

**Open Service Access (OSA);
Parlay X Web Services;
Part 14: Presence
(Parlay X 3)**



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Reference

DES/TISPAN-01034-14-OSA

Keywords

API, OSA, service

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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 14 of a multi-part deliverable covering Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X 3 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 29.199-14 V7.4.0 (Release 7).

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1 Scope

The present document is part 14 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 Presence 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] ETSI TR 121 905: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications (3GPP TR 21.905)".

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

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

[3] ETSI ES 202 504-1: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 1: Common (Parlay X 3)".

[4] ETSI ES 202 915-14: "Open Service Access (OSA); Application Programming Interface (API); Part 14: Presence and Availability Management SCF (Parlay 4)".

[5] IETF RFC 3856: "A Presence Event Package for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)".
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3856.txt>.

[6] Void.

[7] ETSI ES 202 504-13: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 13: Address List Management (Parlay X 3)".

[8] IETF RFC 3265: "Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)-Specific Event Notification".

[9] Void.

[10] ETSI ES 202 504-8: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 8: Terminal Status (Parlay X 3)".

[11] ETSI ES 202 504-9: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 9: Terminal Location (Parlay X 3)".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ES 202 504-1 [3] and the following apply:

applications: For Instant Messaging, Push to Talk, or call control and other purposes may become clients of the presence Web Service. We assume that these applications belong to a watcher and authenticate to the services in the name of the watcher.

identity: represents a user in the real world.

NOTE: See Parlay/OSA PAM identities [4], clause 4.4.1.

presence attributes: Contain information about a presentity. An attribute has a name and a value and can be supplied by any device, application or network module that can be associated to the presentity's identity. A watcher can obtain attributes only after he has successfully subscribed to them. Examples for attributes are activity, location type, communication means, etc.

presence information: Consists of a set of attributes that characterize the presentity such as current activity, environment, communication means and contact addresses. Only the system and the presentity have direct access to this information, which may be collected and aggregated from **several** devices associated to the presentity.

subscription: Before a watcher can access presence data, he has to subscribe to it. One possibility the API provides is an end-to-end subscription concept, in which only identities that have accepted a subscription to their presence can be addressed. Subscriptions can be also automatically handled by server policies edited by the presentity or other authorized users. The service/protocol to manage those policies is out of the scope of the present document.

NOTE: This definition is not related to the term "subscription" in TR 121 905 [1].

watcher and presentity: We use these names to denote the role of the client connected to the presence services. As in Parlay/OSA PAM [4] the watcher and the presentity have to be associated to identities registered to the system, i.e. users, groups of users or organizations.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ES 202 504-1 [3] and the following apply:

IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
ISC	IP multimedia subsystem Service Control interface
MMS	Multimedia Message Service
PAM	Presence and Availability Management
SCF	Service Capability Feature
SIMPLE	SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SMS	Short Message Service
XCAP	XML Configuration Access Protocol
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XMPP	eXtensible Messaging and Presence Protocol
XSD	XML Schema Definition

4 Detailed service description

The presence service allows for presence information to be obtained about one or more users and to register presence for the same. It is assumed that the typical client of these interfaces is either a supplier or a consumer of the presence information. An Instant Messaging application is a canonical example of such a client of this interface.

Figure 1 shows the architecture of the Presence Web Service and the underlying services. The Parlay/OSA PAM SCF is the straightforward option and implements the presence server with extended identity, device capability, and presence agent management. Parlay/OSA PAM allows aggregation of presence information from internet, mobile and enterprise users, etc. using a presence transport network of SIP or XMPP servers. The Presence Web Service can however communicate directly for example with IMS presence network elements (presence and resource list servers) using the ISC (SIP/SIMPLE) protocol interface.

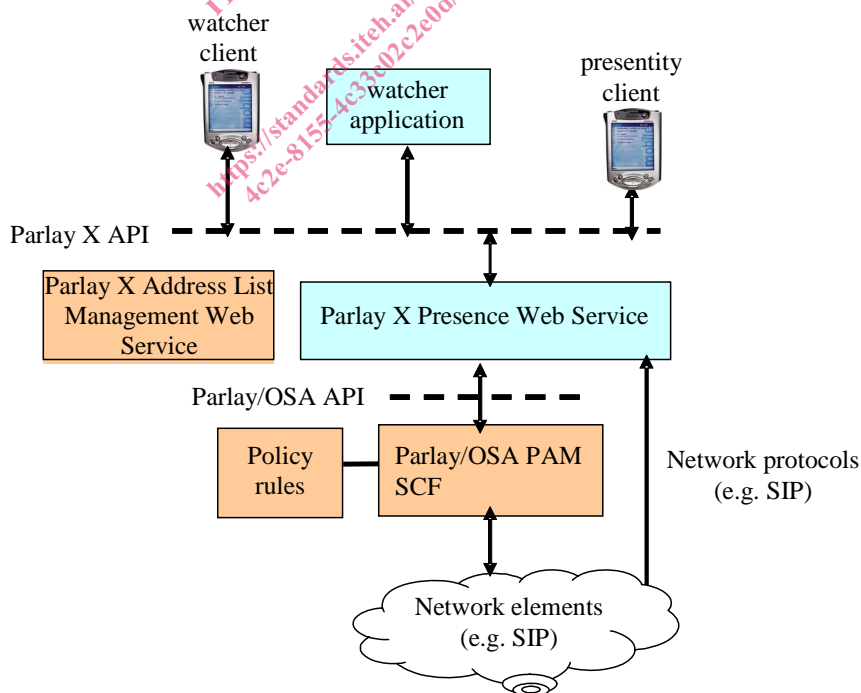


Figure 1: The Presence web service environment

Relationship to Similar or Supplanted Specifications

The most important relations are to:

- Parlay X 3 Terminal Status Web Service [10] and Parlay X 3 Terminal Location Web Service [11]: Both services deal with information that could be considered part of the user's presence information. Communication abilities can be derived from terminal status information, and the user's placetype can be derived from his location.
- Parlay/OSA PAM [4]: The Parlay/OSA Presence and Availability specification can be considered the big brother of the present document. While Parlay X 3 Presence stays behind Parlay/OSA PAM in terms of flexibility and power - especially concerning attributes and management interfaces - it also extends PAM by introducing end-to-end authorization. The present document aims to be mappable to Parlay/OSA PAM.
- SIP SIMPLE [5]: The present document aims to be mappable to the SIP/SIMPLE architecture.
- XMPP (Jabber) (see bibliography): Many principles of XMPP have been adopted, especially the end-to-end authorization.
- IETF Rich Presence(see bibliography). The set of attributes the present document specifies is closely aligned with the IETF's Rich Presence ideas.
- Group Management [7]: Presence of groups is supported by the present document, however their creation and manipulation has to be done using the Parlay X 3 Address List Management Web Service. In the 3GPP presence context, contact lists and group manipulation is done with the XCAP protocol (see bibliography).

5 Namespaces

The PresenceConsumer interface uses the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/presence/consumer/v3_2

The PresenceNotification interface uses the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/presence/notification/v3_2

The PresenceSupplier interface uses the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/presence/supplier/v3_2

The PresenceSupplierNotificationManager interfaces use the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/presence_supplier/notification_manager/v3_0

The PresenceSupplierNotification interfaces use the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/presence_supplier/notification/v3_0

The data types are defined in the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/schema/parlayx/presence/v3_2

The 'xsd' namespace is used in the present document to refer to the XML Schema data types defined in XML Schema [2]. The use of the name 'xsd' is not semantically significant.