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None.

Abstract:

This specification defines a binding for SOAP envelopes to use datagrams.

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1 Introduction

Many application protocol patterns match the semantics of the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) [RFC 768]

Some do not require the delivery guarantees of TCP while others make use of multicast transmission. In order to allow Web services to support these patterns, we need a way to map SOAP envelopes to user datagrams. This support is essential for services using WS-Discovery, where the use of multicast and need for low connection overhead makes UDP a natural choice. It is anticipated that other protocols will have similar requirements. This specification defines a binding of SOAP to user datagrams, including message patterns, addressing requirements, and security considerations.

1.1 Requirements

This specification intends to meet the following requirements:

- Support a one-way message-exchange pattern (MEP) where a SOAP envelope is carried in a user datagram.
- Support a request-response message-exchange pattern (MEP) where SOAP envelopes are carried in user datagrams.
- Support multicast transmission of SOAP envelopes carried in user datagrams.

Support both SOAP 1.1 [SOAP 1.1] and SOAP 1.2 [SOAP 1.2 Part 1]

Envelopes.

1.2 Notational 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]

This specification uses the following syntax to define normative outlines for messages:

The syntax appears as an XML instance, but values in italics indicate data types instead of literal values.

Characters are appended to elements and attributes to indicate cardinality:

- "?" (0 or 1)
- "*" (0 or more)
- "+" (1 or more)
- The character "|" is used to indicate a choice between alternatives.
- The characters "[" and "]" are used to indicate that contained items are to be treated as a group with respect to cardinality or choice.
- Ellipses (i.e., "...") indicate points of extensibility. Additional children and/or attributes MAY be added at the indicated extension points but MUST NOT contradict the semantics of the parent and/or owner, respectively. If a receiver does not recognize an extension, the receiver SHOULD ignore the extension.
- XML namespace prefixes (see Table 13) are used to indicate the namespace of the element being defined.

Elsewhere in this specification, the characters "[" and "]" are used to call out references and property names. This specification uses the **[action]** and Fault properties **[WS-Addressing]**

to define faults.

41 1.3 Terminology

42 Receiver

43 The endpoint terminating a SOAP/UDP datagram

44 Sender

45 The endpoint originating a SOAP/UDP datagram

46 SOAP/UDP datagram

47 A user datagram containing a SOAP envelope in the data octets

48 User datagram

49 A User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packet

50 1.4 XML Namespaces

51 The following lists XML namespaces that are used in this specification. The choice of any namespace
52 prefix is arbitrary and not semantically significant.

53 **Table 1: Prefix and XML Namespaces used in this specification.**

Prefix	XML Namespace	Specification(s)
s	(Either SOAP 1.1 or 1.2)	(Either SOAP 1.1 or 1.2)
s11	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/	[SOAP 1.1]
s12	http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope	[SOAP 1.2]
a	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing	[WS-Addressing]
wsse	http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-secext-1.0.xsd	[WS-Security]

54 1.5 Relationship to Web Service Specifications

55 This specification provides a binding appropriate for:

- 56 • SOAP 1.1 [SOAP 1.1]

57 SOAP 1.2 [SOAP 1.2 Part 1]

58 Messages conforming to either SOAP specification can use this binding. This specification relies on WS-
59 Addressing [WS-Addressing]

60

61 1.6 Normative References

62 [RFC 768]

63 J. Postel, "User Datagram Protocol," RFC 768, August 1980.

64 [RFC 2119]

65 S. Bradner, "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels," RFC 2119, March
66 1997.

67 [RFC 2365]

68 D. Meyer, "Administratively Scoped IP Multicast," RFC 2365, July 1998.

69 [RFC 2396]

- 70 T. Berners-Lee, et al, "Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax," [RFC 2396](#), August
71 1998.
- 72 **[SOAP 1.1]**
- 73 D. Box, et al, "[Simple Object Access Protocol \(SOAP\) 1.1](#)," May 2000.
- 74 **[SOAP 1.2 Part 1]**
- 75 M. Gudgin, et al, "[SOAP Version 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework](#)," June 2003.
- 76 **[WS-Addressing]**
- 77 D. Box, et al, "[Web Services Addressing \(WS-Addressing\)](#)," August 2004.
- 78 **[WS-Security]**
- 79 A. Nadalin, et al, "[Web Services Security: SOAP Message Security V1.0](#)," March 2004.
- 80 **[XML 1.0]**
- 81 T. Bray, et al, "[Extensible Markup Language \(XML\) 1.0 \(Second Edition\)](#)," October 2000.

