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3GPP SIP URI Inter-Operator Traffic Leg Parameter

Abstract

In 3GPP networks, the signaling path between a calling user and a called user can be partitioned into segments, referred to as traffic legs. Each traffic leg may span networks belonging to different operators and will have its own characteristics that can be different from other traffic legs in the same call. A traffic leg might be associated with multiple SIP dialogs, e.g., in case a Back-to-Back User Agent (B2BUA) that modifies the SIP dialog identifier is located within the traffic leg.

This document defines a new SIP URI parameter, 'iotl' (an abbreviation for Inter-Operator Traffic Leg). The parameter can be used in a SIP URI to indicate that the entity associated with the address, or an entity responsible for the host part of the address, represents the end of a specific traffic leg (or multiple traffic legs).

The SIP URI 'iotl' parameter defined in this document has known uses in 3GPP networks. Usage in other networks is also possible.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Conventions	6
3. Applicability	6
4. Traffic Leg Examples	6
4.1. General	6
4.2. Originating Roaming Call	6
4.3. Terminating Roaming Call	7
4.4. Call from Originating Home to Terminating Home	7
5. 'iotl' SIP URI Parameter	7
5.1. Usage	7
5.2. Parameter Values	8
5.2.1. General	8
5.2.2. homea-homeb	8
5.2.3. homeb-visitedb	8
5.2.4. visiteda-homea	9
5.2.5. homea-visiteda	9
5.2.6. visiteda-homeb	9
6. Syntax	10
6.1. General	10
6.2. ABNF	10
7. Security Considerations	10
8. IANA Considerations	10
9. References	11
9.1. Normative References	11
9.2. Informative References	11
Appendix A. 3GPP Examples	12
A.1. General	12
A.2. The UE Registers via P-CSCF	12
A.3. Originating IMS Call	14
A.4. Terminating IMS Call	15
A.5. Call between Originating Home and Terminating Home Network	16
Acknowledgements	17
Authors' Addresses	17

1. Introduction

In a 3GPP network, an end-user device can be attached (e.g., using a radio access network) to its own operator network (home network) [TS.3GPP.24.229] or to another operator's network (visited network) [TS.3GPP.24.229]. In the latter case, the user is referred to as a roaming user.

3GPP operator networks are often not connected directly to each other. Instead, there might be intermediate networks, referred to as 3GPP transit networks, between them. Such transit networks act on the SIP level or the IP level.

In 3GPP networks, the signaling path between a calling user and a called user can be partitioned into segments, referred to as traffic legs. Each traffic leg may span networks belonging to different operators and will have its own characteristics that can be different from other traffic legs in the same call. A traffic leg might be associated with multiple SIP dialogs, e.g., in case a B2BUA [RFC3261] that modifies the SIP dialog identifier is located within the traffic leg.

The traffic leg information can be used by intermediary entities to make policy decisions related to, e.g., media anchoring, signaling policy, insertion of media functions (e.g., transcoder), and charging.

The figure below shows two users (Alice and Bob) and the different type of networks that the signaling might traverse. The signaling path can be divided into multiple traffic legs, and the type of traffic legs depends on how the signaling is routed.

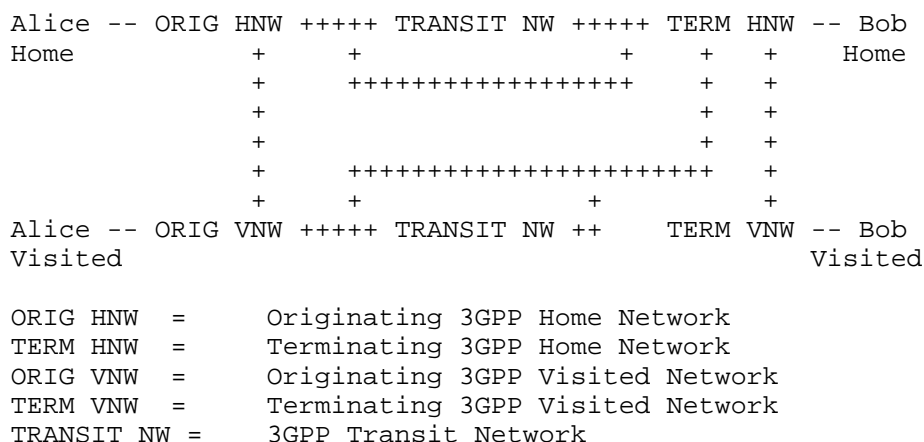


Figure 1: 3GPP Operator Network Roaming Roles

In Figure 1, Alice is a user initiating communication with Bob. Also, consider the following information:

Alice is attached to an originating network, which is either the home network of Alice or a visited network (in case Alice is roaming). In both cases, any originating service is provided by the home network of Alice.

Bob is attached to a terminating network, which is either the home network of Bob or a visited network (in case Bob is roaming). In both cases, any terminating service is provided by the home network of Bob.

A transit network providing transit functions (e.g., translation of free phone numbers) may be included between the originating and terminating networks and between visited and home networks.

This document defines a new SIP URI parameter [RFC3261], 'iotl' (an abbreviation for Inter-Operator Traffic Leg). The parameter can be used in a SIP URI to indicate that the entity associated with the address, or an entity responsible for the host part of the address, represents the end of a specific traffic leg (or multiple traffic legs).

This document defines the following 'iotl' parameter values:

- o homea-homeb
- o homeb-visitedb
- o visiteda-homea
- o homea-visiteda
- o visiteda-homeb

SIP entities that do not support the SIP URI 'iotl' parameter will simply ignore it, if received, as defined in [RFC3261].

2. 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 [RFC2119].

3. Applicability

The SIP URI 'iotl' parameter defined in this document has known uses in 3GPP networks. Usage in other networks is also possible.

4. Traffic Leg Examples

4.1. General

This section describes examples of different types of traffic legs in 3GPP networks.

4.2. Originating Roaming Call

In this case, Alice is located in a visited network. When Alice sends the initial SIP INVITE request for a call, one traffic leg (referred to as the 'visiteda-homea' traffic leg) represents the signaling path between the User Agent (UA) of Alice and the home Serving Call Session Control Function (S-CSCF) [TS.3GPP.24.229] of Alice.

4.3. Terminating Roaming Call

In this case, Bob is located in a visited network. When the home S-CSCF of Bob forwards the initial SIP INVITE request for a call towards Bob, one traffic leg (referred to as the 'homeb-visitedb' traffic leg) represents the signaling path between the home S-CSCF of Bob and the UA of Bob.

4.4. Call from Originating Home to Terminating Home

In this case, the home S-CSCF of Alice forwards the initial SIP INVITE request towards the home S-CSCF of Bob. The signaling path between the S-CSCFs represents one traffic leg (referred to as the 'homea-homeb' traffic leg).

5. 'iotl' SIP URI Parameter

5.1. Usage

As specified in [RFC3261], when a SIP entity inserts a SIP URI in an initial request for a dialog, or in a stand-alone request, the SIP URI will be used to route the request to another SIP entity, addressed by the SIP URI, or to a SIP entity responsible for the host part of the SIP URI (e.g., a SIP registrar). If such an entity represents the end of one or more traffic legs, the SIP entity inserting the SIP URI can add a SIP URI 'iotl' parameter to the SIP URI to indicate the type(s) of traffic leg. Each parameter value indicates a type of traffic leg.

For routing of an initial SIP request for a dialog, or a stand-alone SIP request, a SIP entity can add the 'iotl' parameter to (a) the SIP URI of the Request-URI [RFC3261] or (b) the SIP URI of a Route header field [RFC3261] of the SIP request. SIP entities can add the 'iotl' parameter to the SIP URI of a Path header field [RFC3327] or a Service-Route header field [RFC3608] in order for the parameter to later occur in a Route header field.

