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Abstract

NOTE: This is just getting started, not ready for submission yet.

Email and MIME messages account for one the largest volumes of data on the internet. The transfer of these MIME message has not had a major updated in decades. Part of the reason is that it is very important data and altering it takes a great deal of care and planning.

This application transport can also transfer non-MIME data. It can be used as an XDR transport, or for opaque data (blobs of known or unknown data) transport.

Another major concern is security and authentication. This proposal allows for existing authentication to continue to work.

This is a MIME message transport that can facilitate the transfer of any kind of MIME message. Including email, calendaring, and text, image, or multimedia MIME messages. It can transfer multipart and simple MIME messages.

The POP and IMAP protocols are overly chatty and now that the Internet can handle 8-bit transfers, there is no need for the overly complex text handling of messages.

This proposal includes a sample implementation. ([Github - Phoenix](#)) Which also includes a gateway from this proposal to existing systems. Thunderbird and Outlook plugins are part of the sample implementation. A Linux, Windows DLL and .NET, and Android client library are part of the sample implementation

Status of This Memo

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1. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

2. Introduction

On the Internet, just about everything is a MIME object and there are many ways to transport MIME. This document specifies a new application level MIME transport mechanism and protocol. This document does not specify any new or changed MIME types.

Transporting MIME objects is generally done in one of two ways: (1) Broadcasting, (2) Polling. Both methods often require some form of authentication, registration, and selecting of the desired material. These selection processes are essentially a form of remote folder management. In some cases you can only select what is provided, and in others you have some or a lot of control over the remote folders.

In addition to other functions, this specification defines a remote and local folder management. This remote folder management is common with many type of very popular protocols. This design started by looking at the very popular IMAP and POP protocols.

An additional task is transporting the perhaps very large MIME objects. Some MIME objects are so large that some devices may default to looking at only at parts of the MIME object. An example is an email message with one or more very large attachments, where the device may default to not download the large attachment without a specific request from the user.

Some objects are transported as blocks of data with a known and fixed size. These are often transported with some kind of search, get, and put commands. In effect these are folder and file commands

Other MIME objects are transported in streams of data with an unspecified size, such as streaming music, audio, or video. This specification describes how to use existing protocols to facilitate the data streaming. And again, these are folder and file commands.

A MIME object can be a simple object, or it may contain many multipart sections of small to huge size. These sections can be viewed as files in the containing MIME object.

By implementing this specification application developers can use the techniques to manage local and remote files and folders. Remote email or files are the same thing in this specification. The sections of MIME object with multipart sections are viewed as files in the MIME object. You can interact with the entire folder, or just the files within it.

MIME objects have meta data, and they are called headers. Files and folders have meta data, and they are called file attributes. This specification does not mandate any meta data. It does define some that may be used by implementations. Other related specifications do define some meta data that is consistent with existing protocols. This protocol allows for a consistent transport of existing meta data and MIME objects.

File and folder meta data is a complex task that can involve access control lists and permissions. This specification defines a mechanism to transport this meta data, it does not define the meta data.

And this specification provides for the ability to define both protocol extensions and the creating of finer control for specific commands that may evolve over time.

This examples compares current folder and file manipulations to how it can be used in this protocol with email.

- You can search for file names. You can search email for: sender, subject, and more.
- You can search for file contents. You can search for email message contents.
- You can create, delete, and modify files. You can create, delete, and modify email messages.
- You can create, delete, and modify folders. You can create, delete, and modify email folders.

What this specification defines:

- How to use existing authentication implementations or use new ones.
- This specification describes a standard way to perform file and folder operations that are remote to the application and agnostic to purpose of data being transported.

- Specifies a way to migrate from some existing protocols to Phoenix. Provides links to sample implementations.

3. ABNF, Notes, and Definitions

3.1. XDR TYPE - Meaning - Informative

The meaning of "XDR TYPE" in this specification refers to the "C" code API. For every "XDR TYPE" "foo", is a "C" code API of "xdr_foo(...)". The purpose of "XDR TYPE" is to guide implementors and is to be considered informative and not normative information.

In some cases the "xdr_foo(...)" API is part of system libraries, and in other cases it is the result of processing the normative XDR definition files provided in this specification with the tools in the sample implementation or open-source XDR "[rpcgen / rpcgen++](#)" [[rpcgenopensource](#)] tools. "[rpcgen documentation](#)" [[rpcgendocs](#)].

In most cases the "XDR TYPE" is used in a ".x" XDR definition file as the variable type. In some cases like "string", and "opaque", they must be defined as arrays. Any other exceptions are added to the informative description in this specifications when needed:

The UTC_t value used in this specification is designed to be compatible with time_t on [[POSIX](#)] compliant systems. In POSIX systems, time_t is defined as an integer type used for representing time in seconds since the UNIX epoch, which is 00:00:00 UTC on January 1, 1970. And in this specification is 64-bits in size.

NAME	Description:	XDR API
string	Is an XDR array. See [rpcgendocs]. The ABNF definition for opaque is in Figure 4 "string MyVariableName<>;"	xdr_string()
opaque	Is an XDR array. See [rpcgendocs]. The ABNF definition for opaque is in Figure 4 "opaque MyOpaqueData<>;"	xdr_opaque()

Table 1: XDR string and opaque are arrays.

3.2. ABNF Number of bits in value

This specification adds some syntax to [ABNF \[RFC5234\]](#) to deal with bit width in a binary number.

Terminals may specify a bit width. That is the number of bits in the value.

[Section 2.3](#) of Terminal Values [[RFC5234](#)] is within this specification defined to be:

b = binary / binary:width

d = decimal / decimal:width

x = hexadecimal / hexadecimal:width

width = %d1-64

Where: "width" is the number of bits in the value. And must be an unsigned integer greater than zero. And is always expressed in decimal.

When the left side has a width: The number of bits on the left side must equal the number of bits on the right side.

The most significant values are placed to the left of lesser signification values in the rule:

In this example A Header is 32-bits in size and is composed of an 8-bit (Offset), 2-bit (Flags or F), and 22-bit (Length) value.

```
Header:32 = Offset:8 Flags:2 Length:22
```

Figure 1

Example pseudo code for the ABNF in [Figure 1](#) could be:

```
// Header is a 32-bit unsigned integer.  
// Offset is an 8-bit unsigned integer.  
// Flags (F) is a 2-bit unsigned integer.  
// Length is a 22-bit unsigned integer  
//  
Header = (Offset << 24) | (Flags << 22) | Length;
```

Figure 2

The pseudo code in [Figure 2](#) shifts the 8-bit "Offset" over 24 bits to the left, then shifts the 2-bit value "Flags (F)" over 22 bits, then, places the lower 24-bits "Length" into the results. The result would be all three values into the one 32-bit result as illustrated in [Figure 3](#):

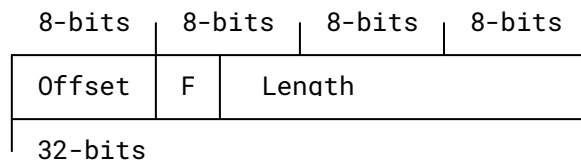


Figure 3: Packed Bit Example

3.3. Common Definitions

TYPE	Notes	XDR API
uint8_t	An 8-bit unsigned integer.	xdr_uint8_t()
uint16_t	A 16-bit unsigned integer.	xdr_uint16_t()
uint32_t	A 32-bit unsigned integer.	xdr_uint32_t()
uint64_t	A 64-bit unsigned integer.	xdr_uint64_t()
string	A string of UTF-8 characters.	xdr_string()
opaque	An array of 8-bit values that will not be XDR encoded or XDR decoded when tranfering the data over this protocol.	xdr_opaque()
Op	An 8-bit value. When the highest bit is one (1) it is a vendor specific Op. Otherwise, it is set to zero (0).	xdr_Op()
OpSet_t	An 8-bit value. Signifies the operation will set a value. This is used in a few places to signify the operation to apply to any included data.	xdr_Op() With the value cat to a (Op).
OpGet_t	An 8-bit value. Signifies the operation will get a value.	xdr_Op() With the value cat to a (Op).
OpUpdate_t	An 8-bit value. Signifies the operation will update an existing value.	xdr_Op() With the value cat to a (Op).
OpDelete_t	An 8-bit value. Signifies the operation will delete key/value pair.	xdr_Op() With the value cat to a (Op).
true_t	An 8-bit value. A value of true.	xdr_false_t()
false_t	An 8-bit value. A value of false.	xdr_true_t()
enabled	A true_t or false_t value.	xdr_enabled()

TYPE	Notes	XDR API
Unused7	An 7-bit value, set to zeros.	
Unused8	An 8-bit value, set to zeros.	
Unused16	An 16-bit value, set to zeros.	
Unused7	An 7-bit value, set to zeros.	
Unused23	An 23-bit value, set to zeros.	
VENDOR_BIT	A 1 bit value, set to 1. It is placed in the highest bit position in the value.	
PHOENIX_BIT	A 1 bit value, set to 0. It is placed in the highest bit position in the value.	

Table 2: Common ABNF/XDR Mapping

3.3.1. Common Definitions - ABNF

```

uint8_t      ; An 8-bit unsigned integer type
             = %x00-ff:8

uint16_t     ; A 16-bit unsigned integer type
             = %x0000-ffff:16

uint32_t     ; A 32-bit unsigned integer type
             = %x00000000-ffffffff:32

uint64_t     ; A 64-bit unsigned integer type
             = %x0000000000000000-ffffffffffffffff:64

Length_t     ; The number of octets in the the associated object.
             = uint32_t

string.      ; This is a generic array of UTF-8 characters without
             ; any terminating character.
             ; They could be 1, 2, 3, or 4 octet UTF-8 characters.
             ; The implementation must ensure that complete characters
             ; are contained in the string.
             ;
             ; Specific uses in this or related specifications
             ; could limit the set of characters that could be in the
string.      ;
             ; The uint32_t value is the total number of octets in the
string.      ;
             ; The UTF8-Char is any valid and complete UTF-8 character.
             ;
string       = Length_t *UTF8-Char

             ; The UTF8-Char is any valid and complete UTF-8 character.
             ;
UTF8-Char    = 1*uint8_t

             ; This is a generic array of uint8_t values.
             ; The data in an opaque array is not altered in any
             ; way in the protocol. It is sent over the wire unaltered.
             ;
             ; The uint32_t value is the number of octets in the data.
opaque      = Length_t *uint8_t

             ; The time in seconds since January 1st, 1970 GMT
             ; This is known as the epoch time on many systems.
             ; And time_t on POSIX compliant systems.
UTC_t       = uint64_t

             ; The number of octets from the beginning of the
             ; associated object.
Offset_t    = uint32_t

             ; Key and Value
KeyPair     = string string

```

```
KeyPairArray = Length_t 1*KeyPair
; Length is the number of KeyPair that follow.

OpSet_t      = %x00:8
; Setting a value.

OpGet_t      = %x01:8
; Getting a value.

OpUpdate_t   = %x02:8
; Updating an existing value.

OpDelete_t   = %x03:8
; Deleting an existing value.

Op           = OpSet / OpGet / OpUpdate / OpDelete
; Any one of the the operations.

true_t       = %x01:8

false_t      = %x00:8

enabled      = true_t / false_t

unused8      = %x00:8

unused16     = %x00:16

unused24     = %x00:24

VENDOR_BIT   = %x01:1
; The highest bit when, 1 means it is
; a vendor extension.

PHOENIX_BIT   = %x00:1
; The highest bit when, 0 means it is
; a Phoenix command or future Phoenix command.
```

Figure 4: Common ABNF Definitions

3.3.2. Common Definitions - XDR

```
/**
 * The time in seconds since January 1 1970 in GMT.
 */
typedef uint64_t UTC_t;

/**
 * the number of octets from the beginning of
 * the associated object.
 */
typedef uint32_t Offset_t;

/**
 * The number of octets in the associated object.
 */
typedef uint32_t Length_t;

/**
 * A string Key and its associated Value.
 */
struct KeyPair {
    string Key<>;
    string Value<>;
};

/**
 * An array of KeyPair objects.
 */
typedef KeyPair KeyPairArray<>;

/**
 * A 1-bit value;
 * The highest bit in the value, 1 means it is
 * a vendor extension.
 */
const VENDOR_BIT = 0x1;

/**
 * A 1-bit value;
 * The highest bit in the value, 0 means it is
 * a Phoenix command or future Phoenix command.
 */
const PHOENIX_BIT = 0x0;

/**
 * Operations
 */
enum Op_e {
    OpSet_t      = 0x00,
    OpGet_t      = 0x01,
    OpUpdate_t   = 0x02,
    OpDelete_t   = 0x03
};

/**
 * Any one of OpSet_t, OpGet_t, OpUpdate_t, or OpDelete
```

```
* cast to a (Op).
*/
typedef uint8_t Op;
```

Figure 5: Common Definitions - XDR

3.4. StringRef

This protocol references strings in existing MIME objects by octet offset into the MIME object. This is called a StringRef. All strings can be referenced by using a total of 8 octets. A StringRef consists of two parts:

The StringRef does not contain the string, it is a reference an existing string in a MIME object.

