Abstract

The Diameter authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) protocol provides support for peering AAA transactions across the Internet. This document describes an API for the Diameter protocol. The API is defined for the C language. The intent of the API is to foster source code portability across multiple programming platforms.

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1. Introduction

The Diameter authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) protocol provides scale-able AAA support for peering transactions across the Internet [RFC3588]. This document describes an API in C for applications to access the Diameter protocol. While an API is not strictly necessary for protocol interoperability, it does help to promote the use and deployment of a protocol by reducing the amount of work necessary to develop and access applications that use the protocol.

The Diameter protocol provides a basic attribute/value pair (AVP) data format, which particular application profiles extend. Processing of the extensions is handled by code specific to the application profile. Application profile customizability is reflected into the API as callback functions for C.

The callbacks implement the application profile processing for incoming messages. For outgoing calls, the C API provides an asynchronous model, leaving processing of the return message to the callbacks.

For the most part, the API hides the details of establishing peering and redirect connections, parsing and creating Diameter messages, and other work necessary to set up and maintain a redirect or peering session. The application profile codes need only be concerned with processing of the AVPs defined in the application profile.

1.1. Conventions Used in This Document

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 [RFC2119].
2. Binding Independent Considerations

This section discusses a number of implementation considerations for bindings.

2.1. Multithreading

The C API is expected to be thread-safe. Access to data structures shared among threads must be coordinated to avoid corruption or invalid access. In addition, API implementers are encouraged to provide the maximum amount of parallel processing within their library implementations by allowing multiple threads in the API library at once.

2.2. Error Reporting

The API reports errors resulting from client calls through language specific mechanisms. All functions in the API return error codes. API implementers are additionally encouraged to log errors using the appropriate platform specific error logging technique, especially for errors that result from network processing or other causes that are not directly related to an API function or method call.

2.3. String Format

C API clients are required to format strings as UTF-8 if the string contains 16 bit characters. Since the ASCII characters and the UTF-8 8 bit characters have the same codes, ASCII can be used for UTF-8 if no wide characters are in the string. All strings passed through the C API are standard null-terminated C strings. Processing to remove the null terminator for transmission on the wire is done by the library.

2.4. Handling Connections with Other Servers/Peers

The API supports making a connection with an arbitrary Diameter peer. The API allows a client to set the server address in a message (AAASetServer()). If a message is not sent to a particular server, the API library is required to infer the servers by either looking in the configuration files or dynamically determining the servers that support the extension.

2.5. Command Dictionary File

The commands that can be parsed by the local Diameter client library or server are defined in a command dictionary file containing the command definitions including AVPs. The location and name of the command dictionary file is platform-specific. This file is read and
parsed to drive creation of a command dictionary which is used by the library to parse commands. The syntax for the command dictionary file is in XML and a DTD describing it is available in [XML]. XML was selected as the definition language because support for XML parsing is available as an extension to the standard Java APIs and as a wide variety of public-domain C libraries, simplifying implementation. Both APIs also support programmatic definition of commands, AVPs, and extensions so programs can add commands not in the dictionary for purposes of experimentation and implementing the library.

2.6. Structure Member Visibility

Some data structures defined in this document shows only the visible or public member variables. Other internal or private member variables that maybe necessary for the correct functioning of an implementation are left for the implementors to define. Note that this document uses the C language (see Section 3) so there are no formal ways to guarantee privacy of internal variables. It would be up to careful documentation and the implementors discipline to maintain the integrity of the internal variables privacy. An example of this is shown in Sec Section 3.7.
3. C API

The C language API is designed around callbacks. An application profile defines a collection of Diameter commands, and a library of callbacks for processing those commands. Each command is processed by a callback. Callbacks can also be defined that handle all commands. The API provides functions for managing callbacks, including registration and deregistration.

When an incoming Diameter command arrives, the command is parsed and passed to the appropriate callback. The callback receives as a parameter the message struct, which contains the AVPs for the command. The callback code can process the command by stepping through the AVPs.

For outgoing requests, the API provides functions for creating messages and adding AVPs. A collection of functions also provides access to the AVP dictionary.

Unless otherwise noted, parameters to API functions and callbacks are non-NULL. Some parameters may have other restrictions. If a parameter fails to satisfy the restrictions on its value, the function returns AAA_ERR_PARAMETER.

3.1. Constant Types

3.1.1. IP Address and Port

typedef struct sockaddr_storage AAA_IP_ADDR;

AAA_IP_ADDR provides a way of referring to an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, and IP port. The default implementation (shown here) is defined in the Basic Socket Interface Extensions for IPv6 [RFC3493]

3.1.2. Command Code

typedef uint32_t AAACommandCode;

AAACommandCode provides a way of referring to the AAA command code of a command. It is used when registering callbacks, among others.

3.1.3. Vendor Identifier

typedef uint32_t AAAVendorId;

AAAVendorId provides a way of referring to the vendor identification code. It is used when registering callbacks, among others. Note that vendor id 0 is reserved and is defined by the preprocessor
constant AAA_NO_VENDOR_ID.

3.1.4. Extension Identifier

typedef uint32_t AAAExtensionId;

AAAExtensionId provides a way of referring to an application profile extension, for registering callbacks and other purposes.

3.1.5. Attribute/Value Pair Code

typedef uint32_t AAA_AVPCode;

AAA_AVPCode provides a way of referring to the code number of an AVP. It is used as a parameter to the dictionary functions, and a field in the AVP struct.

3.1.6. Value Type Identifier

typedef int32_t AAAValue;

AAAValue provides a way of referring to particular dictionary-defined values. It is used in the dictionary API.

