Abstract

This document describes filters which limit asynchronous location notifications to compelling events. The resulting location information is conveyed in existing location formats wrapped in GEOPRIV privacy extensions to the Presence Information Document Format (PIDF-LO)
Table of Contents

1. Conventions ................................................. 3
2. Overview .................................................. 3
3. Definition of Location Filter Format ....................... 3
   3.1. Horizontal and Vertical Movement ...................... 4
   3.2. Changes in value ....................................... 5
   3.3. Containment Within a Region ......................... 6
   3.4. Rate Control ........................................ 9
   3.5. XML Schema for filter format ....................... 9
4. Containment schema ........................................... 12
5. Security Considerations ..................................... 14
6. IANA Considerations ......................................... 15
   6.1. MIME Registration for application/location-delta-filter+xml .......... 15
   6.3. Schema Registration For location-filter ............. 16
   6.5. Schema Registration For containment .................. 17
7. Acknowledgments ............................................. 17
8. References ................................................ 17
   8.1. Normative References .................................. 17
   8.2. Informational References .............................. 18
Authors’ Addresses .............................................. 18
Intellectual Property and Copyright Statements .............. 20
1. 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 RFC-2119 [RFC2119].

2. Overview

Conveying static location in PIDF-LO [RFC4119] bodies is straightforward. However the difficult part about asynchronous notification of location information is that many forms of location are measured as a continuous gradient. Unlike notifications using discreet quantities, it is difficult to know when a change in location is large enough to warrant a notification. Moreover, different applications require a wide variety of location resolutions. Any optimization made for one application would ultimately result in wasteful polling or a sluggish user interface for other applications.

The mechanism described here defines filters in XML [W3C.REC-xml] documents which limit location notification to events which are of relevance to the subscriber. These filters persist until they are changed with a replacement filter.

In addition to the relevant filters, this document also defines a new XML schema [W3C.REC-xmlschema-1] which can be included in PIDF-LO documents to indicate that the resource is inside or outside of a container region.

3. Definition of Location Filter Format

The granularity of notifications necessary for various geographic location applications varies dramatically. The subscriber should be able to get asynchronous notifications with appropriate granularity and accuracy, without having to poll or flood the network with notifications which are not important to the application. Notifications should only happen when the notification would be considered an Interesting Event to the subscriber. This section of this document defines an XML filter format to describe interesting conditions or events. The terminal elements in this format are defined in terms of existing Geographic Markup Language (GML) [GML] data types or civic address elements.

This document also defines a MIME type for this location filter format: application/location-delta-filter+xml.
This document defines the following as an initial list of Interesting Events:

1. the resource moves more than a specific distance horizontally or vertically since the last notification
2. the resource exceeds a specific speed
3. the resource enters or exits one or more GML objects (for example, a set of 2-dimensional or 3-dimensional regions) included or referenced in the filter.
4. one or more of the values of the specified address labels has changed for the resource (for example, the A1 value of the civilAddress has changed from California to Nevada)
5. a minimum and maximum rate of reports regardless of movement

This specification makes use of XML namespaces [W3C.REC-xml-names] for identifying location filter documents and document fragments. The namespace URI for elements defined by this specification is a URN [RFC2141], using the namespace identifier ‘ietf’ defined by [RFC2648] and extended by [RFC3688]. This URN is:

urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter

The filter format starts with a top-level XML element called "<location-filter>"; which contains one or more filter events. The semantics of multiple elements inside a location-filter generally is a logical OR. In other words, if any of the individual filter events occurs, the event satisfies the location-filter and triggers a notification. However the "maxRate" parameter is a logical AND, and will limit events that otherwise would have been reported.

3.1. Horizontal and Vertical Movement

The movedHoriz and movedVert filter events each indicate a minimum horizontal motion or vertical distance (respectively) that the resource must have moved from the location of the resource when the last notification was sent in order to trigger this event. The distance is measured absolutely from the point of last notification rather than in terms of cumulative motion (For example, someone pacing inside a room will not trigger an event if the trigger threshold is slightly larger than the room.) Each of these events can only appear once in a location-filter. These events have an attribute "uom" (for "units of measure"), which indicates the units of the element. The default unit for these events is meters.

Similarly, the speedExceeds filter event indicates a minimum horizontal speed of the resource before the speedExceeds event is triggered. This element can appear only once in a location-filter, and has a "uom" attribute which defaults to meters per second if not present.
This filter measures the horizontal component of speed in any direction. It does not measure velocity. Note also that there is no corresponding event triggered when speed drops below a threshold.