Name	Description	XDR API
Offset_t	The octet count to the start of the string with zero being the first octet in the message.	xdr_Offset_t()
Length_t	The length in octets of the string.	xdr_Length_t()
StringRef	A String reference object.	xdr_StringRef()

Table 3: StringRef ABNF/XDR Mapping

A StringRef over the wire is 8 octets in size.

OFFSET
LENGTH

Figure 6: StringRef Format

ABNF:

3.4.1. StringRef ABNF

```
StringRef      ; A reference to the start and length of a string.
               = Offset_t Length_t
```

Figure 7: StringRef ABNF

3.4.2. StringRef XDR

The XDR definitions are:

```
/**
 * A reference to the start and length of a string.
 */
struct StringRef {
    Offset_t Offset;
    Length_t Length;
};
```

Figure 8: StringRef ABNF

4. Terms and Definition used in this proposal

The following is a list of terms with their definitions as used in this specification.

AdminCmd

A general term for any administrative command. Administrative and auditing operations. This list includes commands for authorized users to configure, query logs, errors, possibly user activity.

AuthCmd

A general term for any authentication command. Authentication and authorization operations. These operations authenticate users and verify their authorization access.

Body Part ID (BPID)

A unique ID for a MIME Object. This is an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order that is assigned by the server and sent to the client on a successful folder open. This ID persists across connections. And as long as the MIME object does not get altered in any way, this ID is valid and persists across servers. It is the offset in octets from the beginning of the message to the start of the body part.

[See Index. \(Section 4\)](#)

Command (CMD)

A specific protocol operation, or command. They are broken down into, AdminCmd, AuthCmd, FileCmd, and ProtoCmd. These are called a CMD or command.

FileCmd

A general term for any file or folder command. This include creating, getting, modifying, deleting, moving, and renaming files.

Folder ID (FolderID)

A unique ID for a MIME folder. This is an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order that is assigned by the server and sent to the client on a successful folder open. This ID persists across connections to the same server. Once a folder has an ID, it never changes on a server as described in [Folders](#) (Section 5.10).

[See Index.](#) (Section 4)

Index Operation Type (IndexOP)

Header Index Operation. A command sent as part of a folder open command that tells the server which MIME headers it would like indexed.

[See Index.](#) (Section 4)

Header Name ID (HID)

An 8-bit unsigned integer the client has assigned to a specific header name. The client and server use the ID rather than passing the string value back and forth in indexes and other operations. It is not used in the MIME object.

[See Index.](#) (Section 4)

HeaderName822

A RFC822 or MIME header name. See [Section 3.2](#) of [\[RFC0822\]](#)

HeaderID

An offset into a MIME object where a specific header starts. As its position in a MIME object is unique, this value is also used as the offset to a specific header. As long as the MIME object does not change in any way this HeaderID persists across connections and servers.

[See Index.](#) (Section 4)

Header Value ID (HVID)

Related to Header ID. An offset into a MIME object where a specific header value starts. As the position in a MIME object is unique, this value is also used as the HVID to a specific header value. As long as the MIME object does not change in any way this ID persists across connections and servers.

[See Index.](#) (Section 4)

[See Header ID.](#) (Section 4)

Index

This wire protocol transmits all or part of MIME objects. Various parts can be referenced by an offset into the object. This is an index into the MIME objects. A client may request an index be used when opening a folder.

Note: None of these index values are guaranteed to persist across re-connections to the server, as other clients may have altered the contents.

List ID (LID)

In operations that require a list or set of data. This LID uniquely identifies which list or set is in context.

Media Type

Each MIME object has a media type that identifies the content of the object. This specification does not add, remove, or alter any MIME media type. This is represented in MIME objects as the "Content-Type".

MIME

This protocol transports MIME objects. This specification does not remove or alter any MIME objects;

[TODO - this link not valid. \(Section 4\)](#)

Offset

Unless otherwise specified, an offset is an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order.

Packet

A packet is a blob of data that has a header (its length) followed by a Phoenix command with all of its values and parameters. Packets flow in both directions and asynchronously. Commands can be sent while still waiting for other replies. Each endpoint may send commands to the other endpoint without having to be prompted to send information.

Parameter

Most commands have values that are associated with them. These values are called parameters. For example, the create folder command has the name of the new folder to be created as a parameter.

ProtoCmd

A general term for all protocol commands. This also includes commands that do not fall into one of the other categories described here in this definitions section.

SEQ, Command Sequence, (CMDSEQ) or (SEQ)

Each command has a unique identifier, a sequence number. All replies to a command include the same sequence number as the original command. In this way replies can be matched up with their original command.

SSL

For the purpose of this specification, SSL is interchangeable with TLS. This document uses the term TLS. The sample implementation uses both SSL and TLS because the legacy UNIX, Linux, Windows, and OpenSSL code uses the term SSL in cases where it is TLS.

TLS

A way of securely transporting data over the Internet.

See [\[RFC8446\]](#)

XDR

RFC-4506 specifies a standard and compatible way to transfer binary information. This protocol uses XDR to transmit a command, its values and any parameters and replies. The MIME data, the payload, is transported as XDR opaque, and is unmodified.

Note: XDR transmits data in 32-bit chunks. An 8-bit value is transmitted with the lower 8-bits valid and the upper 24 bits set to zero. A 16-bit value is transmitted with the lower 16-bits valid and the upper 16 bits set to zero.

So many of these protocol elements pack one or more of its parameters into one 32-bit value. As defined in each section. In many cases pseudo code is shown on how to pack the data and create the protocol element.

See [Section 3](#) of [\[RFC4506\]](#)

5. Commands

The endpoint that initiates the connection is called the client. The endpoint that is connected to, is called the server. The client is the protocol authority, and the server responds to client commands as configured or instructed by the client.

This section provides an overview of the basic commands. Each command has a detailed section in this specification.

When a command is sent to the remote endpoint and received, the remote endpoint determines if the connection is authenticated or authorized to perform the command. If not supported, or not authorized, a NotSupported command is sent as a reply. The NotSupported command sent back has the same Sequence number that was in the original command.

Many commands are only valid after authentication.

When the client connects to a server it immediately sends its pre authentication capabilities to the server. Or an Auth command.

When the server gets a new connection followed by a pre authentication capability command, it immediately sends its pre authentication capabilities to the client.

When the client and server have had a relationship, the client may send an Auth Command to initiate the authorization and does not send its pre authentication capability list to the server. It then waits for the Auth reply from the server.

- If the client gets an Auth reply that is positive, it sends its post authentication capability list to the server.
- If the client gets an Auth reply that is negative, it sends its pre authentication capability list to the server.

When a servers first received packet is a Auth command, It processes the Auth command and sends the Auth reply.

- If the Auth reply is positive, then it also sends it post authentication capability list.
- If the Auth reply is negative, then it sends its pre authentication capability list to the client.

A server may automatically send its pre authentication capability list to the client upon initial connection. Or it may wait to see if it gets a pre authentication capability list, or an Auth command.

If the client sends an Auth command as its first packet, it may get the pre authentication capability from the server before the Auth reply. Simply process both.

5.1. Commands Overview - Packet and Reply

In addition to the protocols listed in this specification. Additional protocols and commands can be added in the future. They must follow the same framework listed here.

This protocol connects two endpoints over a network and facilitates the secure and authorized transfer of MIME objects.

This is a binary protocol. The payload can be anything, text or binary. This protocol was designed to reduce the number of back and forth requests and replies between the client and server. By using XDR as the format for transferring binary control information it is portable to any computer architecture. Appendix XXX has the rpcgen definition for the protocol defined in this specification.

After the connection is successful and authenticated, ether endpoint may send commands to the other endpoint. When the server initiates an unsolicited command, it could be a any kind of notification or message for the client side application or the user. It could be reporting errors or updates to previous client initiated commands.

All commands initiated from the client have even numbered command sequence numbers. All commands initiated from the server have odd numbered command sequence numbers.

Some commands expect a command reply. Other commands do not expect a command reply. An example of a command that expects a reply is the ping command. An example of a command that does not expect a reply is the keep-alive command. Conceptually there are two kinds of commands:

Directive commands: A directive type command expects the other endpoint to process the command and possibly reply with some results. An example could be: Send me an index of my emails in my InBox. The client would expect a result. Another example is a bye command, once sent, no reply is expected.

Request commands: A request type command may or might not have any reply. For example, a keep-alive command is a request to not timeout and has no reply. And a send new email notifications command would expect zero or more replies and it would not require them, as they might not happen.

These are not specific protocol entities, these concepts will be used to describe the expected behavior when one of these are transmitted.

5.1.1. Packet Overview

All commands are sent in a packet. A packet has two parts:

- 1. The packet header.
- 2. The packet body.

5.1.1.1. Packet Header

The packet header has one value, the total length of the packet body, and payload sent as an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order. The length does not include its own length. It is the total length that follows the length value.

Name	Description	XDR API
PacketHeader	The number of octets that follow this value that are part of this packet.	xdr_PacketHeader()

Table 4: Packet Header ABNF/XDR Mapping

5.1.1.1.1. Packet Header ABNF

ABNF:

```
PacketHeader      ; The length of a packet.
                  = Length_t
```

Figure 9: Packet Header ABNF

5.1.1.1.2. Packet Header XDR

XDR Definition:

```
/**
 * The length of a packet.
 */
typedef Length_t PacketHeader;
```

Figure 10: Packet Header XDR

5.1.1.2. Packet Body

The packet body is divided into three parts:

Name	Value	Description	XDR API
ADMIN_CMD_t	%x00:31	The payload is an administration command.	xdr_ADMIN_CMD_t()
AUTH_CMD_t	%x01:31	What follows in the payload, is an authentication command.	xdr_AUTH_CMD_t()
CMD_t	1 bit + 31 bits.	<p>The 1-bit, VENDOR_BIT or PHOENIX_BIT followed by one of the 31-bit: ADMIN_CMD_t, AUTH_CMD_t, FILE_CMD_t, or PROTO_CMD_t. For a total of 32-bits.</p> <p>A command (CMD) is a unsigned integer that specifies a unique operation that describes and defines the data that follows.</p> <p>The highest bit in the 32-bit value is a VENDOR_BIT or PHOENIX_BIT. So CMD_t covers vendor and phoenix commands.</p> <p>-Phoenix CMD_t range is: %x00000000-7fffffff.</p> <p>-Vendor CMD_t range is: 80000000-fffffffe.</p> <p>-With %xffffffff reserved for future expansions.</p>	xdr_Cmd_t()
CmdPayload_t	Variable	The Payload is whatever data follows the command. In some cases it is a blob of opaque data. In other cases it is a structured XDR set of data. See the specific CMD for details.	xdr_CmdPayload()
FILE_CMD_t	%x03:31	A FILE or FOLDER payload is included.	xdr_FILE_CMD_t()
PROTO_CMD_t	%x04:31	The payload includes one of many protocol packets.	xdr_PROTO_CMD_t()

