

**Open Service Access (OSA);
Parlay X Web Services;
Part 15: Message Broadcast
(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 15 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 29.199-15 V7.2.0 (Release 7).

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1 Scope

The present document is part 15 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 Message Broadcast 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>.

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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] ETSI TS 123 041: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Technical realization of Cell Broadcast Service (CBS) (3GPP TS 23.041)".
- [4] ETSI TS 123 032: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Universal Geographical Area Description (GAD) (3GPP TS 23.032)".
- [5] ETSI ES 202 504-9: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 9: Terminal Location (Parlay X 3)".
- [6] ETSI ES 202 504-4: "Open Service Access (OSA); Parlay X Web Services; Part 4: Short Messaging (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 [2] apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ES 202 504-1 [2], ES 202 504-4 [6] and the following apply.

CBC	Cell Broadcast Centre
CBS	Cell Broadcast Service

4 Detailed service description

Message broadcast is functionality that allows an application to send messages to all the fixed or mobile terminals in a specified geographical area.

Message broadcast provides operations for sending a broadcast message to the network and a polling mechanism for monitoring the delivery status of a sent broadcast message. It also provides an asynchronous notification mechanism for broadcast delivery status. In addition, a mechanism is provided to start and stop the notification of delivery receipts.

There are various use cases of using Message Broadcast Web Service including the commercial application. This Web Service could be also used for non-commercial purposes as follows:

- To provide area-based public information such as weather, traffic and other information of common interest.
- To provide emergency information such as severe weather warnings (e.g. typhoon, tsunami), environmental hazards (e.g. chemical spills) and terrorism alerts.