When a SIP entity receives an initial request for a dialog or a stand-alone request, which contains one or more SIP URI 'iotl' parameters, it identifies the type of traffic leg in the following way:

- o if the SIP request contains a single Route header field containing a SIP URI with an 'iotl' parameter, that parameter identifies the type of traffic leg;

- o if the SIP request contains multiple Route header fields containing a SIP URI with an 'iotl' parameter, the 'iotl' parameter associated with the SIP URI of the topmost Route header field (or, if the SIP URI of the topmost Route header field does not contain an 'iotl' parameter, the SIP URI of the Route header field closest to the topmost) identifies the type of traffic leg; or
- o if a SIP request contains an 'iotl' parameter only in the Request-URI SIP URI, the 'iotl' parameter identifies the type of traffic leg.

During SIP registration [RFC3261], entities can add the 'iotl' parameter to the SIP URI of a Path or Service-Route header field if the entity is aware that the SIP URI will be used to indicate the end of a specific traffic leg for initial requests for dialogs or stand-alone requests sent on the registration path.

As defined in [RFC3261], a SIP proxy must not modify or remove URI parameters from SIP URIs associated with other entities. This also applies to the 'iotl' parameter.

5.2. Parameter Values

5.2.1. General

This section describes the SIP URI 'iotl' parameter values defined in this specification.

Note that, when a request is routed between different networks, the request might traverse one or more IBCFs (Interconnection Border Control Functions) acting as network border entities.

5.2.2. homea-homeb

This value indicates that a SIP entity responsible for the host part of the SIP URI associated with the parameter represents the end of a traffic leg between the home network (originating) of the calling user and the home network (terminating) of the called user.

In 3GPP, this traffic leg is between two S-CSCFs.

5.2.3. homeb-visitedb

This value indicates that the SIP entity addressed by the SIP URI associated with the parameter represents the end of a traffic leg between the home network (terminating) of the called user and the visited network (terminating) in which the called user is located.

In 3GPP, this traffic leg is between the home S-CSCF and the User Equipment (UE) of the called user or between the Service Centralization and Continuity Application Server (SCC AS) in the home network of the called user and Access Transfer Control Function (ATCF) in the visited network of the called user.

5.2.4. visiteda-homea

This value indicates that a SIP entity responsible for the host part of the SIP URI associated with the parameter represents the end of a traffic leg between the visited network (originating) in which the calling user is located and the home network (originating) of the calling user.

In 3GPP, this traffic leg is between the UE and the home S-CSCF of the calling user or between the Proxy Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF) in the visited network, serving the calling user and the home S-CSCF of the calling user.

5.2.5. homea-visiteda

This value indicates that the SIP entity addressed by the SIP URI associated with the parameter represents the end of a traffic leg between the home network (originating) and the visited network (originating) in which the calling user is located.

In 3GPP, this traffic leg is between the home S-CSCF of the calling user and the Transit and Roaming Function (TRF) [TS.3GPP.24.229] serving the calling user and exists in scenarios where the home S-CSCF of the calling user forwards a request back to the visited network where the UE of the calling user is located. An example of this is when the Roaming Architecture for Voice over IMS with Local Breakout (RAVEL) [TS.3GPP.24.229] feature is enabled.

5.2.6. visiteda-homeb

This value indicates that a SIP entity responsible for the host part of the SIP URI associated with the parameter represents the end of a traffic leg between the visited network (originating) of the calling user and the home network (terminating) of the called user.

In 3GPP, this traffic leg is between the TRF [TS.3GPP.24.229] serving the calling user and the home S-CSCF of the called user and exists in scenarios where a request is forwarded from the visited network where the calling user is located directly to the home S-CSCF of the called user. An example of this is when the RAVEL [TS.3GPP.24.229] feature is enabled.

6. Syntax

6.1. General

This section defines the ABNF for the 'iotl' SIP URI parameter. The ABNF defined in this specification is conformant to RFC 5234 [RFC5234].

This specification does not create an IANA registry for 'iotl' parameter values. A registry should be considered if new parameter values are defined in the future.

