Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 3903
Category: Standards Track

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October 2004

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Extension for Event State Publication

Status of this Memo

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Abstract

This document describes an extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for publishing event state used within the SIP Events framework. The first application of this extension is for the publication of presence information.

The mechanism described in this document can be extended to support publication of any event state for which there exists an appropriate event package. It is not intended to be a general-purpose mechanism for transport of arbitrary data, as there are better-suited mechanisms for this purpose.

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1. Introduction

This specification provides a framework for the publication of event state from a user agent to an entity that is responsible for compositing this event state and distributing it to interested parties through the SIP Events [1] framework.

In addition to defining an event publication framework, this specification defines a concrete usage of that framework for the publication of presence state [2] by a presence user agent [3] to a presence compositor, which has a tightly coupled relationship with the presence agent [1].

The requirements and model for presence publication are documented in [10]. This specification will address each of those requirements.

The mechanism described in this document can be extended to support publication of any event state for which there exists an appropriate event package as defined in [1]. For instance, an application of SIP events for message waiting indications [11] might choose to collect the statuses of voice-mail boxes across a set of user agents using the PUBLISH mechanism. The compositor in such an application would then be responsible for collecting and distributing this state to the subscribers of the event package.

Each application that makes use of the PUBLISH mechanism in the publication of event state will need to adhere to the guidelines set in Section 10. The mechanism described in this document is not intended to be a general-purpose mechanism for transport of arbitrary data, as there are better-suited mechanisms for this purpose.

2. Definitions and Document Conventions

In addition to the definitions of RFC 2778 [3], RFC 3265 [1], and RFC 3261 [4], this document introduces some new concepts:

Event State: State information for a resource, associated with an event package and an address-of-record.

Event Publication Agent (EPA): The User Agent Client (UAC) that issues PUBLISH requests to publish event state.

Event State Compositor (ESC): The User Agent Server (UAS) that processes PUBLISH requests, and is responsible for compositing event state into a complete, composite event state of a resource.

Presence Compositor: A type of Event State Compositor that is responsible for compositing presence state for a presentity.

Publication: The act of an EPA sending a PUBLISH request to an ESC to publish event state.

Event Hard State: The steady-state or default event state of a resource, which the ESC may use in the absence of, or in addition to, soft state publications.

Event Soft State: Event state published by an EPA using the PUBLISH mechanism. A protocol element (i.e., an entity-tag) is used to identify a specific soft state entity at the ESC. Soft state has a defined lifetime and will expire after a negotiated amount of time.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14, RFC 2119 [5] and indicate requirement levels for compliant implementations.

Indented passages such as this one are used in this document to provide additional information and clarifying text. They do not contain descriptions of normative protocol behavior.

3. Overall Operation

This document defines a new SIP method, PUBLISH, for publishing event state. PUBLISH is similar to REGISTER in that it allows a user to create, modify, and remove state in another entity which manages this state on behalf of the user. Addressing a PUBLISH request is identical to addressing a SUBSCRIBE request. The Request-URI of a PUBLISH request is populated with the address of the resource for which the user wishes to publish event state. The user may in turn have multiple User Agents or endpoints that publish event state. Each endpoint may publish its own unique state, out of which the event state compositor generates the composite event state of the resource. In addition to a particular resource, all published event state is associated with a specific event package. Through a subscription to that event package, the user is able to discover the composite event state of all of the active publications.

A User Agent Client (UAC) that publishes event state is labeled an Event Publication Agent (EPA). For presence, this is the familiar Presence User Agent (PUA) role as defined in [2]. The entity that processes the PUBLISH request is known as an Event State Compositor (ESC). For presence, this is the familiar Presence Agent (PA) role as defined in [2].

PUBLISH requests create soft state in the ESC. This event soft state has a defined lifetime and will expire after a negotiated amount of time, requiring the publication to be refreshed by subsequent PUBLISH requests. There may also be event hard state provisioned for each resource for a particular event package. This event state represents the resource state that is present at all times, and does not expire. The ESC may use event hard state in the absence of, or in addition to, event soft state provided through the PUBLISH mechanism. Setting

this event hard state or configuring the ESC policy regarding the aggregation of different event state is out of the scope of this specification.

The body of a PUBLISH request carries the published event state. In response to every successful PUBLISH request, the ESC assigns an identifier to the publication in the form of an entity-tag. This identifier is then used by the EPA in any subsequent PUBLISH request that modifies, refreshes or removes the event state of that publication. When event state expires or is explicitly removed, the entity-tag associated with it becomes invalid. A publication for an invalid entity-tag will naturally fail, and the EPA needs to start anew and resend its event state without referencing a previous entity-tag.

4. Constructing PUBLISH Requests

PUBLISH requests create, modify, and remove event state associated with an address-of-record. A suitably authorized third party may also perform publication on behalf of a particular address-of-record.

Except as noted, the construction of the PUBLISH request and the behavior of clients sending a PUBLISH request are identical to the general UAC behavior described in Section 8.1 and Section 17.1 of RFC 3261 [4].

If necessary, clients may probe for the support of PUBLISH using the OPTIONS request defined in SIP [4]. The presence of "PUBLISH" in the "Allow" header field in a response to an OPTIONS request indicates support for the PUBLISH method. In addition, the "Allow-Events" header field indicates the supported event packages.

> Note that it is possible for the OPTIONS request to fork, and consequently return a response from a User Agent other than the ESC. In that case, support for the PUBLISH method may not be appropriately represented for that particular Request-URI.

