

Registered Identifier (RID) Tutorial

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1 Introduction

1.1 What is a Registered Identifier (RID)?

A Registered Identifier (RID) is essentially the name with which a company registers in the Bolero System. The RID is used to identify the company, and possibly also a specific location, department or even person, to other users of the Bolero System.

As a minimum, each RID has a Root, which clearly identifies the owning company. This is similar to the “domain name” used in an internet address. For example, as www.bolero.net identifies Bolero International on the World Wide Web, “bolero” could be used as a Root RID to identify Bolero International in the Bolero System.

1.2 Does every company have a Root RID?

Yes, each company which enrolls with Bolero International must have its own Root RID. In the case of large corporations consisting of more than one legal entity, each legal entity should have its own Root RID.

Note: If a multinational corporation chooses not to enroll its subsidiaries separately (and therefore not to give them their own Root RIDs), then the parent corporation assumes all liability for the actions of its subsidiaries. Bolero International recommends that if a corporation does not wish to assume this liability, it should have each corporate entity enroll separately and therefore obtain a separate Root RID for each.

1.3 Sub-account RIDs and Messaging-only RIDs

If your contract with Bolero International and your chosen User Interface allow for the creation of sub-account RIDs within a hierarchical structure, you may attach further RIDs to the Root RID which identify particular locations, departments or people within your organisation. An example of this would be “bolero.support”, which identifies the Support team within Bolero.

Alternatively, your contract with Bolero International and/or your chosen User Interface may restrict you to “Messaging-only” RIDs. In this case, your RID will be a Root RID with messaging functionality, but you will not have the facility to attach any sub-accounts to the Root i.e. no hierarchy is possible.

1.4 How are Root RIDs created?

Unlike sub-account RIDs, Root RIDs can only be created with the involvement of Bolero International. Your interface provider will be able to provide advice on generating Root RIDs. Please note that a Root RID must conform to the following:

- **It must clearly identify the owning company**
- **Permitted characters are those contained in the ASCII alpha-numeric set with the addition of the hyphen:**

-0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- **A maximum of 64 characters is permitted, including full stops (.), where the full stops are added by the Bolero System to separate layers in the hierarchy (see Chapter 2)**
- **All RIDs are case-insensitive e.g. a bolero message may be addressed to “bolero” or “Bolero”.**

If your contract with Bolero International and your chosen User Interface allow for the creation of sub-account RIDs within a hierarchical structure, please read on.

If your contract with Bolero International and/or your chosen User Interface entitle you to “Messaging-only” RIDs, please go to Chapter 3 for further information.

2 Administering the Root RID

In addition to identifying the company, the Root RID is also used by designated administrators within your company. There are two types of administrator – a Business Administrator (BA) and a Security Administrator (SA).

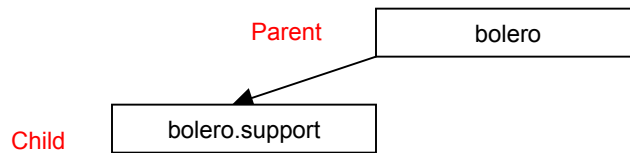
The BA defines sub-account RIDs which are an extension of the Root RID. For example, to issue a RID for Support within the Bolero RID hierarchy, the BA would create a sub-account RID “bolero.support” on the Bolero System.

The SA is responsible for generating the private and public keys which form digital certificates. The SA also generates the certificates themselves on the Bolero System. When this is done, the SA assigns the certificates to the RIDs created by the BA.

Note: the division of the BA and SA roles is optional, and is determined by the customer at enrolment. Depending on your company’s security preference, you may choose to have the BA and SA functions performed by a single user.

2.1 The RID Hierarchy

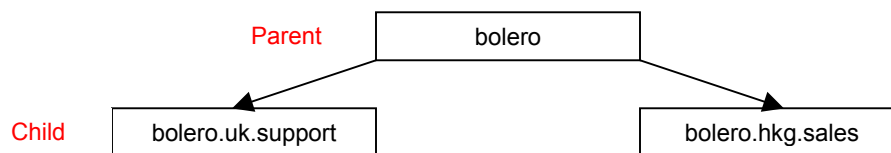
RIDs administered by a BA and SA are organised in a hierarchical structure. As per the sample diagram below, the Root RID will always be at the head of the hierarchy, and is the “parent” of the sub-account RIDs at the second level:



When creating sub-account RIDs, please refer also to the following guidelines:

- **Each sub-account RID must have the Root RID name as its prefix**
- **Sub-account names need not reflect their position in the hierarchy**

As a result, the BA may place a sub-account RID in any level of the hierarchy, regardless of the RID name given. For example, the sample hierarchy presented above could be altered as follows:



Even though the RID “bolero.uk.support” appears to be the “child” of “bolero.uk”, the BA has chosen to place it in the hierarchy immediately below the Root RID “bolero”. The Bolero System allows this so as not to force customers to reveal any organisational structure in their RID hierarchies if they prefer not to.

