

[MS-LSAT]: Local Security Authority (Translation Methods) Remote Protocol Specification

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Revision Summary

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06/01/2007	1.0	Major	Updated and revised the technical content.
07/03/2007	2.0	Major	Deleted type definition for <code>SID_IDENTIFIER_AUTHORITY</code> in favor of <code>MS-DTYP</code> . Major restructuring of Abstract Data Models section.

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments
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1 Introduction

This document specifies the Local Security Authority (Translation Methods) Remote Protocol, a Microsoft proprietary protocol. This protocol is implemented in Windows products to translate identifiers for **security principals** between human-readable and machine-readable forms. This translation can be used in such scenarios as human management of resource access.

1.1 Glossary

The following terms are defined in [\[MS-GLOS\]](#):

Access Control List (ACL)
Active Directory (AD)
Discretionary Access Control List (DACL)
Domain
Domain Controller (DC)
Domain Database
Domain Member (Member Machine)
Domain Naming Context (Domain NC)
Forest
Forest Trust Information
Local Security Authority (LSA)
Network Data Representation (NDR)
Opnum
Relative Identifier (RID)
Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
Root Domain
RPC Client
RPC Dynamic Endpoint
RPC Endpoint
RPC Protocol Sequence
RPC Server
RPC Transport
Security Identifier (SID)
Security Principal
Server Message Block (SMB)
Standalone Machine
Trust
Trust Attributes
Trusted Domain
Trusted Forest
Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)
User Principal Name (UPN)

The following terms are specific to this document:

Forest Trust: A type of **trust** where the trusted party is a **forest**, which means that all **domains** in that **forest** are trusted.

MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT: These terms (in all caps) are used as described in [\[RFC2119\]](#). All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

1.2 References

1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information. Please check the archive site, <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/E4BD6494-06AD-4aed-9823-445E921C9624>, as an additional source.

[C706] The Open Group, "DCE 1.1: Remote Procedure Call", C706, August 1997, <http://www.opengroup.org/public/pubs/catalog/c706.htm>

[MS-ADTS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Active Directory Technical Specification](#)", June 2007.

[MS-DRSR] Microsoft Corporation, "[Directory Replication Service \(DRS\) Remote Protocol Specification](#)", July 2007.

[MS-DTYP] Microsoft Corporation, "[Windows Data Types](#)", January 2007.

[MS-ERREF] Microsoft Corporation, "[Windows Error Codes](#)", January 2007.

[MS-GLOS] Microsoft Corporation, "[Windows Protocols Master Glossary](#)", March 2007.

[MS-LSAD] Microsoft Corporation, "[Local Security Authority \(Domain Policy\) Remote Protocol Specification](#)", June 2007.

[MS-NRPC] Microsoft Corporation, "[Netlogon Remote Protocol Specification](#)", March 2007.

[MS-RPCE] Microsoft Corporation, "[Remote Procedure Call Protocol Extensions](#)", January 2007.

[MS-SAMR] Microsoft Corporation, "[Security Account Manager \(SAM\) Remote Protocol Specification \(Client-to-Server\)](#)", June 2007.

[MS-SCMR] Microsoft Corporation, "[Service Control Manager Remote Protocol Specification](#)", August 2007.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

1.2.2 Informative References

[MS-ADA1] Microsoft Corporation, "[Active Directory Schema Attributes A-L](#)", June 2007.

[MS-ADA2] Microsoft Corporation, "[Active Directory Schema Attributes M](#)", June 2007.

[MS-ADA3] Microsoft Corporation, "[Active Directory Schema Attributes N-Z](#)", June 2007.

[MS-ADSC] Microsoft Corporation, "[Active Directory Schema Classes](#)", June 2007.

[MSDN-RPCDB] Microsoft Corporation, "The RPC Name Service Database", <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa378865.aspx>

1.3 Protocol Overview (Synopsis)

The purpose of this protocol is to translate human-readable names to **security identifiers (SIDs)**, as specified in [\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section **2.4.2**, and vice versa. The syntax of human-readable names is

specified in section [3.1.4.5](#). For example, this protocol can be used to translate 'corp\John' to 'S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444-1555', and vice versa.

This translation is needed for different scenarios, such as managing access to resources. In Windows, access to resources is controlled by a security descriptor attached to the resource. This security descriptor contains a list of SIDs indicating the security principals and the kind of access allowed or denied for those principals. In order for humans to manage access to resources, translation must occur between SIDs (persisted within security descriptors) and human-readable identifiers (in the user interface).

This protocol is intended for use between any two machines, most frequently between a **domain member** and a **domain controller** for that **domain**. This protocol can also be used between domain controllers for trusting domains or **forests**.

This protocol is a simple request/response-based **remote procedure call (RPC)** protocol. There are no long-lived sessions, although clients are free to cache the RPC connection and reuse it over time. A sample sequence of requests and responses is shown in section [4](#).

1.4 Relationship to Other Protocols

The Local Security Authority (Translation Methods) Remote Protocol is comprised of a subset of **opnums** in an interface that also includes the [Local Security Authority \(Domain Policy\) Remote Protocol](#), as specified in [MS-LSAD].

The Local Security Authority (Translation Methods) Remote Protocol is dependent upon RPC, which is used to communicate between domain members and domain controllers.

This protocol depends on **server message block (SMB)** and TCP/IP protocols for sending messages on the wire.

Some messages in this protocol depend on the [Netlogon Remote Protocol](#), as specified in [MS-NRPC], having successfully negotiated security parameters to be used. For more information on the messages that have this requirement, see section [3.1.4](#).

The [Directory Replication Service \(DRS\) Remote Protocol](#), as specified in [MS-DRSR], exposes functionality similar to what this protocol achieves, but serves a different purpose. The DRS Remote Protocol can translate names in different syntaxes, but lacks the functionality to translate names from different forests. An application should use one or both protocols, depending on the syntax of names for which it requires translation.

The [Security Account Manager \(SAM\) Remote Protocol \(Client-to-Server\)](#), as specified in [MS-SAMR], exposes similar functionality for security principals that are local to a server.

The [Active Directory Technical Specification](#), as specified in [MS-ADTS], discusses the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), which has similar functionality.

1.5 Prerequisites/Preconditions

This protocol has prerequisites, specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#), that are common to protocols that depend on RPC.

As previously noted, some messages in this protocol depend on the [Netlogon Remote Protocol](#), as specified in [MS-NRPC], having successfully negotiated security parameters to be used. For more information on the messages that have this requirement, see section [3.1.4](#).

It is assumed that the **RPC server** has access to the distributed abstract databases specified in section [3.1.1](#) that are required to perform the translations requested using this protocol. It is also assumed that the RPC server has created the required views, as specified in section [3.1.1](#).

1.6 Applicability Statement

This protocol is applicable whenever there is a need to translate the human-readable names of security principals, with syntaxes described in section [3.1.4.5](#), to security principal SIDs, or vice versa. This applicability includes, but is not limited to, an end-user administration program that displays and controls who can access such resources as files.

To understand the conditions under which this protocol is preferred over other protocols, see section [1.4](#).

1.7 Versioning and Capability Negotiation

This document covers versioning issues in the following areas:

- Supported Transports: The protocol uses RPC over SMB and TCP/IP, as specified in section [2.1](#).
- Protocol Version: This protocol's RPC interface has a single version number, but that interface has been extended by adding methods at the end. The use of these methods is specified in section [3.1](#).
- Structure Version: The [LSAPR_ACL \(section 2.2.4\)](#) and [LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR \(section 2.2.6\)](#) structures are versioned using the first field in the structure. Only one version of those structures is used in this protocol.
- Capabilities: The **RPC client** passes its capabilities in the appropriate parameter when possible, as specified in sections [3.1.4.5](#), [3.1.4.6](#), [3.1.4.7](#), [3.1.4.9](#), and [3.1.4.10](#).

The RPC server takes actions according to the capabilities parameter of an RPC message, if present, as specified in the previous paragraph.

1.8 Vendor-Extensible Fields

This protocol uses NTSTATUS error codes. These values are taken from the NTSTATUS number space defined in [\[MS-ERREF\]](#). Vendors SHOULD [<1>](#) reuse those values with their indicated meaning. Choosing any other value runs the risk of a future collision.

1.9 Standards Assignments

This protocol has no standards assignments. It uses private allocations for the RPC interface **universally unique identifier (UUID)** (12345778-1234-ABCD-EF00-0123456789AB) and the **RPC endpoint** (\PIPE\lsarpc).

2 Messages

2.1 Transport

This protocol uses the following **RPC protocol sequences**:

- SMB
- TCP/IP<2>

This protocol MUST use **RPC dynamic endpoints**, as specified in [C706] section 4, when using RPC over TCP/IP.

This protocol MUST use "\\PIPE\\lsarpc" as the RPC endpoint when using RPC over SMB.<3>

RPC clients for this protocol MUST use RPC over SMB for the [LsarOpenPolicy2](#), [LsarOpenPolicy](#), [LsarGetUserName](#), [LsarLookupNames](#), [LsarLookupNames2](#), [LsarLookupNames3](#), [LsarLookupSids](#), and [LsarLookupSids2](#) methods. RPC clients MUST use RPC over TCP/IP for the [LsarLookupNames4](#) and [LsarLookupSids3](#) methods. If an unsupported RPC protocol sequence is used, the server MUST return an error value of `RPC_S_PROTSEQ_NOT_SUPPORTED`, as specified in [MS-ERREF].

This protocol MUST use the UUID and version number as follows:

- UUID: See section 1.9.
- Version number: 0.0.

Security settings used in this protocol vary depending on the role of the RPC client and RPC server, the method being used, and the specific parameters being used. Therefore, security settings are discussed in the message processing sections for each message.

2.2 Common Data Types

In addition to RPC base types and definitions specified in [C706] and [MS-DTYP], additional data types are defined in this specification.

Some fields of some data types were introduced into the protocol but not used. These data types and fields are not to be confused with those that were introduced for extensibility. These fields MUST NOT be used for extensibility. Such fields are described as follows:

"This field MUST be ignored. The content is unspecified and no requirements are placed on its value since it is never used."

The server SHOULD place no constraints on the value present in such fields unless otherwise stated.

This protocol MUST indicate to the RPC runtime that it is to support both the NDR and NDR64 transfer syntaxes and provide a negotiation mechanism for determining which transfer syntax will be used, as specified in [MS-RPCE] section 3.

The following table summarizes the types that are defined in this specification.

Note `RPC_UNICODE_STRING` and `RPC_SID` are defined in [MS-DTYP] sections 2.3.5 and 2.4.8.

Type (section)	Summary
ACCESS_MASK (section 2.2.11)	Defines the access rights to grant an object.
LSA_TRANSLATED_SID (section 2.2.15)	Contains machine-readable information about a security principal.
LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL (section 2.2.17)	Defines different scopes for searches during translation.
LSAPR_ACL (section 2.2.4)	Defines the header of an access control list.
LSAPR_HANDLE (section 2.2.2)	Defines a context handle.
LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES (section 2.2.10)	Specifies an object and its handle's properties.
LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST (section 2.2.13)	Contains information about the domains referenced in a lookup operation.
LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR (section 2.2.6)	Defines an object's security descriptor.
LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER (section 2.2.19)	Defines a set of SIDs.
LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION (section 2.2.18)	Contains a SID value.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME (section 2.2.20)	Contains human-readable name information about a security principal.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX (section 2.2.22)	Contains human-readable name information about a security principal.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES (section 2.2.21)	Defines a set of translated names.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX (section 2.2.23)	Contains a set of translated names.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX (section 2.2.24)	Contains machine-readable identifier information about a security principal.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2 (section 2.2.26)	Contains machine-readable identifier information about a security principal.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS (section 2.2.16)	Defines a set of translated SIDs.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX (section 2.2.25)	Contains a set of translated SIDs.
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 (section 2.2.27)	Contains a set of translated SIDs.
LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION (section 2.2.12)	Contains information about a domain.
NTSTATUS (section 2.2.1)	Defines a space for return values.
SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE (section 2.2.8)	Specifies if user security attributes are updated on a server when they change on the client.
SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL (section 2.2.5)	Qualifies the meaning of a security descriptor or its components.

Type (section)	Summary
SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL (section 2.2.7)	Specifies security impersonation levels.
SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE (section 2.2.9)	Defines information that is used to support client impersonation.
SID_NAME_USE (section 2.2.14)	Contains values that specify the type of an account.
STRING (section 2.2.3)	Defines an ANSI string along with the number of characters in the string.

[<4>](#)

2.2.1 NTSTATUS

The **NTSTATUS** type defines a space for return values. This space is specified in [\[MS-ERREF\]](#).