Below are some examples. In the first example if the resource moves 20m in the x,y direction or 3m in the z direction, send a notification:

```xml
<location-filter>
  <movedHoriz uom="urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG::9001">20</movedHoriz>
  <movedVert uom="urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG::9001">3</movedVert>
</location-filter>
```

If the resource exceeds 3 meters per second (10.8 km/h), send a notification:

```xml
<location-filter>
  <speedExceeds uom="#mps">3</speedExceeds>
</location-filter>
```

### 3.2. Changes in value

The valueChanges filter event contains a string which is interpreted as an XPath [W3C.xpath] expression evaluated within the context of the location-info element of the PIDF-LO document which would be generated by the notification. The XPath expression MUST evaluate to only a single Xpath node. If the value of any of the elements in the resulting node changes, then the filter event is triggered. Note that the value of the resulting node changes if any of those nodes or subnodes transitions from having a value to having no value or vice versa. A location-filter may contain multiple valueChanges filters.

For example, given the following logical PIDF-LO document, If the state (A1), county (A2), city (A3), or postal code (PC) changes, send a notification:
PIDF-LO Location Document:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<pres xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf"
     xmlns:gp="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10"
     entity="pres:geotarget@example.com">
  <tuple id="sg89ae">
    <status>
      <gp:geopriv>
        <gp:location-info>
          <cl:civilAddress>
            <cl:country>US</cl:country>
            <cl:A1>NY</cl:A1>
            <cl:A3>New York</cl:A3>
            <cl:RD>Broadway</cl:RD>
            <cl:HNO>123</cl:HNO>
            <cl:UNIT>Suite 75</cl:UNIT>
            <cl:PC>10027</cl:PC>
          </cl:civilAddress>
        </gp:location-info>
      </gp:geopriv>
      <gp:usage-rules>
        <gp:retransmission-allowed>yes</gp:retransmission-allowed>
      </gp:usage-rules>
    </status>
    <timestamp>2003-06-22T20:57:29Z</timestamp>
  </tuple>
</pres>
```

Filter Document:

```xml
<location-filter
     xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter"
  <valueChanges>cl:civilAddress/cl:A1</valueChanges>
  <valueChanges>cl:civilAddress/cl:A2</valueChanges>
  <valueChanges>cl:civilAddress/cl:A3</valueChanges>
  <valueChanges>cl:civilAddress/cl:PC</valueChanges>
</location-filter>
```

3.3. Containment Within a Region

The "enterOrExit" filter event is satisfied when the resource enters or exits a named 2-dimensional or 3-dimensional region described by one of the shapes defined in section 5 of [I-D.ietf-geopriv-pdif-lo-profile]. These regions can be defined using inline snippets of GML, or externally referenced using a URI
These regions need a unique name or identifier so location with respect to these regions can be described later (for example in a notification). These regions are currently described as GML Features so they can be named with a GML Name. Ideally each region could be described instead as a GML geometry with some associated name or identifier.

Any 2-dimensional region MUST be defined using the EPSG 4326 coordinate reference system. Any 3-dimensional region MUST be defined using the EPSG 4979 coordinate reference system. A location-filter can contain more than one enterOrExit filter event.

Notifiers MAY support other more complex geometries or additional coordinate reference systems. How the Subscriber negotiates support for more complex geometries or reference systems is out of the scope of this document. Likewise, this document does not describe how a subscriber discovers the existence of externally referenced features. This topic is out of scope of this document.

In most cases Subscribers that use location filters based on enterOrExit events are especially interested in the resource’s relationship to those named features. Consequently, the notifier MUST include either a "containment" element for each feature mentioned in the location-filter which has changed its containment properties with respect to the resource since the last notification. These elements are defined in Section 4. The notifier MAY include any other form of location that is relevant.

For example, if the resource enters or exits Building 10 (which is defined by specific 2-D or 3-D rectangular coordinates), send a notification:

Version in 2-Dimensions:
<location-filter>
  <enterOrExit>
    <my:Building>
      <gml:name>Building 10</gml:name>
      <gml:extentOf>
        <gml:Polygon
          srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326"
          xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">
          <gml:exterior>
            <gml:LinearRing>
              <gml:posList>
                37.41188 -121.93243
                37.41142 -121.93243
              </gml:posList>
            </gml:LinearRing>
          </gml:exterior>
        </gml:Polygon>
      </gml:extentOf>
    </my:Building>
  </enterOrExit>
</location-filter>
If the resource enters or exits either the parking garage or any of the conference rooms (both of which are externally defined), send a notification:
3.4. Rate Control

The minRate and maxRate filters control the rate at which notifications are sent. minRate can be used to make sure that a notification is sent regardless of movement, and maxRate can be used to limit the rate at which notifications are sent even when other filters would cause many notifications. Each of these events can only appear once in a location-filter. These events have an attribute "uom" (for "units of measure"), which indicates the units of the element. The default unit for these events is minutes. Rates are averaged over one unit of the next larger unit of measure. For example if the uom="minutes", then the rate is measured over one hour.

Examples of minRate and maxRate:

```xml
<location-filter>
  <movedHoriz uom="urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG::9001">10</movedHoriz>
  <minRate uom="seconds">1</minRate>
  <maxRate uom="seconds">10</maxRate>
</location-filter>
```

This filter specifies that notifications should be sent if the target moves by more than 10 meters, but no more than 5 notifications per second should be sent. In addition, if the target is not moving fast enough to generate notifications due to movedHoriz, then extra notifications are sent to achieve approximately 1 notification per second averaged over a minute.

3.5. XML Schema for filter format

The XML Schema for this format is defined below.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter"
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
```
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">

<xs:element name="location-filter">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="movedHoriz" type="gml:MeasureType"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="movedVert" type="gml:MeasureType"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="speedExceeds" type="gml:MeasureType"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <!-- this type needs to hold an XPath statement -->
      <xs:element name="valueChanges" type="xs:string"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element name="enterOrExit" type="gml:FeaturePropertyType"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element name="minRate" type="xs:rate-spec"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:element name="maxRate" type="xs:rate-spec"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"
                   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:schema>
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
  targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">
  <xs:element name="location-filter">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="movedHoriz" type="gml:MeasureType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="movedVert" type="gml:MeasureType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="speedExceeds" type="gml:MeasureType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <!-- this type needs to hold an XPath statement -->
        <xs:element name="valueChanges" type="xs:string"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="enterOrExit" type="gml:FeaturePropertyType"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="minRate" type="xs:rate-spec"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="maxRate" type="xs:rate-spec"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="rate-spec">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:attribute name="uom" use="required">
          <xs:simpleType>
            <xs:restriction base="xs:token">
              <xs:enumeration value="seconds"></xs:enumeration>
              <xs:enumeration value="minutes"></xs:enumeration>
              <xs:enumeration value="hours"></xs:enumeration>
              <xs:enumeration value="days"></xs:enumeration>
              <xs:enumeration value="weeks"></xs:enumeration>
              <xs:enumeration value="years"></xs:enumeration>
            </xs:restriction>
          </xs:simpleType>
        </xs:attribute>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
4. Containment schema

This section describes a schema for describing the resource’s location relative to a region or list of regions which might contain the resource. (These regions can be defined dynamically in an "enterOrExit" element in a subscription filter, or defined on the notifier using some out-of-band mechanism.) The "pidfResource" element is placed inside the location-info element in a PIDF-LO document. The pidfResource element can contain zero or more "containment" elements. Each containment element has a GML Feature sub-element (of type "FeaturePropertyType") and a mandatory attribute which specifies if the PIDF resource is inside or outside of the feature, or if the position of the resource with respect to the region or region list is undefined.

In a future version of this specification, the GML Feature can become a reference to a more preferable name or identifier type. The GML Feature type is only used because it includes a name to reference it.

If the subscriber is not authorized to know the relative position, the notifier MUST NOT reveal this private information. The RECOMMENDED way to prevent the subscriber from seeing private location data of this type is to return a containment element whose position attribute is "undefined". Note that in some cases, the containment information may be more interesting than the actual raw location. It is not necessary to convey a concrete civic or geo location in a PIDF-LO if the subscriber is only interested in or authorized to see the containment status.
<xs:schema version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
<xs:element name="pidfResource">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="pr:containment" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="containment">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:any namespace="http://www.opengis.net/gml" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="position" use="required">
      <xs:simpleType>
        <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
          <xs:enumeration value="inside"></xs:enumeration>
          <xs:enumeration value="outside"></xs:enumeration>
          <xs:enumeration value="undefined"></xs:enumeration>
        </xs:restriction>
      </xs:simpleType>
    </xs:attribute>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:schema>