6.2. ABNF

The ABNF [RFC5234] grammar for this SIP URI parameter is:

```
uri-parameter =/ iotl-param
iotl-param    = iotl-tag "=" iotl-value [ "." iotl-value ]
iotl-tag      = "iotl"
iotl-value    = "homea-homeb" / "homeb-visitedb" / "visiteda-homea"
               / "homea-visiteda" / "visiteda-homeb" / other-iotl
other-iotl    = 1*iotl-char
iotl-char     = alphanum / "-"
;; alphanum defined in RFC 3261
```

7. Security Considerations

The information in the 'iotl' parameter is used for making policy decisions. Such policies can be related to charging and triggering of services. In order to prevent abuse, which could cause user billing or service failure, the parameter SHOULD only be used for making policy decisions based on the role by nodes within the same trust domain [RFC3325], and network boundary entities MUST NOT forward information received from untrusted entities. In addition, an agreement MUST exist between the operators for usage of the roaming role information.

General security considerations for SIP are defined in [RFC3261]

8. IANA Considerations

Per this specification, IANA has added one new value to the "SIP/SIPS URI Parameters" registry as defined in [RFC3969].

Parameter Name	Predefined Values	Reference
iotl	Yes	RFC 7549

9. References

9.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
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- [RFC5234] Crocker, D., Ed. and P. Overell, "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", STD 68, RFC 5234, DOI 10.17487/RFC5234, January 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5234>>.
- [TS.3GPP.24.229] 3GPP, "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications", 3GPP TS 24.229 12.6.0, September 2014.

9.2. Informative References

- [RFC3325] Jennings, C., Peterson, J., and M. Watson, "Private Extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Asserted Identity within Trusted Networks", RFC 3325, DOI 10.17487/RFC3325, November 2002, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3325>>.

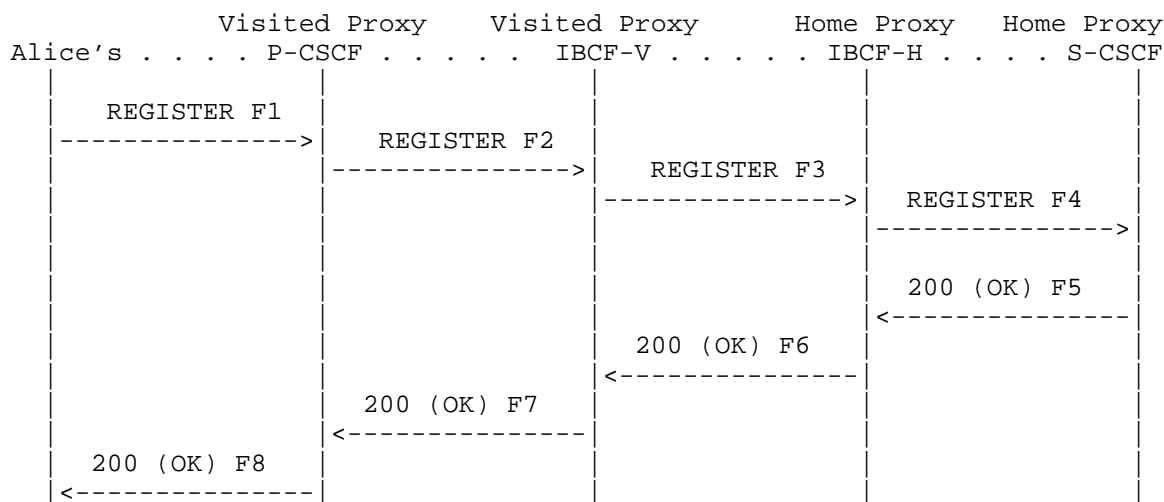
Appendix A. 3GPP Examples

A.1. General

This section contains example call flows based on 3GPP usage of the SIP URI 'iotl' parameter.

A.2. The UE Registers via P-CSCF

The Visited Proxy (P-CSCF) adds the 'iotl' value 'homeb-visitedb' to the Path header field of the REGISTER request to be used for terminating routing towards Alice. The Home Proxy (S-CSCF) adds the 'iotl' value 'visiteda-homea' to the Service-Route header field to be used for originating initial/stand-alone requests from Alice.