3.1.7. Server Identifier

typedef void AAAServer;

AAAServer is an identifier for a particular serving peer. It is used in the server access functions.

3.1.8. Session Identifier

typedef void AAASessionId;

AAASessionId is an identifier for a particular AAA session. It is used in the session APIs and when a message is created.

3.1.9. Message Identifier

typedef uint32_t AAAMsgIdentifier;

AAAMsgIdentifier is a unique identifier for an AAA message. Each individual message is marked with an identifier.
3.1.10. Callback Handle

typedef void AAACallbackHandle;

AAACallbackHandle is a type for representing the callback handle returned to the client when a callback is registered.

3.1.11. Application Identifier

typedef void* AAAApplicationId;

AAAApplicationId identifies a particular client session to the API. The application id is passed to AAAStartSession(), and is attached to incoming messages, to indicate with which client session the message is associated.

3.1.12. API Return Codes

The following status codes are returned by functions in the AAA API:

typedef enum {
    AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND = -2,
    AAA_ERR_FAILURE = -1,
    AAA_ERR_SUCCESS = 0,
    AAA_ERR_NOMEM,
    AAA_ERR_PROTO,
    AAA_ERR_SECURITY,
    AAA_ERR_PARAMETER,
    AAA_ERR_CONFIG,
    AAA_ERR_UNKNOWN_CMD,
    AAA_ERR_MISSING_AVP,
    AAA_ERR_ALREADY_INIT,
    AAA_ERR_TIMED_OUT,
    AAA_ERR_CANNOT_SEND_MSG,
    AAA_ERR_ALREADY_REGISTERED,
    AAA_ERR_CANNOT_REGISTER,
    AAA_ERR_NOT_INITIALIZED,
    AAA_ERR_NETWORK_ERROR
} AAAReturnCode;

Note that these status codes are separate from the codes returned by remote AAA servers.

The following is a description of the error codes and the reasons why they can be returned:
AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND: This code is returned if a handle or id was not found.

AAA_ERR_FAILURE: This code is returned if an unspecified failure occurred during an AAA operation.

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: This code is returned if the AAA operation succeeded.

AAA_ERR_NOMEM: This code is returned if there is not enough memory to execute the operation.

AAA_ERR_PROTO: This code is returned if a AAA protocol error occurred.

AAA_ERR_SECURITY: This code is returned if a security check failed or another security error occurred.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: This code is returned if an invalid parameter was passed to an AAA function.

AAA_ERR_CONFIG: This code is returned if an error was encountered in a configuration file during library initialization.

AAA_ERR_UNKNOWN_CMD: This code is returned if the library received a AAA command that is not in the set of registered AAA commands.

AAA_ERR_MISSING_AVP: This code is returned if a command was received without a required AVP.

AAA_ERR_ALREADY_INIT: This code is returned if an attempt is made to initialize the AAA library when it has already been initialized.

AAA_ERR_TIMED_OUT: This code is returned when a network operation times out.

AAA_ERR_CANNOT_SEND_MSG: This code is returned if the library can’t send a message. It is also of used to application profile extensions that encounter the same error condition.

AAA_ERR_ALREADY_REGISTERED: This code is returned by the command registration functions if the command was already registered.

AAA_ERR_CANNOT_REGISTER: This code is returned by the command registration functions if the command could not be registered.
AAA_ERR_NOT_INITIALIZED: This code is returned by any function in the API except AAAOpen() if the library hasn’t been initialized.

AAA_ERR_NETWORK_ERROR: This code is returned by any function when an error in networking occurs.

In addition to returning the error code, functions are required to log errors using the platform dependent logging facility.

### 3.1.13. Callback Location Codes

The following are codes used to indicate where a callback should be installed in callback chain for processing:

```c
typedef enum {
    AAA_APP_INSTALL_FIRST,
    AAA_APP_INSTALL_ANYWHERE,
    AAA_APP_INSTALL_LAST
} AAACallbackLocation;
```

Callbacks installed with AAA_APP_INSTALL_FIRST and AAA_APP_INSTALL_LAST operate on all commands, callbacks installed with AAA_APP_INSTALL_ANYWHERE just operate on the command for which they are installed.

The codes have the following semantics:

AAA_APP_INSTALL_FIRST: Install this callback as the first callback in the chain. If subsequent callbacks are installed with this code, then AAA_ERR_ALREADY_REGISTERED is returned.

AAA_APP_INSTALL_ANYWHERE: Install this callback anywhere in the callback chain.

AAA_APP_INSTALL_LAST: Install this callback as the last callback in the chain. If subsequent callbacks are installed with this code, then AAA_ERR_ALREADY_REGISTERED is returned.

### 3.1.14. AVP Data Type Codes

The following are AVP data type codes. They correspond directly to the AVP data types outline in the Diameter specification [RFC3588]:
typedef enum {
    AAA_AVP_OCTET_STRING_TYPE,
    AAA_AVP_INTEGER32_TYPE,
    AAA_AVP_INTEGER64_TYPE,
    AAA_AVP_UNSIGNED32_TYPE,
    AAA_AVP_UNSIGNED64_TYPE,
    AAA_AVP_FLOAT32_TYPE,
    AAA_AVP_FLOAT64_TYPE,
} AAA_AVPDataType;

3.1.15. AVP Flags

The following are used for AVP header flags and for flags in the AVP wrapper struct and AVP dictionary definitions. The first four correspond to the AVP flags defined in the Diameter specification [RFC3588]. Some of these are also used in the wrapper struct and dictionary definitions also. The last four are used only in AAA_AVP and AAADictionaryEntry:

typedef enum {
    AAA_AVP_FLAG_NONE = 0,
    AAA_AVP_FLAG_MANDATORY = 0x1,
    AAA_AVP_FLAG_RESERVED = 0x2,
    AAA_AVP_FLAG_VENDOR_SPECIFIC = 0x4,
    AAA_AVP_FLAG_UNKNOWN = 0x10000
} AAA_AVPFlag;

The semantics of the flags are as follows:

AAA_AVP_FLAG_NONE: Indicates that no AVP flags are set.