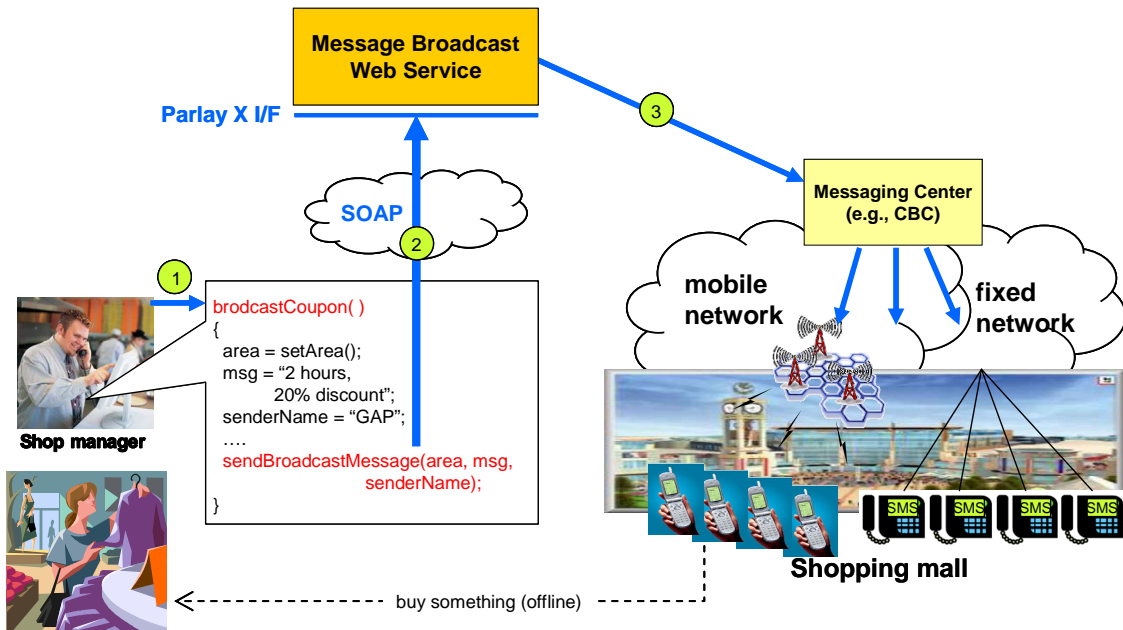


Figure 1: Send Broadcast Message Scenario

Figure 1 shows an advertising scenario using the Message Broadcast Web Service to broadcast messages describing shop discount offers inside, and in the vicinity of, a shopping mall. A shop manager who wants to increase sales during a holiday period can make use of a message broadcast application. By using the application, the manager can set the targeted area, compose the sales message and identify the shop offering the discount (1). Then, the application uses the Parlay X interface to invoke the Message Broadcast Web Service operation (2). After invocation, the Message Broadcast Web Service sends a message delivery operation to the messaging centre, e.g. the CBC (3). Subsequently, the shop discount message is delivered to all the terminals within the targeted area.

5 Namespaces

The SendBroadcastMessage interface uses the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/message_broadcast/send/v3_1

The MessageBroadcastNotification interface uses the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/wsd/parlayx/message_broadcast/notification/v3_1

The MessageBroadcastNotificationManager interface uses the namespace:

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

The data types are defined in the namespace:

http://www.csapi.org/schema/parlayx/message_broadcast/v3_1

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 Send broadcast message, get the status and cancel it

Pattern: Request/Response, One way

An application can send a broadcast message to a specific area and also poll for the delivery status from the Message Broadcast Web Service. If the application subsequently wishes to abort message broadcasting, it can send a cancellation request.

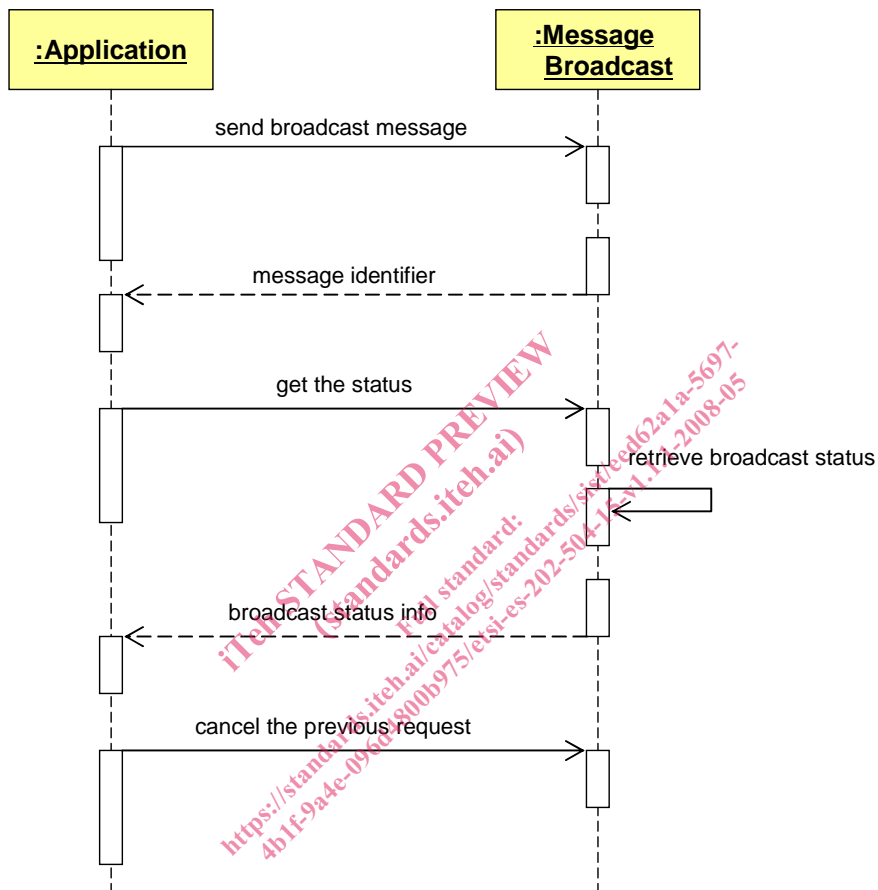


Figure 2: Message Broadcast Operations