

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 1437

N. Borenstein
Bellcore
M. Linimon
Lonesome Dove Computing Services
1 April 1993

The Extension of MIME Content-Types to a New Medium

Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Abstract

A previous document, RFC 1341, defines a format and general framework for the representation of a wide variety of data types in Internet mail. This document defines one particular type of MIME data, the matter-transport/sentient-life-form type. The matter-transport/sentient-life-form MIME type is intended to facilitate the wider interoperation of electronic mail messages that include entire sentient life forms, such as human beings.

Other informally proposed subtypes, such as "non-sentient-life-form", "non-sentient-non-life-form", and the orthogonally necessary but nevertheless puzzling "sentient-non-life-form", are not described in this memo.

The matter-transport/sentient-life-form MIME type

In order to promote the wider interoperability of life-bearing email, this document defines a new MIME content-type, "matter-transport", and for an initial subtype, "sentient-life-form". This subtype was designed to meet the following criteria:

1. The syntax must be extremely simple to parse, to minimize the risk of accidental death due to misinterpretation of the standard.
2. The data format must be extremely robust, with redundancy to ensure that individual life forms will survive and be reconstituted in such a form as to be nearly indistinguishable from their initial state, no matter how many bizarre email gateways are encountered in transit.
3. The syntax must be extensible to allow for the description of all yet-undiscovered aspects of life forms which will be required

for the transport of non-human species (e.g. dolphins, Klingons, or politicians).

4. The syntax must be compatible with SGML, so that with an appropriate DTD (Document Type Definition -- the standard mechanism for defining a document type using SGML), a general SGML parser could be written to parse the data structure and produce directives to a lifeform-reconstitution mechanism. However, despite this compatibility, the syntax will most likely be far simpler than that of full SGML (so that no SGML knowledge is required in order to implement it), since it is anticipated that the full complexities of SGML will not be necessary for the description of even arbitrarily complex organic life forms.

The syntax of the new content-type is very simple, and indeed makes considerable sacrifice of efficiency in the interest of simplicity. It is assumed to describe a three-dimensional rectangular solid, with the height, width, and depth (calibrated in centimeters) specified as parameters on the content-type line. (In general, this should be a cube that completely contains the life form being transported; but, where high bandwidth is not available, a somewhat smaller cube can be used, provided that facilities are known to be available at the recipient's end to administer the medical first aid that could be necessary if an individual is reconstituted sans some of its extremities.) A fourth parameter gives the resolution of the matter scan, calibrated in Angstroms. Thus, the following Content-type value:

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Content-type: matter-transport/sentient-life-form;  
             height = 200; width = 60; depth=60; resolution=10
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implies that the cube being described is 60 cm by 60 cm by 200 cm, and is described to a resolution of 10 Angstroms. The resolution gives the quantization unit, and therefore determines the quality of the reproduction. The data stream itself then consists of a readout of the molecule found at each location, using the given resolution. If the resolution is high enough that more than one molecule is found in a given location, the molecule whose nucleus is closest to the center of the cube is used. Each molecule is described by its molecular formula, rendered in ASCII for maximum readability if matter-transport mail is inadvertently delivered to a human recipient and displayed on a terminal screen. Each molecule is followed by a space (ASCII 32) to separate it from the subsequent molecule description. Extremely long molecules may require the use of a content-transfer-encoding such as quoted-printable, to ensure that line-wrapping mail systems do not, for example, cause the unintended breakdown of complex proteins into their constituent elements.

The following is a message that gives a somewhat simplified rendition of a well-known American politician, starting from the top:

From: "Nathaniel S. Borenstein" <nsb@bellcore.com>
 To: Mark Linimon <linimon@lonesome.com>
 Subject: Think hard before reconstructing
 Content-description: Dan Quayle, low-res version
 Content-type: matter-transport/sentient-life-form
 height = 200; width = 60; depth=60; resolution=100000

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Obviously, a real politician's skull is more complex than pure iron, as is its interior, but this simplified example should give the general flavor of the protocol.

(A caveat, however, in the reconstitution of Vice-Presidents of the United States: allegedly, some of the matter-reconstitution schemes currently under development are reputed to perform less than optimally while trying to reconstitute areas of relatively high vacuum; for instance, their skulls. A recommended acceptance test might be to experiment with subjects whose skulls are only at partial vacuum, such as Vice-Presidents of Marketing.)