A PUBLISH request does not establish a dialog. A UAC MAY include a Route header field in a PUBLISH request based on a pre-existing route set as described in Section 8.1 of RFC 3261 [4]. The Record-Route header field has no meaning in PUBLISH requests or responses, and MUST be ignored if present. In particular, the UAC MUST NOT create a new route set based on the presence or absence of a Record-Route header field in any response to a PUBLISH request.

The PUBLISH request MAY contain a Contact header field, but including one in a PUBLISH request has no meaning in the event publication context and will be ignored by the ESC. An EPA MAY send a PUBLISH

request within an existing dialog. In that case, the request is received in the context of any media session or sessions associated with that dialog.

> Note that while sending a PUBLISH request within an existing dialog is not prohibited, it will typically not result in the expected behavior. Unless the other end of the dialog is also an ESC, it will probably reject the request.

EPAs MUST NOT send a new PUBLISH request (not a re-transmission) for the same Request-URI, until they have received a final response from the ESC for the previous one or the previous PUBLISH request has timed out.

4.1. Identification of Published Event State

Identification of published event state is provided by three pieces of information: Request-URI, event type, and (optionally) an entity-tag.

The Request-URI of a PUBLISH request contains enough information to route the request to the appropriate entity per the request routing procedures outlined in RFC 3261 [4]. It also contains enough information to identify the resource whose event state is to be published, but not enough information to determine the type of the published event state.

For determining the type of the published event state, the EPA MUST include a single Event header field in PUBLISH requests. The value of this header field indicates the event package for which this request is publishing event state.

For each successful PUBLISH request, the ESC will generate and assign an entity-tag and return it in the SIP-ETag header field of the 2xx response.

When updating previously published event state, PUBLISH requests MUST contain a single SIP-If-Match header field identifying the specific event state that the request is refreshing, modifying or removing. This header field MUST contain a single entity-tag that was returned by the ESC in the SIP-ETag header field of the response to a previous publication.

The PUBLISH request MAY contain a body, which contains event state that the client wishes to publish. The content format and semantics are dependent on the event package identified in the Event header field.

The presence of a body and the SIP-If-Match header field determine the specific operation that the request is performing, as described in Table 1.

Operation	Body?	SIP-If-Match?	Expires Value
Initial	yes	no	> 0
Refresh	no	yes	> 0
Modify	yes	yes	> 0
Remove	no	yes	0

Table 1: Publication Operations

An 'Initial' publication sets the initial event state for a particular EPA. There may, of course, already be event state published by other EPAs (for the same address-of-record). That state is unaffected by an initial publication. A 'Refresh' publication refreshes the lifetime of a previous publication, whereas a 'Modify' publication modifies the event state of a previous publication. A 'Remove' publication requests immediate removal of event state. These operations are described in more detail in the following sections.

4.2. Creating Initial Publication

An initial publication is a PUBLISH request created by the EPA and sent to the ESC that establishes soft state for the event package indicated in the Event header field of the request, and bound to the address in the Request-URI of the request.

An initial PUBLISH request MUST NOT contain a SIP-If-Match header field. However, if the EPA expects an appropriate, locally stored entity-tag to still be valid, it SHOULD first try to modify that event state as described in Section 4.4, instead of submitting an initial publication.

An initial PUBLISH request MUST contain a body that contains the published event state.

An initial PUBLISH request MAY contain a single Expires header field. This value indicates the suggested lifetime of the event state publication.

The ESC may lower the suggested lifetime of the publication, but it will never extend it. If an Expires header field is not present, the EPA is indicating its desire for the ESC to choose. The Expires header field in a 2xx response to the initial PUBLISH indicates the actual duration for which the publication will remain active. Unless refreshed before this lifetime is exceeded, the publication will expire.

4.3. Refreshing Event State

An EPA is responsible for refreshing its previously established publications before their expiration interval has elapsed. To refresh a publication, the EPA MUST create a PUBLISH request that includes in a SIP-If-Match header field the entity-tag of the publication to be refreshed.

The SIP-If-Match header field containing an entity-tag conditions the PUBLISH request to refresh a specific event state established by a prior publication. If the entity-tag matches previously published event state at the ESC, the refresh succeeds, and the EPA receives a 2xx response.

Like the 2xx response to an initial PUBLISH request, the 2xx response to a refresh PUBLISH request will contain a SIP-ETag header field with an entity-tag. The EPA MUST store this entity-tag, replacing any existing entity-tag for the refreshed event state. See Section 8.2 for more information on the EPA handling of entity-tags.

If there is no matching event state, e.g., the event state to be refreshed has already expired, the EPA receives a 412 (Conditional Request Failed) response to the PUBLISH request.

A publication refresh MAY contain a single Expires header field. This value indicates the suggested lifetime of the event state.

The ESC may lower the suggested lifetime of the publication refresh, but it will never extend it. If an Expires header field is not present, the EPA is indicating its desire for the ESC to choose. The Expires header field in a 2xx response to the publication refresh indicates the actual duration for which the publication will remain active.

A publication refresh only extends the expiration time of already existing event state. It does not affect that event state in any other way. Therefore, a PUBLISH request that refreshes event state MUST NOT have a body.

4.4. Modifying Event State

Modifying event state closely resembles the creation of initial event state. However, instead of establishing completely new event state at the ESC, already existing event state is updated with modified event state. The nature of this update depends on the content of the body, and the semantics associated with the format of that body.