AAA_AVP_FLAG_MANDATORY: Represents the ‘M’ flag in the Diameter AVP header [RFC3588], meaning the AVP is mandatory.

AAA_AVP_FLAG_VENDOR_SPECIFIC: Represents the ‘V’ flag in the Diameter AVP header [RFC3588], meaning that the AVP is vendor specific. If this flag is set, the header will contain a vendor identifier.

AAA_AVP_FLAG_UNKNOWN: Indicates that the AVP was not located in the AVP dictionary. This flag is only used in AAA_AVP.

3.1.16. Domain Interconnection Types

The following domain interconnection types are returned by AAAGetDomainInterconnectType(). They indicate the type of domain interconnection:
typedef enum {
    AAA_DOMAIN_LOCAL,
    AAA_DOMAIN_PROXY,
    AAA_DOMAIN_BROKER,
    AAA_DOMAIN_FORWARD
} AAADomainInterconnect;

The flags have the following semantics:

AAA_DOMAIN_LOCAL  The domain name is for the local domain.

AAA_DOMAIN_PROXY  The domain name is for a proxy domain. A proxy is
a server that simply forwards the request based on the user’s
identity or through some other means. The routing method used for
a proxy is the Proxy-State method, requiring routing through a
fixed chain of proxies [RFC3588].

AAA_DOMAIN_BROKER  The domain name is for a broker domain. A broker
is a server that provides redirect services, allowing all servers
in a roaming consortium to interact directly.

AAA_DOMAIN_FORWARD  The domain name is for a forwarding domain. A
forwarding domain is a proxy that uses Destination-NAI routing.
With Destination-NAI routing, there is no set sequence of proxies
through which messages must be routed [RFC3588].

3.1.17.  Message Flags

The following type is for the AAA message flags. Currently, there
are no message flags defined in the Diameter protocol [RFC3588]:

typedef uint8_t AAAMsgFlag;

3.1.18.  Result Codes

Result codes will be returned by the remote server to indicate the
success or failure of the operation. Result code values are defined
in the Diameter specification.  [RFC3588]

3.1.19.  Search Direction Type

The following type allows the client to specify which direction to
search for an AVP in the AVP list:

typedef enum {
    AAA_FORWARD_SEARCH = 0,
    AAA_BACKWARD_SEARCH
} AAASearchType;
### 3.1.20. Accounting Types

The following specifies the type of accounting message:

```c
typedef enum {
    AAA_ACCT_EVENT = 1,
    AAA_ACCT_START = 2,
    AAA_ACCT_INTERIM = 3,
    AAA_ACCT_STOP = 4
} AAAAcctMessageType;
```

The accounting types have the following semantics:

**AAA_ACCT_EVENT**  The event type is used to indicate that a one-time event has occurred.

**AAA_ACCT_START**  The accounting start request is used to initiate an accounting session.

**AAA_ACCT_INTERIM**  Interim messages contain cumulative accounting information for the existing accounting session (started with an AAA_ACCT_START). Please refer to [RFC3588] for details on the Diameter accounting mechanisms.

**AAA_ACCT_STOP**  The Accounting stop request terminates a session started with AAA_ACCT_START.

### 3.2. Structure Definitions

#### 3.2.1. Dictionary Entry Definition

The following structure is returned by the dictionary entry lookup functions. It contains information about a particular AVP in the dictionary:

```c
typedef struct dictionaryEntry {
    AAA_AVPCode     avpCode;
    char*           avpName;
    AAA_AVPDataType avpType;
    AAAVendorId     vendorId;
    AAA_AVPFlag     flags;
} AAADictionaryEntry;
```

#### 3.2.2. AVP Definition

The following structure contains a message AVP in parsed form:
typedef struct avp {
    enum {
        AAA_RADIUS,
        AAA_DIAMETER
    } packetType;
    AAA_AVPCode code;
    uint16_t length;
    AAA_AVPFlag flags;
    AAA_AVPDataType type;
    AAAVendorId vendorId;
    void* data;
} AAA_AVP;

The fields have the following definitions:

packetType: Indicates whether the message is for Diameter or for
Radius compatibility. If the AVP is for Radius, then the code,
length, type, and data fields are the only valid fields in the
structure; the other fields are all null.

code: The AVP code. The type of the AVP can be determined by
matching the AVP code with an AVP description from the dictionary.

length: The length of the AVP’s data field.

flags: The AVP flags.

type: The data type of the AVP’s data.

vendorId: The vendor id, if the AVP is vendor-specific. If the AVP
is standardized, the vendorId field is set to AAA_NO_VENDOR_ID.

data: The AVP data, in host byte order.