82 2 UDP Packet

83 Except as noted explicitly below, this specification does not constrain RFC 768 [**RFC 768**]

84

85 2.1 Source Address and Port

86 For security reasons, the source address **MUST** be supplied at the UDP packet level and **MUST** be the
87 IPv4 or IPv6 address of the sender; the receiver **SHOULD** reject SOAP/UDP datagrams that have
88 inappropriate values for the source address.

89 A source port **MAY** be specified. If a source port is not specified then the source port is assumed to be
90 the default port for the SOAP-over-UDP protocol.

91 2.2 Data Octets

92 The data octets **MUST** contain a SOAP envelope [**SOAP 1.1**][**SOAP 1.2 Part 1**]

93 The SOAP envelope **MUST** fit within a single datagram, that is it **MUST** be small enough that the overall
94 datagram is less than 65,536 (2^{16}) octets.

95 The SOAP envelope **MUST** use the mechanisms defined in WS-Addressing [**WS-Addressing**]

96

97 3 Message Patterns

98 This specification supports the following message patterns:

- 99 • Unicast one-way
- 100 • Multicast one-way
- 101 • Unicast request, unicast response
- 102 • Multicast request, unicast response
- 103 as detailed in the rest of this section.

104 3.1 One-way

105 This specification uses the constructs in WS-Addressing for one-way messages. The one-way message
106 is sent in a user datagram.

107 3.1.1 One-way Example

```
108 (001) <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"  
109     xmlns:wsa="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing" >  
110 (002) <S:Header>  
111 (003)   <wsa:To>http://fabrikam.com/Server</wsa:To>  
112 (004)   <wsa:Action>http://fabrikam.com/Probe</wsa:Action>  
113 (005)   <wsa:MessageId>  
114         urn:uuid:1da72f1a-5546-493c-934c-a9e3577e206a  
115         </wsa:MessageId>  
116 (006) </S:Header>  
117 (007) <S:Body>  
118 (008)   ...  
119 (009) </S:Body>  
120 (010) </S:Envelope>
```

121 This example shows a one-way SOAP message. Lines 001-002 are standard SOAP elements. Lines 003-
122 005 specify various WS-Addressing headers. Note that despite the fact that the **[destination]** for the
123 message is specified using a URI that uses the http scheme, the message is still transmitted over UDP.
124 Lines 006-010 show standard SOAP elements.

125 3.2 Request-response

126 This specification uses the constructs in WS-Addressing for request and response messages. The
127 request message is sent in one user datagram, response messages are sent in separate user datagrams.

128 3.2.1 Anonymous [reply endpoint]

129 WS-Addressing defines a URI, "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing/role/anonymous",
130 that can appear in the **[address]** property of an endpoint reference. If the **[reply endpoint]** property of a
131 SOAP message transmitted over UDP has an **[address]** property with this value, the UDP source
132 address (and source port) is considered to be the address to which reply messages should be sent.

133 The implied value of the **[reply endpoint]** property for SOAP messages transmitted over UDP is an
134 endpoint reference with an **[address]** property whose value is
135 "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing/role/anonymous".