Name	Value	Description	XDR API
SEQ_t	uint32_t	The Command SEQ is a uint32_t. This SEQ is an even number when initiated from the client, and an odd number when initiated from the server. The first SEQ value sent from the client is zero (0) and is incremented by two each time. The first SEQ value sent from the server is one (1) and is incremented by two each time. In the event an endpoint command SEQ reaches its maximum value, then its numbering starts over at zero (0) for the client and one (1) for the server. An implementation must keep track of outstanding commands and not accidentally re-issue the same SEQ that may still get replies from the other endpoint.	xdr_SEQ_t()
PacketBody	Variable	The packet body.	xdr_PacketBody()

Table 5: Packet Body ABNF/XDR Mapping

Any non-vendor command packet shown here:

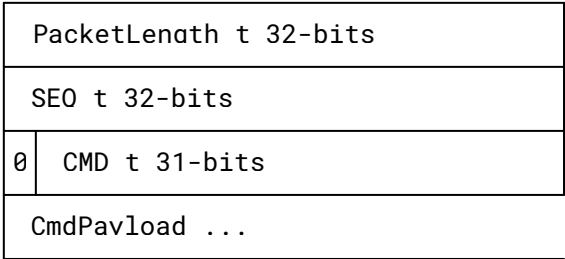


Figure 11: Packet Body - Diagram

Any vendor command packet shown here:

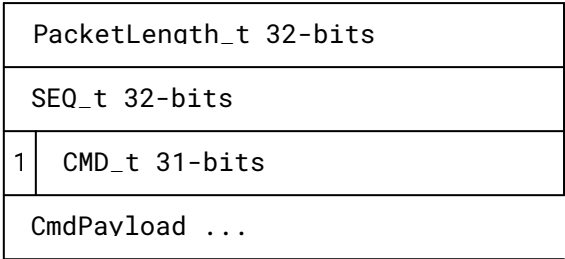


Figure 12: Packet Body - Diagram

5.1.1.2.1. Packet Body ABNF

ABNF:

```
ADMIN_CMD_t      ; The data that follows is ADMIN CMD data.
                  = %x00:31

AUTH_CMD_t       ; The data that follows is AUTH CMD data.
                  = %x01:31

FILE_CMD_t       ; The data that follows is FILE or FOLDER CMD data.
                  = %x02:31

PROTO_CMD_t      ; The data that follows is Phoenix PROTO CMD
                  ; specific command data.
                  = %x03:31

SEQ_t            ; Define a SEQ_t (sequence) type.
                  = uint32_t

CMD_t            ; Any command. A 32-bit value.
                  = (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT)
                   (ADMIN_CMD_t / AUTH_CMD_t / FILE_CMD_t / PROTO_CMD_t)

CmdPayload_t     ; Define a CmdPayload_t (blob of data) type.
                  ; The length of CmdPayload is determined by the CMD.
                  = *uint8_t

PacketBody       ; A Phoenix packet
                  = SEQ_t CMD_t (AdminPayload / AuthPayload
                               / FilePayload / PROTOPayload)
```

Figure 13: Packet Body ABNF

5.1.1.2.2. Packet Body XDR

XDR Definition:


```
/*
 * The ADMIN commands.
 * An XDR enum is 32-bits in size.
 * With the VENDOR_BIT set to zero, making it not a vendor command.
 */
enum CMD_t {
    /**
     * The data that follows is ADMIN CMD data.
     */
    ADMIN_CMD_t = 0x00,

    /**
     * The data that follows is AUTH CMD data.
     */
    AUTH_CMD_t = 0x01,

    /**
     * The data that follows is FILE or FOLDER CMD data.
     */
    FILE_CMD_t = 0x02,

    /**
     * The data that follows is Phoenix PROTO CMD data.
     */
    PROTO_CMD_t = 0x03
};

/**
 * Mask to check if CMD_t value in packet
 * is vendor extension.
 */
CMD_VENDOR_MASK_t = 0x80000000

/**
 * Define a SEQ_t (sequence) type.
 */
typedef uint32_t SEQ_t;

/**
 * A CMD payload is one of these types.
 * With Cmd set to a CMD_t value.
 */
union CmdPayload_t switch (CMD_t Cmd) {
    case ADMIN_CMD_t:
        AdminCmdPayload AdminPayload;

    case AUTH_CMD_t:
        AuthCmdPayload AuthPayload;

    case FILE_CMD_t:
        FileCmdPayload FilePayload;

    case PROTO_CMD_t:
        ProtoCmdPayload ProtoPayload;
};
```

```
/**
 * A packet body.
 */
struct PacketBody {
    SEQ_t      SEQ;
    CmdPayload_t Payload;
};
```

Figure 14: Packet Body XDR

5.1.2. Packet Reply Overview

All replies to a command are also a command packet. They contain the same command SEQ and command as the original packet. The endpoint recognizes it is a reply because:

- The command SEQ matches one that is waiting a reply.
- When the client gets an even numbered SEQ, it can only be a reply.
- When the server gets an odd numbered SEQ, it can only be a reply.

Some commands have zero to many replies. Each of these multiple replies contains the same SEQ as the original command. An example, the client sends a request to be notified when new email arrives and uses command SEQ 20. Each time a new email arrives, a reply will be sent from the server with a command SEQ of 20. And over time, the client may get many with a SEQ of 20 as new emails arrive on the server.

5.2. Administration Commands

Implementations are not required to implement any ADMIN command. A client will know the server supports one or more ADMIN commands when it gets its post authentication capability command from the server.

Administrative command can be used to configure, audit, and manage the remote endpoint. Administrative command can be used to configure, audit, and manage user access for the server implementation.

5.2.1. Administration Capability Definitions

Implementations MUST NOT send the ADMIN capability in the pre authorization CAPABILITY list.

Implementations that support any administration command MAY include ADMIN capability in the post authentication CAPABILITY list. An implementation may decide that only specified and authorized users may issue administrative commands and send only those authenticated users the ADMIN capability.

The ADMIN capability includes the list of ADMIN commands the user is allowed to perform. For example, if a user only has permission to only view user lists, then only the USER_LIST ADMIN capability will be provided.

The capability name is also the command name to use when invoking that capability.

When a user attempts to send a command they are not authorized to send, the remote endpoint will reply with a NotSupported command with its sequence number set to the sequence number from offending command.

5.2.2. Administration Command Payload

To simplify naming, the capability names and command/reply names are the same.

The following operations are defined for administration. Each is part of an ADMIN command or ADMIN reply. They each have a unique identifier, and ADMIN Operation ID (AOID).

All of their XDR API is: xdr_AOID().

Command and Capability Name	AOID	Capability Description.	Command Description.
AOID_t	uint32_t	An Administrative Operation Identifier.	Holds the (VENDOR_BIT or PHOENIX_BIT) value and one of SERVER_CONFIGURE, SERVER_KICK_USER, SERVER_LOGS, SERVER_MANAGE_BANS, SERVER_SHUTDOWN, SERVER_VIEW_STAT, USER_CREATE, USER_DELETE, USER_LIST, USER_PERMISSIONS, USER_RENAME
SERVER_CONFIGURE	%x05:8	May configure the server. If sent with a VIEW_ONLY parameter, then the user may only view the configuration information.	The command to view and alter the server configuration information.
SERVER_KICK_USER	%x06:8	May logout a user. And limit when they can use the server again.	The command to kick and limit a user.
SERVER_LOGS	%x07:8	May view the server logs.	The command to view server logs.

Command and Capability Name	AOID	Capability Description.	Command Description.
SERVER_MANAGE_BANS	%x08:8	May manage IP and user bans.	The command to manage ban users and IP addresses.
SERVER_SHUTDOWN	%x09:8	May shutdown the server.	The command to shutdown the server.
SERVER_VIEW_STATS	%x0a:8	May view server statistics.	The command to view statistics.
USER_CREATE	%x0b:8	May create a new user.	The command to create a Phoenix server user.
USER_DELETE	%x0c:8	May delete a user.	The command to delete a user.
USER_LIST	%x0d:8	May list users and their capabilities.	The command to list users.
USER_PERMISSIONS	%x0e:8	May update other users permissions.	The command to view and set user permissions.
USER_RENAME	%x0f:8	May rename a user.	The command to rename a user.

Table 6: Administration Comamnd Payload Operations

5.2.2.1. Administration Command Payload - Operations - ABNF

```

; What follows is CONFIGURE operation.
SERVER_CONFIGURE = %x00:8

; What follows is a KICK USER operation.
SERVER_KICK_USER = %x01:8

; What follows is a LOGS operation.
SERVER_LOGS = %x02:8

; What follows is a BAN USER operation.
SERVER_MANAGE_BANS = %x03:8

; What follows is a SERVER SHUTDOWN operation.
SERVER_SHUTDOWN = %x04:8

; What follows is a VIEW STATS operation.
SERVER_VIEW_STATS = %x05:8

; A USER CREATE (or enable) operation follows.
USER_CREATE = %x06:8

; A USER DELETE (or disable) operation follows.
USER_DELETE = %x07:8

; Get one or more USER info.
USER_LIST = %x08:8

; Give or take away USER permissions.
USER_PERMISSIONS = %x09:8

; Alter a users login name.
USER_RENAME = %x0A:8

; All ADMIN commands are 32-bit values.
AOID_t = (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT) Unused23
        (SERVER_CONFIGURE
         / SERVER_KICK_USER
         / SERVER_LOGS
         / SERVER_MANAGE_BANS
         / SERVER_SHUTDOWN
         / SERVER_VIEW_STATS
         / USER_CREATE
         / USER_DELETE
         / USER_LIST
         / USER_PERMISSIONS
         / USER_RENAME)

; Where CmdPayload contents depend on the
; the value of AOID_t.
AdminPayload = AOID_t
              *(ServerConfigPayload
               / ServerKickPayload

              / ServerLogsPayload
```

```
/ ServerBansPayload
/ ServerShutdownPayload
/ ServerStatsPayload
/ UserCreatePayload
/ UserDeletePayload
/ UserListPayload
/ UserPermissionsPayload
/ UserRenamePayload)
```

Figure 15: Administration Command Payload - Operations - ABNF

5.2.2.2. Administration Command Payload - Operations - XDR

```
/**
 * ADMIN commands.
 * In XDR, enum values are 32-bit.
 * The high bit is zero, which means the PHOENIX_BIT is zero
 * in these values.
 */
enum AOID_e {
    SERVER_CONFIGURE    = 0x00,
    SERVER_KICK_USER    = 0x01,
    SERVER_LOGS         = 0x02,
    SERVER_MANAGE_BANS  = 0x03,
    SERVER_SHUTDOWN     = 0x04,
    SERVER_VIEW_STATS   = 0x05,
    USER_CREATE        = 0x06,
    USER_DELETE        = 0x07,
    USER_LIST          = 0x08,
    USER_PERMISSIONS   = 0x09,
    USER_RENAME        = 0x0A
};

/**
 * All ADMIN commands are sent as 32-bit values.
 */
typedef uint32_t AOID_t;

union AdminPayload switch(AOID_t Aoid) {

    case SERVER_CONFIGURE:
        ServerConfigPayload;

    case SERVER_KICK_USER:
        ServerKickPayload

        case SERVER_LOGS:
            ServerLogsPayload;

    case SERVER_MANAGE_BANS:
        ServerBansPayload;

    case SERVER_SHUTDOWN:
        ServerShutdownPayload;

    case SERVER_VIEW_STATS:
        ServerStatsPayload;

    case USER_CREATE:
        UserCreatePayload;

    case USER_DELETE:
        UserDeletePayload;

    case USER_LIST:
        UserListPayload;

    case USER_PERMISSIONS:
        UserPermissionsPayload;
```

```
case USER_RENAME :  
    UserRenamePayload;  
};
```

Figure 16: Administration Command Payload - Operations - XDR

5.2.3. Administration - SERVER_CONFIGURE (%x05:8)

Remote administration of servers is an essential feature in modern systems. An implementation that supports SERVER_CONFIGURE adds SERVER_CONFIGURE to the post authentication capability command sent from the server to the client. The server implementation only sends this capability to authenticated and authorized users. Users can become authorized with the USER_PERMISSIONS command, or by server implementation specific configuration methods. Server specific configuration methods are out of scope for this specification.

