



1 Web Services Reliable Messaging (WS- 2 ReliableMessaging) Version 1.1

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30 This specification replaces or supercedes:

- 31 • WS-ReliableMessaging v1.0

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33 <http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702>

34 Abstract:

35 This specification (WS-ReliableMessaging) describes a protocol that allows messages to be
36 transferred reliably between nodes implementing this protocol in the presence of software
37 component, system, or network failures. The protocol is described in this specification in a
38 transport-independent manner allowing it to be implemented using different network technologies.
39 To support interoperable Web services, a SOAP binding is defined within this specification.

40 The protocol defined in this specification depends upon other Web services specifications for the
41 identification of service endpoint addresses and policies. How these are identified and retrieved
42 are detailed within those specifications and are out of scope for this document.

43 By using the XML [XML], SOAP [SOAP 1.1], [SOAP 1.2] and WSDL [WSDL 1.1] extensibility
44 model, SOAP-based and WSDL-based specifications are designed to be composed with each
45 other to define a rich Web services environment. As such, WS-ReliableMessaging by itself does
46 not define all the features required for a complete messaging solution. WS-ReliableMessaging is
47 a building block that is used in conjunction with other specifications and application-specific
48 protocols to accommodate a wide variety of requirements and scenarios related to the operation
49 of distributed Web services.

50 **Status:**

51 This document was last revised or approved by the WS-RX Technical Committee on the above
52 date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest Version" or "Latest Approved
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158 1 Introduction

159 It is often a requirement for two Web services that wish to communicate to do so reliably in the presence
160 of software component, system, or network failures. The primary goal of this specification is to create a
161 modular mechanism for reliable transfer of messages. It defines a messaging protocol to identify, track,
162 and manage the reliable transfer of messages between a source and a destination. It also defines a
163 SOAP binding that is required for interoperability. Additional bindings can be defined.

164 This mechanism is extensible allowing additional functionality, such as security, to be tightly integrated.
165 This specification integrates with and complements the WS-Security [WS-Security], WS-Policy [WS-
166 Policy], and other Web services specifications. Combined, these allow for a broad range of reliable,
167 secure messaging options.

168 1.1 Terminology

169 The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD
170 NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described
171 in RFC 2119 [KEYWORDS].

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

- 173 • The syntax appears as an XML instance, but values in italics indicate data types instead of
174 values.
- 175 • Characters are appended to elements and attributes to indicate cardinality:
 - 176 ○ "?" (0 or 1)
 - 177 ○ "*" (0 or more)
 - 178 ○ "+" (1 or more)
- 179 • The character "|" is used to indicate a choice between alternatives.
- 180 • The characters "[" and "]" are used to indicate that contained items are to be treated as a group
181 with respect to cardinality or choice.
- 182 • An ellipsis (i.e. "...") indicates a point of extensibility that allows other child or attribute content
183 specified in this document. Additional children elements and/or attributes MAY be added at the
184 indicated extension points but they MUST NOT contradict the semantics of the parent and/or
185 owner, respectively. If an extension is not recognized it SHOULD be ignored.
- 186 • XML namespace prefixes (see section 1.4) are used to indicate the namespace of the element
187 being defined.

188 Elements and Attributes defined by this specification are referred to in the text of this document using
189 XPath 1.0 [XPath_10] expressions. Extensibility points are referred to using an extended version of this
190 syntax:

- 191 • An element extensibility point is referred to using {any} in place of the element name. This
192 indicates that any element name can be used, from any namespace other than the wsrn:
193 namespace.
- 194 • An attribute extensibility point is referred to using @{any} in place of the attribute name. This
195 indicates that any attribute name can be used, from any namespace other than the wsrn:
196 namespace.

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284 1.4 Namespace

285 The XML namespace [XML-ns] URI that MUST be used by implementations of this specification is:

286 <http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702>

287 Dereferencing the above URI will produce the Resource Directory Description Language [RDDL 2.0]
 288 document that describes this namespace.

289 Table 1 lists the XML namespaces that are used in this specification. The choice of any namespace prefix
 290 is arbitrary and not semantically significant.