This type is declared as follows:

```
typedef long NTSTATUS;
```

2.2.2 LSAPR_HANDLE

The **LSAPR_HANDLE** type defines a context handle, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **2.2.2**.

This type is declared as follows:

```
typedef [context_handle] void* LSAPR_HANDLE;
```

2.2.3 STRING

The **STRING** structure defines an ANSI string along with the number of characters in the string as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **2.2.3**.

```
typedef struct _STRING {
    unsigned short Length;
    unsigned short MaximumLength;
    [size_is(MaximumLength), length_is(Length)]
    char* Buffer;
} STRING,
*PSTRING;
```

Individual member semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **2.2.3**.

2.2.4 LSAPR_ACL

The **LSAPR_ACL** structure defines the header of an **access control list (ACL)** as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.4.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_ACL {
    unsigned char AclRevision;
    unsigned char Sbz1;
    unsigned short AclSize;
    [size_is(AclSize - 4)] unsigned char Dummy1[*];
} LSAPR_ACL,
*PLSAPR_ACL;
```

Individual member semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.4.

2.2.5 SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL

The **SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL** type contains a set of bit flags as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.5.

This type is declared as follows:

```
typedef unsigned short SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL, *PSECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL;
```

2.2.6 LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR

The **LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR** structure defines an object's security descriptor as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.6.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR {
    unsigned char Revision;
    unsigned char Sbz1;
    SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL Control;
    PRPC_SID Owner;
    PRPC_SID Group;
    PLSAPR_ACL Sacl;
    PLSAPR_ACL Dacl;
} LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR,
*PLSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR;
```

Individual member semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.6.

2.2.7 SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL

The **SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL** enumeration defines a set of values that specify security impersonation levels as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.7.

```
typedef enum _SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL
```

```

{
    SecurityAnonymous = 0,
    SecurityIdentification,
    SecurityImpersonation,
    SecurityDelegation
} SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL,
*PSECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL;

```

Individual value semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.7.

2.2.8 SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE

The **SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE** type specifies how the server tracks the client's security context as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.8.

This type is declared as follows:

```
typedef unsigned char SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE, *PSECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE;
```

Possible values are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.8.

2.2.9 SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE

The **SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE** structure defines information used to support client impersonation as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.9.

```
typedef struct _SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE {
    unsigned long Length;
    SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL ImpersonationLevel;
    SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE ContextTrackingMode;
    unsigned char EffectiveOnly;
} SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE,
*PSECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE;
```

Individual member semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.9.

2.2.10 LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES

The **LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES** structure specifies an object and its properties as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 2.2.10.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES {
    unsigned long Length;
    unsigned char* RootDirectory;
    PSTRING ObjectName;
    unsigned long Attributes;
    PLSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR SecurityDescriptor;
    PSECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE SecurityQualityOfService;
}
```

```

} LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES,
*PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES;

```

Individual member semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **2.2.10**.

2.2.11 ACCESS_MASK

The **ACCESS_MASK** data type is a bitmask that defines the access rights to grant an object. Access types are reconciled with the **discretionary access control list (DACL)** of the object to determine whether the requested access is granted or denied.

This type is declared as follows:

```
typedef unsigned long ACCESS_MASK;
```

The possible values are defined in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) sections [2.2.11.1](#) and [2.2.11.2](#). The **ACCESS_MASK** data type is further defined in [\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section **2.4.3**.

For this protocol, only a subset of the possible values is required. This subset consists of **POLICY_VIEW_LOCAL_INFORMATION** and **POLICY_LOOKUP_NAMES**. These are defined in the following table.

Value	Meaning
POLICY_VIEW_LOCAL_INFORMATION 0x00000001	Access to view local information.
POLICY_LOOKUP_NAMES 0x00000800	Access to translate names and SIDs.

2.2.12 LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION

The **LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION** structure contains information about a domain.

```

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION {
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name;
    PRPC_SID Sid;
} LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION,
*PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION;

```

Individual member semantics are specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **2.2.20**.

2.2.13 LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST

The **LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST** structure contains information about the domains referenced in a lookup operation.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION Domains;
    unsigned long MaxEntries;
} LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST,
*PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST;
```

Entries: Contains the number of domains referenced in the lookup operation.

Domains: Contains a set of structures that identify domains. If the **Entries** field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If **Entries** is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

MaxEntries: This field MUST be ignored. The content is unspecified, and no requirements are placed on its value since it is never used.

2.2.14 SID_NAME_USE

The **SID_NAME_USE** enumeration contains values that specify the type of an account.

```
typedef enum _SID_NAME_USE
{
    SidTypeUser = 1,
    SidTypeGroup,
    SidTypeDomain,
    SidTypeAlias,
    SidTypeWellKnownGroup,
    SidTypeDeletedAccount,
    SidTypeInvalid,
    SidTypeUnknown,
    SidTypeComputer,
    SidTypeLabel
} SID_NAME_USE,
*PSID_NAME_USE;
```

[<5>](#)

The SidTypeInvalid and SidTypeComputer enumeration values are not used in this protocol. Usage information on the remaining enumeration values is specified in section [3.1.1](#).

2.2.15 LSA_TRANSLATED_SID

The **LSA_TRANSLATED_SID** structure contains information about a security principal after translation from a name to a SID. This structure MUST always be accompanied by an [LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST](#) structure.

```
typedef struct _LSA_TRANSLATED_SID {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    unsigned long RelativeId;
    long DomainIndex;
} LSA_TRANSLATED_SID,
*PLSA_TRANSLATED_SID;
```

Use: Defines the type of the security principal, as specified in section [2.2.14](#).

RelativeId: Contains the **relative identifier** of the security principal with respect to its domain.

DomainIndex: Contains the index into an **LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST** structure that specifies the domain that the security principal is in. A **DomainIndex** value of -1 MUST be used to specify that there are no corresponding domains. Other negative values MUST NOT be returned.

2.2.16 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS** structure defines a set of translated SIDs.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSA_TRANSLATED_SID Sids;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS;
```

Entries: Contains the number of translated SIDs. [<6>](#)

Sids: Contains a set of structures that contain translated SIDs. If the Entries field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If Entries is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

2.2.17 LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL

The **LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL** enumeration defines different scopes for searches during translation.

```
typedef enum _LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL
{
    LsapLookupWksta = 1,
    LsapLookupPDC,
    LsapLookupTDL,
    LsapLookupGC,
    LsapLookupXForestReferral,
    LsapLookupXForestResolve,
    LsapLookupRODCReferralToFullDC
} LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL,
*PLSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL;
```

[<7>](#)

Enumeration values are explained in message processing in section [3.1.4.9](#).

2.2.18 LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION

The **LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION** structure contains a SID value.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION {
    PRPC_SID Sid;
} LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION,
*PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION;
```


Sid: Contains the SID value, as specified in [\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section **2.4.2**. This field MUST be treated as a [ref] pointer, and hence MUST be non-NULL.

2.2.19 LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER

The **LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER** structure defines a set of SIDs. It is used during a translation request for a batch of SIDs to names.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION SidInfo;
} LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER,
*PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER;
```

Entries: Contains the number of translated SIDs.[<8>](#)

SidInfo: Contains a set of structures that contain SIDs, as specified in section [2.2.18](#). If the **Entries** field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If **Entries** is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

2.2.20 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME** structure contains information about a security principal, with the human-readable identifier for that security principal. This structure MUST always be accompanied by an [LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST](#) structure that contains the domain information for the security principals.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name;
    long DomainIndex;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME;
```

Use: Defines the type of the security principal, as specified in section [2.2.14](#).

Name: Contains the name of the security principal. The **RPC_UNICODE_STRING** structure is defined in [\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section **2.3.5**.

DomainIndex: Contains the index into the corresponding **LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST** structure that specifies the domain that the security principal is in. A **DomainIndex** value of -1 MUST be used to specify that there are no corresponding domains. Other negative values MUST NOT be used.

2.2.21 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES** structure defines a set of translated names. This is used in the response to a translation request from SIDs to names.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME Names;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES;
```

Entries: Contains the number of translated names. [<9>](#)

Names: Contains a set of translated names, as specified in section [2.2.20](#). If the Entries field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If Entries is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

2.2.22 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX** structure contains information about a security principal, with the human-readable identifier for that security principal. This structure MUST always be accompanied by an [LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST](#) structure that contains the domain information for the security principals.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name;
    long DomainIndex;
    unsigned long Flags;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX;
```

Use: Defines the type of the security principal, as specified in section [2.2.14](#).

Name: Contains the name of the security principal. The **RPC_UNICODE_STRING** structure is defined in [MS-DTYP](#) section **2.3.5**.

DomainIndex: Contains the index into the corresponding **LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST** structure that specifies the domain that the security principal is in. A **DomainIndex** value of -1 MUST be used to specify that there are no corresponding domains. Other negative values MUST NOT be used.

Flags: Contains bitmapped values that define the properties of this translation. The value MUST be the logical OR of zero or more of the following flags. These flags communicate the following additional information about how the SID was resolved.

Value	Meaning
0x00000001	The SID was not found by matching against the security principal SID property.
0x00000002	The SID might be found by traversing a forest trust .
0x00000004	The SID was found by matching against the last database view, defined in section 3.1.1.1.1 .

All other bits MUST be 0 and ignored on receipt. [<10>](#)

2.2.23 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX** structure contains a set of translated names.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX Names;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX;
```

Entries: Contains the number of translated SIDs. [<11>](#)

Names: Contains a set of structures that contain translated names, as specified in section [2.2.22](#). If the **Entries** field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If **Entries** is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

2.2.24 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX** structure contains information about a security principal after being translated into a SID. This structure MUST always be accompanied by an [LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST](#) structure that contains the domain information for the security principal.

This structure differs from [LSA_TRANSLATED_SID](#) only in that a new **Flags** field is added.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    unsigned long RelativeId;
    long DomainIndex;
    unsigned long Flags;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX;
```

Use: Defines the type of the security principal, as specified in section [2.2.14](#).

RelativeId: Contains the relative identifier of the security principal with respect to its domain.

DomainIndex: Contains the index into the corresponding **LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST** structure that specifies the domain that the security principal is in. A **DomainIndex** value of -1 MUST be used to specify that there are no corresponding domains. Other negative values MUST NOT be used.

Flags: Contains bitmapped values that define the properties of this translation. The value MUST be the logical OR of zero or more of the following flags. These flags communicate additional information on how the name was resolved.

Value	Meaning
0x00000001	The name was not found by matching against the <i>Security Principal Name</i> property.
0x00000002	The name might be found by traversing a forest trust.

Value	Meaning
0x00000004	The name was found by matching against the last database view, as defined in section 3.1.1.1.1 .

All other bits MUST be 0 and ignored on receipt. [<12>](#)

2.2.25 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX** structure contains a set of translated SIDs.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX Sids;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX;
```

Entries: Contains the number of translated SIDs. [<13>](#)

Sids: Contains a set of structures that contain translated SIDs, as specified in section [2.2.24](#). If the **Entries** field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If **Entries** is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

2.2.26 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2** structure contains information about a security principal after being translated into a SID. This structure MUST always be accompanied by an [LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST](#) structure.

This structure differs from [LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX](#) only in that a SID is returned instead of a RID.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2 {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    PRPC_SID Sid;
    long DomainIndex;
    unsigned long Flags;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2,
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2;
```

Use: Defines the type of the security principal, as specified in section [2.2.14](#).

Sid: Contains the SID ([MS-DTYP](#) section **2.4.8**) of the security principal. This field MUST be treated as a [ref] pointer, and hence MUST be non-NULL.

DomainIndex: Contains the index into an **LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST** structure that specifies the domain that the security principal is in. A **DomainIndex** value of -1 MUST be used to specify that there are no corresponding domains. Other negative values MUST NOT be used.

Flags: Contains bitmapped values that define the properties of this translation. The value MUST be the logical OR of zero or more of the following flags. These flags communicate additional information on how the name was resolved.

Value	Meaning
0x00000001	The name was not found by matching against the <i>Security Principal Name</i> property.
0x00000002	The name might be found by traversing a forest trust.
0x00000004	The name was found by matching against the last database view (see section 3.1.1.1.1).

All other bits MUST be 0 and ignored on receipt. [<14>](#)

2.2.27 LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2

The **LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2** structure contains a set of translated SIDs.

