Via header field parameter to indicate received realm
draft-holmberg-sipcore-received-realm-00.txt

Abstract

This specification defines a new Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Via header field parameter, "received-realm", which allows a SIP entity acting as an entry point to a transit network to indicate from which adjacent upstream network a SIP request is received, using a network realm value associated with the adjacent network.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction ................................................. 3
   1.1. General ................................................. 3
   1.2. Use-Case: Transit Network Application Services .......... 3
   1.3. Use-Case: Transit Network Routing ....................... 4
2. Applicability .................................................. 4
3. Conventions .................................................... 4
4. Definitions ..................................................... 4
5. User Agent and Proxy behavior ................................. 5
   5.1. General ................................................. 5
   5.2. Behavior of a SIP entity acting as a network entry point ................................................. 5
6. Examples ......................................................... 5
   6.1. Example 1 ................................................. 5
   6.2. Example 2 ................................................. 6
7. Syntax .......................................................... 6
   7.1. General ................................................. 6
   7.2. ABNF ...................................................... 6
8. IANA Considerations ............................................. 6
   8.1. received-realm ............................................ 6
9. Security Considerations ......................................... 7
10. Acknowledgements ............................................... 7
11. Change Log ..................................................... 7
12. References ..................................................... 7
   12.1. Normative References ................................... 7
   12.2. Informative References ................................ 7
Authors’ Addresses ................................................. 8
1. Introduction

1.1. General

When SIP sessions are established between networks belonging to different operators, or between interconnected networks belonging to the same operator (or enterprise), the SIP requests might traverse transit network.

Such transit networks might provide different kind of services. In order to do that, a transit network often needs to know to which operator (or enterprise) the adjacent upstream network, from which the SIP session initiation request is received, belongs.

This specification defines a new Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Via header field parameter, "received-realm", which allows a SIP entity acting as an entry point to a transit network to indicate from which adjacent upstream network a SIP request is received, using a network realm value associated with the adjacent network.

NOTE: As the adjacent network can be an enterprise network, an Inter Operator Identifier (IOI) cannot be used to identity the network, as IOIs are not defined for enterprise networks.

The following sections describe use-case where the information is needed.

1.2. Use-Case: Transit Network Application Services

The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) TS 23.228 [3GPP.23.228] specifies how an IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) network can be used to provide transit functionalty. An operator can use its IMS network to provide transit functionality e.g. to non-IMS customers, to enterprise networks, and to other network operators.

The transit network operator can provide application services to the networks for which it is providing transit functionality. Transit application services are typically not provided per user basis, as the transit network does not have access to the user profiles of the networks for which the application services are provided. Instead, the application services are provided per served network.

When a SIP entity that provides application services (e.g. an Application Server) within a transit network receives a SIP request, in order to apply the correct services it needs to know the adjacent upstream network from which the SIP request is received.
1.3. Use-Case: Transit Network Routing

A transit network operator normally interconnects to many different operators, including other transit network operators, and provides transit routing of SIP requests received from one operator network towards the destination. The destination can be within an operator network to which the transit network operator has a direct interconnect, or within an operator network that only can be reached via one or more interconnected transit operators.

For each customer, i.e. interconnected network operator for which, the transit network operator routes SIP requests towards the requested destination a set of transit routing polices are defined. These policies are used to determine how a SIP request shall be routed towards the requested destination to meet the agreement the transit network operator has with its customer.

When a SIP entity that performs the transit routing functionality receives a SIP request, in order to apply the correct set of transit routing policies, it needs to know from which of its customers, i.e. adjacent upstream network, the SIP request is received.

2. Applicability

The mechanism defined in this specification MUST only be used by SIP entities that are able to verify from which adjacent upstream network a SIP request is received.

The mechanism for verifying from which adjacent upstream network a SIP request is received is outside the scope of this specification.

3. Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14, RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

4. Definitions

SIP entity: SIP User Agent (UA), or SIP proxy, as defined in RFC 3261.

Adjacent upstream SIP network: The adjacent SIP network in the direction from which a SIP request is received.
Network entry point: A SIP entity on the border of network, which receives SIP requests from adjacent upstream networks.

Inter Operator Identifier (IOI): A globally unique identifier to correlate billing information generated within the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS).

5. User Agent and Proxy behavior

5.1. General

This section describes how a SIP entity, acting as an entry point to a network, uses the "received-realm" Via header field parameter.

5.2. Behavior of a SIP entity acting as a network entry point

When a SIP entity, acting as a network entry point, forwards a SIP request, or initiates a SIP request on its own (e.g. a PSTN gateway), the SIP entity adds a Via header field to the SIP request, according to the procedures in RFC 3261 [RFC3261]. In addition, if the SIP entity is able to assert the adjacent upstream network, and if the SIP entity is aware of a network realm value defined for that network, the SIP entity can add a "received-realm" Via header field parameter, conveying the network realm value, to the Via header field added to the SIP request.

6. Examples

6.1. Example 1

TBD
Operator 1       T_EP                                  T_AS
- INVITE -------->
  Via: IP_UA
- INVITE ------------------------>
  Via: IP_TEP; received-realm=operator_1.com
  Via: IP_UA; received=IP_UA
<- 200 OK -------------------------------
  Via: IP_TEP; received-realm=operator_1.com
  Via: IP_UA; received=IP_UA
<- 200 OK------
  Via: IP_UA; received=IP_UA

6.2. Example 2

TBD

7. Syntax

7.1. General

This section describes the syntax extensions to the ABNF syntax defined in RFC 3261 [RFC3261], by defining a new Via header field parameter, "received-realm". The ABNF defined in this specification is conformant to RFC 5234 [RFC5234]. "EQUAL" and "hostname" are defined in RFC 3261 [RFC3261]. "DIGIT" is defined in RFC 5234 [RFC5234]

7.2. ABNF

via-params =/ received-realm

received-realm = "received-realm" EQUAL hostname

8. IANA Considerations

8.1. received-realm

This specification defines a new Via header field parameter called received-realm in the "Header Field Parameters and Parameter Values" sub-registry as per the registry created by [RFC3968]. The syntax is
defined in Section 7. The required information is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header Field</th>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Predefined</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>received-realm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>RFCXXXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Security Considerations

TBD

10. Acknowledgements

TBD

11. Change Log

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please remove this section when publishing]

Changes from draft-holmberg-received-realm-xx
  o TBD

12. References

12.1. Normative References


12.2. Informative References

[RFC3968]  Camarillo, G., "The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) Header Field Parameter Registry for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)", BCP 98, RFC 3968,
December 2004.

[3GPP.23.228] 3GPP, "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2", 3GPP TS 23.228 10.7.0, December 2011.

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