291 Table 1

Prefix	Namespace
--------	-----------

S	(Either SOAP 1.1 or 1.2)
S11	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/
S12	http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope
wsrn	http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702
wsa	http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing
wsam	http://www.w3.org/2007/02/addressing/metadata
wsse	http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-secext-1.0.xsd
xs	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema

292 The normative schema for WS-ReliableMessaging can be found linked from the namespace document
 293 that is located at the namespace URI specified above.

294 All sections explicitly noted as examples are informational and are not to be considered normative.

295 **1.5 Conformance**

296 An implementation is not conformant with this specification if it fails to satisfy one or more of the MUST or
 297 REQUIRED level requirements defined herein. A SOAP Node MUST NOT use the XML namespace
 298 identifier for this specification (listed in section 1.4) within SOAP Envelopes unless it is conformant with
 299 this specification.

300 Normative text within this specification takes precedence over normative outlines, which in turn take
 301 precedence over the XML Schema [[XML Schema Part 1](#), [Part 2](#)] descriptions.

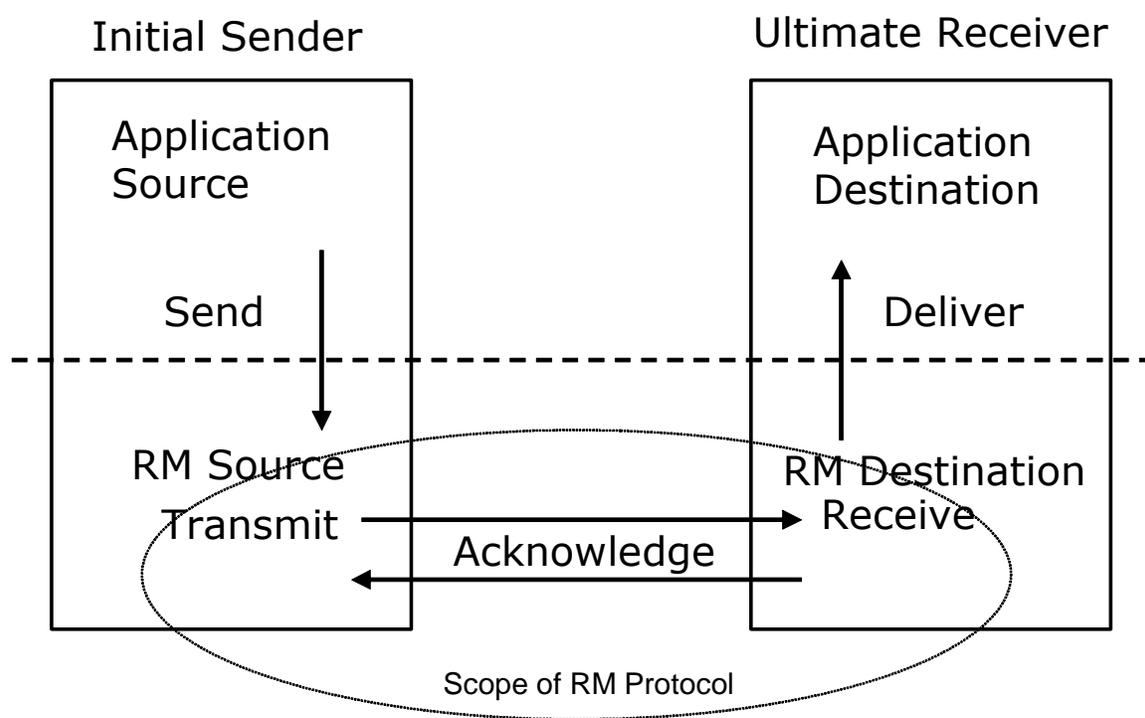
302 2 Reliable Messaging Model

303 Many errors can interrupt a conversation. Messages can be lost, duplicated or reordered. Further the host
304 systems can experience failures and lose volatile state.

305 The WS-ReliableMessaging specification defines an interoperable protocol that enables a Reliable
306 Messaging (RM) Source to accurately determine the disposition of each message it Transmits as
307 perceived by the RM Destination, so as to allow it to resolve any in-doubt status regarding receipt of the
308 message Transmitted. The protocol also enables an RM Destination to efficiently determine which of
309 those messages it Receives have been previously Received, enabling it to filter out duplicate message
310 transmissions caused by the retransmission, by the RM Source, of an unacknowledged message. It also
311 enables an RM Destination to Deliver the messages it Receives to the Application Destination in the order
312 in which they were sent by an Application Source, in the event that they are Received out of order. Note
313 that this specification places no restriction on the scope of the RM Source or RM Destination entities. For
314 example, either can span multiple WSDL Ports or Endpoints.