To modify event state, the EPA MUST construct a PUBLISH request that includes in a SIP-If-Match header field the entity-tag of the event state publication to be modified. A PUBLISH request that modifies event state MUST contain a body that includes the modified event state.

The SIP-If-Match header field conditions the PUBLISH request to modify a specific event state established by a prior publication, and identified by the entity-tag. If the entity-tag matches previously published event state at the ESC, that event state is replaced by the event state carried in the PUBLISH request, and the EPA receives a 2xx response.

Like the 2xx response to an initial PUBLISH request, the 2xx response to a modifying PUBLISH request will contain a SIP-ETag header field with an entity-tag. The EPA MUST store this entity-tag, replacing any existing entity-tag for the modified event state. See Section 8.2 for more information on the EPA handling of entity-tags.

If there is no matching event state at the ESC, e.g., the event state to be modified has already expired, the EPA receives a 412 (Conditional Request Failed) response to the PUBLISH request.

A modifying PUBLISH request MAY contain a single Expires header field. This value indicates the suggested lifetime of the event state publication.

The ESC may lower the suggested lifetime of the publication, but it will never extend it. If an Expires header field is not present, the EPA is indicating its desire for the ESC to choose. The Expires header field in a 2xx response to the modifying PUBLISH request indicates the actual duration for which the publication will remain active. Unless refreshed before this lifetime is exceeded, the publication will expire.

4.5. Removing Event State

Event state established by a prior publication may also be explicitly removed.

To request the immediate removal of event state, an EPA MUST create a PUBLISH request with an Expires value of "0", and set the SIP-If-Match header field to contain the entity-tag of the event state publication to be removed.

> Note that removing event state is effectively a publication refresh suggesting an infinitesimal expiration interval. Consequently, the refreshed event state expires immediately after being refreshed.

Similar to an event state refresh, the removal of event state only affects the expiry of the event state. Therefore, a PUBLISH request that removes event state MUST NOT contain a body.

5. Processing PUBLISH Responses

When processing responses to PUBLISH requests, the steps in Section 8.1.2 of RFC 3261 [4] apply.

If an EPA receives a 412 (Conditional Request Failed) response, it MUST NOT reattempt the PUBLISH request. Instead, to publish event state, the EPA SHOULD perform an initial publication, i.e., a PUBLISH request without a SIP-If-Match header field, as described in Section 4.2. The EPA MUST also discard the entity-tag that produced this error response.

If an EPA receives a 423 (Interval Too Brief) response to a PUBLISH request, it MAY retry the publication after changing the expiration interval in the Expires header field to be equal to or greater than the expiration interval within the Min-Expires header field of the 423 (Interval Too Brief) response.

6. Processing PUBLISH Requests

The Event State Compositor (ESC) is a User Agent Server (UAS) that processes and responds to PUBLISH requests, and maintains a list of publications for a given address-of-record. The ESC has to know (e.g., through configuration) the set of addresses for which it maintains event state.

The ESC MUST ignore the Record-Route header field if it is included in a PUBLISH request. The ESC MUST NOT include a Record-Route header field in any response to a PUBLISH request. The ESC MUST ignore the Contact header field if one is present in a PUBLISH request.

PUBLISH requests with the same Request-URI MUST be processed in the order that they are received. PUBLISH requests MUST also be processed atomically, meaning that a particular PUBLISH request is either processed completely or not at all.

When receiving a PUBLISH request, the ESC follows the steps defining general UAS behavior in Section 8.2 of RFC 3261 [4]. In addition, for PUBLISH specific behavior the ESC follows these steps:

1. The ESC inspects the Request-URI to determine whether this request is targeted to a resource for which the ESC is responsible for maintaining event state. If not, the ESC MUST return a 404 (Not Found) response and skip the remaining steps.

   It may also be that the Request-URI points to a domain that the ESC is not responsible for. In that case, the UAS receiving the request can assume the role of a proxy server and forward the request to a more appropriate target.

2. The ESC examines the Event header field of the PUBLISH request. If the Event header field is missing or contains an event package which the ESC does not support, the ESC MUST respond to the PUBLISH request with a 489 (Bad Event) response, and skip the remaining steps.

3. The ESC examines the SIP-If-Match header field of the PUBLISH request for the presence of a request precondition.

   * If the request does not contain a SIP-If-Match header field, the ESC MUST generate and store a locally unique entity-tag for identifying the publication. This entity-tag is associated with the event-state carried in the body of the PUBLISH request.

   * Else, if the request has a SIP-If-Match header field, the ESC checks whether the header field contains a single entity-tag. If not, the request is invalid, and the ESC MUST return with a 400 (Invalid Request) response and skip the remaining steps.

   * Else, the ESC extracts the entity-tag contained in the SIP-If-Match header field and matches that entity-tag against all locally stored entity-tags for this resource and event package. If no match is found, the ESC MUST reject the publication with a response of 412 (Conditional Request Failed), and skip the remaining steps.

4. The ESC processes the Expires header field value from the PUBLISH request.

   * If the request has an Expires header field, that value MUST be taken as the requested expiration.

   * Else, a locally-configured default value MUST be taken as the requested expiration.

   * The ESC MAY choose an expiration less than the requested expiration interval. Only if the requested expiration interval is greater than zero and less than a locally-configured minimum, the ESC MAY reject the publication with a response of 423 (Interval Too Brief), and skip the remaining steps. This response MUST contain a Min-Expires header field that states the minimum expiration interval the ESC is willing to honor.