- **The hierarchy is restricted to a maximum of six levels**

The Root RID always forms the top level in the hierarchy. When the first sub-account RID is created, it must be placed at the second level of the hierarchy. The third sub-account RID can be placed either on the second level (as per the diagram above) or on a third level. **Note:** when creating a sub-account RID, the BA will be asked to specify the “parent” of the sub-account.

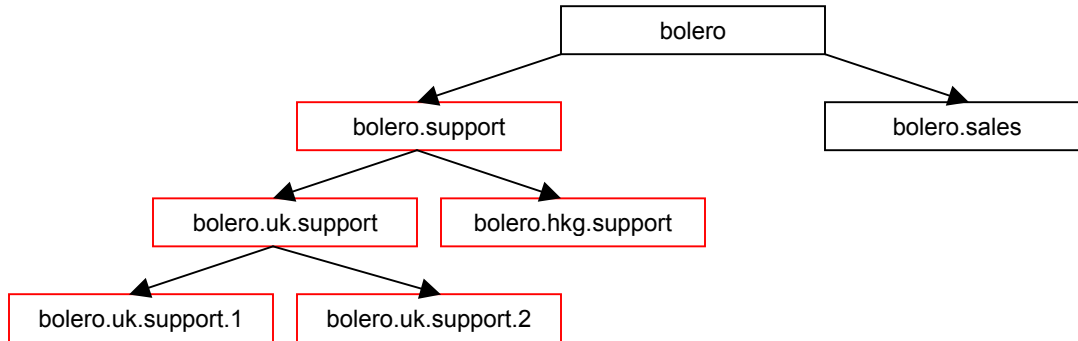
Bolero International recommends that in all cases RID hierarchies are kept as simple in structure as possible so that RID names do not become impracticably long. It is wise to plan your hierarchy before submitting a Root RID request to Bolero International.

2.2 Monitoring the RID Hierarchy

A particularly useful feature of the RID hierarchy is the facility to monitor the activity of “child” RIDs.

The Bolero System provides a monitoring facility which enables customers to review all messages and acknowledgements sent and received. It also allows users to request retransmission of messages which were not received in the event of a User Interface or network fault.

This monitoring capability is also built into the RID hierarchy. Whenever a BA grants monitoring rights to a RID, users of that RID may monitor all Bolero messages sent and received by RIDs below their part of the hierarchy. A “parent” can therefore monitor the messages of a “child”, a “grandchild” and so on. He cannot, however, monitor messages from other branches in the hierarchy. The diagram below illustrates an example of who may monitor whom:



In this example, “bolero.support” may monitor all RIDs below it in the hierarchy, namely:

- bolero.uk.support
- bolero.hkg.support
- bolero.uk.support.1
- bolero.uk.support.2

However, “bolero.support” will not be able to monitor any sub-account RIDs created below “bolero.sales”, as these would be under a different branch of the hierarchy.

3 Messaging-only RIDs

Bolero International provides a “Messaging-only” category, which allows for a streamlined User Interface and simplifies the implementation and usage of the Bolero System.

A Messaging-only RID has the following characteristics:

- **No RID hierarchy exists; the Messaging-only RID is independent of any other RIDs which your company may have**
- **The Messaging-only RID can have full access to all Bolero messaging services, including the Title Registry**
- **Subject to the functionality of your chosen User Interface, multiple users with different privileges may share access to a Messaging-only RID**
- **Users of Messaging-only RIDs can have access to the monitoring facility for checking their own messages sent and received via the Bolero System**

4 Optional Extensions

In addition to the creation of RIDs, you may also create further extensions to RIDs. An extension is delineated from the RID by a forward slash, for example:

`bolero.support/jsmith`

Although extensions may be added at User Interface level, subject to your chosen User Interface supporting this functionality, they are not recognised by the Bolero System - they are simply carried in a Bolero message unchecked. However, they can be useful if a company wishes to transmit and store additional sender to receiver information. For example, if several users are sharing the same RID, allocating an extension to each user enables the company to track each user’s individual activities and to route information to the appropriate party within a company.