315 The protocol enables the implementation of a broad range of reliability features which include ordered
316 Delivery, duplicate elimination, and guaranteed receipt. The protocol can also be implemented with a
317 range of robustness characteristics ranging from in-memory persistence that is scoped to a single process
318 lifetime, to replicated durable storage that is recoverable in all but the most extreme circumstances. It is
319 expected that the Endpoints will implement as many or as few of these reliability characteristics as
320 necessary for the correct operation of the application using the protocol. Regardless of which of the
321 reliability features is enabled, the wire protocol does not change.

322 Figure 1 below illustrates the entities and events in a simple reliable exchange of messages. First, the
323 Application Source Sends a message for reliable transfer. The Reliable Messaging Source accepts the
324 message and Transmits it one or more times. After accepting the message, the RM Destination
325 Acknowledges it. Finally, the RM Destination Delivers the message to the Application Destination. The
326 exact roles the entities play and the complete meaning of the events will be defined throughout this
327 specification.



328 Figure 1: Reliable Messaging Model

329 2.1 Glossary

330 The following definitions are used throughout this specification:

331 **Accept:** The act of qualifying a message by the RM Destination such that it becomes eligible for Delivery
332 and acknowledgement.

333 **Acknowledgement:** The communication from the RM Destination to the RM Source indicating the
334 successful receipt of a message.

335 **Acknowledgement Message:** A message containing a *SequenceAcknowledgement* header block.
336 Acknowledgement Messages may or may not contain a SOAP body.

337 **Acknowledgement Request:** A message containing an *AckRequested* header. Acknowledgement
338 Requests may or may not contain a SOAP body.

339 **Application Destination:** The Endpoint to which a message is Delivered.

340 **Application Source:** The Endpoint that Sends a message.

341 **Back-channel:** When the underlying transport provides a mechanism to return a transport-protocol
342 specific response, capable of carrying a SOAP message, without initiating a new connection, this
343 specification refers to this mechanism as a back-channel.

344 **Deliver:** The act of transferring responsibility for a message from the RM Destination to the Application
345 Destination.

346 **Endpoint:** As defined in the WS-Addressing specification [[WS-Addressing](#)]; a Web service Endpoint is a
347 (referenceable) entity, processor, or resource to which Web service messages can be addressed.
348 Endpoint references (EPRs) convey the information needed to address a Web service Endpoint.

349 **Receive:** The act of reading a message from a network connection and accepting it.

350 **RM Destination:** The Endpoint that Receives messages Transmitted reliably from an RM Source.

351 **RM Protocol Header Block:** One of *Sequence*, *SequenceAcknowledgement*, or *AckRequested*.

352 **RM Source:** The Endpoint that Transmits messages reliably to an RM Destination.

353 **Send:** The act of transferring a message from the Application Source to the RM Source for reliable
354 transfer.

355 **Sequence Lifecycle Message:** A message that contains one of: `CreateSequence`,
356 `CreateSequenceResponse`, `CloseSequence`, `CloseSequenceResponse`, `TerminateSequence`,
357 `TerminateSequenceResponse` as the child element of the SOAP body element.

358 **Sequence Traffic Message:** A message containing a `Sequence` header block.

359 **Transmit:** The act of writing a message to a network connection.

360 2.2 Protocol Preconditions

361 The correct operation of the protocol requires that a number of preconditions **MUST** be established prior to
362 the processing of the initial sequenced message:

- 363 • For any single message exchange the RM Source **MUST** have an endpoint reference that
364 uniquely identifies the RM Destination Endpoint.
- 365 • The RM Source **MUST** have successfully created a `Sequence` with the RM Destination.
- 366 • The RM Source **MUST** be capable of formulating messages that adhere to the RM Destination's
367 policies.
- 368 • If a secure exchange of messages is **REQUIRED**, then the RM Source and RM Destination **MUST**
369 have a security context.