5. The ESC processes the published event state contained in the body of the PUBLISH request. If the content type of the request does not match the event package, or is not understood by the ESC, the ESC MUST reject the request with an appropriate response, such as 415 (Unsupported Media Type), and skip the remainder of the steps.

   * The ESC stores the event state delivered in the body of the PUBLISH request and identified by the associated entity-tag, updating any existing event state for that entity-tag. The expiration value is set to the chosen expiration interval.

   * If the request has no message body and contained no entity-tag, the ESC SHOULD reject the request with an appropriate response, such as 400 (Invalid Request), and skip the remainder of the steps. Alternatively, in case either ESC local policy or the event package has defined semantics for an initial publication containing no message body, the ESC MAY accept it.

   * Else, the event state identified by the entity-tag is refreshed, setting the expiration value to the chosen expiration interval.

   * If the chosen expiration interval has a special value of "0", the event state identified by the entity-tag MUST be immediately removed. The ESC MUST NOT store any event state as a result of such a request.

The processing of the PUBLISH request MUST be atomic. If internal errors (such as the inability to access a back-end database) occur before processing is complete, the publication MUST NOT succeed, and the ESC MUST fail with an appropriate error response, such as 504 (Server Time-out), and skip the last step.

6. The ESC returns a 200 (OK) response. The response MUST contain an Expires header field indicating the expiration interval chosen by the ESC. The response MUST also contain a SIP-ETag header field that contains a single entity-tag identifying the publication. The ESC MUST generate a new entity-tag for each successful publication, replacing any previous entity-tag associated with that event state. The generated entity-tag MUST be unique from any other entity-tags currently assigned to event state associated with that Request-URI, and MUST be different from any entity-tag assigned previously to event state for that Request-URI. See Section 8.3 for more information on the ESC handling of entity-tags.

7. Processing OPTIONS Requests

A client may probe the ESC for the support of PUBLISH using the OPTIONS request defined in SIP [4]. The ESC processes OPTIONS requests as defined in Section 11.2 of RFC 3261 [4]. In the response to an OPTIONS request, the ESC SHOULD include "PUBLISH" to the list of allowed methods in the Allow header field. Also, it SHOULD list the supported event packages in an Allow-Events header field.

The Allow header field may also be used to specifically announce support for PUBLISH messages when registering. (See SIP Capabilities [12] for details).

8. Use of Entity-tags in PUBLISH

This section makes a general overview of the entity-tags usage in PUBLISH. It is informative in nature and thus contains no normative protocol description.

8.1. General Notes

The PUBLISH mechanism makes use of entity-tags, as defined in HTTP/1.1 [13]. While the main functionality is preserved, the syntax and semantics for entity-tags and the corresponding header fields is adapted specifically for use with the PUBLISH method. The main differences are:

- The syntax for entity-tags is a token instead of quoted-string. There is also no prefix defined for indicating a weak entity-tag.

- o A PUBLISH precondition can only apply to a single entity-tag, so request preconditions with multiple entity-tags are not allowed.

- o A request precondition can't apply to "any" entity, namely there is no special "*" entity-tag value defined for PUBLISH.

- o Whereas in HTTP/1.1 returning an entity-tag is optional for origin servers, in PUBLISH ESCs are required to always return an entity-tag for a successful publication.

The main motivation for the above adaptation is that PUBLISH is conceptually an HTTP PUT, for which only a subset of the features in cache validation using entity-tags is allowed in HTTP/1.1. It makes little sense to enable features other than this subset for event state publication.

To make it apparent that the entity-tags usage in PUBLISH is similar but not identical to HTTP/1.1, we have not adopted the header field names directly from HTTP/1.1, but rather have created similar but distinct names, as can be seen in Section 11.

8.2. Client Usage

Each successful publication will get assigned an entity-tag which is then delivered to the EPA in the response to the PUBLISH request. The EPA needs to store that entity-tag, replacing any previous entity-tag for that event state. If a request fails with a 412 (Conditional Request Failed) response, the EPA discards the entity-tag that caused the failure.

Entity-tags are opaque tokens to the EPA. The EPA cannot infer any further semantics from an entity-tag beyond a simple identifier, or assume a specific formatting. An entity-tag may be a monotonically increasing counter, but it may also be a totally random token. It is up to the ESC implementation as to what the formatting of an entity-tag is.

8.3. Server Usage

Entity-tags are generated and maintained by the ESC. They are part of the state maintained by the ESC that also includes the actual event state and its remaining expiration interval. An entity-tag is generated and stored for each successful event state publication, and returned to the EPA in a 200 (OK) response. Each event state publication from the EPA that updates a previous publication will include an entity-tag that the ESC can use as a search key in the set of active publications.

The way in which an entity-tag is generated is an implementation decision. One possible way to generate an entity-tag is to implement it as an integer counter that is incremented by one for each successfully processed publication. Other, equally valid ways for generating entity-tags exist, and this document makes no recommendations or preference for a single way.

9. Controlling the Rate of Publication

As an entity responsible for aggregating state information from potentially many sources, the ESC can be subject to considerable amounts of publication traffic. There are ways to reduce the amount of PUBLISH requests that the ESC receives:

- Choice of the expiration interval for a publication can be affected by the ESC. It can insist that an EPA chooses a longer expiration value to what it suggests, in case the ESC's local default minimum expiration value is not reached. Maintaining a longer default minimum expiration value at the ESC reduces the rate at which publications are refreshed.