3.2.3. AVP List

The following structure is used for representing lists of AVPs on the
message:

typedef struct avpList{
    // API Private variables. Dependent on link list implementation
    } AAA_AVP_LIST;

AVPs are kept in ordered lists. The client can use a search
direction to indicated in which direction to search when trying to
find an AVP.
3.2.4. Message Definition

The following structure contains the full AAA message:

```c
typedef struct message {
    AAAMsgFlag              flags;
    AAACommandCode          commandCode;
    AAAVendorId             vendorId;
    AAAResultCode           resultCode;
    AAA_IP_ADDR             originator;
    AAA_IP_ADDR             sender;
    AAA_AVP_LIST            *avpList;
    AAA_AVP                 *proxyAVP;
    AAAMsgIdentifier        identifier;
    time_t                  secondsTillExpire;
    time_t                  startTime;
    void                    *appHandle;
} AAAMessage;
```

The fields have the following definition:

- **flags**: The message flags. Currently this field is always zero, since there are no flags defined for a Diameter message at this time.
- **commandCode**: The command’s message code.
- **vendorId**: The vendor id of the vendor that defined the message.
- **resultCode**: Code indicating the result of the client’s request. This code is sent by the peer over the wire.
- **originator**: The IP address of the message’s originator.
- **sender**: The IP address of the message’s previous hop sender. This is only the same as originator if no proxy or broker peers are being used.
- **avpList**: The list of AVPs in the message.
- **proxyAVP**: The proxy’s AVP, if any. Otherwise NULL.
- **identifier**: The message’s unique identifier.
- **secondsTillExpire**: Number of seconds until the message expires.
startTime: The number of seconds at which the message was started.

appHandle: An identifier indicating for which client session the message is.

3.3. Macros and Preprocessor Definitions

The following definition reserves the vendor id of 0:

#define AAA_NO_VENDOR_ID 0

3.4. Functions

3.4.1. Initialization and Configuration

This section contains definitions that perform initialization and configuration of the AAA library.

3.4.1.1. AAAOpen()

The following function is used to open and configure the AAA library:

    AAAReturnCode AAAOpen(char *configFileName);

This function must be called before any other AAA function is called. Some of the operations that may be performed by AAAOpen() are: opening and loading the AVP and vendor dictionaries, opening connections with Diameter peers, loading Diameter extension libraries, and registering Diameter callbacks. After AAAOpen() returns, the library must be ready for the client to open a session.

The parameters are:

configFileName: The global configuration file name. If NULL or the empty string, use the default for this platform. The global configuration file must contain the vendor and AVP dictionary file names, and may contain other platform-specific information needed to initialize and configure the Diameter peer.

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If initialization succeeded.

AAA_ERR_ALREADY_INIT: If the library is already initialized.
AAA_ERR_NETWORK_ERROR: If the host name can’t be determined.

AAA_ERR_NOMEM: If no memory was available.

AAA_ERR_CONFIG: If processing the dictionary or configuration information failed.

3.4.1.2. AAAClose()

The following function closes the AAA library:

```c
AAAReturnCode AAAClose();
```

After this function is called, all other AAA functions are no longer operative.

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If finalization succeeded.

AAA_ERR_NOT_INITIALIZED: If AAA was not initialized.

3.4.1.3. AAAGetDefaultConfigFileName()

The following returns the default configuration file name on the platform:

```c
const char * AAAGetDefaultConfigFileName();
```

The return value is a pointer to the full pathname for the file. The pointer value should not be deallocated because it is constant and does not change.

3.4.2. Registering Commands

The functions in this section are used to register callback functions defined in a Diameter application profile extension library. The following typedef defines the interface between callback functions and the AAA library functions:

```c
typedef AAAReturnCode (*AAACallback)(AAAMessage *message);
```

Authors of Diameter extensions must define command callback functions having this interface.

The parameters are:
message: The AAAMessage to be processed.

The return value is a status code giving the operation status.

### 3.4.2.1. AAARegisterCommandCallback()

The following function is used to register command callbacks for processing AAA commands:

```c
AAACallbackHandle *
AAARegisterCommandCallback(AAACode commandCode,
                         AAAVendorId vendorId,
                         char *commandName,
                         AAAExtensionId extensionId,
                         AAACallback callback,
                         AAACallbackLocation position);
```

The parameters are:

- `commandCode`: The code of the command processed by the callback.
- `vendorId`: The vendor id of the command.
- `commandName`: A pointer to the name of the command.
- `extensionId`: The id of the extension to which this command belongs.
- `callback`: The callback function to perform processing.
- `position`: The position of the callback in the chain.

The return value is a handle used when deregistering the callback, or NULL if an error occurred while registering the callback.

### 3.4.2.2. AAARegisterNoncommandCallback()

The following callback registers an AAA callback to process all messages. The callback is not associated with any command, but rather will process all messages as they come down the callback chain:

```c
AAACallbackHandle
AAARegisterNoncommandCallback(AAACallback callback,
                                AAACallbackLocation position);
```

The parameters are:
callback: The callback function to perform processing.

position: The position of the callback in the chain.

The return value is a handle used when deregistering the callback, or NULL if an error occurred while registering the callback.

### 3.4.2.3. AAADeregisterCommandCallback()

The following function deregisters a command callback:

```c
AAAReturnCode
AAADeregisterCommandCallback(AAACallbackHandle *handle);
```

The parameters are:

handle: The handle returned when the callback was registered.

The return values are:

- **AAA_ERR_SUCCESS**: Returned upon completion.
- **AAA_ERR_FAILURE**: If the callback is not registered.

### 3.4.2.4. AAADeregisterNoncommandCallback()

The following function is used to deregister a noncommand callback:

```c
AAAReturnCode
AAADeregisterNoncommandCallback(AAACallbackHandle *handle);
```

The parameters are:

handle: The handle returned when the callback was registered.

Return values are:

- **AAA_ERR_SUCCESS**: Returned upon completion.
- **AAA_ERR_FAILURE**: If the callback is not registered.

### 3.4.2.5. AAARegisterExtension()

The following function is used to register a Diameter extension id. This function is typically called when registering non-command specific callbacks. Extension ids for command-specific callbacks are registered when the callback is registered:
The following function allows a client to start a session and identify it:

```
AAAReturnCode
AAASessionId **sessionId,
AAAApplicationId appHandle,
char *userName,
AAACallback abortCallback);
```

The parameters are:

sessionId: On return, a pointer to the session id for this session.

appHandle: An identifier for the client application starting the session. This identifier is attached to messages so that the client callbacks can tell which messages belong to it.

userName: - The NAI of the user.

abortCallback: A function to be called if this session is aborted by the server.