370 2.3 Protocol Invariants

371 During the lifetime of a `Sequence`, the following invariants are **REQUIRED** for correctness:

- 372 • The RM Source **MUST** assign each message within a `Sequence` a message number (defined
373 below) beginning at 1 and increasing by exactly 1 for each subsequent message. These numbers
374 **MUST** be assigned in the same order in which messages are sent by the Application Source.
- 375 • Within every `Acknowledgement Message` it issues, the RM Destination **MUST** include one or
376 more `AcknowledgementRange` child elements that contain, in their collective ranges, the
377 message number of every message accepted by the RM Destination. The RM Destination **MUST**
378 exclude, in the `AcknowledgementRange` elements, the message numbers of any messages it
379 has not accepted. If no messages have been received the RM Destination **MUST** return `None`
380 instead of an `AcknowledgementRange(s)`. The RM Destination **MAY** transmit a `Nack` for a
381 specific message or messages instead of an `AcknowledgementRange(s)`.
- 382 • While the `Sequence` is not closed or terminated, the RM Source **SHOULD** retransmit
383 unacknowledged messages.

384 2.4 Delivery Assurances

385 This section defines a number of Delivery Assurance assertions, which can be supported by RM Sources
386 and RM Destinations. These assertions can be specified as policy assertions using the WS-Policy
387 framework [WS-Policy]. For details on this see the WSRM Policy specification [WS-RM Policy].

388 `AtLeastOnce`

389 Each message is to be delivered at least once, or else an error **MUST** be raised by the RM
390 Source and/or RM Destination. The requirement on an RM Source is that it **SHOULD** retry
391 transmission of every message sent by the Application Source until it receives an

392 acknowledgement from the RM Destination. The requirement on the RM Destination is that it
393 SHOULD retry the transfer to the Application Destination of any message that it accepts from the
394 RM Source, until that message has been successfully delivered. There is no requirement for the
395 RM Destination to apply duplicate message filtering.

396 AtMostOnce

397 Each message is to be delivered at most once. The RM Source MAY retry transmission of
398 unacknowledged messages, but is NOT REQUIRED to do so. The requirement on the RM
399 Destination is that it MUST filter out duplicate messages, i.e. that it MUST NOT deliver a duplicate
400 of a message that has already been delivered.

401 ExactlyOnce

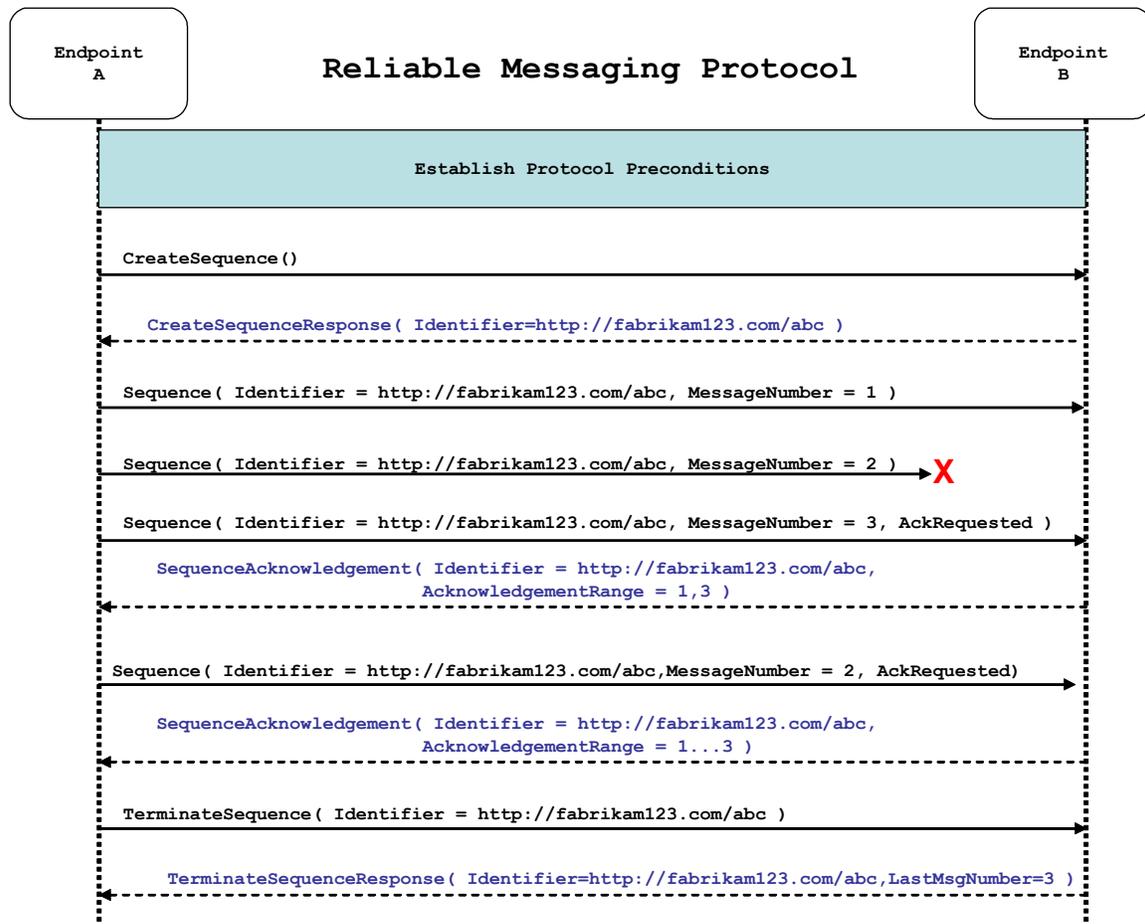
402 Each message is to be delivered exactly once; if a message cannot be delivered then an error
403 MUST be raised by the RM Source and/or RM Destination. The requirement on an RM Source is
404 that it SHOULD retry transmission of every message sent by the Application Source until it
405 receives an acknowledgement from the RM Destination. The requirement on the RM Destination
406 is that it SHOULD retry the transfer to the Application Destination of any message that it accepts
407 from the RM Source until that message has been successfully delivered, and that it MUST NOT
408 deliver a duplicate of a message that has already been delivered.