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 {  
    unsigned long Entries;  
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2 Sids;  
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2,  
*PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2;
```

Entries: Contains the number of translated SIDs. [<15>](#)

Sids: Contains a set of structures that define translated SIDs, as specified in section [2.2.26](#). If the **Entries** field in this structure is not 0, this field MUST be non-NULL. If **Entries** is 0, this field MUST be ignored.

3 Protocol Details

The client side of this protocol is simply a pass-through between the transport and the higher-layer protocol or application. There are no additional timers or other state required on the client side. Calls made by a higher-layer protocol or application are passed directly to the transport, and the results returned by the transport are passed directly back to the higher-layer protocol or application.

There are several versions of messages that provide similar functionality. Higher-level protocols or applications can consider the following points when deciding what message to send. [<16>](#)

For selecting between [LsarLookupNames4](#), [LsarLookupNames3](#), [LsarLookupNames2](#), and [LsarLookupNames](#):

- Only a domain controller can process an **LsarLookupNames4** message.
- **LsarLookupNames4** requires an RpcHandle and that the connection is authenticated using the RPC_C_AUTHN_NETLOGON security provider, as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.4.
- If these requirements are available to the caller, **LsarLookupNames4** can be used; otherwise, **LsarLookupNames3** is preferred.
- Domain controllers and non-domain controllers can process **LsarLookupNames3**, **LsarLookupNames2**, and **LsarLookupNames** messages.

For specifics on each message, see sections [3.1.4.5](#), [3.1.4.6](#), [3.1.4.7](#), and [3.1.4.8](#).

For selecting between [LsarLookupSids3](#), [LsarLookupSids2](#), and [LsarLookupSids](#):

- Only a domain controller can process an **LsarLookupSids3** message.
- **LsarLookupSids3** requires an RpcHandle and that the connection is authenticated using the RPC_C_AUTHN_NETLOGON security provider, as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.4.
- If these requirements are available to the caller, **LsarLookupSids3** can be used; otherwise, **LsarLookupSids2** is preferred.
- Domain controllers and non-domain controllers can process **LsarLookupSids2** and **LsarLookupSids** messages.

For specifics on each message, see sections [3.1.4.9](#), [3.1.4.10](#), and [3.1.4.11](#).

3.1 Server Details

3.1.1 Abstract Data Model

This section describes a possible data organization that an implementation might maintain to participate in this protocol. The described organization is provided to help explain how the protocol behaves. This document does not mandate that implementations adhere to this model as long as their external behavior is consistent with what is described in this document.

The server implementing this protocol MUST create views, as specified in section [3.1.1.1](#), over **domain databases** that it trusts to be able to translate SIDs to names, and vice versa. These views contain SIDs and different types of names, as well as the domain to which each security principal belongs. These views MUST be kept in sync with the original databases whose data is used to create the view. The sync mechanism is implementation-specific, and there is no upper bound on the time from when a change occurs in a domain database to when that change appears in the view. A

scoping parameter defined as [LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL](#) can be considered during message processing by applying these views to different databases.

The following domain databases are used in this protocol.

- Active Directory, specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#).
- The Local Security Authority (LSA) Domain Policy database, specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#).
- The Service Control Manager database, specified in [\[MS-SCMR\]](#).
- The Predefined Translation database, specified in section [3.1.1.1.1](#).

The domain databases MUST provide atomic query and search operations during creation or updates of views.

The abstract data models presented in sections [3.1.1.2](#) and [3.1.1.3](#) are used along with domain database information to construct the logical views specified in section [3.1.1.1](#). The views, in turn, are used to process mapping requests. This process is specified in sections [3.1.4.4](#), [3.1.4.9](#), and [3.1.4.5](#), which describe the server processing of RPC messages.

In this section, **Active Directory (AD)** schema names are referenced when describing attributes stored in the domain database. For more information, see [\[MS-ADSC\]](#), [\[MS-ADA1\]](#), [\[MS-ADA2\]](#), and [\[MS-ADA3\]](#).

3.1.1.1 Database Views

The following names represent the columns of the views that are specified in this section:

- Domain DNS Name
- Domain NetBIOS Name
- Domain SID
- Security Principal Name
- Additional Security Principal Name
- Default User Principal Names
- User Principal Name
- Security Principal SID
- Security Principal SID History
- Security Principal Type

Domain SID, Security Principal Name, Security Principal SID, and Security Principal Type are mandatory columns that MUST have values, while the rest may have values.

Some views are populated with constants, while others are populated by extracting current information from various domain databases. The specific views and how they are populated are described in the following paragraphs and subsections.

When a view is populated by extracting current information from the domain database of a selected domain, and the database or a replica of the database is local to the server, the server MUST use

the local values. If the security database or a replica is not local, the server MUST use values from a remote replica. For remote values, there are no consistency guarantees from call to call; that is, the view might contain values from a different remote replica on each call.

The following assumptions are made for any views:

- Security Principal SID forms a unique key for each row.
- The Security Principal Name and Domain NetBIOS Name pair forms a unique key for each row.
- If Domain DNS Name is not empty, the Security Principal Name and Domain DNS Name pair forms a unique key for each row.
- If Additional Security Principal Name is not empty, the Additional Security Principal Name and Domain NetBIOS Name pair forms a unique key for each row.
- If Additional Security Principal Name and Domain DNS Name are not empty, the Additional Security Principal Name and Domain DNS Name pair forms a unique key for each row.

These assumptions MUST be held true by the database implementations from which these views are created. [<17>](#)

3.1.1.1.1 Predefined Translation Database and Corresponding View

The Predefined Translation View MUST be constructed using the following non-customizable Predefined Translation Tables. There is a one-to-one mapping between the rows in the view and the rows in the tables. The columns that are not mentioned in these tables are empty. The tables are grouped by the Domain NetBIOS Name and Domain SID columns for easier understanding.

Values of the Domain NetBIOS Name and Security Principal Name columns are shown in U.S. English. In an actual system, these values MUST be localized to the language defined as system locale at the time of message processing.

Domain NetBIOS Name: "" (Empty Domain Name)		Domain SID: S-1-0
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Null Sid	S-1-0-0	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

Domain NetBIOS Name: "" (Empty Domain Name)		Domain SID: S-1-1
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Everyone	S-1-1-0	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

Domain NetBIOS Name: "" (Empty Domain Name)		Domain SID: S-1-2
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Local	S-1-2-0	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

Domain NetBIOS Name: "" (Empty Domain Name)		Domain SID: S-1-3
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Creator Owner	S-1-3-0	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Creator Group	S-1-3-1	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Creator Owner Server	S-1-3-2	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Creator Group Server	S-1-3-3	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Owner Rights	S-1-3-4	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

Domain NetBIOS Name: NT Pseudo Domain		Domain SID: S-1-5
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
NT Pseudo Domain	S-1-5	SidTypeDomain

Domain NetBIOS Name: NT Authority		Domain SID: S-1-5
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Dialup	S-1-5-1	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Network	S-1-5-2	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Batch	S-1-5-3	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Interactive	S-1-5-4	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Service	S-1-5-6	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Anonymous Logon	S-1-5-7	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Proxy	S-1-5-8	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Enterprise Domain Controllers	S-1-5-9	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Self	S-1-5-10	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Authenticated Users	S-1-5-11	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Restricted	S-1-5-12	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Terminal Server User	S-1-5-13	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Remote Interactive Logon	S-1-5-14	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
This Organization	S-1-5-15	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
System	S-1-5-18	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

Domain NetBIOS Name: NT Authority		Domain SID: S-1-5
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Local Service	S-1-5-19	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Network Service	S-1-5-20	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Write Restricted	S-1-5-33	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Other Organization	S-1-5-1000	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

For Windows behavior on the following entries, see the following citation. [.<18>](#)

Domain NetBIOS Name: Builtin		Domain SID: S-1-5-32
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Builtin	S-1-5-32	SidTypeDomain

Domain NetBIOS Name: Internet\$		Domain SID: S-1-7
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Internet\$	S-1-7	SidTypeDomain

For Windows behavior on the following entries, see the following citation. [.<19>](#)

Domain NetBIOS Name: NT Authority		Domain SID: S-1-5-64
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
NTLM Authentication	S-1-5-64-10	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Digest Authentication	S-1-5-64-21	SidTypeWellKnownGroup
Channel Authentication	S-1-5-64-14	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

For Windows behavior on the following entries, see the following citation. [.<20>](#)

Domain NetBIOS Name: Mandatory Label		Domain SID: S-1-16
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
Mandatory Label	S-1-16	SidTypeDomain
Untrusted Mandatory Level	S-1-16-0	SidTypeLabel
Low Mandatory Level	S-1-16-4096	SidTypeLabel
Medium Mandatory Level	S-1-16-8192	SidTypeLabel
High Mandatory Level	S-1-16-12288	SidTypeLabel

Domain NetBIOS Name: Mandatory Label		Domain SID: S-1-16
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
System Mandatory Level	S-1-16-16384	SidTypeLabel
Protected Process Mandatory Level	S-1-16-20480	SidTypeLabel

3.1.1.1.2 Configurable Translation Database and Corresponding View

The Configurable Translation Database is a general purpose database for translation between security principal names and their corresponding SIDs. The Configurable Translation Database columns are the same as the Predefined Translation Database columns, and the view construction is the same. This database SHOULD be constructed using the abstract data model specified in [\[MS-SCMR\]](#) section 3.1.1. There MUST be one row for the "NT SERVICE" domain, as defined in the table below. There MUST be one row per service definition. The mapping rules are defined below.

- Domain DNS Name, Additional Security Principal Name, User Principal Name, Default User Principal Names, and Security Principal SID History columns are left empty.
- Security Principal SID is mapped from DisplayName in [\[MS-SCMR\]](#) section 3.1.1 using the following method:
 1. Convert the **DisplayName** field to uppercase to UTF16 representation.
 2. Take SHA1 hash of the name:
 1. Hash[0] denoting the first 4 bytes of the resulting hash as an unsigned integer.
 2. Hash[1] denoting the second 4 bytes of the resulting hash as an unsigned integer.
 3. And so on.
 3. Create the SID using the following mapping:
 - S-1-5-80-hash[0]-hash[1]-hash[2]-hash[3]-hash[4]
- Security Principal Name is mapped from DisplayName in [\[MS-SCMR\]](#) section 3.1.1.
- Security Principal Type is mapped to SidTypeWellKnownGroup.

The following table shows two columns in the Configurable Translation Database and Corresponding View as an example with the NT Service Domain and Service Name 'ALG'.

Domain NetBIOS Name: NT SERVICE		Domain SID: S-1-5-80
Security Principal Name	Security Principal SID	Security Principal Type
NT SERVICE	S-1-5-80	SidTypeDomain
ALG	S-1-5-80-2387347252-3645287876-2469496166-3824418187-3586569773	SidTypeWellKnownGroup

3.1.1.1.3 Builtin Domain Principal View

To construct the Builtin Domain Principal View, the following columns from the associated domain database MUST be used.

- samAccountName
- samAccountType
- objectSID

All objects that satisfy the following criteria MUST be part of this view.

- All three columns above MUST have values.
- The value of the objectSID attribute MUST contain S-1-5-32 as its prefix.

The columns of such objects MUST be used to construct the Builtin Domain Principal View in the following manner:

- Domain DNS Name, Additional Security Principal Name, User Principal Name, Default User Principal Names, and Security Principal SID History columns are left empty.
- Security Principal SID is mapped from objectSID.
- Security Principal Name is mapped from samAccountName.
- Security Principal Type is mapped from samAccountType by using the following table.

samAccountType most significant 4 bits	Security Principal Type
0x3	SidTypeUser
0x1	SidTypeGroup
0x4 or 0x2: these values are treated identically by the protocol.	SidTypeAlias
Otherwise	SidTypeUnknown

- Domain NetBIOS Name and Domain SID are mapped from the row of the Predefined Translation Database View whose security principal SID is S-1-5-32.

The following is an example of how this view is created.

- An object that represents the administrators group.

Column	Value
samAccountName	Administrators
samAccountType	0x20000000
objectSID	S-1-5-32-544

- The view created for that object.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	
Domain NetBIOS Name	Builtin
Domain SID	S-1-5-32
Security Principal Name	Administrators
Additional Security Principal Name	
Default User Principal Names	
User Principal Name	
Security Principal SID	S-1-5-32-544
Security Principal SID History	
Security Principal Type	SidTypeAlias

3.1.1.1.4 Account Domain Principal View

To construct the Account Domain Principal View, the following columns from the associated domain database MUST be used.

- samAccountName
- samAccountType
- objectSID

All objects that satisfy the following criteria MUST be part of this view.

- All three columns above have values.
- The value of the objectSID attribute does not contain S-1-5-32 as the prefix.