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the session was successfully started.
AAA_ERR_NOMEM: If a memory allocation failure occurred.

3.4.3.2. AAARegisterPeerSession()

The following function allows a client to register a peer session that it has discovered through some other means, for example, by receiving an unsolicited message.

    AAAReturnCode
    AAARegisterPeerSession(AAASessionId **sessionId,
                            AAAApplicationId *appHandle,
                            AAAMessage *message,
                            char *userName,
                            char *hostName);

The parameters are:

sessionId: On return, a pointer to the local session id for the session.

appHandle: An identifier for the client application starting the session. This identifier is attached to messages so that the client callbacks can tell which messages belong to it.

message: The message from the peer containing the session id.

userName: - The NAI of the user.

hostName: The originator of the Diameter message

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the session was successfully registered.

AAA_ERR_NOMEM: If a memory allocation failure occurred.

3.4.3.3. AAAEndSession()

The following function, sent by a client, terminates a session:

    AAAReturnCode
    AAAEndSession(AAASessionId *sessionId);

The parameters are:
sessionId: A pointer to the session id for the session.

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the session was successfully closed.
AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND: If the handle is invalid.

3.4.3.4. AAAAbortSession()

The following function, sent by the server, terminates a session:

```c
AAAReturnCode
AAAAbortSession(AAASessionId *sessionId);
```

The parameters are:

sessionId: A pointer to the session id for the session.

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the session was successfully closed.
AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND: If the handle is invalid.

3.4.3.5. AAALookupServer()

The function looks up the AAA server based on IP address and port number. Server connections are created from the configuration file:

```c
AAAServer *
AAALookupServer(AAA_IP_ADDR ipAddr);
```

The parameters are:

ipAddr: The IP address/Port/Family of the server.

The return value is either a valid server pointer or the NULL if the server can’t be found.

3.4.3.6. AAASetSessionMessageTimeout()

The following function sets the timeout, in seconds, for all AAAMessages in a particular session:

```c
AAAReturnCode
AAASetSessionMessageTimeout(AAASessionId *id,
    time_t timeout);
```
The parameters are:

id: The session id for the session whose timeout should be changed.

timeout: The session timeout. The default timeout is 120 seconds.

The return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If setting the timeout succeeded.

AAA_ERR_FAILURE: If the setting the timeout failed.

### 3.4.3.7. AAAGetDomainInterconnectType()

The following function returns the domain interconnect type for a particular domain name and type of service:

```c
AAADomainInterconnect
AAAGetDomainInterconnectType(AAAMessage *message,
    char *domainName,
    char *type);
```

The parameters are:

domainName: The name of the domain.

type: The type of service. This must be one of the strings "LOCAL", "PROXY", or "BROKER".

The return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the domain interconnect type was retrieved.

AAA_ERR_FAILURE: If the command failed.

### 3.4.4. Dictionary Lookup

The functions in this section are used to look up AVPs and commands in the dictionary. The client is responsible for supplying the structure memory into which the dictionary information is copied.

#### 3.4.4.1. AAADictionaryEntryFromAVPCode()  

This function looks up a dictionary entry using a command code and a vendor id:
AAAReturnCode
AAADictionaryEntryFromAVPCode(AAA_AVPCode avpCode,
AAAVendorId vendorId,
AAADictionaryEntry *Entry);

The parameters are:

avpCode: The code number of the AVP.
vendorId: The vendor id of the AVP.
Entry: an AAADictionaryEntry structure for returning the entry.

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the query succeeded.
AAA_ERR_FAILURE: If no matching dictionary entry was found.

3.4.4.2. AAADictionaryEntryFromName()

This function looks up a dictionary entry using command code name and vendor id:

AAAReturnCode
AAADictionaryEntryFromName(char *avpName,
AAAVendorId vendorId,
AAADictionaryEntry *Entry);

The parameters are:

avpName: The name of the AVP.
vendorId: The vendor id of the AVP.
Entry: an AAADictionaryEntry structure for returning the entry.

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the query succeeded.
AAA_ERR_FAILURE: If no matching dictionary entry was found.

3.4.4.3. AAAValueFromName()

This function looks up an AVP value using the AVP name and vendor name:
AAAValue AAAValueFromName(char *avpName,
                             char *vendorName,
                             char *valueName);

The parameters are:

avpName: The name of the AVP.

vendorName: The name of the vendor.

valueName: The name of the value.

The return value is the id of the AVP, or AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND if no match was found.

3.4.4.4. AAAValueFromAVPCode()

This function looks up an AVP value using the AVP id and vendor id, and the value name:

AAAValue AAAValueFromAVPCode(AAA_AVPCode avpCode,
               AAAVendorId vendorId,
               char *valueName);

The parameters are:

avpCode: The code of the AVP.

vendorId: The id of the vendor.

valueName: The name of the value.

The return value is id of the AVP, or AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND if no match was found.

3.4.4.5. AAALookupValueNameUsingValue()

This function returns the AVP value name:

const char *
AAALookupValueNameUsingValue(AAA_AVPCode avpCode,
                           AAAVendorId vendorId,
                           AAAValue value);

The parameters are:
avpCode: The code of the AVP.

vendorId: The id of the vendor.

value: The value.

The value name is returned, or NULL if no match occurred.