409 InOrder

410 Messages from each individual sequence are to be delivered in the same order they have been
411 sent by the Application Source. The requirement on an RM Source is that it MUST ensure that the
412 ordinal position of each message in the sequence (as indicated by a message sequence number)
413 is consistent with the order in which the messages have been sent from the Application Source.
414 The requirement on the RM Destination is that it MUST deliver received messages for each
415 sequence in the order indicated by the message numbering. This DeliveryAssurance can be used
416 in combination with any of the AtLeastOnce, AtMostOnce or ExactlyOnce assertions, and the
417 requirements of those assertions MUST also be met. In particular if the AtLeastOnce or
418 ExactlyOnce assertion applies and the RM Destination detects a gap in the sequence then the
419 RM Destination MUST NOT deliver any subsequent messages from that sequence until the
420 missing messages are received or until the sequence is closed.

421 2.5 Example Message Exchange

422 Figure 2 illustrates a possible message exchange between two reliable messaging Endpoints A and B.



423 Figure 2: The WS-ReliableMessaging Protocol

- 424 1. The protocol preconditions are established. These include policy exchange, endpoint resolution,
425 and establishing trust.
- 426 2. The RM Source requests creation of a new Sequence.
- 427 3. The RM Destination creates a new Sequence and returns its unique identifier.
- 428 4. The RM Source begins Transmitting messages in the Sequence beginning with MessageNumber
429 1. In the figure above, the RM Source sends 3 messages in the Sequence.
- 430 5. The 2nd message in the Sequence is lost in transit.
- 431 6. The 3rd message is the last in this Sequence and the RM Source includes an AckRequested
432 header to ensure that it gets a timely SequenceAcknowledgement for the Sequence.
- 433 7. The RM Destination acknowledges receipt of message numbers 1 and 3 as a result of receiving
434 the RM Source's AckRequested header.
- 435 8. The RM Source retransmits the unacknowledged message with MessageNumber 2. This is a new
436 message from the perspective of the underlying transport, but it has the same Sequence Identifier
437 and MessageNumber so the RM Destination can recognize it as a duplicate of the earlier
438 message, in case the original and retransmitted messages are both Received. The RM Source
439 includes an AckRequested header in the retransmitted message so the RM Destination will
440 expedite an acknowledgement.