The following columns of such objects MUST be used to construct the Account Domain Principal View in the following manner.

- The Additional Security Principal Name, User Principal Name, and Security Principal SID History columns are left empty.
- Security Principal SID is mapped from objectSID.
- Security Principal Name is mapped from samAccountName.
- Security Principal Type is mapped from samAccountType by using the mapping rule explained in the Builtin Domain Principal View section ([3.1.1.1.3](#)).

- Domain NetBIOS Name, Domain DNS Name, and Domain SID are mapped from Domain Database Information, as specified in section [3.1.1.2](#).
- Default User Principal Names is constructed using the following rules:
 - If Domain DNS Name is not empty, concatenate samAccountName with Domain DNS Name, separated by an @ sign.
 - And, if the domain database used is an Active Directory domain, concatenate samAccountName with Domain NetBIOS Name, separated by an @ sign.

The following is an example of how this view is created.

- An object that represents the administrator user on an Active Directory domain database.

Column	Value
samAccountName	Administrator
samAccountType	0x30000000
objectSID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444-500

- The Domain Database Information for that Active Directory domain database.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	Corp.example.com
Domain NetBIOS Name	Corp
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444

- The view created for the administrator object.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	Corp.example.com
Domain NetBIOS Name	Corp
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444
Security Principal Name	Administrator
Additional Security Principal Name	
Default User Principal Names	administrator@corp administrator@corp.example.com
User Principal Name	
Security Principal SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444-500

Column	Value
Security Principal SID History	
Security Principal Type	SidTypeUser

3.1.1.1.5 Account Domain Information View

The Account Domain Information View of a domain database contains one row. This view MUST be constructed using the [Domain Database Information \(section 3.1.1.2\)](#) of that domain database, and the following mapping.

- User Principal Name, Default User Principal Names, and Security Principal SID History columns are left empty.
- Domain NetBIOS Name, Domain DNS Name, and Domain SID are mapped from Domain Database Information.
- Security Principal SID is the same as Domain SID.
- Security Principal Name is the same as Domain NetBIOS Name.
- Additional Security Principal Name is the same as Domain DNS Name.
- Security Principal Type is SidTypeDomain.

The following example shows how this row might appear on a non-domain controller.

- Domain Database Information for a machine.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	
Domain NetBIOS Name	My-machine
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-841930733-165634207-2980115662

- The row created for the local Account Domain object.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	
Domain NetBIOS Name	My-Machine
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-841930733-165634207-2980115662
Security Principal Name	My-Machine
Additional Security Principal Name	

Column	Value
Default User Principal Names	
User Principal Name	
Security Principal SID	S-1-5-21-841930733-165634207-2980115662
Security Principal SID History	
Security Principal Type	SidTypeDomain

The following example shows how this row is created for an Active Directory domain.

- Domain Database Information for an Active Directory domain.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	Corp.example.com
Domain NetBIOS Name	Corp
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444

- The row created.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	Corp.example.com
Domain NetBIOS Name	Corp
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444
Security Principal Name	Corp
Additional Security Principal Name	Corp.example.com
Default User Principal Names	
User Principal Name	
Security Principal SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444
Security Principal SID History	
Security Principal Type	SidTypeDomain

3.1.1.1.6 Account Domain View

This view for a given domain database is a union of Account Domain Information View and Account Domain Principal View of that account database.

3.1.1.1.7 Forest Principal View

To construct the Forest Principal View for a given forest, the following columns from a union of all **domain naming contexts (NCs)** in the forest **MUST** be used.

- samAccountName
- userPrincipalName
- objectSID
- sidHistory
- samAccountType

All objects that satisfy the following criteria **MUST** be part of this view.

- The samAccountName, objectSID, and samAccountType attributes have values.
- The value of the objectSID attribute does not contain S-1-5-32 as the prefix.

The following columns **MUST** be used to construct the Forest Principal View in the following manner:

- User Principal Name is obtained from userPrincipalName.
- Security Principal SID History is obtained from sidHistory.
- Security Principal SID is obtained from objectSID.
- Security Principal Name is obtained from samAccountName.
- Additional Security Principal Name is empty.
- Security Principal Type is mapped from samAccountType by using the rule explained in the Built-in Domain Principal View section ([3.1.1.1.3](#)).
- Domain NetBIOS Name, Domain DNS Name, and Domain SID are mapped from Domain Database Information for the domain that the object is in.
- Default User Principal Names is constructed using the following rules:
 - Concatenate samAccountName with Domain DNS Name, separated by an @ sign.
 - Concatenate samAccountName with Domain NetBIOS Name, separated by an @ sign.

The following example shows how this view is created.

- An object that represents the 'someone' user on a domain controller.

Column	Value
samAccountName	someone

Column	Value
userPrincipalName	someone@example.com
objectSID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444-1555
sidHistory	S-1-5-21-1234567890-123456789-456789012-2045 S-1-5-21-7890123456-345678-459012-34524
samAccountType	0x30000000

- Domain Database Information for that domain.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	Corp.example.com
Domain NetBIOS Name	Corp
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444

- The view created for the security principal.

Column	Value
Domain DNS Name	Corp.example.com
Domain NetBIOS Name	Corp
Domain SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444
Security Principal Name	someone
Additional Security Principal Name	
Default User Principal Names	someone@corp someone@corp.example.com
User Principal Name	someone@example.com
Security Principal SID	S-1-5-21-397955417-626881126-188441444-1555
Security Principal SID History	S-1-5-21-1234567890-123456789-456789012-2045 S-1-5-21-7890123456-345678-459012-34524
Security Principal Type	SidTypeUser

3.1.1.1.8 Forest Information View

The Forest Information View of a forest is a union of Account Domain Information Views of all domains in that forest.

3.1.1.1.9 Forest View

This view for a given forest is a union of Forest Information View and Forest Principal View for that forest.

3.1.1.2 Domain Database Information

This information MUST consist of the following conceptual fields:

- **Domain DNS Name:** A Unicode string that contains the DNS name of the domain database.
- **Domain NetBIOS Name:** A Unicode string that contains the NetBIOS name of the domain database.
- **Domain SID:** The SID of the domain database.

When the domain database is an Active Directory domain database, this information MUST be populated from DNS Domain Information, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 3.1.1.1.

Otherwise, this information MUST be populated from the Account Domain Information, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 3.1.1.1. In this case, **Domain DNS Name** MUST be set to empty.

3.1.1.3 Trusted Domains and Forests Information

The Local Security Authority (LSA) Domain Policy database, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#), contains **trust** information for a given domain and forest. Of all the information it manages for trusts, only the following conceptual columns are of interest to this protocol:

- **Trusted Domain DNS Name:** The DNS name of the **trusted domain**.
- **Trusted Domain NetBIOS Name:** The NetBIOS name of the same domain.
- **Domain SID:** The SID of the same domain.
- **Trust Direction:** Indicates whether the trust is inbound, outbound, or both.
- **Trust Type:** Type of the trust.
- **Trust Attributes:** Additional characteristics of the trust.
- **Forest Trust Information:** Attributes of this trust as it pertains to the forest.

Trust information that satisfies the following criteria MUST be used by this protocol.

- Trust Type is a Windows trust, which means that the trusted party is a Windows domain, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#).
- Trust Direction is outbound or bidirectional, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#).

The NetBIOS and DNS names of the trusted domain can be used to locate a domain NC "replica" for that domain by using the domain controller locator algorithm, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.3.

The **trust attributes** declare the trust to be a forest trust, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section 3.1.1.5, if and only if the following conditions are met:

- The trusted domain information satisfies the preceding criteria.
- The trusted domain information is in the root domain of the forest.

If the trust attributes declare the trust to be a forest trust, the Forest Trust Information column contains information about the **trusted forest**. Specifically, this information consists of a domain name, a domain DNS name, and the domain SID of all domains in the forest, as well as top-level names, including **UPN** suffixes for user principal names, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.1.6 and [\[MS-LSAD\]](#).<21>

3.1.2 Timers

No protocol timers are required other than the internal ones used in RPC to implement resiliency to network outages, as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#).

3.1.3 Initialization

The server MUST start listening on the well-known named pipe for the RPC interface, as specified in section [2.1](#). The server SHOULD register the RPC interface to listen over TCP/IP.

3.1.4 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

This section specifies the methods for this protocol, in addition to their processing rules.<22><23>

This protocol contains some methods with parameters that have no effect on message processing in any environment. These are called out as "ignored".

Note This protocol shares an interface with the [Local Security Authority \(Domain Policy\) Remote Protocol](#), as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#).

Methods in RPC Opnum Order

Method	Description
LsarClose	Frees the resources held by a context handle. Opnum: 0
Lsar_LSA_DP_1	Opnum: 1
Lsar_LSA_DP_2	Opnum: 2
Lsar_LSA_DP_3	Opnum: 3
Lsar_LSA_DP_4	Opnum: 4
Lsar_LSA_DP_5	Opnum: 5
LsarOpenPolicy	Opens a context handle to the RPC server. Opnum: 6
Lsar_LSA_DP_7	Opnum: 7
Lsar_LSA_DP_8	Opnum: 8
Lsar_LSA_DP_9	Opnum: 9
Lsar_LSA_DP_10	Opnum: 10
Lsar_LSA_DP_11	Opnum: 11
Lsar_LSA_DP_12	Opnum: 12

Method	Description
Lsar_LSA_DP_13	Opnum: 13
LsarLookupNames	Translates a batch of security principal names. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3. Opnum: 14
LsarLookupSids	Translates a batch of security principal SIDs. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3. Opnum: 15
Lsar_LSA_DP_16	Opnum: 16
Lsar_LSA_DP_17	Opnum: 17
Lsar_LSA_DP_18	Opnum: 18
Lsar_LSA_DP_19	Opnum: 19
Lsar_LSA_DP_20	Opnum: 20
Lsar_LSA_DP_21	Opnum: 21
Lsar_LSA_DP_22	Opnum: 22
Lsar_LSA_DP_23	Opnum: 23
Lsar_LSA_DP_24	Opnum: 24
Lsar_LSA_DP_25	Opnum: 25
Lsar_LSA_DP_26	Opnum: 26
Lsar_LSA_DP_27	Opnum: 27
Lsar_LSA_DP_28	Opnum: 28
Lsar_LSA_DP_29	Opnum: 29
Lsar_LSA_DP_30	Opnum: 30
Lsar_LSA_DP_31	Opnum: 31
Lsar_LSA_DP_32	Opnum: 32
Lsar_LSA_DP_33	Opnum: 33
Lsar_LSA_DP_34	Opnum: 34
Lsar_LSA_DP_35	Opnum: 35
Lsar_LSA_DP_36	Opnum: 36
Lsar_LSA_DP_37	Opnum: 37
Lsar_LSA_DP_38	Opnum: 38
Lsar_LSA_DP_39	Opnum: 39

Method	Description
Lsar_LSA_DP_40	Opnum: 40
Lsar_LSA_DP_41	Opnum: 41
Lsar_LSA_DP_42	Opnum: 42
Lsar_LSA_DP_43	Opnum: 43
LsarOpenPolicy2	Opens a context handle to the RPC server. Opnum: 44
LsarGetUserName	Returns the name and the domain name of a security principal. Opnum: 45
Lsar_LSA_DP_46	Opnum: 46
Lsar_LSA_DP_47	Opnum: 47
Lsar_LSA_DP_48	Opnum: 48
Lsar_LSA_DP_49	Opnum: 49
Lsar_LSA_DP_50	Opnum: 50
Lsar_LSA_DP_51	Opnum: 51
Lsar_LSA_DP_52	Opnum: 52
Lsar_LSA_DP_53	Opnum: 53
Lsar_LSA_DP_54	Opnum: 54
Lsar_LSA_DP_55	Opnum: 55
Lsar_LSA_DP_56	Opnum: 56
LsarLookupSids2	Translates a batch of security principal SIDs. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3. Opnum: 57
LsarLookupNames2	Translates a batch of security principal names. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3. Opnum: 58
Lsar_LSA_DP_59	Opnum: 59
Opnum60NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 60
Opnum61NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 61
Opnum62NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 62
Opnum63NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 63
Opnum64NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 64
Opnum65NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 65

Method	Description
Opnum66NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 66
Opnum67NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 67
LsarLookupNames3	Translates a batch of security principal names. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3 . Opnum: 68
Opnum69NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 69
Opnum70NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 70
Opnum71NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 71
Opnum72NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 72
Lsar_LSA_DP_73	Opnum: 73
Lsar_LSA_DP_74	Opnum: 74
Opnum75NotUsedOnWire	Opnum: 75
LsarLookupSids3	Translates a batch of security principal SIDs. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3 . Opnum: 76
LsarLookupNames4	Translates a batch of security principal names. For information on selecting which version to use, see section 3 . Opnum: 77

Note Gaps in the opnum numbering sequence represent opnums of methods that are documented in [MS-LSAD], or opnums that MUST NOT [<24>](#) be used over the wire.

No exceptions SHOULD be thrown beyond those thrown by the underlying RPC protocol [\[MS-RPCE\]](#).

The return values of all methods MUST conform to the specification of NTSTATUS, as specified in [\[MS-ERREF\]](#) section 4. Specific return values for normative processing conditions are specified in this document in the sub-sections of this section.

Unless otherwise specified, all negative values returned by an implementation are treated equivalently by the client as a message processing error. Unless otherwise specified, all non-negative values returned by an implementation are treated equivalently by the client as a success (of message processing).

Return values for implementation-specific conditions are left to the implementer's discretion, subject to the constraints specified in [MS-ERREF]. For example, an implementation may re-use an existing value in [MS-ERREF], such as 0xC0000017 (no memory).

The RPC methods shown in the following sections are organized in the following order:

- Methods that allow a client to open and close a connection.
- Methods that translate given names to SIDs.
- Methods that translate SIDs to names.

3.1.4.1 LsarOpenPolicy2 (Opnum 44)

The **LsarOpenPolicy2** method opens a context handle to the RPC server.