Below is an example PIDF-LO document which indicates that the resource is inside building 10, not outside the parking garage, and not permitted to know if the resource is in a conference room. Note that in GML, these features could be referenced by their unique identifiers instead.
<presence version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
  <tuple id="sg89ae">
    <status>
      <gp:geopriv>
        <gp:location-info>
          <pr:pidfResource>
            <pr:containment position="inside">
              <my:Building>
                <gml:name>Building 10</gml:name>
              </my:Building>
            </pr:containment>
            <pr:containment position="outside">
            </pr:containment>
            <pr:containment position="undefined">
            </pr:containment>
          </pr:pidfResource>
        </gp:location-info>
        <gp:usage-rules>
          <gp:retransmission-allowed>yes</gp:retransmission-allowed>
        </gp:usage-rules>
      </gp:geopriv>
    </status>
    <timestamp>2003-06-22T20:57:29Z</timestamp>
  </tuple>
</presence>

5. Security Considerations

Location information is typically very privacy sensitive. As such, GEOPRIV requires that notifications MUST be encrypted and integrity protected.

Additional privacy and security considerations are discussed in detail in [I-D.ietf-geopriv-pdif-lo-profile].
6. IANA Considerations

6.1. MIME Registration for application/location-delta-filter+xml

MIME media type name: application
MIME subtype name: application/location-delta-filter+xml
Required parameters: none.
Optional parameters: none.
Encoding considerations: Same as for XML.
Security considerations: See the "Security Considerations" section in this document.
Interoperability considerations: none
Published specification: This document.

Applications which use this media: The application/location-delta-filter+xml application subtype supports the exchange of filters to throttle asynchronous notifications of location information.

Additional information:

1. Magic number(s): N/A
2. File extension(s): N/A
3. Macintosh file type code: N/A

6.2. URN Sub-Namespace Registration for urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter

This section registers a new XML namespace, as per the guidelines in [RFC3688].

URI: The URI for this namespace is urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter.
Registrant Contact: IETF, GEOPRIV working group, <geopriv@ietf.org>, as delegated by the IESG <iesg@ietf.org>.
XML:

BEGIN
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML Basic 1.0//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-basic/xhtml-basic10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <meta http-equiv="content-type"
       content="text/html;charset=iso-8859-1"/>
  <title>Location Filter Namespace</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Namespace for PIDF-LO Location Filters</h1>
<h2>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:location-filter</h2>
<p>See <a href="[[[URL of published RFC]]]">RFCXXXX</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>
END

### 6.3. Schema Registration For location-filter

This specification registers a schema, as per the guidelines in [RFC3688].

URI: please assign.
Registrant Contact: IETF, GEOPRIV Working Group (geopriv@ietf.org), as delegated by the IESG (iesg@ietf.org).
XML: The XML can be found as the sole content of Section 3.5.

### 6.4. URN Sub-Namespace Registration for urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:containment

This section registers a new XML namespace, as per the guidelines in [RFC3688].

URI: The URI for this namespace is
Registrant Contact: IETF, GEOPRIV working group, <geopriv@ietf.org>,
as delegated by the IESG <iesg@ietf.org>.
XML:
6.5. Schema Registration For containment

This specification registers a schema, as per the guidelines in [RFC3688].

URI: please assign.
Registrant Contact: IETF, GEOPRIV Working Group
(geopriv@ietf.org), as delegated by the IESG (iesg@ietf.org).
XML: The XML can be found as the sole content of Section 4.

7. Acknowledgments

Thanks to Allan Thompson, James Winterbottom, and Martin Thomson for their comments.

8. References

8.1. Normative References


(work in progress), February 2008.


8.2. Informational References


Authors’ Addresses

Rohan Mahy
Plantronics
345 Encinal Street
Santa Cruz, CA
USA

Email: rohan@ekabal.com

Brian Rosen
NeuStar
470 Conrad Dr.
Mars, PA 16046
US

Phone: +1 724 382 1051
Email: br@brianrosen.net
Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The IETF Trust (2008).

This document is subject to the rights, licenses and restrictions contained in BCP 78, and except as set forth therein, the authors retain all their rights.

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY, THE IETF TRUST AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at http://www.ietf.org/ipr.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at ietf-ipr@ietf.org.