- 441 9. The RM Destination Receives the second transmission of the message with MessageNumber 2
442 and acknowledges receipt of message numbers 1, 2, and 3.
- 443 10. The RM Source Receives this Acknowledgement and sends a TerminateSequence message to
444 the RM Destination indicating that the Sequence is completed. The TerminateSequence message
445 indicates that message number 3 was the last message in the Sequence. The RM Destination
446 then reclaims any resources associated with the Sequence.
- 447 11. The RM Destination Receives the TerminateSequence message indicating that the RM Source
448 will not be sending any more messages. The RM Destination sends a
449 TerminateSequenceResponse message to the RM Source and reclaims any resources
450 associated with the Sequence.

451 The RM Source will expect to Receive Acknowledgements from the RM Destination during the course of a
452 message exchange at occasions described in section 3 below. Should an Acknowledgement not be
453 Received in a timely fashion, the RM Source MUST re-transmit the message since either the message or
454 the associated Acknowledgement might have been lost. Since the nature and dynamic characteristics of
455 the underlying transport and potential intermediaries are unknown in the general case, the timing of re-
456 transmissions cannot be specified. Additionally, over-aggressive re-transmissions have been
457 demonstrated to cause transport or intermediary flooding which are counterproductive to the intention of
458 providing a reliable exchange of messages. Consequently, implementers are encouraged to utilize
459 adaptive mechanisms that dynamically adjust re-transmission time and the back-off intervals that are
460 appropriate to the nature of the transports and intermediaries envisioned. For the case of TCP/IP
461 transports, a mechanism similar to that described as RTTM in RFC 1323 [[RTTM](#)] SHOULD be considered.

462 Now that the basic model has been outlined, the details of the elements used in this protocol are now
463 provided in section 3.

464 3 RM Protocol Elements

465 The following sub-sections define the various RM protocol elements, and prescribe their usage by a
466 conformant implementations.

467 3.1 Considerations on the Use of Extensibility Points

468 The following protocol elements define extensibility points at various places. Implementations MAY add
469 child elements and/or attributes at the indicated extension points but MUST NOT contradict the semantics
470 of the parent and/or owner, respectively. If a receiver does not recognize an extension, the receiver
471 SHOULD ignore the extension.

472 3.2 Considerations on the Use of "Piggy-Backing"

473 Some RM Protocol Header Blocks may be added to messages that are targeted to the same Endpoint to
474 which those headers are to be sent (a concept often referred to as "piggy-backing"), thus saving the
475 overhead of an additional message exchange. Reference parameters MUST be considered when
476 determining whether two EPRs are targeted to the same Endpoint. The determination of if and when a
477 Header Block will be piggy-backed onto another message is made by the entity (RM Source or RM
478 Destination) that is sending the header. In order to ensure optimal and successful processing of RM
479 Sequences, endpoints that receive RM-related messages SHOULD be prepared to process RM Protocol
480 Header Blocks that are included in any message it receives. See the sections that define each RM
481 Protocol Header Block to know which ones may be considered for piggy-backing.

482 3.3 Composition with WS-Addressing

483 When the RM protocol, defined in this specification, is composed with the WS-Addressing specification,
484 the following rules prescribe the constraints on the value of the `wsa:Action` header:

- 485 1. When an Endpoint generates a message that carries an RM protocol element, that is defined in
486 the following sections, in the body of a SOAP envelope that Endpoint MUST include in that
487 envelope a `wsa:Action` SOAP header block whose value is an IRI that is a concatenation of the
488 WS-RM namespace URI, followed by a "/", followed by the value of the local name of the child
489 element of the SOAP body. For example, for a Sequence creation request message as described
490 in section 3.4 below, the value of the `wsa:Action` IRI would be:

491 `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/CreateSequence`

- 492 2. When an Endpoint generates an Acknowledgement Message that has no element content in the
493 SOAP body, then the value of the `wsa:Action` IRI MUST be:

494 `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/SequenceAcknowledgement`

- 495 3. When an Endpoint generates an Acknowledgement Request that has no element content in the
496 SOAP body, then the value of the `wsa:Action` IRI MUST be:

497 `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/AckRequested`

- 498 4. When an Endpoint generates an RM fault as defined in section 4 below, the value of the
499 `wsa:Action` IRI MUST be as defined in section 4 below.