```
NTSTATUS LsarOpenPolicy2(  
    [in, unique, string] wchar_t* SystemName,  
    [in] PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes,  
    [in] ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess,  
    [out] LSAPR_HANDLE* PolicyHandle  
);
```

Processing rules for this message are defined in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **3.1.4.4.1**.

3.1.4.2 LsarOpenPolicy (Opnum 6)

The **LsarOpenPolicy** method is exactly the same as [LsarOpenPolicy2](#), except that the *SystemName* parameter in this method contains only one character instead of a full string. This is because its syntactical definition lacks the [string] RPC annotation present in **LsarOpenPolicy2**, as specified in [\[C706\]](#). RPC data types are specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 2.2.4.1.

The *SystemName* parameter has no effect on message processing in any environment. It MUST be ignored.

```
NTSTATUS LsarOpenPolicy(  
    [in, unique] wchar_t* SystemName,  
    [in] PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes,  
    [in] ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess,  
    [out] LSAPR_HANDLE* PolicyHandle  
);
```

Processing rules for this message are defined in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **3.1.4.4.2**.

3.1.4.3 LsarClose (Opnum 0)

The **LsarClose** method frees the resources held by a context handle opened earlier. After response, the context handle is no longer usable, and any subsequent uses of this handle MUST fail.

```
NTSTATUS LsarClose(  
    [in, out] LSAPR_HANDLE* ObjectHandle  
);
```

Processing rules for this message are defined in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#) section **3.1.4.9.5**.

3.1.4.4 LsarGetUserName (Opnum 45)

The **LsarGetUserName** method returns the name and the domain name of the security principal that is invoking the method.

```
NTSTATUS LsarGetUserName(  
    [in, unique, string] wchar_t* SystemName,  
    [in, out] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING* UserName,  
    [in, out, unique] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING* DomainName  
);
```


);

SystemName: This parameter has no effect on message processing in any environment. It MUST be ignored.

UserName: On return, contains the name of the security principal that is making the call. The string MUST be of the form samAccountName. On input, this parameter MUST be ignored. The **RPC_UNICODE_STRING** structure is defined in [MS-DTYP](#) section 2.3.5.

DomainName: On return, contains the domain name of the security principal that is invoking the method. This string MUST be a NetBIOS name. On input, this parameter MUST be ignored.

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table:

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.

This message MUST be checked to determine if it is an authenticated call. If not, STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED MUST be returned. If it is an authenticated call, the SID corresponding to the security principal is known. The RPC server MUST locate the security principal that is making the request using the caller's SID. To do this, a search MUST be done in the following views and MUST end as soon as the security principal is located in some view.

- Predefined Translation View.
- Configurable Translation View.
- Account Domain View of the account database served on that machine.
 - If the machine is not joined to a domain, the search ends here.
- If this machine is not a domain controller: Account Domain View of the domain to which this machine is joined.
- Forest View of the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined.
- Forest Views of trusted forests for the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined.
- Account Domain Views of externally trusted domains for the domain to which this machine is joined.

When the security principal is located, the RPC server MUST return the security principal name in the *UserName* parameter, and the domain NetBIOS name in the *DomainName* parameter, if present. The return value MUST be set to STATUS_SUCCESS in this case. In other cases, an implementation-specific negative value MUST be returned.

3.1.4.5 LsarLookupNames4 (Opnum 77)

The **LsarLookupNames4** method translates a batch of security principal names to their SID form. It also returns the domains of which these security principals are a part.

```
NTSTATUS LsarLookupNames4(  
    [in] handle_t RpcHandle,  
    [in] unsigned long Count,  
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,  
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,  
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 TranslatedSids,  
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,  
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount,  
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,  
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision  
);
```

RpcHandle: This value is used by RPC internally and is not transmitted over the network, as specified in [\[C706\]](#). This handle can be obtained by calling RPC runtime binding routines. For more information, see [\[MSDN-RPCDB\]](#).

Count: Number of security principal names to look up. [<25>](#)

Names: Contains the security principal names to translate. The **RPC_UNICODE_STRING** structure is defined in [MS-DTYP](#) section **2.3.5**.

The following name forms MUST be supported:

- User principal names (UPNs), such as user_name@example.example.com.
- Fully qualified account names based on either DNS or NetBIOS names. For example: example.example.com\user_name or example\user_name, where the generalized form is domain\user account name, and domain is either the fully qualified DNS name or the NetBIOS name of the trusted domain.
- Unqualified or isolated names, such as user_name.

The comparisons used by the RPC server MUST NOT be case-sensitive, so case for inputs is not important.

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedSids: On successful return, contains the corresponding SID form for security principal names in the *Names* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On successful return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to the SID form. This parameter is left as an input parameter for backward compatibility and has no effect on message processing in any environment. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupOptions: Flags specified by the caller that control the lookup operation. The value MUST be the logical OR of zero or more of the following flags.

Value	Meaning
0x80000000	Isolated names, including user principal names (UPNs), are not searched for unless they are on the local account database. Composite names, such as Domain\Username, are sent remotely when necessary.

All other bits MUST be 0 and ignored on receipt.

If no bits are set, isolated names are searched for even when they are not on the local computer.

ClientRevision: Version of the client, which implies the client's capabilities. The value MUST be one of the following. [<26>](#)

Value	Meaning
0x00000001	The client does not understand DNS domain names, and is not aware that it may be part of a forest.
0x00000002	The client understands DNS domain names, and is aware that it may be part of a forest. Error codes returned can include STATUS_TRUSTED_DOMAIN_FAILURE and STATUS_TRUSTED_RELATIONSHIP_FAILURE, which are not returned for <i>ClientRevision</i> of 0x00000001. For more information on error codes, see [MS-ERREF] .

Values smaller than 0x00000002 SHOULD be assumed to be 0x00000001, and other values SHOULD be assumed to be 0x00000002.

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table.

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC00000DC STATUS_INVALID_SERVER_STATE	The RPC server is not a domain controller.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073 STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

This message is valid only if the RPC server is a domain controller. The RPC server MUST return STATUS_INVALID_SERVER_STATE in the return value if it is not a domain controller.

The RPC server MUST ensure that the `RPC_C_AUTHN_NETLOGON` security provider (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.4) and at least `RPC_C_AUTHN_LEVEL_INTEGRITY` authentication level (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.5) are used in this RPC message. Otherwise, it MUST return `STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

The RPC server MUST check each element in the *Names* parameter for validity, as described for the **RPC_UNICODE_STRING** structure in [\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section 2.3.5. If validation fails, the RPC server MUST return `STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER`.

The *TranslatedSids* and *MappedCount* parameters are left as input parameters for backward compatibility, and have no effect on message processing in any environment. They MUST be ignored on input.

LookupOptions MUST NOT contain 0x80000000 unless *LookupLevel* is `LsapLookupWksta`. If this fails, the RPC server MUST return `STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER`.

A name is interchangeably called a "qualified" or "composite" name if the name has a backslash ('\') character in it. The string before the backslash is assumed to be the domain name, and the string after the backslash is the name to be resolved within that domain. If the name does not contain a backslash character, it is called an "isolated" name. An isolated name may be in single-label form, as in "John", or may be in user-principal-name form, as in "John@example.com".

The RPC server MUST match a name with a row in the view by using the following rules:

- If the name is a qualified name, the domain name MUST match the Domain NetBIOS Name column or Domain DNS Name column, and the name MUST match the Security Principal Name column. Note that there cannot be multiple matches in this case (see section [3.1.1.1](#)). Domain name match against the Domain DNS Name column MUST NOT be performed if *ClientRevision* is 0x00000001 and the machine is joined to a mixed mode domain, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.1.4.1.
- If the name is an isolated name:
 - If in single-label form, the name MUST match the Security Principal Name column or the Additional Security Principal Name column.
 - If there are multiple matches due to a search in multiple domains, which can happen in Forest Views, any one of the matches MAY be used to satisfy the request, as long as a consistent search order is followed.
 - If in user principal name form, the name MUST match the User Principal Name column or the Default User Principal Names column.
 - If there are multiple matches on the User Principal Name attribute, the match MUST fail.
 - If there is one match with User Principal Name and one match with Default User Principal Names, the match with the User Principal Name attribute MUST take precedence.
 - There cannot be multiple Default User Principal Names matches; see section [3.1.1.1](#).

The search scope is defined by the *LookupLevel* parameter. The RPC server MUST search only the scopes that are defined by the *LookupLevel* parameter, and MUST NOT return matches defined outside that scope. The scopes to search when processing this message are specified in section [3.1.4.9](#).

When a name is matched in the database, the *ReferencedDomains* parameter MUST be searched for an entry that is identical to the following: The **Name** field contains the value from the Domain

NetBIOS Name column, and the **Sid** field contains the value from the Domain SID column. If there is no such entry, a new entry MUST be created and added to the *ReferencedDomains* list.

Output parameters MUST be updated using the following information:

1. For a successful search, the corresponding *TranslatedSids* entry MUST be updated as follows:
 - Use: Security Principal Type column.
 - Sid: Security Principal SID column.
 - Flags:
 - 0x00000001: If the search is not satisfied by matching against the Security Principal Name column.
 - 0x00000004: If the search is satisfied by a comparison that uses the view specified in section [3.1.1.1.2](#) (Configurable Translation Database and Corresponding View).
 - DomainIndex: Index of the domain in the *ReferencedDomains* parameter.
2. If a match cannot be found for a name, the corresponding *TranslatedSids* entry MUST be updated with:
 - Use: SidTypeUnknown
 - Sid: NULL
 - Flags: 0x00000000 (also see paragraph below)
 - DomainIndex: -1

In all cases above, the **Flags** field MUST contain 0x00000002 when:

- *LookupLevel* is LsapLookupWksta, LsapLookupPDC, or LsapLookupGC, and
- The IsDomainNameInTrustedForest algorithm defined in [\[MS-DRSR\]](#) section [5.40.2](#) (Determining Whether a Name Is in a Trusted Forest), given the domain name, returns true, or the IsUPNInTrustedForest algorithm defined in [\[MS-DRSR\]](#), given the full name to be translated, returns true.

The return value MUST be set to STATUS_SUCCESS if all names are translated correctly.

If some names are translated correctly but some are not, the return value MUST be set to STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED.

If none of the names are translated correctly, the return value MUST be set to STATUS_NONE_MAPPED.

If *LookupLevel* is LsapLookupWksta, and the return code can be identified as an error value (that is, less than 0), *ReferencedDomains* and the **Sids** field in the *TranslatedSids* structure MUST NOT be returned.

3.1.4.6 LsarLookupNames3 (Opnum 68)

The **LsarLookupNames3** method translates a batch of security principal names to their SID form. It also returns the domains that these names are a part of. [<27>](#)

```

NTSTATUS LsarLookupNames3(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
    [in] unsigned long Count,
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 TranslatedSids,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);

```

PolicyHandle: Context handle obtained by an [LsarOpenPolicy](#) or [LsarOpenPolicy2](#) call.

Count: Number of security principal names to look up. [<28>](#)

Names: Contains the security principal names to translate, as specified in section [3.1.4.5](#).

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedSids: On successful return, contains the corresponding SID forms for security principal names in the *Names* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On successful return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to the SID form. This parameter has no effect on message processing in any environment. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupOptions: Flags that control the lookup operation. For possible values and their meanings, see section [3.1.4.5](#).

ClientRevision: Version of the client, which implies the client's capabilities. For possible values and their meanings, see section [3.1.4.5](#).

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table:

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

Return value/code	Description
STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	

The behavior required when receiving an **LsarLookupNames3** message MUST be identical to that of receiving an **LsarLookupNames4** message, with the following exceptions.

- This message is valid on non-domain controller machines as well as domain controllers.
- The server MUST return STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED if neither of the following conditions are true:
 1. The RPC_C_AUTHN_NETLOGON security provider (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.4) and at least RPC_C_AUTHN_LEVEL_INTEGRITY authentication level (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.5) were used in this RPC message.
 2. The PolicyHandle was granted POLICY_LOOKUP_NAMES access.

3.1.4.7 LsarLookupNames2 (Opnum 58)

The **LsarLookupNames2** method translates a batch of security principal names to their SID form. It also returns the domains that these names are a part of. [<29>](#)