3.4.4.6. AAAGetCommandCode()

This function returns the command code and vendor id based on a string:

AAAReturnCode
AAAGetCommandCode(char *commandName,
                   AAACommandCode *commandCode,
                   AAAVendorId *vendorId);

The parameters are:

commandName: A string containing the command name.

commandCode: Pointer that on return holds the command code if the command was found.

vendorId: Pointer that on return holds the vendor id if the command was found.

The function returns AAA_ERR_SUCCESS when a command has been successfully retrieved, otherwise AAA_UNKNOWN_CMD is returned.

3.4.5. Message Management

The functions in this section allow the client to create messages, add AVPs, and traverse AVP lists.

3.4.5.1. AAANewMessage()

This function allocates an AAAMessage and returns a pointer to it. If a command code is provided, this function adds the command code AVP. If the session identifier handle is provided, the Session-Id AVP is also added. Lastly, if this message is allocated in response to a request, the request’s message can be provided, and the new message is initialized to match the request, for fields such as the identifier, the server identifier, etc. If this is a new message, the request parameter is NULL:
AAAMessage *
AAANewMessage(AAACommandCode commandCode, 
   AAAVendorId vendorId, 
   AAASessionId *sessionId, 
   AAAExtensionId extensionId, 
   AAAMessage *request);

The parameters are:

commandCode: The command code.

vendorId: The vendor identifier.

sessionId: Session identifier.

extensionId: The extension identifier.

request: A pointer to a request message, if this message is being allocated in response to a request.

The function returns a pointer to the message or NULL if a failure occurred.

3.4.5.2. AAAFreeMessage()

This function frees a message allocated through AAANewMessage():

   AAAReturnCode
   AAAFreeMessage(AAAMessage **message);

The parameters are:

message: A pointer to a pointer to the allocated message.

The return value is the AAA status code AAA_ERR_SUCCESS.

3.4.5.3. AAARespondToMessage()

This function is called to set the AAA Message to the appropriate values, and to inform the library that this message is a locally generated response

   AAAReturnCode
   AAARespondToMessage(AAAMessage* message, 
                      AAACommandCode commandCode, 
                      AAAVendorId vendorId, 
                      AAAResultCode resultCode);
The parameters are:

message:  The AAAMessage to respond to.
commandCode:  The command code of the response.
vendorId:  The vendor identifier (of the command code).
resultCode:  The result code of the response.

The function returns AAA_ERR_SUCCESS upon completion, or AAA_ERR_PARAMETER if a NULL pointer was provided.

3.4.5.4.  AAAAddProxyState()

This function will add a Proxy-State AVP to a message, that contains the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the source of the message.

    AAAReturnCode
    AAAAddProxyState(AAAMessage *message);

The parameters are:

message:  The AAAMessage to add state to.

The function returns AAA_ERR_SUCCESS upon completion, or AAA_ERR_FAILURE if an error occurred.

3.4.5.5.  AAACreateAVP()

This function creates an AVP and returns a pointer to it. The AVP is initialized from the arguments:

    AAAReturnCode
    AAACreateAVP(AAA_AVP **avp,
                  AAA_AVPCode code,
                  AAA_AVPFlag flags,
                  AAAVendorId vendorId,
                  char *data,
                  size_t length);

The parameters are:

avp:  On return, contains a pointer to the allocated AVP, or NULL if no AVP was allocated.
code: The AVP’s code.

flags: Any AVP flags that must be passed.

vendorId: The vendor id of the AVP. If no vendor id, then AAA_NO_VENDOR_ID.

data: A buffer containing the AVP data.

length: The length of the data buffer.

Return values are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

AAA_ERR_PROTO: If a protocol error occurred.

AAA_ERR_NOMEM: Indicating a memory failure.

3.4.5.6. AAACreateAndAddAVPToList()

This function creates an AVP and adds it to an AVP list. It returns a pointer to the list in the avpList argument. If the avpList is NULL a new list is created. The new AVP is always added to the end of the list. The AVP is initialized from the arguments:

```c
AAAReturnCode
AAACreateAndAddAVPToList(AAA_AVP_LIST **avpList,
AAA_AVPCode code,
AAA_AVPFlag flags,
AAAVendorId vendorId,
char *data,
size_t length);
```

The parameters are:

avpList: The list to which the AVP should be added.

code: The AVP’s code.

flags: Any AVP flags that must be passed.

vendorId: The vendor id of the AVP. If no vendor id, then AAA_NO_VENDOR_ID.
AAAAddAVPToList()  

AAAReturnCode
AAAAddAVPToList(AAA_AVP_LIST **avpList,
                AAA_AVP *avp, AAA_AVP *position);

Insert the AVP avp into this avpList after position. If position is
NULL, the AVP is added to the beginning of the list.

If *avpList is NULL, a list will be allocated, and *avpList will
point to it.

The parameters are:

avpList: Pointer to a pointer for list. If *avpList is NULL, list
memory is allocated.

avp: AAA_AVP to add to list.

position: AAA_AVP pointer to add data after, or NULL if the new AVP
should go at the beginning of the list.

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

AAA_ERR_NOMEM: Indicates a memory failure.

AAAFindMatchingAVP()  

This function finds an AVP with matching code and vendor id. If none
match, the function returns NULL:
AAA_AVP *
AAAFindMatchingAVP(AAA_AVP_LIST *avpList,
AAA_AVP *startAvp,
AAA_AVPCode avpCode,
AAAVendorId vendorId,
AAASearchType searchType);

The parameters are:

avp: A pointer to the head of the AVP list.

avpCode: The code of the sought after AVP.

vendorId: The vendor id of the sought after AVP.

The return value is a pointer to the found AVP, or NULL if none is found.