- Another way of reducing publication traffic is to use a SIP-level push-back to quench a specific source of publication traffic. To push back on publications from a particular source, the ESC MAY respond to a PUBLISH request with a 503 (Service Unavailable), as defined in RFC 3261 [4]. This response SHOULD contain a Retry-After header field indicating the time interval that the publication source is required to wait until sending another PUBLISH request.

At the time of writing this specification, work on managing load in SIP is starting, which may be able to provide further tools for managing load in event state publication systems.

10. Considerations for Event Packages using PUBLISH

This section discusses several issues which should be taken into consideration when applying the PUBLISH mechanism to event packages. It also demonstrates how these issues are handled when using PUBLISH for presence publication.

Any future event package specification SHOULD include a discussion of its considerations for using PUBLISH. At a minimum those considerations SHOULD address the issues presented in this chapter, and MAY include additional considerations.

10.1. PUBLISH Bodies

The body of the PUBLISH request typically carries the published event state. Any application of the PUBLISH mechanism for a given event package MUST define what content type or types are expected in PUBLISH requests. Each event package MUST also describe the semantics associated with that content type, and MUST prescribe a default, mandatory to implement MIME type.

This document defines the semantics of the presence publication requests (event package "presence") when the Common Profile for Presence (CPP) Presence Information Data Format (PIDF) [6] is used. A PUA that uses PUBLISH to publish presence state to the PA MUST support the PIDF presence format. It MAY support other formats.

10.2. PUBLISH Response Bodies

The response to a PUBLISH request indicates whether the request was successful or not. In general, the body of such a response will be empty unless the event package defines explicit meaning for such a body.

There is no such meaning for the body of a response to a presence publication.

10.3. Multiple Sources for Event State

For some event packages, the underlying model is that of a single entity responsible for aggregating event state (ESC), and multiple sources, out of which only some may be using the PUBLISH mechanism.

> Note that sources for event state other than those using the PUBLISH mechanism are explicitly allowed. However, it is beyond the scope of this document to define such interfaces.

Event packages that make use of the PUBLISH mechanism SHOULD describe whether this model for event state publication is applicable, and MAY describe specific mechanisms used for aggregating publications from multiple sources.

For presence, a PUA can publish presence state for just a subset of the tuples that may be composited into the presence document that watchers receive in a NOTIFY. The mechanism by which the ESC aggregates this information is a matter of local policy and out of the scope of this specification.

10.4. Event State Segmentation

For some event packages, there exists a natural decomposition of event state into segments. Each segment is defined as one of potentially many identifiable sections in the published event state. Any event package whose content type supports such segmentation of event state, SHOULD describe the way in which these event state segments are identified by the ESC.

In presence publication, the EPA MUST keep the "id" attributes of tuples consistent in the context of an entity-tag. If a publication modifies the contents of a tuple, that tuple MUST maintain its original "id". The ESC will interpret each tuple in the context of the entity-tag with which the request arrived. A tuple whose "id" is missing compared to the original publication will be considered as being removed. Similarly, a tuple is interpreted as being added if its "id" attribute is one that the original publication did not contain.

10.5. Rate of Publication

Controlling the rate of publication is discussed in Section 9. Individual event packages MAY in turn define recommendations (SHOULD or MUST strength) on absolute maximum rates at which publications are allowed to be generated by a single EPA.

There are no rate limiting recommendations for presence publication.

11. Protocol Element Definitions

This section describes the extensions required for event publication in SIP.

11.1. New Methods

11.1.1. PUBLISH Method

"PUBLISH" is added to the definition of the element "Method" in the SIP message grammar. As with all other SIP methods, the method name is case sensitive. PUBLISH is used to publish event state to an entity responsible for compositing this event state.

Table 2 and Table 3 extend Tables 2 and 3 of RFC 3261 [4] by adding an additional column, defining the header fields that can be used in PUBLISH requests and responses. The keys in these tables are specified in Section 20 of RFC 3261 [4].

Header Field	where	PUBLISH
Accept	R	o
Accept	2xx	-
Accept	415	m*
Accept-Encoding	R	o
Accept-Encoding	2xx	-
Accept-Encoding	415	m*
Accept-Language	R	o
Accept-Language	2xx	-
Accept-Language	415	m*
Alert-Info		-
Allow	R	o
Allow	r	o
Allow	405	m
Allow-Events	R	o
Allow-Events	489	m
Authentication-Info	2xx	o
Authorization	R	o
Call-ID	c	m
Call-Info		o
Contact	R	-
Contact	1xx	-
Contact	2xx	-
Contact	3xx	o
Contact	485	o
Content-Disposition		o
Content-Encoding		o
Content-Language		o
Content-Length		t
Content-Type		*
CSeq	c	m
Date		o
Event	R	m
Error-Info	300-699	o
Expires		o
Expires	2xx	m
From	c	m
In-Reply-To	R	-
Max-Forwards	R	m
Min-Expires	423	m
MIME-Version		o
Organization		o

Table 2: Summary of header fields, A--O

Header Field	where	PUBLISH
Priority	R	o
Proxy-Authenticate	407	m
Proxy-Authenticate	401	o
Proxy-Authorization	R	o
Proxy-Require	R	o
Record-Route		-
Reply-To		-
Require		o
Retry-After	404,413,480,486	o
Retry-After	500,503	o
Retry-After	600,603	o
Route	R	c
Server	r	o
Subject	R	o
Supported	R	o
Supported	2xx	o
Timestamp		o
To	c(1)	m
Unsupported	420	o
User-Agent		o
Via	R	m
Via	rc	m
Warning	r	o
WWW-Authenticate	401	m
WWW-Authenticate	407	o

Table 3: Summary of header fields, P--Z

11.2. New Response Codes

11.2.1. "412 Conditional Request Failed" Response Code

The 412 (Conditional Request Failed) response is added to the "Client-Error" header field definition. 412 (Conditional Request Failed) is used to indicate that the precondition given for the request has failed.

