, attribute 263
- sunServiceComponent, object class 213
- sunServiceId, attribute 239
- sunServicesRoot, attribute 264
- sunSharedDomain, object class 245
- sunSmsPriority, attribute 240
- sunXmlKeyValue, attribute 240
- support
 - Solaris 24
- syntax, attributes 368

T

- tag, program 76
- telephoneNumber, attribute 195
- time zones, list of valid 369

U

- uid, attribute 195
- un, attribute 196
- unique name (un)
 - personal address book 169
 - personal group 169
- uniqueMember, attribute 197
- user 81, 277
- user identification, compound 79, 118, 276
- user rules 163
- userid, attribute 197
- userPassword, attribute 197
- userPresenceProfile, object class 62, 213

V

- vacationEndDate, attribute [198](#)
- vacationStartDate, attribute [199](#)
- vanity domain
 - creating [184](#)

W

- Web content
 - publishing [124](#)
- white-pages lookup applications [126](#)
- who should read [17](#)