500 3.4 Sequence Creation

501 The RM Source MUST request creation of an outbound Sequence by sending a `CreateSequence`
502 element in the body of a message to the RM Destination which in turn responds either with a message
503 containing `CreateSequenceResponse` or a `CreateSequenceRefused` fault. The RM Source MAY
504 include an offer to create an inbound Sequence within the `CreateSequence` message. This offer is
505 either accepted or rejected by the RM Destination in the `CreateSequenceResponse` message.

506 The SOAP version used for the `CreateSequence` message SHOULD be used for all subsequent
507 messages in or for that Sequence, sent by either the RM Source or the RM Destination.

508 The following exemplar defines the `CreateSequence` syntax:

```
509 <wsmr:CreateSequence ...>
510   <wsmr:AcksTo> wsa:EndpointReferenceType </wsmr:AcksTo>
511   <wsmr:Expires ...> xs:duration </wsmr:Expires> ?
512   <wsmr:Offer ...>
513     <wsmr:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsmr:Identifier>
514     <wsmr:Endpoint> wsa:EndpointReferenceType </wsmr:Endpoint>
515     <wsmr:Expires ...> xs:duration </wsmr:Expires> ?
516     <wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehavior>
517       wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehaviorType
518     </wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehavior> ?
519     ...
520   </wsmr:Offer> ?
521   ...
522 </wsmr:CreateSequence>
```

523 The following describes the content model of the `CreateSequence` element.

524 /wsmr:CreateSequence

525 This element requests creation of a new Sequence between the RM Source that sends it, and the
526 RM Destination to which it is sent. The RM Source MUST NOT send this element as a header
527 block. The RM Destination MUST respond either with a `CreateSequenceResponse` response
528 message or a `CreateSequenceRefused` fault.

529 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:AcksTo

530 The RM Source MUST include this element in any `CreateSequence` message it sends. This
531 element is of type `wsa:EndpointReferenceType` (as specified by WS-Addressing). It specifies
532 the endpoint reference to which messages containing `SequenceAcknowledgement` header
533 blocks and faults related to the created Sequence are to be sent, unless otherwise noted in this
534 specification (for example, see section 3.5).

535 Implementations MUST NOT use an endpoint reference in the `AcksTo` element that would prevent
536 the sending of Sequence Acknowledgements back to the RM Source. For example, using the WS-
537 Addressing "`http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/none`" IRI would make it impossible for the RM
538 Destination to ever send Sequence Acknowledgements.

539 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Expires

540 This element, if present, of type `xs:duration` specifies the RM Source's requested duration for
541 the Sequence. The RM Destination MAY either accept the requested duration or assign a lesser
542 value of its choosing. A value of "PT0S" indicates that the Sequence will never expire. Absence of
543 the element indicates an implied value of "PT0S".

544 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Expires/@{any}

545 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
546 to the element.

547 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer
548 This element, if present, enables an RM Source to offer a corresponding Sequence for the reliable
549 exchange of messages Transmitted from RM Destination to RM Source.

550 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/wsmr:Identifier
551 The RM Source MUST set the value of this element to an absolute URI (conformant with
552 RFC3986 [URI]) that uniquely identifies the offered Sequence.

553 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/wsmr:Identifier/@{any}
554 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
555 to the element.

556 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/wsmr:Endpoint
557 An RM Source MUST include this element, of type `wsa:EndpointReferenceType` (as
558 specified by WS-Addressing). This element specifies the endpoint reference to which Sequence
559 Lifecycle Messages, Acknowledgement Requests, and fault messages related to the offered
560 Sequence are to be sent.

561 Implementations MUST NOT use an endpoint reference in the Endpoint element that would
562 prevent the sending of Sequence Lifecycle Message, etc. For example, using the WS-Addressing
563 "http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/none" IRI would make it impossible for the RM Destination
564 to ever send Sequence Lifecycle Messages (e.g. `TerminateSequence`) to the RM Source for
565 the Offered Sequence.

566 The Offer of an Endpoint containing the "http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/anonymous" IRI
567 as its address is problematic due to the inability of a source to connect to this address and retry
568 unacknowledged messages (as described in section 2.3). Note that this specification does not
569 define any mechanisms for providing this assurance. In the absence of an extension that
570 addresses this issue, an RM Destination MUST NOT accept (via the
571 `/wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse/wsmr:Accept` element described below) an Offer that
572 contains the "http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/anonymous" IRI as its address.

