

**Open Service Access (OSA);
Parlay X Web Services;
Part 13: Address List Management
(Parlay X 3)**



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Foreword

This ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN), and is now submitted for the ETSI standards Membership Approval Procedure.

The present document is part 13 of a multi-part deliverable covering Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services, as identified below:

- Part 1: "Common";
- Part 2: "Third Party Call";
- Part 3: "Call Notification";
- Part 4: "Short Messaging";
- Part 5: "Multimedia Messaging";
- Part 6: "Payment";
- Part 7: "Account Management";
- Part 8: "Terminal Status";
- Part 9: "Terminal Location";
- Part 10: "Call Handling";
- Part 11: "Audio Call";
- Part 12: "Multimedia Conference";
- Part 13: "Address List Management";**
- Part 14: "Presence";
- Part 15: "Message Broadcast";
- Part 16: "Geocoding";
- Part 17: "Application-driven Quality of Service (QoS)";
- Part 18: "Device Capabilities and Configuration";
- Part 19: "Multimedia Streaming Control";
- Part 20: "Multimedia Multicast Session Management".

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The present document has been defined jointly between ETSI, The Parlay Group (<http://www.parlay.org>) and the 3GPP.

The present document forms part of the Parlay X 3.0 set of specifications.

The present document is equivalent to 3GPP TS 29.199-13 V7.0.2 (Release 7).

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1 Scope

The present document is part 13 of the Stage 3 Parlay X 3 Web Services specification for Open Service Access (OSA).

The OSA specifications define an architecture that enables application developers to make use of network functionality through an open standardized interface, i.e. the OSA APIs.

The present document specifies the Address List Management Web Service. The following are defined here:

- Name spaces.
- Sequence diagrams.
- Data definitions.
- Interface specification plus detailed method descriptions.
- Fault definitions.
- Service Policies.
- WSDL Description of the interfaces.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
 - if it is accepted that it will be possible to use all future changes of the referenced document for the purposes of the referring document;
 - for informative references.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

For online referenced documents, information sufficient to identify and locate the source shall be provided. Preferably, the primary source of the referenced document should be cited, in order to ensure traceability. Furthermore, the reference should, as far as possible, remain valid for the expected life of the document. The reference shall include the method of access to the referenced document and the full network address, with the same punctuation and use of upper case and lower case letters.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

[1] W3C Recommendation (2 May 2001): "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes".

NOTE: Available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-2-20010502/>.

- [2] ETSI ES 202 504-1: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 1: Common (Parlay X 3)".
- [3] IETF RFC 2396: "Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ES 202 504-1 [2] and the following apply:

application managed group: group created and managed outside of the network, requiring the group members to be passed into the network for processing

group: Container for a set of addresses, it is not an address itself. When a group contain one or more groups, logically the group contains the set of addresses it holds, plus the set of addresses that any contained group holds (including any addresses contained in groups that a contained group holds).

group resolution: When a group is processed by a service, it expands the group (and any nested groups) into a set of addresses. The resulting set of addresses contains no groups, and any duplicate addresses are removed. Thus, a resolved group may be considered an exclusive union of all of its contained members.

network managed group: group created and managed within a network, allowing Web Services to reference the members of a group using the group name

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ES 202 504-1 [2] apply.

4 Detailed service description

The present document defines two related interfaces, one to manage the groups themselves - creation, deletion, query and access right management. The second interface manages the members within a group, supporting add, delete and query operations.

Addresses are not created using this service, they must already exist.

4.1 Group URI format

A group URI is consistent with the style defined in RFC 2396 [3], supporting the following URI style which is used in schemes such as sip and mailto:

scheme:dept1294@mydivision.mycompany.serviceprovider.com

The group URI consists of the following discrete elements:

Scheme: selected by the provider of the group URI.

Group name: following the conventions of RFC 2396 [3].

Suffix: may be added by Service Provider (if allowed by creation operation) to create a unique name when the Prefix + Group name already exists.

Sub-domain: defined by the requester, this is contained within the domain provided by the service provider.

Domain: defined by the Service Provider, and cannot be specified by the application.

This definition of a group URI enables flexibility on the part of the Service Provider and the Requester, while ensuring unique groups are created and providing transparency of implementation of group storage.

The following are some group URI examples.

- sip:salesteam@sales.acme.anytelco.com
- sip:salesteam1@sales.acme.anytelco.com
- mailto:fieldservice@cityofaustin.anytelco.com
- group:mailroom@bldg001.acme.anytelco.com

These examples show (1)(2) use of prefix to create unique names, (1)(3) use of different defined schemes, and (4) use of a service provider defined scheme.