136 3.2.2 Request Example

```
137 (001) <S:Envelope xmlns:S=http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope
138     xmlns:wsa="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing" >
139 (002) <S:Header>
140 (003)   <wsa:To>http://fabrikam.com/Server</wsa:To>
141 (004)   <wsa:Action>http://fabrikam.com/Probe</wsa:Action>
142 (005)   <wsa:MessageId>
143         urn:uuid:9ceada16-2403-4404-a8cc-60799acd9d1c
144     </wsa:MessageId>
145 (006)   <wsa:ReplyTo>
146         <wsa:Address>
147             http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing/role/anonymous
148         </wsa:Address>
149     </wsa:ReplyTo>
150 (007) </S:Header>
151 (008) <S:Body>
152 (009)   ...
153 (010) </S:Body>
154 (011) </S:Envelope>
```

155 This example shows a request SOAP message. Lines 001-002 are standard SOAP elements. Lines 003-
156 005 specify various WS-Addressing headers. Note that despite the fact that the **[destination]** for the
157 message is specified using a URI that uses the http scheme, the message is still transmitted over UDP.
158 Line 6 shows a **[reply endpoint]** header specifying the anonymous URI (see section 4.2.1). Lines 007-
159 011 show standard SOAP elements.

160 3.2.3 Response Example

```
161 (001) <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
162     xmlns:wsa="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing" >
163 (002) <S:Header>
164 (003)   <wsa:To>
165         http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2004/08/addressing/role/anonymous
166     </wsa:To>
167 (004)   <wsa:Action>http://fabrikam.com/ProbeMatch</wsa:Action>
168 (005)   <wsa:MessageId>
169         urn:uuid:5a6ed11a-7a80-409a-82bf-43c4c5092911
170     </wsa:MessageId>
171 (006)   <wsa:RelatesTo>
172         urn:uuid:9ceada16-2403-4404-a8cc-60799acd9d1c
173     </wsa:RelatesTo>
174 (007) </S:Header>
175 (008) <S:Body>
176 (009)   ...
177 (010) </S:Body>
178 (011) </S:Envelope>
```

179 This example shows a response SOAP message. Lines 001-002 are standard SOAP elements. Lines
180 003-005 specify various WS-Addressing headers. Note that the **[destination]** for the message is
181 specified as the anonymous URI. Line 006 shows a **[relationship]** header indicating that this message is
182 a reply to the example message in Section 4.2.2. Lines 007-011 show standard SOAP elements.

183 **3.3 Multicast**

184 The message patterns defined above can be used with unicast or multicast transmission of UDP
185 datagrams with the following restriction: The response in a request-response message pattern **MUST**
186 **NOT** be multicast.

187 Note that in the case of a multicast request, unicast response MEP, the sender of the request might
188 receive multiple responses.

189 Multicast SOAP/UDP datagrams **SHOULD** be scoped to ensure they are not forwarded beyond the
190 boundaries of the administrative system. This **MAY** be done with either TTL or administrative scopes
191 **[RFC 2365]**

192 depending on what is implemented in the network. If TTL is used it is **RECOMMENDED** that the TTL
193 value be set to 1.

194 The destination IP address of a multicast message **MUST** be a multicast group.

195 **3.4 Retransmission**

196 To avoid repeated packet collisions, implementation retransmission **SHOULD** observe good practices
197 such as using exponential back-off algorithms and spreading. An implementation **MAY** use the algorithm
198 defined in Appendix A. If a message is to be retransmitted it **MUST** have a **[message id]** property. For
199 each transmission of such a message, the value of the **[message id]** property **MUST** be the same.

200 **4 Message Encoding**

201 The algorithm defined in Appendix F of XML 1.0 [[XML 1.0](#)] should be used to determine whether a
202 message is encoded as XML. If use of said algorithm does not result in an XML serialization, the
203 encoding is undefined.

204 5 URI Scheme

205 This section defines a URI scheme for UDP endpoints. The scheme allows hostname and port to be
206 specified. Resolving such a URI provides the information needed to send messages to a UDP endpoint
207 per the protocol defined in this document.