```
NTSTATUS LsarLookupNames2(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
    [in] unsigned long Count,
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX TranslatedSids,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);
```

PolicyHandle: Context handle obtained by an [LsarOpenPolicy](#) or [LsarOpenPolicy2](#) call.

Count: Number of security principal names to look up. [<30>](#)

Names: Contain the security principal names to translate, as specified in section [3.1.4.5](#).

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedSids: On successful return, contains the corresponding SID forms for security principal names in the *Names* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On successful return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to the SID form. This parameter has no effect on message processing in any environment. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupOptions: Flags that control the lookup operation. For possible values and their meanings, see section [3.1.4.5](#).

ClientRevision: Version of the client, which implies the client's capabilities. For possible values and their meanings, see section [3.1.4.5](#).

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table.

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073 STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

The behavior required when receiving an **LsarLookupNames2** message MUST be identical to that of receiving an [LsarLookupNames3](#) message, with the following exceptions:

- Elements in the *TranslatedSids* output structure do not contain a **Sid** field; instead, they contain a **RelativeId** field. **RelativeId** MUST be computed as the last SubAuthority in the **RPC_SID** structure ([\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section **2.4.8**) if the translated SID is not of type SidTypeDomain, and if the **Flags** field does not contain 0x00000004. If it is of type SidTypeDomain or the **Flags** field contains 0x00000004, **RelativeId** MUST be set to 0xFFFFFFFF.
- The *LookupOptions* and *ClientRevision* parameters MUST be ignored. Message processing MUST happen as if *LookupOptions* is set to 0x00000000 and *ClientRevision* is set to 0x00000002.

3.1.4.8 LsarLookupNames (Opnum 14)

The **LsarLookupNames** method translates a batch of security principal names to their SID form. It also returns the domains that these names are a part of.

```
NTSTATUS LsarLookupNames(  
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,  
    [in] unsigned long Count,  
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,  
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,  
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS TranslatedSids,  
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,  
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount  
);
```

PolicyHandle: Context handle obtained by an [LsarOpenPolicy](#) or [LsarOpenPolicy2](#) call.

Count: Number of names in the Names array. [<31>](#)

Names: Contains the security principal names to translate, as specified in section [3.1.4.5](#).

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedSids: On successful return, contains the corresponding SID forms for security principal names in the *Names* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On successful return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to their SID forms. This parameter has no effect on message processing in any environment. It MUST be ignored on input.

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table.

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073 STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

The behavior required when receiving an **LsarLookupNames** message MUST be identical to that of receiving an [LsarLookupNames2](#) message, with the following exceptions:

- Elements in the **TranslatedSids** output structure do not contain a **Flags** field.
- Due to the absence of the *LookupOptions* and *ClientRevision* parameters, the RPC server MUST assume that *LookupOptions* is 0 and *ClientRevision* is 1.

3.1.4.9 LsarLookupSids3 (Opnum 76)

The **LsarLookupSids3** method translates a batch of security principal SIDs to their name forms. It also returns the domains that these names are a part of.

```
NTSTATUS LsarLookupSids3(  
    [in] handle_t RpcHandle,  
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,  
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,  
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX TranslatedNames,  
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,  
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount,  
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,  
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
```

);

RpcHandle: An RPC binding handle, as described in [\[C706\]](#). RPC binding handles are used by RPC internally, and are not transmitted over the network.

This handle can be obtained by calling RPC runtime binding routines. For more information, see [\[MSDN-RPCDB\]](#).

SidEnumBuffer: Contains the SIDs to be translated. The SIDs in this structure can be that of users, groups, computers, Windows-defined well-known security principals, or domains.

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedNames: On successful return, contains the corresponding name forms for security principal SIDs in the *SidEnumBuffer* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On successful return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to their Name forms. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupOptions: Flags that control the lookup operation. This parameter is reserved for future use; it MUST be set to 0 and ignored on receipt.

ClientRevision: Version of the client, which implies the client's capabilities. For possible values and their meanings, see section [3.1.4.5](#).

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table.

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC00000DC STATUS_INVALID_SERVER_STATE	The RPC server is not a domain controller.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073 STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

This message is valid only if the RPC server is a domain controller. The RPC server MUST return STATUS_INVALID_SERVER_STATE in the return value if it is not a domain controller.

The RPC server MUST ensure that the `RPC_C_AUTHN_NETLOGON` security provider (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.4) and at least `RPC_C_AUTHN_LEVEL_INTEGRITY` authentication level (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.5) are used in this RPC message. Otherwise, it MUST return `STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

The RPC server MUST check each element in the *SidEnumBuffer* parameter for validity, as specified in section [2.2.19](#), and individual elements in this structure MUST be checked for validity, as described for the **SID** structure in [\[MS-DTYP\]](#) section **2.4.2**. If validation fails, the RPC server SHOULD return `STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER`.

The *TranslatedNames* and *MappedCount* parameters have no effect on message processing in any environment. They MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel values other than `LsapLookupWksta` are not valid if the RPC server is not a domain controller. The RPC server MUST return an error in the return value if it is not a domain controller. [<32>](#)

The RPC server search scope can change depending on the *LookupLevel* parameter. The next section explains the behavior of the search scope according to the *LookupLevel* parameter value.

LsapLookupWksta: SIDs MUST be searched in the views under the Security Principal SID and Security Principal SID History columns in the following order:

- Predefined Translation View, as specified in section [3.1.1.1.1](#).
- Configurable Translation View, as specified in section [3.1.1.1.2](#).
- Builtin Domain Principal View of the account database on the RPC server, as specified in section [3.1.1.1.3](#).
- Account Domain View of account database on that machine, as specified in section [3.1.1.1.6](#).
 - If the machine is not joined to a domain, the search ends here.
- If the machine is not a domain controller: the Account Domain View of the domain to which this machine is joined.
- Forest View (section [3.1.1.1.9](#)) of the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined, unless *ClientRevision* is 0x00000001 and the machine is joined to a mixed mode domain, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.1.4.1.
- Forest Views of trusted forests for the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined, unless *ClientRevision* is 0x00000001 and the machine is joined to a mixed mode domain, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.1.4.1.
- Account Domain Views of externally trusted domains for the domain to which this machine is joined.

LsapLookupPDC: SIDs MUST be searched in the views under the Security Principal SID and Security Principal SID History columns in the following order.

- Account Domain View of the domain to which this machine is joined.
- Forest View of the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined, unless *ClientRevision* is 0x00000001 and the machine is joined to a mixed mode domain, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.1.4.1.

- Forest Views of trusted forests for the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined, unless *ClientRevision* is 0x00000001 and the machine is joined to a mixed mode domain, as specified in [\[MS-ADTS\]](#) section 7.1.4.1.
- Account Domain Views of externally trusted domains for the domain to which this machine is joined.

LsapLookupGC: SIDs MUST be searched in the databases under the Security Principal SID and Security Principal SID History columns in the following view:

- Forest View of the forest of the domain to which this machine is joined.

Output parameters MUST be updated using the following information:

1. When a SID is found in the database, the *ReferencedDomains* parameter MUST be searched for an identical entry with the **Name** field containing the value from the Domain NetBIOS Name column and the **Sid** field containing the value from the Domain SID column. If there is no such entry, a new entry MUST be created and added to the *ReferencedDomains* list.

For the successful search, the corresponding *TranslatedNames* entry MUST be updated as follows:

- Use: Security Principal Type column
 - Name: Security Principal Name column
 - Flags:
 - 0x00000001: If the search is not satisfied by matching against the Security Principal SID column (see exceptions in step 3 below for certain lookup levels requiring that this value is 0x00000002).
 - 0x00000004: If the search is satisfied by matching in Configurable Translation View (section 3.1.1.1.2).
 - DomainIndex: Index of the domain in the *ReferencedDomains* parameter.
2. If a match cannot be found for a SID, but the domain portion of the SID can be matched with a domain SID, the *ReferencedDomains* parameter MUST be searched for an identical entry with the **Name** field containing the value from the Domain NetBIOS Name column and the **Sid** field containing the value from the Domain SID column. If there is no such entry, a new entry MUST be created and added to the *ReferencedDomains* list.

The corresponding *TranslatedNames* entry MUST be updated by using the following view.

- Use: SidTypeUnknown.
 - Name: Empty unless *LookupLevel* is LsapLookupWksta, in which case it should contain a textual representation of the last 32 bits of the corresponding SID in hexadecimal format.
 - Flags: 0x00000000 (see exceptions in step 3 below for certain lookup levels requiring that this value is 0x00000002).
 - DomainIndex: Index of the domain in the *ReferencedDomains* parameter.
3. Otherwise, the corresponding *TranslatedNames* entry MUST be updated with:
 - Use: SidTypeUnknown.

- Name: Empty, unless *LookupLevel* is *LsapLookupWksta*. In that case, Name MUST contain the textual representation of the corresponding SID, as in step 2 above.
- Flags: 0x00000000 (see paragraph below).
- DomainIndex: -1.

In all preceding cases, the **Flags** field MUST contain 0x00000002 when:

- *LookupLevel* is *LsapLookupWksta*, *LsapLookupPDC*, or *LsapLookupGC*, and
- The *IsDomainSidInTrustedForest* algorithm defined in [\[MS-DRSR\]](#) returns true.

The return value MUST be set to *STATUS_SUCCESS* if all SIDs are translated correctly.

If some SIDs are translated correctly but some are not, the return value MUST be set to *STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED*.

If none of the SIDs are translated correctly, the return value MUST be set to *STATUS_NONE_MAPPED*.

If *LookupLevel* is *LsapLookupWksta* and the return code can be identified as an error value (that is, less than 0), *ReferencedDomains* and the **Names** fields in the *TranslatedNames* structure MUST NOT be returned.

3.1.4.10 LsarLookupSids2 (Opnum 57)

The **LsarLookupSids2** method translates a batch of security principal SIDs to their name forms. It also returns the domains that these names are a part of.

```
NTSTATUS LsarLookupSids2(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX TranslatedNames,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);
```

PolicyHandle: Context handle obtained by an [LsarOpenPolicy](#) or [LsarOpenPolicy2](#) call.

SidEnumBuffer: Contains the SIDs to be translated. The SIDs in this structure can be that of users, groups, computers, Windows-defined well-known security principals, or domains.

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedNames: On successful return, contains the corresponding name forms for security principal SIDs in the *SidEnumBuffer* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to their Name forms. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupOptions: Flags that control the lookup operation. This parameter is reserved for future use and SHOULD<33> be set to 0.

ClientRevision: Version of the client, which implies the client's capabilities. For possible values and their meanings, see section [3.1.4.5](#).

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table.

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073 STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

The behavior required when receiving an **LsarLookupSids2** message MUST be identical to that of receiving an [LsarLookupSids3](#) message, with the following exceptions:

- This message is valid on non-domain controller machines as well as domain controllers.
- The server MUST return STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED if neither of the following conditions are true:
 1. The RPC_C_AUTHN_NETLOGON security provider (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.4) and at least RPC_C_AUTHN_LEVEL_INTEGRITY authentication level (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3.1.1.5.5) were used in this RPC message.
 2. The PolicyHandle was granted POLICY_LOOKUP_NAMES access.

3.1.4.11 LsarLookupSids (Opnum 15)

The **LsarLookupSids** method translates a batch of security principal SIDs to their name forms. It also returns the domains that these names are a part of.