4.2 Address list usage in services

When a service has a requirement to support groups of address lists, it may satisfy this requirement by utilizing network managed groups. The group URI is passed to the service, and this group URI is resolved to the set of URIs contained within the group. If one or more group URIs are provided in a set of URIs to a service, the service will replace each group URI with its set of contained URIs, and the service processing will apply to the unique union of URIs generated.

If supported by the service policy, zero or more of the set of URIs contained within a group may be themselves group URIs, which would also be resolved. Thus, in this case, the list of URIs that the service would process would be the union of individual URIs (as a set with no duplicates).

Unless specifically defined in the semantics of a service, the expected semantic for the results of a service operation will be presented as the results for the set of URIs as processed (the union of non-group and group provided URIs), without group URIs included in the result. This eliminates a variety of complexity issues including duplicate URIs in multiple groups and the differences between a group URI and a URI referring to an endpoint.

5 Namespaces

The GroupManagement interface uses the namespace:

`http://www.csapi.org/wsdl/parlayx/group_mgmt/v3_0`

The Group interface uses the namespace:

`http://www.csapi.org/wsdl/parlayx/group/v3_0`

The GroupMember interface uses the namespace:

`http://www.csapi.org/wsdl/parlayx/group_member/v3_0`

The data types are defined in the namespace:

`http://www.csapi.org/schema/parlayx/group/v3_0`

The "xsd" namespace is used in the present document to refer to the XML Schema data types defined in XML Schema [1]. The use of the name "xsd" is not semantically significant.

6 Sequence diagrams

6.1 Manage groups (Create, delete, query, set access and query access)

Pattern: Request / Response.

The group management functions are shown in this diagram, showing a sequence including the creation of a group, setting access permissions to the group, querying those permissions, query of groups and finally deletion of a group.

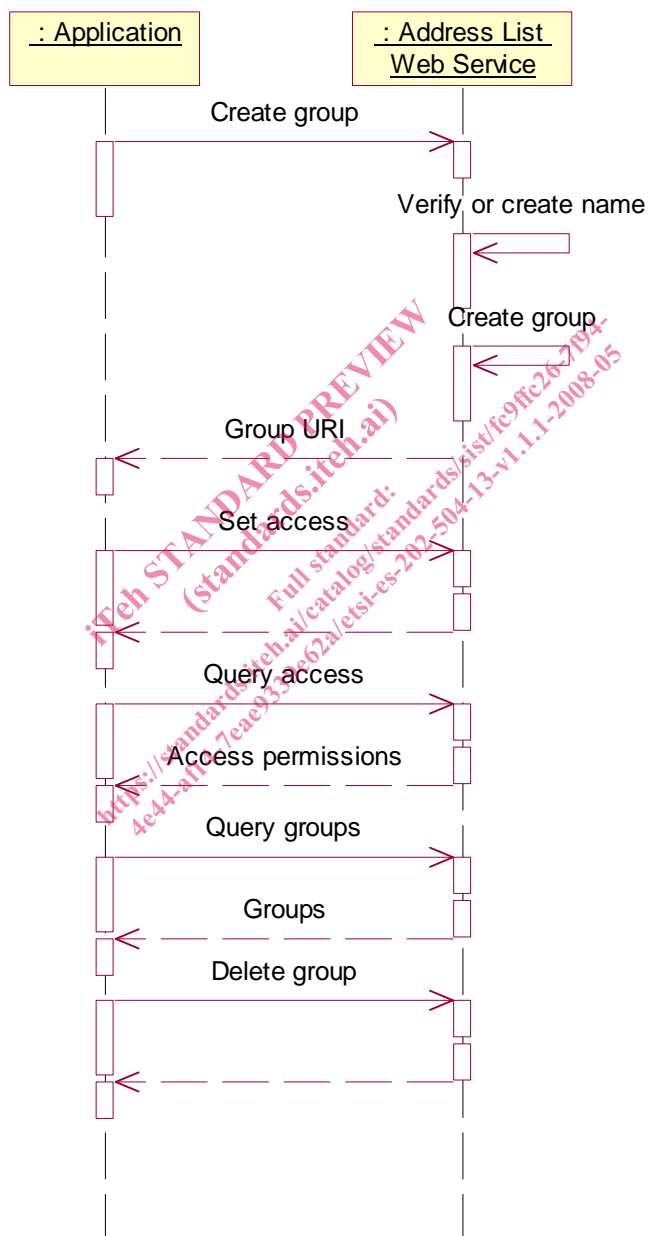


Figure 1