208 5.1 Syntax

209 The syntax of the URI scheme is as follows:

```
210 soap.udp: // <host> [ : <port> ] [ / <rel_path> ] [ ? <query> ]
```

211 The syntax and interpretation of the host, port, rel_path and query portions is as defined in RFC 2396
212 [RFC 2396]

213

214 5.2 Semantics

215 The semantics of resolving a soap.udp URI are as follows:

- 216 1. Use the port portion as the port number, if specified, otherwise use the default port as the port
217 number.
- 218 2. Resolve the host portion to an IP address.
- 219 3. Using the message protocol defined in this document, send a message to the IP address determined
220 in step 2 using the port number determined in step 1.

221 6 Security Considerations

222 It is recommended that all messages be secured using the mechanisms described in **[WS-Security]**
223 to prevent tampering or falsification.

224 All critical headers, such as those described in **[WS-Addressing]**
225 , and the message body, need to be included in signatures to bind all parts of the message together.

226 Recipients should verify that the sender has the right to speak for the specified source or response
227 location (if one is provided).

228 Messages should be accepted and processed only from trusted sources (either directly trusted or
229 indirectly trusted via third parties).

230 The UDP packet size introduces a challenge for secure messages due to its limited size. For this reason
231 it is recommended that security tokens not be passed but referenced using the Key Identifier mechanisms
232 described in **[WS-Security]**

233

234

7 Conformance

235

An implementation is not conformant with this specification if it fails to satisfy one or more of the MUST or

236

REQUIRED level requirements defined herein.

237 **A. Appendix (non-normative) — Example**
238 **retransmission algorithm**

239 Constants referenced within the algorithm are defined in Table 1 (for unicast messages) and Table 2 (for
240 unreliable multicast messages).

241 **Retry and back-off algorithm.**

- 242 1. Transmit; *_UDP_REPEAT--;
- 243 2. If *_UDP_REPEAT <= 0 goto Step 9;
- 244 3. Generate a random number T in [UDP_MIN_DELAY .. UDP_MAX_DELAY];
- 245 4. Wait T milliseconds;
- 246 5. Transmit; *_UDP_REPEAT--;
- 247 6. If *_UDP_REPEAT <= 0 goto Step 9;
- 248 7. $T = T * 2$; If $T > \text{UDP_UPPER_DELAY}$ then $T = \text{UDP_UPPER_DELAY}$;
- 249 8. goto 4
- 250 9. Done.

251 **Table 1: Protocol Retry and back-off constants for unicast messages**

Constant / Message	Value
UNICAST_UDP_REPEAT	2
UDP_MIN_DELAY	50
UDP_MAX_DELAY	250
UDP_UPPER_DELAY	500

252 **Table 2: Protocol Retry and back-off constants for unreliable multicast messages**

Constant / Message	Value
MULTICAST_UDP_REPEAT	4
UDP_MIN_DELAY	50
UDP_MAX_DELAY	250
UDP_UPPER_DELAY	500

253

254 **B. Appendix (non-normative) — Example duplicate**
255 **detection mechanisms**

256 A receiver keeps a list of the last n messages received along with their **[message id]** properties **[WS-**
257 **Addressing]**

258 1. . When a new (non-duplicate) message arrives, the oldest message is removed from the list.

259 A receiver tracks all messages received in the last x milliseconds along with their **[message id]** property
260 **[WS-Addressing]**

261 2. . Messages received more than x milliseconds ago are removed from the list.

262 For both approaches any message arriving with a **[message id]** property identical to one of those the
263 receiver has in its list is a duplicate. Messages with unique values for the **[message id]** property are not
264 duplicates.

265 The timestamp specified in the Security header block **[WS-Security]**

266 MAY be used to limit the duration for which **[message id]** properties need to be remembered.

267

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339 **D. Revision History**

340 [optional; should not be included in OASIS Standards]

341

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
wd-01	09/16/2008	Ram Jeyaraman	Created the initial working draft by converting the input specification to OASIS template.
wd-02	09/29/2008	Ram Jeyaraman	Updated document identifier, added co-chair and editor names, use of urn:uuid (issue 50) in examples.

342