11.3. New Header Fields

Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6 expand on Table 3 in SIP [4], as amended by the changes in Section 11.1.

Header Field	where	proxy	ACK	BYE	CAN	INF	INV
SIP-ETag	2xx		-	-	-	-	-
SIP-If-Match	R		-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Summary of header fields, P--Z

Header Field	where	proxy	NOT	OPT	PRA	REG	SUB
SIP-ETag	2xx		-	-	-	-	-
SIP-If-Match	R		-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: Summary of header fields, P--Z

Header Field	where	proxy	UPD	MSG	REF	PUBLISH
SIP-ETag	2xx		-	-	-	m
SIP-If-Match	R		-	-	-	o

Table 6: Summary of header fields, P--Z

11.3.1. "SIP-ETag" Header Field

SIP-ETag is added to the definition of the element "general-header" in the SIP message grammar. Usage of this header is described in Section 4 and Section 6.

11.3.2. "SIP-If-Match" Header Field

SIP-If-Match is added to the definition of the element "general-header" in the SIP message grammar. Usage of this header is described in Section 4 and Section 6.

12. Augmented BNF Definitions

This section describes the syntax extensions required for event publication in SIP. The formal syntax definitions described in this section are expressed in the Augmented BNF [7] format used in SIP [4], and contain references to elements defined therein.

```
PUBLISHm           = %x50.55.42.4C.49.53.48 ; PUBLISH in caps.
extension-method   = PUBLISHm / token
SIP-ETag           = "SIP-ETag" HCOLON entity-tag
SIP-If-Match       = "SIP-If-Match" HCOLON entity-tag
entity-tag         = token
```

13. IANA Considerations

This document registers a new method name, a new response code and two new header field names.

13.1. Methods

This document registers a new SIP method, defined by the following information, which has been added to the method and response-code sub-registry under http://www.iana.org/assignments/sip-parameters.

```
Method Name:   PUBLISH
Reference:     [RFC3903]
```

13.2. Response Codes

This document registers a new response code. This response code is defined by the following information, which has been added to the method and response-code sub-registry under http://www.iana.org/assignments/sip-parameters.

```
Response Code Number:   412
Default Reason Phrase:  Conditional Request Failed
```

13.3. Header Field Names

This document registers two new SIP header field names. These headers are defined by the following information, which has been added to the header sub-registry under http://www.iana.org/assignments/sip-parameters.

```
Header Name:    SIP-ETag
Compact Form:   (none)
```

Header Name: SIP-If-Match
Compact Form: (none)

14. Security Considerations

14.1. Access Control

Since event state may be considered sensitive information, the ESC should have the ability to selectively accept publications from authorized sources only, based on the identity of the EPA.

The state agent SHOULD authenticate the EPA, and SHOULD apply its authorization policies (e.g., based on access control lists) to all requests. The composition model makes no assumptions that all input sources for an ESC are on the same network, or in the same administrative domain.

ESCs and EPAs MUST implement Digest for authenticating PUBLISH requests, as defined in RFC 3261 [4]. The exact methods for creating and manipulating access control policies in the ESC are outside the scope of this document.

14.2. Denial of Service Attacks

The creation of state at the ESC upon receipt of a PUBLISH request can be used by attackers to consume resources on a victim's machine, possibly rendering it unusable.

To reduce the chances of such an attack, implementations of ESCs SHOULD require authentication of PUBLISH requests. Implementations MUST support Digest authentication, as defined in RFC 3261 [4].

Also, the ESC SHOULD throttle incoming publications and the corresponding notifications resulting from the changes in event state. As a first step, careful selection of default minimum Expires header field values for the supported event packages at an ESC can help limit refreshes of event state.

Additional throttling and debounce logic at the ESC is advisable to further reduce the notification traffic produced as a result of a PUBLISH request.

14.3. Replay Attacks

Replaying a PUBLISH request can have detrimental effects. An attacker may be able to perform any event state publication it witnessed being performed at some point in the past, by replaying that PUBLISH request. Among other things, such a replay message may

be used to spoof old event state information, although a versioning mechanism, e.g., a timestamp, in the state information may help mitigate such an attack.

To prevent replay attacks, implementations MUST support Digest authentication with replay protection, as defined in RFC 3261 [4]. Further mechanisms for countering replay attacks are discussed in SIP [4].

14.4. Man in the Middle Attacks

Even with authentication, man-in-the-middle attacks using PUBLISH may be used to install arbitrary event state information, modify or remove existing event state information in publications, or even remove event state altogether at an ESC.

To prevent such attacks, implementations SHOULD, at a minimum, provide integrity protection across the To, From, Event, SIP-If-Match, Route, and Expires header fields and the bodies of PUBLISH requests.

If the ESC receives event state in a PUBLISH request which is integrity protected using a security association that is not with the ESC (e.g., integrity protection is applied end-to-end, from publisher to subscriber), the state agent coupled with the ESC MUST NOT modify the event state before exposing it to the subscribers of this event state in NOTIFY requests. This is to preserve the end-to-end integrity of the event state.