MHS (X.400) Gateway Considerations

The proper behavior of a MIME/MHS gateway with regard to the transmission of complex multimedia messages is a topic of ongoing investigation under the auspices of the IETF. The addition of matter transport should not significantly complicate that effort, as it is already necessary to specify gateway behavior for MIME types that have no X.400 equivalents, and matter transport is simply another

such untranslatable type.

However, real-world X.400 gateways might be considered to significantly increase the hazard that mail containing a human being will be rejected with a message so cryptic that the recipient deletes it without ever realizing that an embedded human being is enclosed. For this reason, it is recommended that the subject of matter transport be explicitly marked "for further study" in the next generation of the X.400 specification, X.400-1996. This will give the community ample time to define a more complete specification for matter transport as part of X.400-2000, and possibly even a readily-implementable specification as part of X.400-2004, although some will no doubt argue that this would be too strong a break with tradition.

Implementation Considerations

The user is cautioned against passing MIME transporter messages through computers equipped with the NFS file system. A no-file space error caused one of the laboratory rats on our prototype system to be truncated to a zero-length file. Unfortunately we had neglected to mount a scratch rat. (We have decided to permanently retain the empty filename in his honor).

Byte swapping problems on other storage systems can be similarly annoying, but should not be a problem if network byte order is always maintained ocrrelty.

Despite the authors' belief in the robustness of the protocol, passage of email through certain systems seems to result in the sentient-life-form arriving at its destination upside down, resulting in an annoying "thud". The cause is still under investigation.

Interoperation with matter-transporters using polar coordinate systems is discouraged, due to round-off and other algorithmic errors in certain ubiquitous floating-point implementations, leading to results which are best discreetly described as "disappointing."

Similarly, off-by-one errors should be avoided.

Widespread adoption of this protocol may lead to an increase in user demand for reliable backup systems. More importantly, for the first time management may be motivated to adequately fund such systems when they discover the possibility that proper email backup may confer upon them virtual immortality. (On the other hand, implementors should seriously consider the desirability of making their managers immortal.)

An additional concern reflects the fact that, prior to the introduction of this content-type, duplicate mail delivery was a relatively minor nuisance. With the mail extensions described in this document, however, comes the possibility that duplicate mail delivery will leave a user with, for example, multiple spouses or mothers-in-law. The relative weights of the desire to avoid duplicate delivery and the desire to avoid lost mail may change accordingly.

Security Considerations

Security considerations are not discussed in this memo. However, law enforcement officials might wish to consider the possibility that this mechanism could be used by criminals, either to escape extradition by mailing themselves outside of a legal jurisdiction, or to outwait the statute of limitations by mailing themselves through complex mail routes with long delays. (One supposes that they could also look on the bright side, and consider MIME as a possible approach to solving the long-standing problem of prison overcrowding.)

Authors

The authors of this document may be reconstituted by feeding the following data to an Internet-connected MIME reader:

Content-type: multipart/mixed; boundary=NextAuthor

--NextAuthor

Content-type: message/external-body; access-type=anon-ftp;
site=thumper.bellcore.com; directory=pub/nsb; name=nsb.flesh

Content-Description: Nathaniel Borenstein

Content-type: matter-transport/sentient-life-form
height = 200; width = 60; depth=60; resolution=100000

--NextAuthor

Content-type: message/external-body; access-type=anon-ftp;
site=thumper.bellcore.com; directory=pub/nsb; name=linimon.flesh

Content-Description: Mark Linimon

Content-type: matter-transport/sentient-life-form
height = 200; width = 60; depth=60; resolution=100000

--NextAuthor--

Authors' Addresses

**Nathaniel Borenstein
Bellcore Room MRE 2D-296
445 South Street
Morristown, NJ 07962-1910**

**Phone: (201) 829-4270
EMail: nsb@bellcore.com**

**Mark Linimon
Lonesome Dove Computing Services
P.O. Box 20291
Roanoke, VA 24018**

**Phone: (703) 776-1004
EMail: linimon@LONESOME.COM**