3.4.5.9. AAAJoinAVPLists()

The following function joins together two AVP lists:

AAAReturnCode AAAJoinAVPLists(AAA_AVP_LIST *dest,
AAA_AVP_LIST *source,
AAA_AVP *position);

The parameters are:

dest: The destination list (All of the AVPs in source will be moved here).

source: The source list to be added to dest.

position: The position to add the AVPs to, or NULL for the beginning of the list.

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

3.4.5.10. AAARemoveAVPFromList()

This function removes an AVP from a list:

AAAReturnCode
AAARemoveAVPFromList(AAA_AVP_LIST *avpList,
AAA_AVP *avp);

The parameters are:

avpList: The head of the list from which to remove the AVP.

avp: Contains a pointer to the AVP to remove.

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

3.4.5.11. AAAFreeAVP()

The function frees an AVP:

```c
AAAReturnCode AAAFreeAVP(AAA_AVP **avp);
```

The parameters are:

avp: Contains a pointer to a pointer to the AVP to free.

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

3.4.5.12. AAAGetFirstAVP()

This function returns a pointer to the first AVP in the list:

```c
AAA_AVP * AAAGetFirstAVP(AAA_AVP_LIST *avpList);
```

The parameters are:

avpList: A pointer to the list.

The return value is a pointer to the found AVP, or NULL if none is found.
3.4.5.13. AAAGetLastAVP()

This function returns a pointer to the last AVP in the list:

AAA_AVP *
AAAGetLastAVP(AAA_AVP_LIST *avpList);

The parameters are:

avpList: A pointer to the list.

The function returns a pointer to the found AVP, or NULL if none is found.

3.4.5.14. AAAGetNextAVP()

This function returns a pointer to the next AVP in the list.

AAA_AVP *
AAAGetNextAVP(AAA_AVP *avp);

The parameters are:

avp: A pointer to the AVP prior to the one sought. It is assumed that AAA_AVP has internal private members that keep track of the next AAA_AVP element in the list.

The return value is the next AVP in the list, or NULL if the parameter is the last element in the list.

3.4.5.15. AAAGetPrevAVP()

This function returns a pointer to the previous AVP in the list. It is assumed that AAA_AVP has internal private members that keep track of the previous AAA_AVP element in the list.

AAA_AVP *
AAAGetPrevAVP(AAA_AVP *avp);

The parameters are:

avp: A pointer to the AVP after the one sought.

The return value is the previous AVP in the list or NULL if the parameter is the first element in the list.
3.4.5.16. AAAFreeAVPList()

This function frees an AVP list structure including all contained AVPs if there are any. If the list is empty then only the AVP list data structure itself is deleted. If successful, the list will point to NULL on return.

```
AAAReturnCode
AAAFreeAVPList(AAA_AVP_LIST **avpList);
```

The parameters are:

- avpList: The list to be freed.

Return values are:

- AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.
- AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

3.4.5.17. AAAConvertAVPToString()

This function converts the data in the AVP to a format suitable for log or display functions.

```
char *
AAAConvertAVPToString(AAA_AVP *avp,
    char *dest,
    size_t destLen);
```

The parameters are:

- avp: The AVP to display.
- dest: A used supplied destination buffer.
- destLen: The length of the user supplied buffer.

The return value is the passed in destination buffer.

3.4.5.18. AAASetMessageResultCode()

This function decapsulates an encapsulated AVP, and populates the list with the correct pointers.

```
AAAResultCode
AAASetMessageResultCode(AAAMessage *message,
    AAAResultCode resultCode);
```
The parameters are:

message: A pointer to the allocated message.

resultCode: The AAA Result Code

The return value is one of:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon success.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If an invalid parameter was passed.

3.4.6. Message Control

The following functions allow the client to direct a message to a particular server, determine the server for a message, etc.

3.4.6.1. AAASetServer()

This function sets the server to which the message is sent:

AAAReturnCode
AAASetServer(AAAMessage *message,
AAA_IP_ADDR host);

The parameters are:

message: The message to be sent.

host: The IP address / port / family of the server.

The return value is:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: If the server was found.

AAA_ERR_NOT_FOUND: If the server was not found.

3.4.6.2. AAASendMessage()

The following function transmits a message. It will be sent to the server based on the routing criteria defined in [RFC3588].

AAAReturnCode
AAASendMessage(AAAMessage *message);

The parameter is the message to send.

The return codes are:
AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon completion.

AAA_ERR_FAILURE: If an error occurred.

3.4.7. Accounting

The following functions allow the client to direct a message to a particular server, determine the server for a message, etc.

3.4.7.1. AAASendAcctRequest()

The following function sends an accounting message to an accounting server.

```c
AAAReturnCode
AAASendAcctRequest(AAASessionId *aaaSessionId,
                   AAAExtensionId extensionId,
                   AAA_AVP_LIST *acctAvpList,
                   AAAAcctMessageType msgType);
```

The parameters are:

aaaSessionId: The session id that this accounting data corresponds to.

extensionId: The extension type associated with this accounting message.

acctAvpList: A list of AVPs to send in the accounting message.

msgType: The type of accounting message.

The return codes are:

AAA_ERR_SUCCESS: Upon completion.

AAA_ERR_PARAMETER: If a parameter is invalid.

3.5. Implementation Notes

The following are some implementation notes that library designers may want to keep in mind.