Server specific configuration options are unique to each server implementation. This specification defines a method to set, update, delete, and view server configuration values.

A client implementation would generally only support its own matching server implementation. The client sends a VENDOR_ID capability with a string that the server implementation will check to see if it is a compatible client. The value is out of scope to this specification. If the client does not send the correct VENDOR_ID information, or the authentication user is not authorized, then the server would not send its SERVER_CONFIGURE capability back to the client in the post authentication capability list.

If a client or user is not authorized, then all SERVER_CONFIGURE ADMIN command will be rejected with a NotSupported Packet with the SEQ number the same as in the SERVER_CONFIGURE ADMIN command sent to the server.

The SERVER_CONFIGURE ADMIN command sends and receives the configuration information in key + value pairs. The key and value are each a string. The values uses in the key or value are vendor specific and out of scope in this specification.

This specification does not define any configuration information. It provides a common way to set, get, update, and delete them.

Multiple SERVER_CONFIGURE commands can be sent in the same ADMIN packet. They are processed in the order sent.

Name	Description	XDR API
Op	Indicates if the key/value pairs are to get, set, update, or be deleted.	xdr_Op()

Name	Description	XDR API
ConfigSet	A set of key/value paris with the same Op. Allows the client to bundle multiple key/paris per Op.	xdr_ConfigSet()
ServerConfigure	The ADMIN operation that sets and gets server configuration information.	xdr_ServerConfigure();

Table 7: SERVER_CONFIGURE - ABNF/XDR Mapping

5.2.3.1. SERVER_CONFIGURE - ABNF

```

ConfigSet          ; Setting or updating a configuration value.
                   = Op Length_t 1*KeyPair

ServerConfigure    ; The SERVER_CONFIGURE command.
                   = SERVER_CONFIGURE Length_t 1*ConfigSet

```

Figure 17: SERVER_CONFIGURE - ABNF

5.2.3.2. SERVER_CONFIGURE - XDR

```

/**
 * Set or update a configuration value.
 */
struct ConfigSet {
    Op          ConfigOp;
    KeyValue    OpValues<>; /* XDR arrays start with a length */
};

/**
 * An array of OpConfigSet values.
 */
struct ServerConfigure {
    uint8_t     AOID;        /* With the APID_e value cast to a (AOID) */
    ConfigSet    Values<>; /* XDR arrays start with a length */
};

```

Figure 18: SERVER_CONFIGURE - XDR

5.2.4. Administration - USER_KICK_USER

There can be only one user per connection. So the USER_KICK_USER ADMIN command has no data associated with it. When this ADMIN CMD is received by a client, it is being informed that the user is logged out and may not be able to login again.

5.2.5. Administration - SERVER_LOGS

Get information from the server about its implementation logs. All log information is related to the server implementation.

A SERVER_LOGS ADMIN CMD can be sent with no information, this causes the server to send all of the information for the last 24 hours.

There are 4 categories of information:

Category	Description
Error	These are anything the server implementation considers as an error.
Warning	A warning is any non critical information the server implementation thinks may be worth recording, and is not an error.
Information	This could be accounting information such as user login, logout records. Number of connections, or any other information the server implementation wishes to record. It does not include warning or error messages.

Table 8

Name	Description	XDR API
Category	Category	xdr_Category

Table 9

5.2.5.1. XXXX - ABNF

xxx

Figure 19: xxxx

5.2.5.2. XXXX - XDR

xxx

Figure 20: xxxx

5.2.6. Administration - SERVER_MANANGE_BANS

Perform an Op on users, hosts, IP addresses, IP address ranges, networks.

TODO...

5.2.7. Administration - SERVER_SHUTDOWN

5.2.8. Administration - SERVER_VIEW_STATS

This ADMIN command allows authorized and authenticated users to view the system logs.

TODO ...

5.2.9. Administration - USER_CREATE

Create a new user.

TODO ...

5.2.10. Administration - USER_DELETE

TODO ...

5.2.11. Administration - USER_LIST

TODO ...

5.2.12. Administration - USER_PERMISSIONS

TODO ...

5.2.13. Administration - USER_RENAME

TODO ...

5.3. Authentication Commands Summary

The first thing a client must do, is authenticate with the server.

Some users may also be administrators. In those cases the user and client may wish to do further authentication steps. A user may wish to temporarily step up their authentication level to perform some operations, then step back down to do their personal operations.

5.4. Authentication - ANONYMOUS

ANONYMOUS is both a capability and a command.

5.4.1. Authentication - AUTHANONYMOUS - Capability

When sent as a capability, a true or false value follows. When true, it means that anonymous login is supported. When false, it means that anonymous login is not supported.

The highest bit is set to zero (0) which indicates this is a Phoenix defined capability, and not a vendor created and known capability. Followed by the 31-bit capability value.

0	AUTHANONYMOUS %x26:32
enabled:8	

Figure 21: Capability - AUTHANONYMOUS

5.4.2. Authentication - AUTHANONYMOUS - Command

Once the connection is made the server sends its pre authentication capability list to the client. If AUTHANONYMOUS is included in that list, then the client may initiate an AUTHANONYMOUS login.

If the client has already had a relationship with the server, then the client may send the AUTHANONYMOUS command to the server before receiving the servers capability list, and only if AUTHANONYMOUS was the last successful authentication method to that server.

If the server does not support (or no longer supports) an AUTHANONYMOUS command, it will reply with a NotSupported packet with the sequence number the same as in the AUTHANONYMOUS login request.

After the server receives an AUTHANONYMOUS, and if it supports it, it allows the connection and considers the user a valid anonymouse user.

On failure the server replies with a AUTHANONYMOUS packet, with the sequence number the same that was in the ANONYMOUS command it received.

On success the server replies with a post authentication capability command.

PacketHeader (Lenath_t:32)	
AUTH_CMD_t (%x01:32)	
0	AUTHANONYMOUS (%x26:31)

Figure 22: Capability - AUTHANONYMOUS

5.4.2.1. Authentication - ANONYMOUS - ABNF

AuthAnonymous	=	(VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT) AUTHANONYMOUS
---------------	---	--

Figure 23: Authentication - ANONYMOUS - ABNF

5.4.2.2. Authentication - ANONYMOUS - XDR

```
struct AuthAnonymous {  
    uint32_t Cmd; /* Set to AUTHANONYMOUS (%x26) */  
};
```

Figure 24: Authentication - ANONYMOUS - XDR

5.5. Authentication - Certificate

There are two kinds of AUTHCERT.

- Authentication by TLS certificate at connection time. This is called an AUTHCERT_TLS.
- Authentication challenge and response after connection time. This is called an AUTHCERT_USER.

5.5.1. Authentication - Certificate - Capability

When the server sends the AUTHCERT capability to the client, it is followed by two "enabled" values. One for AUTHCERT_TLS and the other for AUTHCERT_USER.

5.5.2. AUTHCERT_TLS

When the client connects to the server, it uses a pre authorized digital certificate for the TLS connection.

The certificate itself could be sufficient. Or the server may look into the contents of the client public certificate supplied at TLS connection time for information to help it determine the level of trust, including none.

The server could be configured to accept self-signed certificates, or it may be configured to verify a certificate chain to a root certificate it trusts. Or some combination.

A server could be configured to only allow AUTHCERT_TLS from a subset of IP addresses or networks.

When the client successfully authenticates using AUTHCERT_TLS, then the server replies with a CAPABILITY_POST command to the client. And no CAPABILITY_PRE command is sent by the server.

When a client fails the AUTHCERT_TLS, then the server sends a CAPABILITY_PRE command to the client. The client can then proceed with other authentication methods that were provided in the capability list supplied by the server.

When a client gets a CAPABILITY_POST command from the server after connection, without having sent any authentication commands, the the client knows it has been authenticated with AUTHCERT_TLS.

Clients expecting an AUTHCERT_TLS must wait for the CAPABILITY_POST or CAPABILITY_PRE command before continuing with client operations with associated folders and files.

When a client that was not expecting an AUTHCERT_TLS gets a CAPABILITY_POST after connection and did not get a CAPABILITY_PRE, then the client know they are authenticated using the supplied TLS certificate.

5.5.3. AUTHCERT_USER

This authentication method still requires a valid TLS connection certificate, as it does with all connections. It also requires that the client send a public certificate to the server as a separate authentication step for the user. This allows users to use clients that it normally would not use.

The client sends a

5.6. Authentication - MD5

AUTHMD5 is both a capability and a command.

5.6.1. Authentication - MD5 - Capability

When sent as a capability, a true or false value follows. When true, it means that AUTHMD5 is supported. When false, it means that AUTHMD5 is not supported.

The highest bit is set to zero (0) which indicates this is a Phoenix defined capability, and not a vendor created and known capability. Followed by the 31-bit capability value.

0	AUTHMD5 %x10:31	
Unused24		enabled:8

Figure 25: Capability - AUTHMD5

5.6.2. Authentication - MD5 - Command

Once the connection is made the server sends its pre authentication capability list to the client. If AUTHMD5 is included in that list, then the client may initiate an AUTHMD5 login.

If the client has already had a relationship with the server, then the client may send the AUTHMD5 command to the server before receiving the servers capability list, and only if AUTHMD5 was the last successful authentication method to that server.

If the server does not support (or no longer supports) an MD5 command, it will reply with a NotSupported packet with the sequence number the same as in the MD5 login request.

After the server receives an AUTHMD5, and if it supports it, then it attempts to verify the provided information. One of two replies are possible, success, or failure.

On failure the server replies with a AUTHMD5 packet, with the sequence number the same that was in the AUTHMD5 command it received. With the login and password fields empty and their lengths set to zero.

On success the server replies with a post authentication capability command.

PacketHeader (Lenath_t:32)	
0	AUTH CMD t (%x01:31)
0	AUTHMD5 (%x10:31)
string - Login Name	
string - MD5 password.....	

Figure 26: Capability - AUTHMD5

5.6.2.1. Authentication - MD5 - ABNF

Login	= string
Md5Password	= string
AuthMD5	= (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT) AUTHMD5 Login Md5Password

Figure 27: Authentication - MD5 - ABNF

5.6.2.2. Authentication - MD5 - XDR

struct AuthMD5 {	
uint32_t	Cmd; /* Set to AUTHMD5 */
string	Login<>;
string	Md5Password<>
};	

Figure 28: Authentication - MD5 - XDR

5.7. Calendar Commands Summary

These command are based on iCalendar and iTip.

5.8. Capability Commands Summary

Capabilities are attributes of both a client and server implementation. Some may provide a superset or subset when compared to other implementations. And this is fine. This can be done to split workload or just because they specialize in specific operations.

A capability is a 31-bit integer. Plus a 1-bit identifier signifying if it is a Phoenix capability or vendor specific capability, for a total of 32-bits.

This specification describes several capabilities. Some are described in other sections, and some are described in this section. See appendix XREF-TODO for a complete list in this specification.

Capabilities from the server arrive twice. Once before any user is authenticated, and one after.

Capabilities from the arrive arrive once or twice. Once before any user is authenticated. And MAY send another capability set after.

Table [Table 10](#) lists the Pre-Authentication capabilities. Pre-Authentication capabilities are sent to the client before any user is authenticated.

Name	Value	Data Type	Required or Optional	Description
AUTHANONYMOUS	%x26:31	Boolean	Optional	No authentication required. An example usage could be a shared company bulletin board where most employees had view only access to the messages. And perhaps the server only allowed company local IP addresses to use this authentication method.
AUTHMD5	%x10:31	Boolean	Required	Authenticate by providing an MD5 password. If not supported, the value must be false. When supported, the value must be true.
AUTHCERT	%x11:31	Boolean	Optional	Authenticate by providing a certificate. This can be used for humans, and can be used by automated connections. Not being provided is the same as false. May have a true or false value as needed.