```
NTSTATUS LsarLookupSids(  
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,  
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,  
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST* ReferencedDomains,  
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES TranslatedNames,  
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,  
    [in, out] unsigned long* MappedCount  
);
```

PolicyHandle: Context handle obtained by an [LsarOpenPolicy](#) or [LsarOpenPolicy2](#) call.

SidEnumBuffer: Contains the SIDs to be translated. The SIDs in this structure can be that of users, groups, computers, Windows-defined well-known security principals, or domains.

ReferencedDomains: On successful return, contains the domain information for the domain to which each security principal belongs. The domain information includes a NetBIOS domain name and a domain SID for each entry in the list.

TranslatedNames: On successful return, contains the corresponding name form for security principal SIDs in the *SidEnumBuffer* parameter. It MUST be ignored on input.

LookupLevel: Specifies what scopes are to be used during translation, as specified in section [2.2.17](#).

MappedCount: On successful return, contains the number of names that are translated completely to their Name forms. It MUST be ignored on input.

Return Values: The following table contains a summary of the return values that an implementation MUST return, as specified by the message processing shown after the table.

Return value/code	Description
0x00000000 STATUS_SUCCESS	The request was successfully completed.
0x00000107 STATUS_SOME_NOT_MAPPED	Some of the information to be translated has not been translated.
0xC0000022 STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED	The caller does not have the permissions to perform this operation.
0xC000000D STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER	One of the supplied parameters was invalid.
0xC0000073 STATUS_NONE_MAPPED	None of the information to be translated has been translated.

The behavior required when receiving an **LsarLookupSids** message MUST be identical to that of receiving an [LsarLookupSids2](#) message, with the following exceptions:

- Elements in the TranslatedNames output structure do not contain a Flags field.
- Due to the absence of *LookupOptions* and *ClientRevision* parameters, the RPC server MUST assume that *LookupOptions* is 0 and *ClientRevision* is 1.

3.1.5 Timer Events

No protocol timer events are required on the RPC server other than the timers required in the underlying **RPC transport**.

3.1.6 Other Local Events

No additional local events are used on the RPC server other than the events maintained in the underlying RPC transport.

4 Protocol Example

In this scenario, the client wants to translate a group of SIDs to their corresponding names. The client starts the communication by sending an [LsarOpenPolicy2](#) request with the following parameters:

```
NTSTATUS
LsarOpenPolicy2(
    [in,unique,string] wchar_t* SystemName = "arbitrary string",
    [in] PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes,
    [in] ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess = 0x00000800,
    [out] LSAPR_HANDLE *PolicyHandle
);
```

... where *ObjectAttributes* is:

```
typedef struct _LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES {
    unsigned long Length = 0;
    unsigned char *RootDirectory = NULL;
    PSTRING ObjectName = NULL;
    unsigned long Attributes = 0;
    PLSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR SecurityDescriptor = NULL;
    PSECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE SecurityQualityOfService = NULL;
} LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES, *PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES;
```

The server receives this request and performs an access check for the desired access. When successful, the server returns a context handle for the client's use and STATUS_SUCCESS as the return value. That is:

```
NTSTATUS = 0x00000000
LsarOpenPolicy2(
    [in,unique,string] wchar_t* SystemName = {unchanged}
    [in] PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes = {unchanged},
    [in] ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess = {unchanged},
    [out] LSAPR_HANDLE *PolicyHandle = {context handle}
);
```

The client receives this response and sends an [LsarLookupSids2](#) request to translate the batch of SIDs to names with the following parameters:

```
NTSTATUS
LsarLookupSids2(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle =
        {handle returned by LsarOpenPolicy2},
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX TranslatedNames =
        {address of a local variable initialized
         with zeroes},
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel = LsapLookupWksta,
    [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount =
```



```

        {address of a local variable initialized to 0},
[in] unsigned long LookupOptions = 0,
[in] unsigned long ClientRevision = 2
);

```

... where *SidEnumBuffer* is:

```

typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER {
    unsigned long Entries = {3};
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION SidInfo;
} LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER, *PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER;

```

... and *SidInfo* array is:

```

SidInfo[0] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION {
    PRPC_SID Sid = { SID0 };
} LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION;

SidInfo[1] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION {
    PRPC_SID Sid = { SID1 };
} LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION;

SidInfo[2] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION {
    PRPC_SID Sid = { SID2 };
} LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION;

```

The server receives this call and performs the translation explained in message processing in section [3.1.4.10](#). The server prepares the results, and returns them to the caller with a return value of `STATUS_SUCCESS`. The results may resemble the following:

```

NTSTATUS = 0x00000000
LsarLookupSids2(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle = {unchanged},
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer = {unchanged},
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX TranslatedNames,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel = {unchanged},
    [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount = { 3 },
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions = {unchanged},
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision = {unchanged}
);

```

... where *ReferencedDomains* is:

```

typedef struct _LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST {
    unsigned long Entries = { 2 };
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION Domains;
}

```

```

    unsigned long MaxEntries = { 0 };
} LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST, *PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST;

```

... and Domains array is:

```

Domains[0] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION {
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name = { "Domain0" };
    PRPC_SID Sid = { DomainSID0 };
} LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION;

Domains[1] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION {
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name = { "Domain1" };
    PRPC_SID Sid = { DomainSID1 };
} LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION;

```

TranslatedNames may appear as follows:

```

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX {
    unsigned long Entries = { 3 };
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX Names;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX;

```

... where Names array is:

```

Names[0] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use = { SidTypeUser };
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name = { "Name0" };
    long DomainIndex = { 0 };
    unsigned long Flags = { 0 };
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX;

Names[1] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use = { SidTypeDomain };
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name = { "DomainName0" };
    long DomainIndex = { 0 };
    unsigned long Flags = { 0 };
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX;

Names[2] =
typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use = { SidTypeUser };
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name = { "Name3" };
    long DomainIndex = { 1 };
    unsigned long Flags = { 0 };
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX;

```

The client receives this response, and extracts the names from the returned information. It then sends an [LsarClose](#) request to release the context handle that was opened in the first call:

```
NTSTATUS
LsarClose(
    [in,out] LSAPR_HANDLE *ObjectHandle
        = {handle returned by LsarOpenPolicy2}
);
```

The server receives this call, and releases the handle. It responds to the caller with a return value of STATUS_SUCCESS:

```
NTSTATUS = 0x00000000
LsarClose(
    [in,out] LSAPR_HANDLE *ObjectHandle = {0}
);
```

5 Security

5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

This protocol provides query functionality into databases that may have other access control mechanisms. This protocol should obey those mechanisms; otherwise, it may become a source of information disclosure.

Access control on an RPC server of this protocol SHOULD [<34>](#) be configurable to allow customizations.

The RPC server MUST successfully authenticate the client if user names are considered confidential information.

The RPC client must be able to authenticate the server if the results are used to make policy decisions.

5.2 Index of Security Parameters

Security parameter	Section
Authentication service (AS) settings	3.1.4.9 3.1.4.10 3.1.4.5 3.1.4.6
Security descriptor	3.1.4.1

6 Appendix A: Full IDL

For ease of implementation, the full IDL is provided below, where "ms-dtyp.idl" is the IDL specified in [\[MS-DTYP\] Appendix A](#).

```
import "ms-dtyp.idl";

[
    uuid(12345778-1234-ABCD-EF00-0123456789AB),
    version(0.0),
    ms_union,
    pointer_default(unique)
]

interface lsarpc
{
    //
    // Type definitions.
    //

    typedef [context_handle] void *LSAPR_HANDLE;

    typedef struct _STRING {
        unsigned short Length;
        unsigned short MaximumLength;
        [size_is(MaximumLength), length_is(Length)] char *Buffer;
    } STRING, *PSTRING;

    typedef struct _LSAPR_ACL {
        unsigned char AclRevision;
        unsigned char Sbz1;
        unsigned short AclSize;
        [size_is(AclSize - 4)] unsigned char Dummy1[*];
    } LSAPR_ACL, *PLSAPR_ACL;

    typedef unsigned short SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL,
        *PSECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL;

    typedef struct _LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR {
        unsigned char Revision;
        unsigned char Sbz1;
        SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL Control;
        PRPC_SID Owner;
        PRPC_SID Group;
        PLSAPR_ACL Sacl;
        PLSAPR_ACL Dacl;
    } LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR, *PLSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR;

    typedef enum _SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL {
        SecurityAnonymous = 0,
        SecurityIdentification,
        SecurityImpersonation,
        SecurityDelegation
    } SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL, * PSECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL;
```

```

typedef unsigned char SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE,
    *PSECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE;

typedef struct _SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE {
    unsigned long Length;
    SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL ImpersonationLevel;
    SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE ContextTrackingMode;
    unsigned char EffectiveOnly;
} SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE, * PSECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE;

typedef struct _LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES {
    unsigned long Length;
    unsigned char *RootDirectory;
    PSTRING ObjectName;
    unsigned long Attributes;
    PLSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR SecurityDescriptor;
    PSECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE SecurityQualityOfService;
} LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES, *PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION {
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name;
    PRPC_SID Sid;
} LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION;

typedef struct _LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION Domains;
    unsigned long MaxEntries;
} LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST, *PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST;

typedef enum _SID_NAME_USE {
    SidTypeUser = 1,
    SidTypeGroup,
    SidTypeDomain,
    SidTypeAlias,
    SidTypeWellKnownGroup,
    SidTypeDeletedAccount,
    SidTypeInvalid,
    SidTypeUnknown,
    SidTypeComputer,
    SidTypeLabel,
} SID_NAME_USE, *PSID_NAME_USE;

typedef struct _LSA_TRANSLATED_SID {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    unsigned long RelativeId;
    long DomainIndex;
} LSA_TRANSLATED_SID, *PLSA_TRANSLATED_SID;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSA_TRANSLATED_SID Sids;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS;

typedef enum _LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL {
    LsapLookupWksta = 1,
    LsapLookupPDC,

```

```

    LsapLookupTDL,
    LsapLookupGC,
    LsapLookupXForestReferral,
    LsapLookupXForestResolve,
    LsapLookupRODCReferralToFullDC,
} LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL, *PLSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL;

typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION {
    PRPC_SID Sid;
} LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION, *PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION;

typedef struct _LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_SID_INFORMATION SidInfo;
} LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER, *PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name;
    long DomainIndex;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME Names;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    RPC_UNICODE_STRING Name;
    long DomainIndex;
    unsigned long Flags;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX Names;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    unsigned long RelativeId;
    long DomainIndex;
    unsigned long Flags;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX Sids;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX;

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2 {
    SID_NAME_USE Use;
    PRPC_SID Sid;
    long DomainIndex;
    unsigned long Flags;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2;

```

```

typedef struct _LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 {
    unsigned long Entries;
    [size_is(Entries)] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2 Sids;
} LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2, *PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2;

//
// Methods
//
//
// The following notation conventions are used for some IDL methods:
//
// void
// Lsar_LSA_DP_XX( void );
//
// (where XX represents the opnum.)
//
// This notation indicates that the method is defined in this
// interface but is described in the
// Local Security Authority (Domain Policy) protocol specification.
//
// void OpnumXXNotUsedOnWire(void);
//
// (where XX represents the opnum.)
//
// This notation indicates that the method is defined in this
// interface but is not seen on the wire.
//

// Opnum 0
NTSTATUS
LsarClose(
    [in,out] LSAPR_HANDLE *ObjectHandle
    );

// Opnum 1
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_1( void );

// Opnum 2
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_2( void );

// Opnum 3
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_3( void );

// Opnum 4
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_4( void );

// Opnum 5
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_5( void );

// Opnum 6
NTSTATUS
LsarOpenPolicy(
    [in,unique] wchar_t *SystemName,

```



```

        [in] PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes,
        [in] ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess,
        [out] LSAPR_HANDLE *PolicyHandle
    );

    // Opnum 7
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_7( void );

    // Opnum 8
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_8( void );

    // Opnum 9
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_9( void );

    // Opnum 10
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_10( void );

    // Opnum 11
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_11( void );

    // Opnum 12
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_12( void );

    // Opnum 13
    void
    Lsar_LSA_DP_13( void );

    // Opnum 14
    NTSTATUS
    LsarLookupNames(
        [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
        [in] unsigned long Count,
        [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,
        [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
        [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS TranslatedSids,
        [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
        [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount
    );

    // Opnum 15
    NTSTATUS
    LsarLookupSids(
        [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
        [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,
        [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
        [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES TranslatedNames,
        [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
        [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount
    );

    // Opnum 16
    void

```

```

Lsar_LSA_DP_16( void );

// Opnum 17
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_17( void );

// Opnum 18
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_18( void );

// Opnum 19
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_19( void );

// Opnum 20
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_20( void );

// Opnum 21
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_21( void );

// Opnum 22
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_22( void );

// Opnum 23
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_23( void );

// Opnum 24
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_24( void );

// Opnum 25
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_25( void );

// Opnum 26
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_26( void );

// Opnum 27
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_27( void );

// Opnum 28
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_28( void );

// Opnum 29
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_29( void );

// Opnum 30
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_30( void );

```

```

// Opnum 31
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_31( void );

// Opnum 32
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_32( void );

// Opnum 33
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_33( void );

// Opnum 34
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_34( void );

// Opnum 35
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_35( void );

// Opnum 36
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_36( void );