For integrity protection, ESCs MUST implement TLS [8], and MUST support both mutual and one-way authentication, and MUST also support the SIPS URI scheme defined in SIP [4]. EPAs SHOULD be capable of initiating TLS and SHOULD support the SIPS URI scheme. ESCs and EPAs MAY support S/MIME [9] for integrity protection, as defined in SIP [4].

14.5. Confidentiality

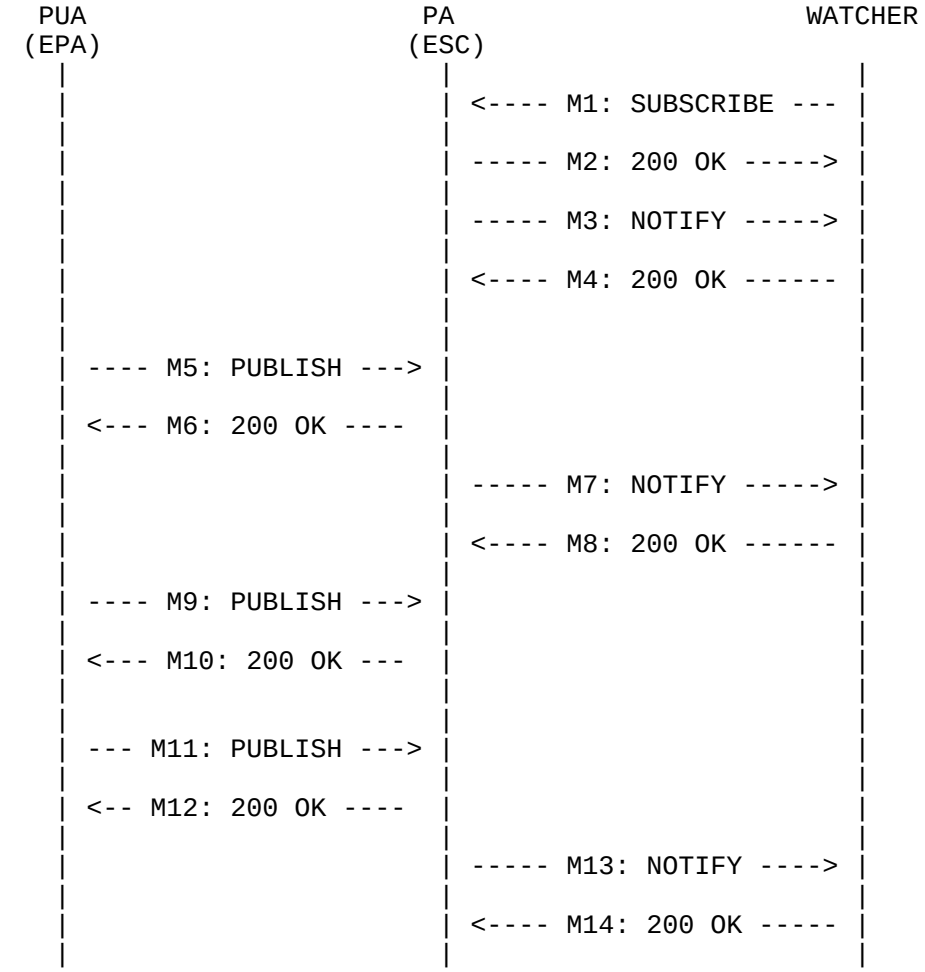
The state information contained in a PUBLISH message may potentially contain sensitive information. Implementations MAY encrypt such information to ensure confidentiality.

For providing confidentiality, ESCs MUST implement TLS [8], MUST support both mutual and one-way authentication, and MUST also support the SIPS URI scheme defined in SIP [4]. EPAs SHOULD be capable of initiating TLS and SHOULD support the SIPS URI scheme. ESCs and EPAs MAY support S/MIME [9] for encryption of event state information, as defined in SIP [4].

15. Examples

This section shows an example of using the PUBLISH method for publishing a presence document from a presence user agent to a presence agent. The watcher in this example is subscribing to the presentity's presence information from the PA. The PUA may also SUBSCRIBE to its own presence to see the composite presence state exposed by the PA. This is an optional but likely step for the PUA, and is not shown in this example.

When the value of the Content-Length header field is "..." this means that the value should be whatever the computed length of the body is.



Message flow:

M1: The watcher initiates a new subscription to the presentity@example.com's presence agent.

```
SUBSCRIBE sip:presentity@example.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP host.example.com;branch=z9hG4bKnashds7
To: <sip:presentity@example.com>
From: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
CSeq: 1 SUBSCRIBE
Max-Forwards: 70
Expires: 3600
Event: presence
Contact: sip:user@host.example.com
Content-Length: 0
```

M2: The presence agent for presentity@example.com processes the subscription request and creates a new subscription. A 200 (OK) response is sent to confirm the subscription.

```
SIP/2.0 200 OK
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP host.example.com;branch=z9hG4bKnashds7
 ;received=192.0.2.1
To: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
From: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
CSeq: 1 SUBSCRIBE
Contact: sip:pa.example.com
Expires: 3600
Content-Length: 0
```

M3: In order to complete the process, the presence agent sends the watcher a NOTIFY with the current presence state of the presentity.

```
NOTIFY sip:user@host.example.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pa.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK8sdf2
To: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
CSeq: 1 NOTIFY
Max-Forwards: 70
Event: presence
Subscription-State: active; expires=3599
Contact: sip:pa.example.com
Content-Type: application/pidf+xml
Content-Length: ...
```

```
      [PIDF document]
```