3.6. Grouped AVPs

In order to create grouped AVPs, an application creates an AAA_AVP_LIST that is not attached to an AAAMessage structure (also known as an orphaned AAA_AVP_LIST). All of the necessary AVPs within
The following is an example that adds a Proxy-State Grouped AVP to an existing AAAMessage structure.

```c
addProxyState(AAAMessage *message, ipaddr_t *ourAddress,
    void *state, size_t stateLen)
{
    AAA_AVP_LIST *avpList = NULL;
    /*
    * Add the Proxy-Address AVP to the AAAList
    */
    if (AAACreateAndAddAVPToList(&avpList,
        DIAM_AVP_PROXY_ADDRESS, AAA_AVPI_FLAG_NONE,
        NO_VENDOR_ID, (char *)ourAddress,
        sizeof (ipaddr_t))) {
        loggerSyslog(LOG_AVP_PROBLEMS,
            "Unable to add Proxy-Address AVP");
        return (AAA_ERR_FAILURE);
    }
    /*
    * Now we add the Proxy-Info AVP to the AAAList
    */
    if (AAACreateAndAddAVPToList(&avpList,
        DIAM_AVP_PROXY_INFO, AAA_AVPI_FLAG_NONE,
        NO_VENDOR_ID, state, stateLen)) {
        loggerSyslog(LOG_AVP_PROBLEMS,
            "Unable to add Proxy-Info AVP");
        return (AAA_ERR_FAILURE);
    }
    /*
    * Now the AAAList is added to the AAAMessage as
    * a Proxy-State AVP.
    */
    if (AAACreateAndAddAVPToList(&message->avpList,
        DIAM_AVP_PROXY_STATE, AAA_AVPI_FLAG_NONE,
        NO_VENDOR_ID, (char *)avpList,
        AAA_AVP_GROUPED_LENGTH)) {
        loggerSyslog(LOG_AVP_PROBLEMS,
            "Unable to add Proxy-State AVP");
        return (AAA_ERR_FAILURE);
    }
    return (AAA_ERR_SUCCESS);
}
```
As shown above, the procedures is to create a new AAA_AVP_LIST structure, adding all of the necessary AVPs that are within the Grouped AVP, then calling AAACreateAndAddAVPToList() to add the AAA_AVP_LIST as a Grouped AVP to the AAAMessage.

Note that the AAA_AVP_LIST pointed to by orphaned avpList MUST NOT be accessed by the application after the Grouped avp has been created. The list will be freed along with the AVP by the AAA Library.

In order to parse a Grouped AVP, the AAA_AVP data field contains a pointer to an AAA_AVP_LIST, as shown below.

```c
boolean_t
isProxyStateOurs(AAA_AVP *proxyState, ipaddr_t *ourAddress)
{
    AAA_AVP_LIST *avpList;
    AAA_AVP *proxyAddress;
    AAA_AVP *proxyInfo;
    ipaddr_t *proxyAddress;

    /*
     * Get the pointer to the Grouped AAA_AVP_LIST
     */
    avpList = (AAA_AVP_LIST *)proxyState->data;

    /*
     * First, for the Proxy-Address, and see if it is ours.
     */
    if ((proxyAddress = AAAFindMatchingAVP(avpList, NULL,
                                          DIAM_AVP_PROXY_ADDRESS, NO_VENDOR_ID,
                                          AAA_FORWARD_SEARCH)) != NULL) {
        /*
         * Check if this one is ours.
         */
        address2 = (ipaddr_t *)proxyAddress->data;
        if (*address2 == *address) {
            /*
            * This one is ours... return TRUE
            */
            return (B_TRUE);
        }
    }

    return (B_FALSE);
}
```
3.7. Extended AAA_AVP structure

The AAA_AVP structure that is defined in this specification is a subset of the structure used by the internal library. The internal structure, known as the extended AAA_AVP, may contain many private fields, such as pointers to AAA_AVPs. Applications do not directly access the next (and previous) AAA_AVP pointers but instead access them via the AAAGetNextAVP() and AAAGetPreviousAVP() functions (see Section 2.6).

The following is an example of an extended AAA_AVP structure:

```c
typedef struct {
    // API Public variables here
} AAA_AVP;

typedef struct xavp {
    AAA_AVP      avp;
    struct xavp *next;
    struct xavp *prev;
    int          privateFlags;
} Extended_AAA_Avp;
```

Of course, when AAACreateAVP is called, sufficient memory is allocated for the extended AAA_AVP structure, however the function returns a pointer to the AAA_AVP.

3.8. Avoiding AVP Copying

The AAA_AVP struct does not provide an exact mapping to the Diameter protocol AVP packet format; however, library implementers can avoid having to copy the AVP data by putting a pointer to a packet format structure into a hidden part of the AAA_AVP struct. A pointer to the AVP data is then deposited into the AAA_AVP data field. This allows proper deallocation of the packet format structure when the AAA_AVP structure is deallocated.

3.9. Callback Processing Order

The C API allows API clients to register message processors, or callbacks, that are invoked before and after the bulk of the processing functions for a message. Only one pre- or post-processor is allowed for all incoming messages, regardless of command or extension type. If the API client adds another, any existing pre- and post-processors are removed.

Message processing can be best explained by the following diagram:
In the above diagram, "First", "Any", and "Last" are added by the API client. The message processor labeled "First" is given access to the message before any other, the message processor "Last" after all others are finished. There is no guarantee on ordering for the other message processors. If the client adds a new "First" or "Last" message processor, AAA_ERR_ALREADY_REGISTERED error is returned. There is one "First" and "Last" processor for all commands regardless of type; whereas, the "Any" processors are command-specific.

If one of the "Any" processors completes successfully, the message is not passed on any further. A successful completion means the success return code is returned from the C API callback, but the callback is responsible for freeing the message before returning.
4. Security Considerations

This document describes an API and therefore depends on the security mechanisms defined in the Diameter protocol [RFC3588].
5.  IANA Considerations

This document has no actions for IANA.
6. Acknowledgments

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7. References

7.1. Normative References


7.2. Informative References

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