// Opnum 37
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_37( void );

// Opnum 38
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_38( void );

// Opnum 39
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_39( void );

// Opnum 40
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_40( void );

// Opnum 41
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_41( void );

// Opnum 42
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_42( void );

// Opnum 43
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_43( void );

// Opnum 44
NTSTATUS
LsarOpenPolicy2(
    [in,unique,string] wchar_t *SystemName,
    [in] PLSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes,
    [in] ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess,

```

```

        [out] LSAPR_HANDLE *PolicyHandle
    );

//Opnum 45
NTSTATUS
LsarGetUserName(
    [in,unique,string] wchar_t *SystemName,
    [in,out] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING *UserName,
    [in,out,unique] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING *DomainName
);

// Opnum 46
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_46( void );

// Opnum 47
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_47( void );

// Opnum 48
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_48( void );

// Opnum 49
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_49( void );

// Opnum 50
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_50( void );

// Opnum 51
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_51( void );

// Opnum 52
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_52( void );

// Opnum 53
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_53( void );

// Opnum 54
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_54( void );

// Opnum 55
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_55( void );

// Opnum 56
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_56( void );

// Opnum 57
NTSTATUS
LsarLookupSids2(

```

```

    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX TranslatedNames,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);

// Opnum 58
NTSTATUS
LsarLookupNames2(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
    [in] unsigned long Count,
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX TranslatedSids,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);

// Opnum 59
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_59( void );

// Opnum 60
void Opnum60NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 61
void Opnum61NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 62
void Opnum62NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 63
void Opnum63NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 64
void Opnum64NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 65
void Opnum65NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 66
void Opnum66NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 67
void Opnum67NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 68
NTSTATUS
LsarLookupNames3(
    [in] LSAPR_HANDLE PolicyHandle,
    [in] unsigned long Count,
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,

```

```

        [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
        [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 TranslatedSids,
        [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
        [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount,
        [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
        [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
    );

// Opnum 69
void Opnum69NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 70
void Opnum70NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 71
void Opnum71NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 72
void Opnum72NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 73
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_73( void );

// Opnum 74
void
Lsar_LSA_DP_74( void );

// Opnum 75
void Opnum75NotUsedOnWire(void);

// Opnum 76
NTSTATUS
LsarLookupSids3(
    [in] handle_t RpcHandle,
    [in] PLSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER SidEnumBuffer,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX TranslatedNames,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);

// Opnum 77
NTSTATUS
LsarLookupNames4(
    [in] handle_t RpcHandle,
    [in] unsigned long Count,
    [in, size_is(Count)] PRPC_UNICODE_STRING Names,
    [out] PLSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST *ReferencedDomains,
    [in, out] PLSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2 TranslatedSids,
    [in] LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL LookupLevel,
    [in, out] unsigned long *MappedCount,
    [in] unsigned long LookupOptions,
    [in] unsigned long ClientRevision
);

```

}

7 Appendix B: Windows Behavior

The information in this specification is applicable to the following versions of Windows:

- Windows NT
- Windows 2000
- Windows XP
- Windows Server 2003
- Windows Vista
- Windows Server 2008

Exceptions, if any, are noted below. Unless otherwise specified, any statement of optional behavior in this specification prescribed using the terms SHOULD or SHOULD NOT implies Windows behavior in accordance with the SHOULD or SHOULD NOT prescription. Unless otherwise specified, the term MAY implies that Windows does not follow the prescription.

[<1> Section 1.8:](#) Windows uses only the values specified in [\[MS-ERREF\]](#) and this document.

[<2> Section 2.1:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client support TCP/IP on Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008.

[<3> Section 2.1:](#) The endpoint "\\PIPE\\lsarpc" by default allows anonymous access on Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2003 R2, and Windows Vista. Anonymous access to this pipe is removed by default on Windows Vista SP1 and Windows Server 2008. Pipe access check happens before any other access check, and hence overrides any other access.

[<4> Section 2.2:](#) The following table contains a timeline of when a particular data type was introduced.

Data type name	Windows version
NTSTATUS	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_HANDLE	Windows NT 3.1
STRING	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_ACL	Windows NT 3.1
SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR_CONTROL	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_SECURITY_DESCRIPTOR	Windows NT 3.1
SECURITY_IMPERSONATION_LEVEL	Windows NT 3.1
SECURITY_CONTEXT_TRACKING_MODE	Windows NT 3.1
SECURITY_QUALITY_OF_SERVICE	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES	Windows NT 3.1
ACCESS_MASK	Windows NT 3.1

Data type name	Windows version
LSAPR_TRUST_INFORMATION	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_REFERENCED_DOMAIN_LIST	Windows NT 3.1
SID_NAME_USE	Windows NT 3.1
LSA_TRANSLATED_SID	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS	Windows NT 3.1
LSAP_LOOKUP_LEVEL	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_SID_INFORMATION	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_SID_ENUM_BUFFER	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES	Windows NT 3.1
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAME_EX	Windows 2000
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_NAMES_EX	Windows 2000
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX	Windows 2000
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX	Windows 2000
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SID_EX2	Windows XP
LSAPR_TRANSLATED_SIDS_EX2	Windows XP

[<5> Section 2.2.14:](#) The following table contains a timeline of when a particular enumeration value was introduced.

Enumeration value	Enumeration name	Windows version
1	SidTypeUser	Windows NT 3.1
2	SidTypeGroup	Windows NT 3.1
3	SidTypeDomain	Windows NT 3.1
4	SidTypeAlias	Windows NT 3.1
5	SidTypeWellKnownGroup	Windows NT 3.1
6	SidTypeDeletedAccount	Windows NT 3.1
7	SidTypeInvalid	Windows NT 3.1
8	SidTypeUnknown	Windows NT 3.1
9	SidTypeComputer	Windows 2000
10	SidTypeLabel	Windows Vista

<6> [Section 2.2.16:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the Entries field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not have this restriction.

<7> [Section 2.2.17:](#) The following table contains a timeline of when particular enumeration values were introduced.

Enumeration value	Enumeration name	Windows version
1	LsapLookupWksta	Windows NT 3.1
2	LsapLookupPDC	Windows NT 3.1
3	LsapLookupTDL	Windows NT 3.1
4	LsapLookupGC	Windows 2000
5	LsapLookupXForestReferral	Windows XP
6	LsapLookupXForestResolve	Windows XP
7	LsapLookupRODCReferralToFullDC	Windows Vista

<8> [Section 2.2.19:](#) The Windows implementation of the RPC server and RPC client limits the **Entries** field of this structure to 0x5000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<9> [Section 2.2.21:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the Entries field of this structure to 0x5000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<10> [Section 2.2.22:](#) The following table contains a timeline of when each flag value was introduced.

Flag value	Windows version
0x00000001	Windows 2000
0x00000002	Windows Server 2003
0x00000004	Windows Vista

<11> [Section 2.2.23:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the **Entries** field of this structure to 0x5000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<12> [Section 2.2.24:](#) The following table contains a timeline of when each flag value was introduced.

Flag value	Windows version
0x00000001	Windows 2000
0x00000002	Windows Server 2003
0x00000004	Windows Vista

<13> [Section 2.2.25](#): The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the **Entries** field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<14> [Section 2.2.26](#): The following table contains a timeline of when each flag value was introduced.

Flag value	Windows version
0x00000001	Windows 2000
0x00000002	Windows Server 2003
0x00000004	Windows Vista

<15> [Section 2.2.27](#): The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the **Entries** field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<16> [Section 3](#): Windows clients negotiate the highest revision supported by the server by first calling the highest revision supported for that client. If the RPC exception that indicates that the function is out of range is returned from the server (exception number 0x6d1), the client proceeds to call the next lower revision. This process is repeated until the oldest possible revision supported by the client is invoked, or until the server responds to the request.

<17> [Section 3.1.1.1](#): Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, and Windows NT 4.0, when creating these views, leave the Domain DNS Name, Default User Principal Names, User Principal Name, and Security Principal SID History columns empty; therefore, they cannot be used for matching.

<18> [Section 3.1.1.1.1](#): The Enterprise Domain Controllers, Self, Authenticated Users, Restricted, and Terminal Server User entries were added in Windows 2000.

The Local Service, Network Service, and Remote Interactive Logon entries were added in Windows XP.

The This Organization and Other Organization entries were added in Windows Server 2003.

<19> [Section 3.1.1.1.1](#): The entries in the table that follows this citation in section [3.1.1.1.1](#) were added in Windows Server 2003.

<20> [Section 3.1.1.1.1](#): The entries in the table that follows this citation in section [3.1.1.1.1](#) were added in Windows Vista.

<21> [Section 3.1.1.3](#): This information is stored in Active Directory (AD). **Trusted Domain DNS Name** is stored in the trustPartner attribute, **Trusted Domain NetBIOS Name** in flatName, **Trust**

Direction in trustDirection, **Trust Type** in trustType, **Trust Attributes** in trustAttributes as a bitmask, and **Forest Trust Information** in msDs-trustForestTrustInfo. A Windows trust is represented by a value of 0x00000002 in the trustType attribute. **Trust Attributes** can declare a trust to be a forest trust by having the 0x00000008 bit set in the trustAttributes attribute, as specified in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#). For more information, see [\[MS-ADSC\]](#), [\[MS-ADA1\]](#), [\[MS-ADA2\]](#), and [\[MS-ADA3\]](#).

<22> [Section 3.1.4:](#) The Windows implementation of this protocol asks the RPC engine to do the following:

- Perform a strict **Network Data Representation (NDR)** data consistency check at target level 5.0 (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3) in Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008.
- Include support for both NDR and NDR64 transfer syntaxes, as well as the negotiation mechanism for determining what transfer syntax will be used (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3) in Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008.
- Via the strict_context_handle attribute, reject the use of context handles created by a method of a different RPC interface than this one (as specified in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#) section 3).

<23> [Section 3.1.4:](#) The following table contains a timeline of when each method was introduced.

OpNum	Friendly name	Product
0	LsarClose	Windows NT 3.1
6	LsarOpenPolicy	Windows NT 3.1
14	LsarLookupNames	Windows NT 3.1
15	LsarLookupSids	Windows NT 3.1
44	LsarOpenPolicy2	Windows NT 3.51
45	LsarGetUserName	Windows NT 4.0
57	LsarLookupSids2	Windows 2000
58	LsarLookupNames2	Windows 2000
68	LsarLookupNames3	Windows XP
76	LsarLookupSids3	Windows XP
77	LsarLookupNames4	Windows XP

<24> [Section 3.1.4:](#) Some gaps in the opnum numbering sequence correspond to opnums that are documented in [\[MS-LSAD\]](#). All other gaps in the opnum numbering sequence apply to Windows as follows.

Opnum	Description
60	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
61	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.

Opnum	Description
62	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
63	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
64	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
65	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
66	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
67	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
69	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
70	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
71	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
72	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.
75	Used only locally by Windows, never remotely.

<25> [Section 3.1.4.5:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the **Count** field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<26> [Section 3.1.4.5:](#) For Windows, usage of 0x00000001 for ClientRevision implies a client that is running an operating system released before Windows 2000 (Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, and Windows NT 4.0). Usage of 0x00000002 implies that the client is running an operating system version of Windows 2000 or a later release (Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008).

<27> [Section 3.1.4.6:](#) All versions of Windows that implement this method ([LsarLookupNames3](#)) also implement [LsarLookupNames4](#) (both in terms of client and server); hence, this method does not need to be implemented to interoperate with Windows clients or servers. The choice of which method to call depends on whether the client has a **local security authority (LSA)** policy handle or an RPC binding handle. Complete compatibility with Windows supports both calls.

<28> [Section 3.1.4.6:](#) The Windows implementation of the RPC server and RPC client limits the **Count** field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<29> [Section 3.1.4.7:](#) A Windows RPC server can optionally be configured to deny this call, and the error returned in this case is STATUS_NOT_SUPPORTED.

<30> [Section 3.1.4.7:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the **Count** field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<31> [Section 3.1.4.8:](#) The Windows RPC server and RPC client limit the **Count** field of this structure to 1,000 (using the range primitive defined in [\[MS-RPCE\]](#)) in Windows XP SP2, Windows

Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, and Windows XP do not enforce this restriction.

<32> [Section 3.1.4.9:](#) Lookup levels LsapLookupRODCReferralToFullDC, LsapLookupTDL, LsapLookupXForestReferral, and LsapLookupXForestResolve are not used by Windows clients.

<33> [Section 3.1.4.10:](#) The Windows RPC client sets LookupOptions to 0.

<34> [Section 5.1:](#) The Windows RPC server for this protocol is customizable to allow anonymous callers to make requests for compatibility with Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows NT 3.51, and Windows NT 4.0 machines.

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