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X400 email address format example

X400 email address format. X400 address format.

If you want to read the next part of this series of articles, please go to X.400 Address and Exchange 2010 (Part 2). Introduction At the beginning of e-mail days, each e-mail system had its own way of representing content such as address formats or rich text of a message, making it extremely difficult to interconnect different systems. This was the case until ITU-T [International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization Sector] published in 1984 (and revised in 1988) the standard X.400 to exchange and address electronic messages. While X.400 was expected to become the standard for e-mail, it was taken by the simple Internet-based transfer protocol a decade later. This was mainly due to the rapid diffusion of the Internet; Simplicity of the use of SMTP addresses instead of X.400 (as we will see); Cost - service providers would charge by email transmission using X.400 while with the Internet email was free. Despite this, X.400 was once a fundamental part of Microsoft Exchange Server and its variants remain part of some systems used by the Military, Financial and Intelligence Services, the Government and Aviation, where high reliability and safety are required. These still use X.400 due to some advantages that you have over SMTP. Just to briefly name a few: Notifications - X.400 may notify the sender if the message has been delivered correctly while SMTP only notifies when a message is not delivered. In addition, X.400 can automatically include receipt notifications to say that the message was read. Only some customers like Outlook provide a similar service but by using proprietary protocols; Security - it is not possible to get rid of X.400 addresses because the sender information always Certified and completely traceable ensuring the path that the message travel is válido. The authentication of the pairs is used by default in the X.400 networks and is seen as a main characteristic; Delivery time control that allows senders to specify the highest early in which a message can be delivered (Deferred Delivery), as well as the last time a message can be delivered (Last delivery time). Once again, some customers implement equivalent functions, but not SMTP itself; Performance - X.400 transmits messages in binary format and allows to prevent content conversion. SMTP transmits text messages and uses UUEncode or Base64 to transmit attachments, which makes the overall size of the message greater; Priority - X.400 normally has three priority levels of messages, processing messages according to its priority. This is important in many high reliability systems, as it ensures a high priority of certain critical messages; Alternative Recipient "When there is a problem to deliver a message to the intended recipient, X.400 can deliver the message to an alternative recipient specified by the sender or by the domain of the recipient." This feature is often used in high reliability systems to ensure that a message is handled instead of sending an error to the sender; Verification of X.400 capability always makes a search in the directory before sending the message (by sending internal messages), making sure that the message is sent to a correct destination and preventing the inefficiency of the bug delivery report. It also checks some of the recipient's features, such as checking that the message is not too large for the recipient (now implemented in Exchange 2010 with MailTips); checking that the client can handle specific data formats or check the recipient's security accreditation against the message's security label. X.400 Address Format The X.400 addresses are generally referred as an Originator/Recipient [OR] address that has two purposes: Identify the originator's mailbox or addressee; globally identify the domain where the domain is located a mailbox. These addresses use a hierarchical system of names and consist of a number of attributes. Some of these attributes specify the organization and other attributes specify theThe sum of all these attributes forms the X.400 address. Note that the same e-mail address is available in SMTP and X.400 (see figure 1.1 below): X.400 à S=US;A=;P=LetsExchange;O=First Organization;S=Mota;G=Nuno; X.400 can contain more elements, being the most common: C - Country name; A or ADMD - Management Domain Because the rules did not originally specify how to write these addresses, RFC1685 (based on a 1993 draft of the ITU-T Recommendation F.401) was written in 1994 to specify a coding with the following recommendations: The main abbreviations are only used G, I, S, O, OU1, OUMD2, P, A and C and are written in capital letters; The character of separation should be and comma; No other interpretation of an missing ADMD attribute is allowed; The recommended sequence is G=I=;S=;O=;OU1=;OU2=;P=;A=;C=; The example address mentioned above was taken from an Exchange environment and, as you can see, it does not exactly comply with this RFC. Over the years, many different ways of approaching X.400 were recommended, which many believe is the main factor contributing to the failure of X.400. Some differences and similarities between the two formats: SMTP addresses are shorter; X.400 uses tags to compose the address; ADMD and PRMD elements are often the same, which does not happen in SMTP; Theof some elements is reversed (which can not be seen in the previous example); previous); in nature; Both have a set of restricted characters to name; Both can be separated into components; Both are intended to be the only directions worldwide; There is no clean mapping between them. X.400 History In the world of Exchange before Exchange Server 2000, X.400 was the default protocol and the connectivity standard used in Exchange. Only then SMTP became the native method for the transfer of messages. However, due to compatibility with previous versions, Exchange Server 2000/2003 still includes a message transfer agent [MTA] compatible with X.400, providing a perfect Exchange Server 2000/2003 integration with Exchange Server 5.5 and allowing Administrators use X.400 connectors to connect to external X.400 messaging systems. If you have implemented a pure Exchange 2007 or 2010 environment, its users will not have directions X.400. This is because they are no longer used. From Exchange 2007 that the MTA service is not used and the X.400 connector is gone. Therefore, there are no longer default Proxy X.400 email addresses in Exchange Server 2007/2010. However, if you have performed the transition from Exchange Server 5.5 or you have migrated from an email system that uses X.400, it is likely that you still have directions X.400 in your user attributes: Figure 1.1: Exchange 2010 mailbox with Direction X.400 inherited X.400 in Exchange Server 2010 As mentioned above, Exchange 2010 does not provide native transport support for X.400 so it can not route or retransmit E-MA directly to an X.400 MTA. So, how can we connect an Exchange 2010 environment to an email system that uses X.400? To achieve this, it has two options (both only implemented through the Exchange Management Shell): Set one or more Authorized domain namespaces X.400 using the new cmdlet; Create a foreign connector to send emails to a local messaging server that does not use SMTP. Although I mentioned «two» options, so that you use an authorized domain, Exchange 2010 must route these «mails through a one Server 2003 Accommodation of an X.400 connector or through a foreign connector. In addition, because Exchange 2010 does not have an X.400 MTA, you can not convert messages to X.400 format. This is charged by the X.400 connector hosted on Exchange 2003 or by the foreign connector. To transport Messages X.400, Exchange 2010 Route the message about SMTP as a MIME-encapsulated transport neutral encapsulation format message [TNEF]. A third option may be available: Delivery agents, a new feature introduced at Exchange 2010. These agents are also used to route emails to systems that do not use SMTP and are considered a significant improvement over foreign connectors in the Management of non-SMTP messages in exchange. They allow queue management of foreign connectors, thus eliminating the need to store messages in the file system in a fall directory (as we will see in the second part of this article) and provide greater control over the delivery of messages to systems foreign. The drawback of delivery agents is that they are generally written by third parties: Exchange 2010 only comes with a delivery agent connector by default: The text message delivery agent connector is used to send messages to mobile devices (Try executing Get-AdjecckConnector): Figure 1.2: Default delivery agent of Exchange 2010 Conclusion In this first part of the article, we explore what directions X.400 and, if used by Exchange 2010. In the second and last From the article, we will see how to configure an authorized domains, foreign connectors and how to eliminate the X.400 directions of the mailboxes of all users. If you want to read the following part in this series of articles, go to X.400 Directions and Exchange 2010 (Part 2). Publish Views: 18,532 Report this advert announcement

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