Name	Value	Data Type	Required or Optional	Description
VENDOR_ID	%x12:31	string	Optional	VENDOR_ID includes a vendor ID string that can be used to help the server determine if it will send a post-authentication ADMIN capability. The specific string value is determined by the server implementation and is out of scope for this specification.

Table 10: Capabilities - Pre-Authentication

Table [Table 11](#) lists the Post-Authentication capabilities. Post-Authentication capabilities are sent to the client after any user is authenticated.

Name	Value	Description
x	x1	x2

Table 11: Capabilities - Post-Authentication

5.8.1. Capability - VENDOR_ID

When sent, the VENDOR_ID capability is accompanied by a string. This string is unique and defined by the server implementation or instance.

When a server gets a VENDOR_ID capability, it compares it to what it expects. When they match, then after the user is authenticated the server can then determine if it will send the SERVER_CONFIGURE capability to the client.

It would be expected that any client sending its VENDOR_ID capability to the server is expecting the possibility of receiving a SERVER_CONFIGURE capability back.

The purpose of the VENDOR_ID capability and its value is to help ensure that any SERVER_CONFIGURE commands are compatible between the client and server.

5.9. EMail Commands Summary

These commands allow for the fetching and submission of EMail messages

5.10. File and Folder Commands Summary

The file operations (FileOp) have protocol names. Here are their protocol names and a brief description.

Implementations are not required to support any or all of these commands.

Op Name	Valule	Brief Description.
FOLDER_CAPABILITY	%x13:32	When sent as a command, request the list of folder commands supported. When sent as a reply, includes the list of folder commands supported.
FOLDER_CREATE	%x14:32	Create a new folder. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FOLDER_COPY	%x15:32	Copy a folder. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FOLDER_DELETE	%x16:32	Delete a folder. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FOLDER_RENAME	%x17:32	Rename a folder. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FOLDER_METADATA	%x18:32	Get, set, and update information associated with the folder. File meta data is also returned with the FOLDER_OPEN command.
FOLDER_MOVE	%x19:32	Move a folder. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FOLDER_OPEN	%x1a:32	Open a folder and get information about the folder and files in the folder.
FOLDER_SHARE	%x1b:32	Share a folder. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FOLDER_LIST	%x1c:32	List folders and files. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_CREATE	%x1d:32	Create a new file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_COPY	%x1e:32	Copy a file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_DELETE	%x1f:32	Delete a file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_RENAME	%x20:32	Rename a file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.

Op Name	Valule	Brief Description.
FILE_METADATA	%x21:32	Get, set, and update information associated with the folder. File meta data is also returned with the FOLDER_OPEN command.
FILE_MOVE	%x22:32	Move a file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_SHARE	%x23:32	Share a file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_GET	%x24:32	Get a file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.
FILE_MODIFY	%x25:32	Modify the contents of an existing file. Also the name of the capability for this permission.

Table 12: File and Folder Command List

5.10.1. File and Folder - FOLDER_CAPABILITY**5.10.2. File and Folder - FOLDER_CREATE****5.10.3. File and Folder - FOLDER_COPY****5.10.4. File and Folder - FOLDER_DELETE****5.10.5. File and Folder - FOLDER_RENAME****5.10.6. File and Folder - FOLDER_METADATA****5.10.7. File and Folder - FOLDER_MOVE****5.10.8. File and Folder - FOLDER_OPEN****5.10.9. File and Folder - FOLDER_LIST****5.10.10. File and Folder - FOLDER_SHARE****5.10.11. File and Folder - FILE_CREATE****5.10.12. File and Folder - FILE_COPY****5.10.13. File and Folder - FILE_DELETE****5.10.14. File and Folder - FILE_RENAME****5.10.15. File and Folder - FILE_METADATA****5.10.16. File and Folder - FILE_MOVE****5.10.17. File and Folder - FILE_SHARE****5.10.18. File and Folder - FILE_GET****5.10.19. File and Folder - FILE_MODIFY****5.11. KeepAlive Command Summary**

The KeepAlive command is sent to the server from the client. It requests the server not time out. The server may honor or ignore the request.

The Phoenix protocol is designed to transfer data and a server may handle a small subsets of what is possible. Which is why the server decides what is an important command while determining idle timeout.

When the server sends the post authentication capabilities to the client, it includes an IdleTimeout capability that includes the number of seconds it allows for idle time. If no significant action has been taken by the client, as determined by the server, in that time the server may timeout and close the connection.

The KeepAlive command tells the server that the client wishes the server not to time out as long as a KeepAlive or other command is sent to the server before IdleTimeout seconds have passed.

An IdleTimeout capability can be a positive number, zero, or a negative number.

- A positive number is the maximum idle time in seconds before the server terminates the connection.
- When the IdleTimeout is zero (0), the server does not timeout.
- When the IdleTimeout is less than zero (< 0), it means it ignores KeepAlive and it will idle out in the absolute value of the IdleTimeout value in seconds. For example, a value of (-300) means it will ignore KeepAlive and timeout when the server determines nothing significant has happened in 5 minutes (300 seconds).

Servers that are not threaded or can not reply to simultaneous or overlapping commands, MUST set their IdleTimeout to zero (0) or a negative number.

Clients MUST NOT send KeepAlive commands to a server that has an IdleTimeout of zero (0) or negative (< 0).

Clients MUST NOT send KeepAlive commands to the server until at least 75% of the idle time has passed since the last command has been sent to the server.

A server may terminate a connection if the server implementation determines that KeepAlive commands are arriving too quickly.

5.12. Ping Command Summary

The ping command is only sent when the client implementation has determined it has waited too long for a command reply. The ping command is only initiated from the client. It is not valid for the server to send a ping command to a client.

The ping command MUST NOT be the first command sent to the server. It should only be sent when the client implementation determines it has waited too long for a reply.

If the server supports the ping command, then a PING capability is sent in the pre authentication capability command.

Sometimes servers are unavailable and can go down. A server could be down for maintenance, or in a shutdown mode. It might limit the number of simultaneous connections. It might be very busy. The packets might not be making it to the server because of network issues.

When a ping command is received by the server:

- When the server did not send PING capability in the post authentication capability list to the client. Then the server replies with a NotSupported packet with the sequence number the same as in the ping command.
- When the server has not yet received an authentication command, the server replies with a NotSupported packet with the sequence number the same as in the ping command.
- When the server has received an authentication command, and has not yet replied to an authentication command. Then the server sends a ping reply, with the same sequence

number that was in the ping command. This could happen when the client implementation had determined it has waited too long for an authentication reply.

- When the client is authenticated, and when the server is available for processing commands. Then the server replies with a ping reply with the same sequence number. This could happen when the client implementation had determined it has waited too long for an expected reply.

If the server is alive and not available, the server will reply with a NotSupported command, with its sequence number set to the sequence number in the ping command.

If a connected and authenticated client has been waiting for a reply or for some other reason needs to determine if the server is still available. It can send a ping command. If the server is still available, it sends a ping reply. If it is no longer available for any reason, it sends a NotSupported reply.

A client MUST NOT send a ping command if it is waiting the results of a previously sent ping command.

A client MUST NOT send a ping command more frequently than 90% of the server timeout.

Clients and servers must give priority to ping commands. If possible, reply as soon as it receives the command.

The server MAY consider too many ping commands as a malfunctioning or malicious client and terminate the connection.

Servers that are not threaded or can not reply to simultaneous or overlapping commands, MUST NOT include PING in their post authentication capability command.

5.13. S/MIME Commands Summary

ToDo

6. Meta Data with Shared Objects

When a server implementation allows shared objects, the meta data returned to the client may be different depending on the authenticated user. Some users may have read only copies, other may be able to delete the object.

When a shared object is deleted, it is marked as deleted for only the user that issued the delete.

When a shared object is expunged, its access is removed for the user that issued the expunge. After all users have expunged the object, then it is removed by the server.

There are two kinds of expunge for shared objects. Forced and Delayed.

Server implementations must reject attempts to fetch or view a folder or file or any of its meta data when an expunge has started, and not yet completed.

- Forced:

A forced expunge can be the result of security policies at the server, site, or administrators discretion. This also is how timed messages are deleted.

In order for a shared object that is expunged to not force an immediate re-index for all clients, when the server gets a forced expunge, the server sends an expunge to all clients, where the client **MUST** immediately make the object not show to the user and **MUST** invalidate any file, cached, or memory copy of the data the client has control over. Then when convenient, the client can do a re-index of the folder. When a user is viewing the object when an expunge arrives, the client must inform the user that the data is no longer available and replace the user view of the data with an empty object or move the view to another object.

Server implementations must prioritize forced expunge notices to the clients and immediately reject all attempts to read, view, copy, or access meta data.

- **Delayed:**

The user is informed the MIME object is no longer available. The client implementation may continue to show the object. The client may copy the MIME object, unless tagged as NoCopy.

The next time the client does an expunge the object will be expunged from the client.

When a client application closes, all delayed expunges **MUST** occur at exit.

When a client applications starts the client **MUST** check for delayed expunges that have not been processed and expunge them and not allow the user to see them.

7. Meta Data

In this specification a file and a MIME object are used interchangeably. Meta Data is data that is associated with the MIME object and not contained within the MIME object. Meta Data should never be stored in the MIME object as altering the MIME object would invalidate the index information and can invalidate digital signature and encryption information.

Meta Data for the folder and MIME objects is returned in a FOLDER_OPEN, FILE_OPEN, FILE_METADATA, or FOLDER_METADATA command. Meta Data can be set and updated by the client using FILE_METADATA or FOLDER_METADATA commands.

Most are 8-bit boolean values that are set to false (%x00) or true (%x01). A value that does not exists is the same as a false.

Meta data can be global to the object. That is once tagged (or not tagged) the attribute shows up for all users. Or it can be user specific meta data. User specific meta data does not show up for other users.

Many have the same or similar name and meaning as they do in [IMAP \[RFC9051\]](#).

7.1. Meta Data - Answered

This Meta Data only applies to files.

When true, the object has been replied to by the client. This has the same meaning as \Answered does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.2. Meta Data - Attributes

This object has been tagged with special attributes. It is a list of strings with matching values.

User defined attributes MUST start with "X-". These are not portable between implementations and no attempt should be made to copy these between implementations.

Non user defined attributes are described in other sections or specifications.

This can be user specific meta data or global meta data. See the specific attribute documentation.

7.3. Meta Data - Deleted

When true, this object has been marked as deleted and has not yet been expunged. This has the same meaning as \Deleted does in IMAP.

For shared objects, an expunge removes the user from shared access to the file. And the actual expunge is only processed when all shared users have expunged the object.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.4. Meta Data - Draft

This Meta Data only applies to files.

When true, this object is incomplete and not ready.

This has the same meaning as \Draft does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data.

7.5. Meta Data - Flagged

An object has been tagged as important. This is the same as the IMAP \Flagged value.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.6. Meta Data - Forwarded

This Meta Data only applies to files.

This has the same meaning as \$Forwarded does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.7. Meta Data - Hide

With NotExpungable objects, the user may wish to not view the object. In these cases the attribute Hide can be set. The attribute does not effect the view of other users.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.8. Meta Data - Junk

This has the same meaning as \$Junk does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.9. Meta Data - MDNSent

This Meta Data only applies to files.

This value can be set and unset. This has the same meaning as \$MDNSent does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.10. Meta Data - NoCopy

When true, this MIME object can not be copied.

This value can be set and unset by the owner of the file or folder. This value can not be unset by non owners. This is global meta data.

7.11. Meta Data - NotJunk

This has the same meaning as \$NotJunk does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.12. Meta Data - NotExpungable

The mime object can not be marked for delete or expunged. It could be because it is an historical record that will never be expunged, or other reason.

A client implementation could use the Hide attribute to not show the object to the user.

This value can be set and unset by the owner of the file or folder. This value can not be unset by non owners. This is global meta data.

7.13. Meta Data - Phishing

This has the same meaning as \$Phishing does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.14. Meta Data - ReadOnly

The MIME object associated with this attribute can not be altered, deleted, moved, or renamed. It can be copied, unless the NoCopy meta tag is also applied.