M4: The watcher confirms receipt of the NOTIFY request.

```
      SIP/2.0 200 OK
      Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pa.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK8sdf2
       ;received=192.0.2.2
      To: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
      From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
      Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
      CSeq: 1 NOTIFY
```

M5: A presence user agent (acting for the presentity) initiates a PUBLISH request to the presence agent in order to update it with new presence information. The Expires header field indicates the suggested duration for this event soft state.

```
      PUBLISH sip:presentity@example.com SIP/2.0
      Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pua.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK652hsge
      To: <sip:presentity@example.com>
      From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=1234wxyz
      Call-ID: 81818181@pua.example.com
      CSeq: 1 PUBLISH
      Max-Forwards: 70
      Expires: 3600
      Event: presence
      Content-Type: application/pidf+xml
      Content-Length: ...

      [Published PIDF document]
```

M6: The presence agent receives, and accepts the presence publication. The published data is incorporated into the presentity's presence information.

```
      SIP/2.0 200 OK
      Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pua.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK652hsge
       ;received=192.0.2.3
      To: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=1a2b3c4d
      From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=1234wxyz
      Call-ID: 81818181@pua.example.com
      CSeq: 1 PUBLISH
      SIP-ETag: dx200xyz
      Expires: 1800
```

M7: The presence agent determines that a reportable change has been made to the presentity's presence information, and sends a new presence notification to the watcher.

```
      NOTIFY sip:user@host.example.com SIP/2.0
      Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pa.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK4cd42a
      To: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
      From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
      Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
      CSeq: 2 NOTIFY
      Max-Forwards: 70
      Event: presence
      Subscription-State: active; expires=3400
      Contact: sip:pa.example.com
      Content-Type: application/pidf+xml
      Content-Length: ...

      [New PIDF document]
```

M8: The watcher confirms receipt of the NOTIFY request.

```
      SIP/2.0 200 OK
      Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pa.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK4cd42a
       ;received=192.0.2.2
      To: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
      From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
      Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
      CSeq: 2 NOTIFY
      Content-Length: 0
```

M9: The PUA determines that the event state it previously published is about to expire, and refreshes that event state.

```
      PUBLISH sip:presentity@example.com SIP/2.0
      Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pua.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK771ash02
      To: <sip:presentity@example.com>
      From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=1234kljk
      Call-ID: 98798798@pua.example.com
      CSeq: 1 PUBLISH
      Max-Forwards: 70
      SIP-If-Match: dx200xyz
      Expires: 3600
      Event: presence
      Content-Length: 0
```

M10: The presence agent receives, and accepts the publication refresh. The timers regarding the expiration of the specific event state identified by the entity-tag are updated. As always, the ESC returns an entity-tag in the response to a successful PUBLISH. Note that no actual state change has occurred, so the watchers will receive no NOTIFYs.

```
SIP/2.0 200 OK
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pua.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK771ash02
 ;received=192.0.2.3
To: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=2affde434
From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=1234kljk
Call-ID: 98798798@pua.example.com
CSeq: 1 PUBLISH
SIP-ETag: kwj449x
Expires: 1800
```

M11: The PUA of the presentity detects a change in the user's presence state. It initiates a PUBLISH request to the presence agent to modify the published presence information with the recent change.

```
PUBLISH sip:presentity@example.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pua.example.com;branch=z9hG4bKcdad2
To: <sip:presentity@example.com>
From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=54321mm
Call-ID: 5566778@pua.example.com
CSeq: 1 PUBLISH
Max-Forwards: 70
SIP-If-Match: kwj449x
Expires: 3600
Event: presence
Content-Type: application/pidf+xml
Content-Length: ...

[Published PIDF Document]
```

M12: The presence agent receives, and accepts the modifying publication. The published data is incorporated into the presentity's presence information, updating the previous publication from the same PUA.

```
SIP/2.0 200 OK
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pua.example.com;branch=z9hG4bKcdad2
 ;received=192.0.2.3
To: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=effe22aa
From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=54321mm
Call-ID: 5566778@pua.example.com
CSeq: 1 PUBLISH
SIP-ETag: qwi982ks
Expires: 3600
```

M13: The presence agent determines that a reportable change has been made to the presentity's presence document, and sends a new presence notification to all active subscriptions.

```
NOTIFY sip:user@host.example.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pa.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK32defd3
To: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
CSeq: 2 NOTIFY
Max-Forwards: 70
Event: presence
Subscription-State: active; expires=3400
Contact: sip:pa.example.com
Content-Type: application/pidf+xml
Content-Length: ...

[New PIDF document]
```

M14: The watcher confirms receipt of the NOTIFY request.

```
SIP/2.0 200 OK
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP pa.example.com;branch=z9hG4bK32defd3
 ;received=192.0.2.3
To: <sip:watcher@example.com>;tag=12341234
From: <sip:presentity@example.com>;tag=abcd1234
Call-ID: 12345678@host.example.com
CSeq: 2 NOTIFY
Content-Length: 0
```

16. Contributors

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17. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the SIMPLE Working Group for their collective effort, and specifically the following people for their review and support of this work: Henning Schulzrinne, Paul Kyzivat, Hisham Khartabil, George Foti, Keith Drage, Samir Srivastava, Arun Kumar, Adam Roach, Pekka Pessi, Kai Wang, Cullen Jennings, Mikko Lonnfors, Eva-Maria Leppanen, Ernst Horvath, Thanos Diacakis, Oded Cnaan, Rohan Mahy, and Dean Willis.

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Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.