F1 REGISTER Alice -> P-CSCF
REGISTER sip:registrar.home1.net SIP/2.0

F2 REGISTER P-CSCF -> IBCF-V
REGISTER sip:registrar.home1.net SIP/2.0
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>

F3 REGISTER IBCF-V -> IBCF-H
REGISTER sip:registrar.home1.net SIP/2.0
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>

F4 REGISTER IBCF-H -> S-CSCF
REGISTER sip:registrar.home1.net SIP/2.0
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>

F5 200 OK S-CSCF -> IBCF-H
200 OK
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>
Service-Route: <s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

F6 200 OK IBCF-H -> IBCF-V
200 OK
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>
Service-Route: <s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

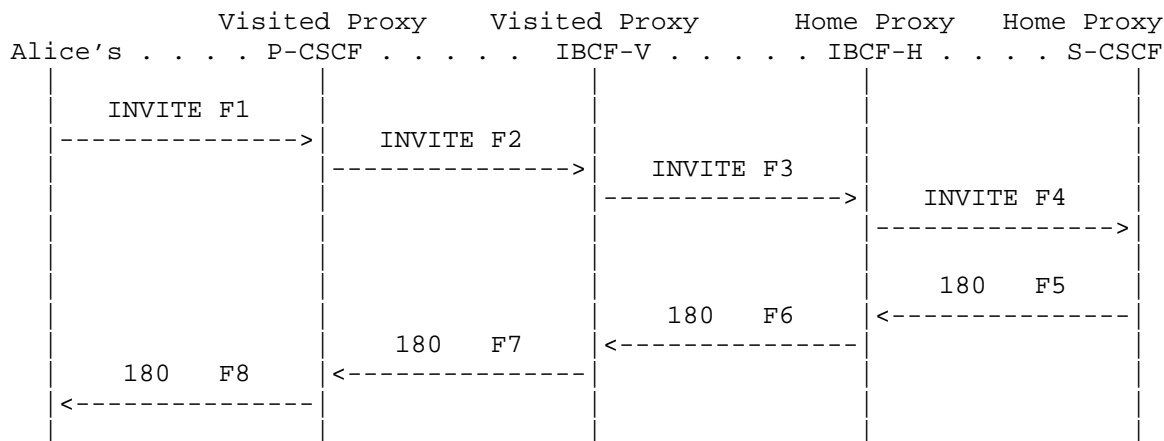
F7 200 OK IBCF-V -> P-CSCF
200 OK
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>
Service-Route: <s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

F8 200 OK P-CSCF -> Alice
200 OK
Path: <p-cscf URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb>
Service-Route: <s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

Figure 2: The UE Registers via P-CSCF

A.3. Originating IMS Call

In the originating INVITE request from Alice, the 'iotl' value 'visiteda-homea', received in the Service-Route header field during registration, is added to the Route header field representing the Home Proxy (S-CSCF) to indicate the traffic leg type between the Visited Proxy (P-CSCF) and the Home Proxy (S-CSCF).



F1 INVITE Alice -> P-CSCF
 INVITE sip:Bob@homeb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <p-cscf URI>,<s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

F2 INVITE P-CSCF -> IBCF-V
 INVITE sip:Bob@homeb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <ibcf-v URI>,<s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

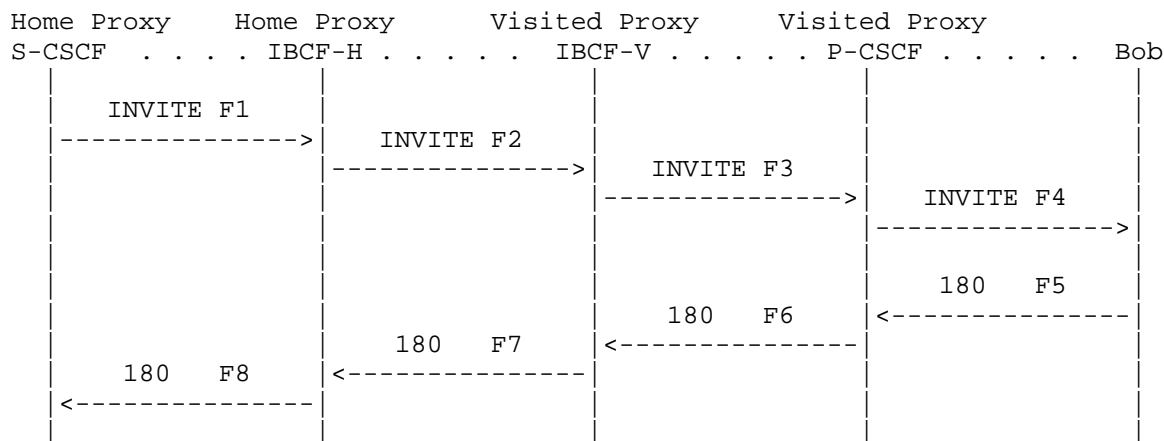
F3 INVITE IBCF-V -> IBCF-H
 INVITE sip:Bob@homeb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <ibcf-h URI>,<s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