This value can be set and unset by the owner of the file or folder. This value can not be unset by non owners. This is global meta data.

Setting of this to false may fail if the file or folder is stored on read-only media. When the file or folder is stored on read-only media, this MUST BE set to true.

7.15. Meta Data - Shared

The MIME object associated with this attribute is shared and is also often tagged with the ReadOnly meta data tag.

This value can not be set and unset by the owner.

If copying of the file or folder is allowed, then the shared attribute is removed when copied.

This file or folder will only be expunged when all of the users with shared access have deleted and expunged it.

7.16. Meta Data - Seen

This has the same meaning as \Seen does in IMAP.

This value can be set and unset. This is user specific meta data because it also applies to shared folders and files.

7.17. Meta Data - MDNData Attribute

This Meta Data Attribute is only visible to the owner of the object for which MDN has been set.

This is a list of recipients email address that that are on the distribution list effected by the MDN.

7.17.1. MDNRecord

The format of an MDNRecord:

Name	XDR Type	Description
MDNSent	uint64_t	The UTC timestamp as a 64-bit unsigned integer in network byte order of when the MDN reply was sent.
MDNListCount	uint32_t	A 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order indicating how many were on the distribution list for this MDN.

Table 13

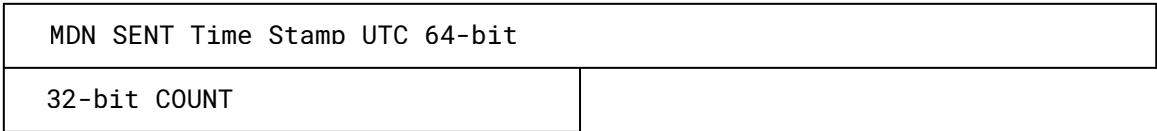


Figure 29: MDNRecord

7.17.1.1. MDNRecord - ABNF

ABNF:

```
MDNListCount = Length_t ; The number of MDN emails in the list.
MDNRecord    = MDNSent MDNListCount 1*MDNRecord ; A list of all MDN records for the associated object.
```

7.17.1.2. MDNRecord - XDR

XDR:

```
MDNListCount = Length_t ; The number of MDN emails in the list.
MDNRecord    = MDNSent MDNListCount 1*MDNRecord ; A list of all MDN records for the associated object.
```

Followed by MDNListCount MDNEntry's.

7.17.2. MDNEntry

Name	XDR Type	Description
UTC	uint32_t	The UTC timestamp as a 64-bit unsigned integer in network byte order of when the MDN reply was received. Set to zero if not received.
EMail Length	uint32_t	The number of octets in the email address that follows. Not including any terminating zero.
EMailAddress	string	A string of the associated email address of the user that has or has not returned the MDN.

Table 14: MDNEntry ABNF/XDR Mapping

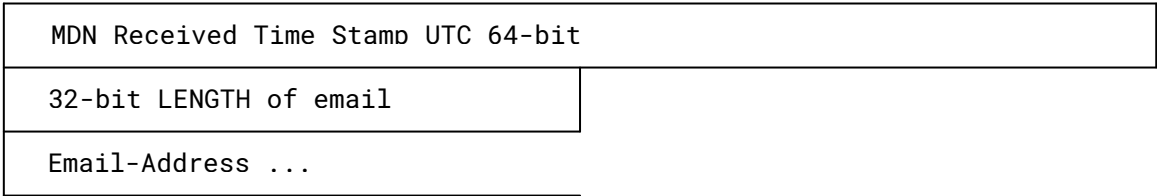


Figure 30: MDNEntry

7.17.2.1. MDNEntry ABNF

ABNF:

```
MDNEntry = UTC_t string ; A single MDN Entry. When (or zero) and the email
```

Figure 31: MDNEntry - ABNF

7.17.2.2. MDNEntry - XDR

XDR:

```
/**
 * A single MDN entry, when (or zero) and the email.
 */
struct MDNEntry
{
    UTC_t    Received;
    string   EMail<>;
};
```

Figure 32: MDNEntry - XDR

8. Index

8.1. Interested Headers

Some implementation may wish to specify which MIME headers it wants to get in the index supplied by the server. This is done as part of the folder selection command which can supply a list of desired headers. Or it can specify a list ID that has already been transmitted. When none are supplied, no header index values will be returned.

This list can be the same for all folders, or unique to specific folders. The client generates a list of interested headers and sends an Interested Headers list or list ID to the server when selecting a folder.

8.1.1. List ID (LID)

A List ID (LID) is a unsigned integer ranging from 0 to 254. It is used in requests and replies to refer to the interested headers list. A client can have up to 254 (LID 0 to 254) lists per connection. The value 255 is reserved for expansion.

Restrictions:

- The list IDs are unique to the connection and do not persist across connections.
- No two lists can have the same ID within a connection.

ABNF:

```
LID    = uint8_t;
```

8.1.2. Index Operation (IndexOP)

An Index Operation (IndexOP) has only one of two values:

- IndexOPDefine = 0

Used to define a list of body MIME object, and Body Part, interesting headers the client cares about. When the LID is already defined, then this redefines it. When the LID is not already defined, it creates a new list. The results will come back as an Folder-Index in a successful FOLDER_OPEN reply.

- IndexOPUse = 1

This indicates that LID is an existing list number to use. LID has previously been defined in this session. The results will come back as an Folder-Index in a successful FOLDER_OPEN reply.

ABNF:

```
IndexOpDefine    = %x00:8
IndexOpUse       = %x01:8
IndexOp          = IndexOpDefine / IndexOpUse
```

8.1.3. Header ID (HID)

A Header ID (HID) is an unsigned integer ranging from 0 to 254. The client assigned the HID value to a header name, then the client and server references it by HID in packets and replies. A client can have up to 254 interested headers per connection. The value 255 is reserved for expansion.

ABNF:

```
HID      = uint8_t;
```

8.1.4. Lists

The client sends a list to the server as part of a FOLDER_OPEN. One of the parameters to a FOLDER_OPEN is an interested header list. A successfule reply to a FOLDER_OPEN will include indexes into the MIME object for the desired header values.

The list can be defined in the same packet. Or it can use an already defined list. Or it can not request any header indexes by defining or using a list that has zero entries.

Figure 33, shows the interisted header list prefix. This interisted header list prefix is followed by zero or more SingleEntry objects.

Name	XDR Type	Description
IndexOP	uint8_t	One of IndexOpDefine or IndexOpUse
IndexOPDefine	uint8_t	Define or redefine a list.

Name	XDR Type	Description
IndexOPUse	uint8_t	Use an already defined list.
LID	uint8_t	LID is the list ID of the list that client is defining. With 255 reserved for expansion.
HDRCNT	uint32_t	HdrCnt is set by the client to the number of headers in the list. With %xxxxxx reserved for expansion.

Table 15



Figure 33: Interest Header List Prefix

ABNF:

HdrCnt	= uint32_t
Interest-Header	= IndexOp LID HdrCnt

8.1.4.1. Interested Headers - Single Entry

Following interest header list prefix data is zero or more of these single header entries. One sent for each HdrCnt in the prefix. This list informs the server the HID value that will be used for each interested header in the index that the server replies with. As shown in [Figure 34](#), where:

Name	XDR Type	Description
HID	uint8_t	HID is the client assigned unique header ID for the named header. This is an 8-bit unsigned integer.
HEADER NAME	StringRef	THE HEADER NAME is the characters that make up the MIME header name that is interesting without including any terminating zero (0).

Table 16

HID		
Lenath		
Octets	f the strina
		..

Figure 34: Setting the Interest List - Contents

ABNF:

```
SingleHeader = HID StringRef
```

8.1.4.2. Interested Headers - Use Existing List

When the IndexOP flag is set to one (1) then it is followed by an existing list ID number.

LID, the list ID of an already transmitted list to be used.

This is sent as a 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order.

%x01	UseExistingOp
LID	The List ID
%x00	

Figure 35: Using Existing Header Index by List ID (LID)

ABNF:

```
UseExistingOp      = %x01:8
UseExistingList:32 = UseExistingOp LID %x00:8
```

8.1.4.3. Example: Setting the Interested Header List

This is an example of the client sending an interesting header list to the server. The client is asking for the index values for the following MIME headers (1) From, and (2) Subject. And for the following Body part headers (1) Content-Type.

The folder open command

..

Immediately followed by:

	IndexOP	LID	2 MIME Object Headers included.		
(a)	%x00	%x00	%x00	%x02	Start of MIME object List Header (0). Length (4)
(b)	%x00	%x000004			
(c)	%x46	%x72	%x6f	%x6d	"From"
(d)	%x01	%x000007			
(e)	%x53	%x75	%x62	%x6a	"Subject"
	%x65	%x63	%x74	%x00	
(f)	%x00	%x00	%x00	%x01	Start of Body Part List
(a)	%x02	%x00000c			Body Header (2). Length (12)
(h)	%x43	%x6f	%x6e	%x74	"Content-Type"
	%x65	%x6e	%x74	%x2d	
	%x74	%x79	%x70	%x74	

Figure 36: Example Setting a List

Where:

- (a): A 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order as described in [Figure 33](#).
The first 8-bits are zero.
The IndexOP of zero, which means defining a list.
And in this example two (%x02) MIME object headers are requested to be indexed, "From", and "Subject".
- (b): A 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order as described in [Figure 34](#).
The header ID that the client and server will use to to identify the "From" header name will be zero (0) in this example.
The length of the string "From" is four (4) and its length is the lower 24 bits of this entry.
- (c) A series of 8-bit unsigned values packed into one or more 32-bit unsigned integers in network byte order.

Each 8-bit value is the value of the letters in "From". As "From" is a multiple of 32-bits, no padding is done.

- (d): A 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order as described in [Figure 34](#).

The header ID that the client and server will use to identify the "Subject" header name will be one (1) in this example.

The length of the string "Subject" is seven (7) and its length is the lower 24 bits of this entry.

- (e) A series of 8-bit unsigned values packed into one or more 32-bit unsigned integers in network byte order.

Each 8-bit value is the value of the letters in "Subject".

As The length of "Subject" is not a multiple of 32-bits, the remaining bits are ignored. Shown as zero in this example.

- (f) The two MIME objects headers are done, start of Body Part headers, and there is one (1) of them. IndexOP and LID are not used here.
- (g) The second header will be identified as three (3). The first body part header is 12 octets long (%xc): 'Content-Type'.
- (h) The value of the characters for 'Content-Type'.
- (i) The rest of the value of the characters for 'Content-Type'.

8.2. MIME Folder Index

In this specification, a MIME folder is also called a folder. And can be files containing MIME objects on a disk that have a defined order, or sequence of MIME objects in one file.

A folder index is a summary of the contents of a MIME folder. It may include the basic header information. It does include location information provided as the octet count to the start of the beginning of the related target data.

- An index is an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order.
- A length is an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order.

For example, if a MIME folder contains 100 MIME messages, then the folder index will have 100 message indexes. Each message will have header indexes for the interested headers. Each message index will contain 1 or more body part indexes. Each body part will have header indexes with zero (0) or more entries.

8.2.1. Folder Index Header

A folder index consists of:

- The entire length of the index as a 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order of what follows this value. Allowing the recipient of this index to do one read and process later.
- The number of message indexes in this folder index. As an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order.

The index header is 8 octets, that is followed by the each message index:

32-bit Total Folder Index Size
32-bit Message Indexes Count
Arrav of Message Indexes ...

Figure 37: Folder Index

ABNF:

```
FolderIndexHeader = FolderIndexSize:32 MessageCount:32 ArrayOfMsgIndex
```

The header is followed by an array of message indexes. They are an ordered list of references to each message. In the order they appear in the folder:

8.2.2. Message Index

- A 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order that is the offset into the folder of the message. A Message offset is unique in a MIME folder; it is used both as an offset into the MIME folder, and as a unique ID within a MIME folder for a message.
- An a length of the message as a 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order.

32-bit unsianed OFFSET
32-bit unsianed LENGTH
Header Index List Description ...

Figure 38: Message Index

ABNF:

```
MessageLength      = uint32_t
OffsetIntoFolder   = uint32_t
MessageIndex       = OffffsetIntoFolder MessageLength ArrayOfHeaderIndex
ArrayOfMsgIndex    = *MessageIndex
```

For each message index is an ordered list of interested headers. The interested header list is assignable by the client and body part indexes. It consists of offsets to the interested headers and associated value. Each interested header can be indexed with nine (9) octets. and consists of:

8.2.3. Header Index

- ID-CNT: A count of matched headers. Only matched headers will be included. If they are not included, no such header existed in the object.
- The number of body parts in this object. An unsigned 8-bit number. With MIME, body parts may contain body parts.

Any MIME preamble and epilogue are not counted as body parts A preamble, if it exists, can be easily be calculated as it starts as the first octet after the header area. And the epilogue, if it exists, can be calculated as starting as the first octet after the last MIME boundary.

- Followed by an array of ID-CNT 8-bit client assigned HID values that matched. Padded to round up to 32-bits. The unused bits are ignored and shown as zero in this specification.

A single header index consists of the list description, followed by the index values. There are two header indexes in each Message index.

1. The first is for the MIME object itself.
2. The second is for the objects Body Parts. This part will not exists exist when it is an RFC-822 style message or has no body parts. Followed by the header index. This second part also include an offset to the start of the body part itself in the MIME object.

A list description is one 8-bit result count, followed by the list of matching header ID's (HID).

If the list description is not a multiple of 32-bits then padding is added and the extra are ignored and shown as zero in this specification.

```
-Meta-Data- : Seen, Answered, $NotJunk
```

The Message Index:

Body-CNT	
HID-CNT	

Array of HID ...	
Array of StringRef ...	

One for each Body-CNT in the Message Index.
The body part Index:

32-bit Offset, start of Body PartI	
Body-CNT	
HID-CNT	

Array of HID ...	
Array of StringRef ...	

Figure 39: Header Index

ABNF:

```

HeaderIndex      = HeaderIndexHeader:32 *ArrayOfHID
                  *StringRef *BodyPartIndex

                  ; One HID (HeaderID) for each match header
                  ; in the LID provided. Padded out to multiples
                  ; of 32-bits.
HeaderIndexHeader:32 = ID-CNT:8 Body-Count:8
                      / (HID HID)
                      / (HID %x00:8)
                      / (%x00:8 %x00:8)

ArrayOfHid       = *HIDEntry

BodyPartIndex    = BodyPartOffset:32 HeaderIndexHeader:32 *StringRef
                  *BodyPartIndex

ID-CNT:8         ; The number of headers found in the
                  ; MIME object and requested in the interested
                  ; header list.

Body-CNT:8       ; The number of body parts in the object

HidEntry         ; Padded out to multiples of 32-bits.
                  = (HID:8 HID:8 HID:8 HID:8)
                  / (HID:8 HID:8 HID:8 %x00:8)
                  / (HID:8 HID:8 %x00:8 %x00:8)
                  / (HID:8 %x00:8 %x00:8 %x00:8)

```

Where:

HeaderIndex: The header index starts with a 32-bit unsigned integer in network byte order; the **HeaderIndex:32**.

HeaderIndex:32: Contains 0, 1, or 2 HID values. They are in the order found in the object.

ArrayOfHID: Keeps repeating until all of the headers in the list have been found in the message. The last one pads with zeros when needed.

BodyPartIndex: When the object has body parts, there will be a **BodyPartIndex** for each body part, in the order they are in the object. The first 32-bits are the offset to the start of the body part. This does not include any boundary.

Body parts themselves may contain body parts, they are recursively included as needed.

8.2.4. Header Index Example 1

For example, if the client requested MIME object indexes for the "From", "Subject", "To", "Message-ID", "Content-Type", "MIME-Version", and "Date" header values.

Assume this is an RFC-822 message with no body parts. So the body part header index has a count of zero (0). And the HID values assigned by the client when opening the folder are:

- From: 0

- Subject: 1
- To: 2
- Message-ID: 3
- Content-Type: 4
- Data: 5
- MIME-Version: 6

In the Message each line is terminated with a carriage return and line feed:

```
From: Doug@example.com
To: Notices@example.com, Supervisors@example.com, Dave@example.com
Date: Thu, 06 Feb 2025 20:29:35 +0000
MessageID: <7324e0b9-f6dc-3c9b-a02f-0b2b824e863c@example.com>
Subject: A new draft of Phoenix has been published.
Content-Type: text/plain
```

```
A new draft has been published.
```

7	0	0	2	ID CNT. Body Cnt. From ID. To ID.
2	2	5	3	To ID. To ID. Date ID. Message-ID ID.
1	4	0	0	Subject ID. Content-Type ID. pads 0
6				OFFSET to: Douu@example.com
16				LENGTH of: 16
28				OFFSET to: Notices@example.com
19				LENGTH of: 19
49				OFFSET to: Supervisors@example.com
23				LENGTH of: 23
74				OFFSET to: Dave@example.com
16				LENGTH of: 16
98				OFFSET to: 06 Feb ...
31				LENGTH of: 31
142				OFFSET to: <732er>
50				LENGTH of: 50
204				OFFSET to: A new draft ...
42				LENGTH of: 42
249				OFFSET to: Content/Type
10				LENGTH of: 10

Figure 40: Header Index

8.2.5. Header Index Example 2

For example, if the client requested MIME object indexes for the "From", "Subject", "To", "MIME-Version", and "Content-Type". header values.

And when the folder was opened, the client asked for the "Content-Type" header.

Assume this is a MIME message with two body parts. So the body part header index has a count of two (2). And the HID values assigned by the client when opening the folder are:

- From: 8
- Subject: 12
- To: 4
- Content-Type: 3
- MIME-Version: 9

In the Message each line is terminated with a carriage return and line feed:

```
From: User@example.com
To: User2@example.com
Subject: This is the subject of a sample message
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="XXXXboundary text"

--XXXXboundary text
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="utf-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

This is the body text of a sample message

--XXXXboundary text
Content-Type: text/html; charset="utf-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

This is the body text of a sample message.
--XXXXboundary text--
```

5	2	8	4	ID CNT. Bodv Cnt. From ID. To ID.
12	9	3	0	Subject ID. MIME ID. Content-Type ID
6				OFFSET to: User@example.com
16				LENGTH of: 16
28				OFFSET to: User2@example.com
17				LENGTH of: 17
56				OFFSET to: This is the subject ...
39				LENGTH of: 39
111				OFFSET to: 1.0
3				LENGTH of: 3
130				OFFSET to: multiplar/alternative...
50				LENGTH of: 50

Next is the data for the first body part.
This one body part has no body parts, so its Bodv Cnt is zero.

206				Offset to start of Body Part	
1		0		3 0	ID CNT. Body Cnt. Content-Type ID. pad
220				OFFSET to: Content/Type	
27				LENGTH of: 27	

Then the second bodv part:

361				Offset to start of Body Part	
1		0		3 0	ID CNT. Body Cnt. Content-Type ID. pad
376				OFFSET to: Content/Type	
26				LENGTH of: 26	

Figure 41: Header And Body Part Index

9. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA. [CHECK]

10. Security Considerations

Robust digital certificate control. Especially with AUTHCERT_TLS.

11. References

11.1. Normative References

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[rpcgenopensource] Unknown Author, "rpcgen++ Open Source Tool", January 1983, <<https://github.com/RiverExplorer/Phoenix/tree/main/rpcgen%2B%2B-src>>.

Appendix A. Administrative Enumerated Binary Values

Phoenix is a binary protocol. Each value is sent as an unsigned 32-bit integer in xdr format.

The values for the commands are arbitrary and were assigned as created. There is no plan or origination to the numbers. There is no priority or superiority to any value. The table is sorted by name, not value.

The values are not unique. They are only unique within the context in which they are used.

Some of these values are reused for other commands. For example USER_CREATE is both an (a) AUTH capability reply informing the user that they have permission to create a user with the (b) USER_CREATE command.

Some values may be reused if they are parameter arguments to other commands. For example xxxxxx.

Decimal Value	Command / Capability Name	Brief Description.
x	USER_CERT	Manage a users certificate.
x	USER_CREATE	When sent in a capability reply USER_CREATE informs the user that they have permission to create users. When sent as a command the USER_CREATE instructs the other endpoint to create a named user.
x	USER_DELETE	Delete a user.
x	USER_LIST	List users and their capabilities.
x	USER_PERMISSIONS	Update user permissions.
x	USER_RENAME	Rename a user.
x	USER_RESET	Used to coordinate resetting a users authentication information.

Decimal Value	Command / Capability Name	Brief Description.
4294967296	Reserved for future expansion.	4294967296 has a hex value of: %xffffffff

Table 17

Appendix B. Authentication Enumerated Binary Values

Phoenix is a binary protocol. Each value is sent as an unsigned 32-bit integer in xdr format.

The values for the commands are arbitrary and were assigned as created. There is no plan or origination to the numbers. There is no priority or superiority to any value. The table is sorted by name, not value.

The values are not unique. They are only unique within the context in which they are used.

Some of these values are reused for other commands. For example USER_CREATE is both an (a) AUTH capability reply informing the user that they have permission to create a user with the (b) USER_CREATE command.

Some values may be reused if they are parameter arguments to other commands. For example xxxxxx.

Decimal Value	Command / Capability Name	Brief Description.
x	AUTH_TODO	xxx.
xxx	AUTH_xxx	xxx.
4294967296	Reserved for future expansion.	4294967296 has a hex value of: %xffffffff

Table 18

Appendix C. Capability - Index

Below is a comprehensive list of capability values defined in this specification.

Some capabilities are only sent pre-authentication (P), some are sent only post-authentication (O), and some can be sent pre-authentication or post-authentication, or both (B).

Name	Value	Data Type	Required or Optional	Pre (P), Post (O), or Both (B)	Defined in
AUTHMD5	%x10:31	Boolean	Required	P	Section 5.8

Name	Value	Data Type	Required or Optional	Pre (P), Post (O), or Both (B)	Defined in
AUTHCERT	%x11:31	Boolean	Optional	P	Section 5.8

Table 19: Capability - Index

Appendix D. File and Folder Enumerated Binary Values

Phoenix is a binary protocol. Each value is sent as an unsigned 32-bit integer in xdr format.

The values for the commands are arbitrary and were assigned as created. There is no plan or origination to the numbers. There is no priority or superiority to any value. The table is sorted by name, not value.

The values are not unique. They are only unique within the context in which they are used.

Some of these values are reused for other commands. For example USER_CREATE is both an (a) AUTH capability reply informing the user that they have permission to create a user with the (b) USER_CREATE command.

Some values may be reused if they are parameter arguments to other commands. For example xxxxxx.

Decimal Value	Command / Capability Name	Brief Description.
x	FILE_TODO	xxx.
xxx	FILE_xxx	xxx.
4294967296	Reserved for future expansion.	4294967296 has a hex value of: %xffffffff

Table 20

Appendix E. Protocol Enumerated Binary Values

Phoenix is a binary protocol. Each value is sent as an unsigned 32-bit integer in xdr format.

The values for the commands are arbitrary and were assigned as created. There is no plan or origination to the numbers. There is no priority or superiority to any value. The table is sorted by name, not value.

The values are not unique. They are only unique within the context in which they are used.

Some of these values are reused for other commands. For example USER_CREATE is both an (a) AUTH capability reply informing the user that they have permission to create a user with the (b) USER_CREATE command.

Some values may be reused if they are parameter arguments to other commands. For example
xxxxxx.