F4 INVITE IBCF-H -> S-CSCF
 INVITE sip:Bob@homeb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <s-cscf URI;iotl=visiteda-homea>

Figure 3: Originating IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) Call

A.4. Terminating IMS Call

In the terminating INVITE request towards Alice, the 'iotl' value 'homeb-visitedb' provided to the Home Proxy (S-CSCF) during registration is added to the Route header field representing the Visited Proxy (P-CSCF) to indicate the traffic leg type between the Home Proxy (S-CSCF) and the Visited Proxy (P-CSCF).



F1 INVITE S-CSCF -> IBCF-H
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <ibcf-h URI>,<p-cscf-v URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb

F2 INVITE IBCF-H -> IBCF-V
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <ibcf-v URI>,<p-cscf-v URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb

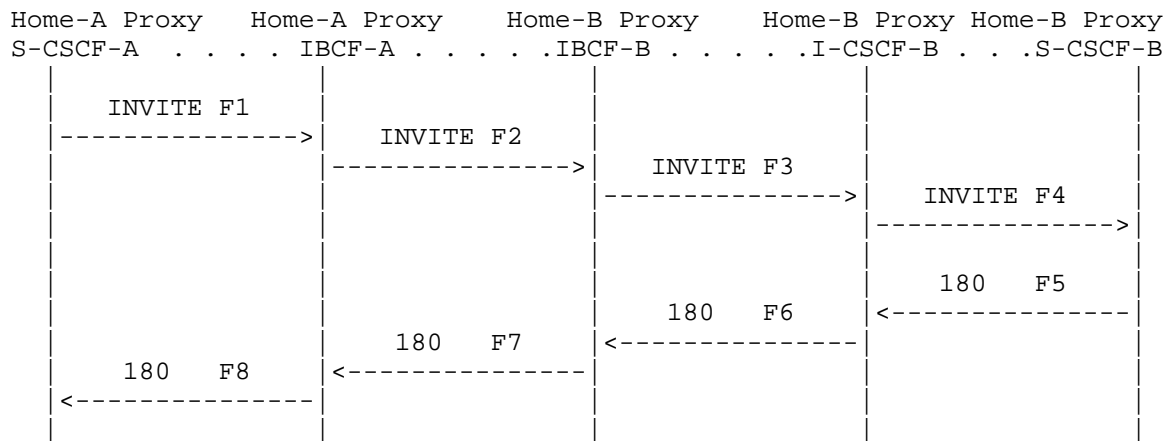
F3 INVITE IBCF-V -> P-CSCF
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net SIP/2.0
 Route: <p-cscf-v URI;iotl=homeb-visitedb

F4 INVITE P-CSCF -> Bob
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net SIP/2.0

Figure 4: Terminating IMS Call

A.5. Call between Originating Home and Terminating Home Network

The S-CSCF of the originating home network adds the 'iotl' value 'homea-homeb' in the Request-URI of the INVITE, sent towards the S-CSCF of the terminating network to indicate the traffic leg type between the S-CSCFs.



F1 INVITE S-CSCF-A -> IBCF-A
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net;iotl=homea-homeb SIP/2.0

F2 INVITE IBCF-a -> IBCF-B
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net;iotl=homea-homeb SIP/2.0

F3 INVITE IBCF-B -> I-CSCF-B
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net;iotl=homea-homeb SIP/2.0

F4 INVITE I-CSCF-B -> S-CSCF-B
 INVITE sip:Bob@visitedb.net;iotl=homea-homeb SIP/2.0

Figure 5: Call between Originating Home and Terminating Home Network

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