Decimal Value	Command / Capability Name	Brief Description.
x	PROTO_TODO	xxx.
xxx	PROTO_xxx	xxx.
4294967296	Reserved for future expansion.	4294967296 has a hex value of: %xffffffff

Table 21

Appendix F. Complete ABNF


```

uint8_t      ; An 8-bit unsigned integer type
= %x00-ff:8

uint16_t     ; A 16-bit unsigned integer type
= %x0000-ffff:16

uint32_t     ; A 32-bit unsigned integer type
= %x00000000-ffffffff:32

uint64_t     ; A 64-bit unsigned integer type
= %x0000000000000000-ffffffffffffffff:64

Length_t     ; The number of octets in the the associated object.
= uint32_t

string.      ; This is a generic array of UTF-8 characters without
              ; any terminating character.
              ; They could be 1, 2, 3, or 4 octet UTF-8 characters.
              ; The implementation must ensure that complete characters
              ; are contained in the string.
              ;
              ; Specific uses in this or related specifications
              ; could limit the set of characters that could be in the
string.      ;
              ; The uint32_t value is the total number of octets in the
string.      ;
              ; The UTF8-Char is any valid and complete UTF-8 character.
              ;
string       = Length_t *UTF8-Char

              ; The UTF8-Char is any valid and complete UTF-8 character.
              ;
UTF8-Char    = 1*4uint8_t

              ; This is a generic array of uint8_t values.
              ; The data in an opaque array is not altered in any
              ; way in the protocol. It is sent over the wire unaltered.
              ;
              ; The uint32_t value is the number of octets in the data.
opaque       = Length_t *uint8_t

              ; The time in seconds since January 1st, 1970 GMT
              ; This is known as the epoch time on many systems.
              ; And time_t on POSIX compliant systems.
UTC_t        = uint64_t

              ; The number of octets from the beginning of the
              ; associated object.
Offset_t     = uint32_t

KeyValuePair = string string

              ; Key and Value
              ; Length is the number of KeyValuePair that follow.

```

```
KeyPairArray = Length_t 1*KeyPair

OpSet_t      = %x00:8      ; Setting a value.

OpGet_t      = %x01:8      ; Getting a value.

OpUpdate_t   = %x02:8      ; Updating an existing value.

OpDelete_t   = %x03:8      ; Deleting an existing value.

Op           = OpSet / OpGet / OpUpdate / OpDelete
              ; Any one of the the operations.

true_t       = %x01:8

false_t      = %x00:8

enabled      = true_t / false_t

unused8      = %x00:8

unused16     = %x00:16

unused24     = %x00:24

VENDOR_BIT   = %x01:1      ; The highest bit when, 1 means it is
                          ; a vendor extension.

PHOENIX_BIT  = %x00:1      ; The highest bit when, 0 means it is
                          ; a Phoenix command or future Phoenix command.
```

```
StringRef     = Offset_t Length_t      ; A reference to the start and length of a string.
```

```
PacketHeader  = Length_t      ; The length of a packet.
```

```
ADMIN_CMD_t      ; The data that follows is ADMIN CMD data.
                  = %x00:31

AUTH_CMD_t       ; The data that follows is AUTH CMD data.
                  = %x01:31

FILE_CMD_t       ; The data that follows is FILE or FOLDER CMD data.
                  = %x02:31

PROTO_CMD_t      ; The data that follows is Phoenix PROTO CMD
                  ; specific command data.
                  = %x03:31

SEQ_t            ; Define a SEQ_t (sequence) type.
                  = uint32_t

CMD_t            ; Any command. A 32-bit value.
                  = (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT)
                  (ADMIN_CMD_t / AUTH_CMD_t / FILE_CMD_t / PROTO_CMD_t)

CmdPayload_t     ; Define a CmdPayload_t (blob of data) type.
                  ; The length of CmdPayload is determined by the CMD.
                  = *uint8_t

PacketBody       ; A Phoenix packet
                  = SEQ_t CMD_t (AdminPayload / AuthPayload
                  / FilePayload / PROTOPayload)
```

```

; What follows is CONFIGURE operation.
SERVER_CONFIGURE = %x00:8

; What follows is a KICK USER operation.
SERVER_KICK_USER = %x01:8

; What follows is a LOGS operation.
SERVER_LOGS = %x02:8

; What follows is a BAN USER operation.
SERVER_MANAGE_BANS = %x03:8

; What follows is a SERVER SHUTDOWN operation.
SERVER_SHUTDOWN = %x04:8

; What follows is a VIEW STATS operation.
SERVER_VIEW_STATS = %x05:8

; A USER CREATE (or enable) operation follows.
USER_CREATE = %x06:8

; A USER DELETE (or disable) operation follows.
USER_DELETE = %x07:8

; Get one or more USER info.
USER_LIST = %x08:8

; Give or take away USER permissions.
USER_PERMISSIONS = %x09:8

; Alter a users login name.
USER_RENAME = %x0A:8

; All ADMIN commands are 32-bit values.
AOID_t = (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT) Unused23
        (SERVER_CONFIGURE
         / SERVER_KICK_USER
         / SERVER_LOGS
         / SERVER_MANAGE_BANS
         / SERVER_SHUTDOWN
         / SERVER_VIEW_STATS
         / USER_CREATE
         / USER_DELETE
         / USER_LIST
         / USER_PERMISSIONS
         / USER_RENAME)

; Where CmdPayload contents depend on the
; the value of AOID_t.
AdminPayload = AOID_t
              *(ServerConfigPayload
               / ServerKickPayload

               / ServerLogsPayload

               / ServerBansPayload

```

```
/ ServerShutdownPayload
/ ServerStatsPayload
/ UserCreatePayload
/ UserDeletePayload
/ UserListPayload
/ UserPermissionsPayload
/ UserRenamePayload)
```

```
                ; Setting or updating a configuration value.
ConfigSet      = 0p Length_t 1*KeyPair

                ; The SERVER_CONFIGURE command.
ServerConfigure = SERVER_CONFIGURE Length_t 1*ConfigSet
```

```
                ; The number of MDN emails in the list.
MDNListCount = Length_t

                ; A list of all MDN records for the associated object.
MDNRecord    = MDNSent MDNListCount 1*MDNRecord
```

```
                ; A single MDN Entry. When (or zero) and the email
MDNEntry     = UTC_t string
```

```
Login         = string
Md5Password   = string
AuthMD5       = (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT) AUTHMD5 Login Md5Password
```

```
AuthAnonymous = (VENDOR_BIT / PHOENIX_BIT) AUTHANONYMOUS
```

Appendix G. Complete XDR

```
/**
 * The time in seconds since January 1 1970 in GMT.
 */
typedef uint64_t UTC_t;

/**
 * the number of octets from the beginning of
 * the associated object.
 */
typedef uint32_t Offset_t;

/**
 * The number of octets in the associated object.
 */
typedef uint32_t Length_t;

/**
 * A string Key and its associated Value.
 */
struct KeyPair {
    string Key<>;
    string Value<>;
};

/**
 * An array of KeyPair objects.
 */
typedef KeyPair KeyPairArray<>;

/**
 * A 1-bit value;
 * The highest bit in the value, 1 means it is
 * a vendor extension.
 */
const VENDOR_BIT = 0x1;

/**
 * A 1-bit value;
 * The highest bit in the value, 0 means it is
 * a Phoenix command or future Phoenix command.
 */
const PHOENIX_BIT = 0x0;

/**
 * Operations
 */
enum Op_e {
    OpSet_t      = 0x00,
    OpGet_t      = 0x01,
    OpUpdate_t   = 0x02,
    OpDelete_t   = 0x03
};

/**
 * Any one of OpSet_t, OpGet_t, OpUpdate_t, or OpDelete
 * cast to a (Op).
```

```
*/
typedef uint8_t Op;
```

```
/**
 * A reference to the start and length of a string.
 */
struct StringRef {
    Offset_t Offset;
    Length_t Length;
};
```

```
/**
 * The length of a packet.
 */
typedef Length_t PacketHeader;
```



```
/*
 * The ADMIN commands.
 * An XDR enum is 32-bits in size.
 * With the VENDOR_BIT set to zero, making it not a vendor command.
 */
enum CMD_t {
    /**
     * The data that follows is ADMIN CMD data.
     */
    ADMIN_CMD_t = 0x00,

    /**
     * The data that follows is AUTH CMD data.
     */
    AUTH_CMD_t = 0x01,

    /**
     * The data that follows is FILE or FOLDER CMD data.
     */
    FILE_CMD_t = 0x02,

    /**
     * The data that follows is Phoenix PROTO CMD data.
     */
    PROTO_CMD_t = 0x03
};

/**
 * Mask to check if CMD_t value in packet
 * is vendor extension.
 */
CMD_VENDOR_MASK_t = 0x80000000

/**
 * Define a SEQ_t (sequence) type.
 */
typedef uint32_t SEQ_t;

/**
 * A CMD payload is one of these types.
 * With Cmd set to a CMD_t value.
 */
union CmdPayload_t switch (CMD_t Cmd) {
    case ADMIN_CMD_t:
        AdminCmdPayload AdminPayload;

    case AUTH_CMD_t:
        AuthCmdPayload AuthPayload;

    case FILE_CMD_t:
        FileCmdPayload FilePayload;

    case PROTO_CMD_t:
        ProtoCmdPayload ProtoPayload;
};
```

```
/**
 * A packet body.
 */
struct PacketBody {
    SEQ_t      SEQ;
    CmdPayload_t Payload;
};
```

```
/**
 * ADMIN commands.
 * In XDR, enum values are 32-bit.
 * The high bit is zero, which means the PHOENIX_BIT is zero
 * in these values.
 */
enum AOID_e {
    SERVER_CONFIGURE    = 0x00,
    SERVER_KICK_USER    = 0x01,
    SERVER_LOGS         = 0x02,
    SERVER_MANAGE_BANS  = 0x03,
    SERVER_SHUTDOWN     = 0x04,
    SERVER_VIEW_STATS   = 0x05,
    USER_CREATE        = 0x06,
    USER_DELETE        = 0x07,
    USER_LIST          = 0x08,
    USER_PERMISSIONS    = 0x09,
    USER_RENAME        = 0x0A
};

/**
 * All ADMIN commands are sent as 32-bit values.
 */
typedef uint32_t AOID_t;

union AdminPayload switch(AOID_t Aoid) {

    case SERVER_CONFIGURE:
        ServerConfigPayload;

    case SERVER_KICK_USER:
        ServerKickPayload

        case SERVER_LOGS:
            ServerLogsPayload;

    case SERVER_MANAGE_BANS:
        ServerBansPayload;

    case SERVER_SHUTDOWN:
        ServerShutdownPayload;

    case SERVER_VIEW_STATS:
        ServerStatsPayload;

    case USER_CREATE:
        UserCreatePayload;

    case USER_DELETE:
        UserDeletePayload;

    case USER_LIST:
        UserListPayload;

    case USER_PERMISSIONS:
        UserPermissionsPayload;
```

```
    case USER_RENAME:
        UserRenamePayload;
};
```

```
/**
 * Set or update a configuration value.
 */
struct ConfigSet {
    Op          ConfigOp;
    KeyValue    OpValues<>; /* XDR arrays start with a length */
};

/**
 * An array of OpConfigSet values.
 */
struct ServerConfigure {
    uint8_t     AOID;        /* With the APID_e value cast to a (AOID) */
    ConfigSet    Values<>; /* XDR arrays start with a length */
};
```

```
/**
 * The number of emails in the MDN record set.
 */
typedef Length_t MDNListCount;

/**
 * When the MDN was sent.
 */
typedef UTC_t MDNSent;

/**
 * A list of all MDN records for the associated object.
 */
struct MDNRecord {
    MDNSent    TimeSent;

    /* The first item in an XDR array, is its size (MDNListCount) */
    MDNRecord Entries<>;
};
```

```
/**
 * A single MDN entry, when (or zero) and the email.
 */
struct MDNEntry
{
    UTC_t    Received;
    string   EMail<>;
};
```

```
struct AuthMD5 {  
    uint32_t Cmd; /* Set to AUTHMD5 */  
    string   Login<>;  
    string   Md5Password<>  
};
```

```
struct AuthAnonymous {  
    uint32_t Cmd; /* Set to AUTHANONYMOUS (%x26) */  
};
```

Acknowledgments

Contributors

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