573 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/wsmr:Expires
574 This element, if present, of type `xs:duration` specifies the duration for the offered Sequence. A
575 value of "PT0S" indicates that the offered Sequence will never expire. Absence of the element
576 indicates an implied value of "PT0S".

577 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/wsmr:Expires/@{any}
578 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
579 to the element.

580 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehavior
581 This element, if present, specifies the behavior that the destination will exhibit upon the closure or
582 termination of an incomplete Sequence. For the purposes of defining the values used, the term
583 "discard" refers to behavior equivalent to the Application Destination never processing a particular
584 message.

585 A value of "DiscardEntireSequence" indicates that the entire Sequence MUST be discarded if the
586 Sequence is closed, or terminated, when there are one or more gaps in the final
587 `SequenceAcknowledgement`.

588 A value of "DiscardFollowingFirstGap" indicates that messages in the Sequence beyond the first
589 gap MUST be discarded when there are one or more gaps in the final
590 `SequenceAcknowledgement`.

591 The default value of “NoDiscard” indicates that no acknowledged messages in the Sequence will
592 be discarded.

593 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/{any}

594 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
595 schema, to be passed.

596 /wsmr:CreateSequence/wsmr:Offer/@{any}

597 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
598 to the element.

599 /wsmr:CreateSequence/{any}

600 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
601 schema, to be passed.

602 /wsmr:CreateSequence/@{any}

603 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
604 to the element.

605 A *CreateSequenceResponse* is sent in the body of a response message by an RM Destination in
606 response to receipt of a *CreateSequence* request message. It carries the *Identifier* of the created
607 Sequence and indicates that the RM Source can begin sending messages in the context of the identified
608 Sequence.

609 The following exemplar defines the *CreateSequenceResponse* syntax:

```
610 <wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse ...>  
611   <wsmr:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsmr:Identifier>  
612   <wsmr:Expires ...> xs:duration </wsmr:Expires> ?  
613   <wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehavior>  
614     wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehaviorType  
615   </wsmr:IncompleteSequenceBehavior> ?  
616   <wsmr:Accept ...>  
617     <wsmr:AcksTo> wsa:EndpointReferenceType </wsmr:AcksTo>  
618     ...  
619   </wsmr:Accept> ?  
620   ...  
621 </wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse>
```

622 The following describes the content model of the *CreateSequenceResponse* element.

623 /wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse

624 This element is sent in the body of the response message in response to a *CreateSequence*
625 request message. It indicates that the RM Destination has created a new Sequence at the
626 request of the RM Source. The RM Destination MUST NOT send this element as a header block.

627 /wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse/wsmr:Identifier

628 The RM Destination MUST include this element within any *CreateSequenceResponse* message it
629 sends. The RM Destination MUST set the value of this element to the absolute URI (conformant
630 with RFC3986) that uniquely identifies the Sequence that has been created by the RM
631 Destination.

632 /wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse/wsmr:Identifier/@{any}

633 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
634 to the element.

635 /wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse/wsmr:Expires

636 This element, if present, of type `xs:duration` accepts or refines the RM Source's requested
637 duration for the Sequence. It specifies the amount of time after which any resources associated
638 with the Sequence SHOULD be reclaimed thus causing the Sequence to be silently terminated. At
639 the RM Destination this duration is measured from a point proximate to Sequence creation and at
640 the RM Source this duration is measured from a point approximate to the successful processing of
641 the `CreateSequenceResponse`. A value of "PT0S" indicates that the Sequence will never
642 expire. Absence of the element indicates an implied value of "PT0S". The RM Destination MUST
643 set the value of this element to be equal to or less than the value requested by the RM Source in
644 the corresponding `CreateSequence` message.

645 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:Expires/@{any}`

646 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
647 to the element.

648 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehavior`

649 This element, if present, specifies the behavior that the destination will exhibit upon the closure or
650 termination of an incomplete Sequence. For the purposes of defining the values used, the term
651 "discard" refers to behavior equivalent to the Application Destination never processing a particular
652 message.

653 A value of "DiscardEntireSequence" indicates that the entire Sequence MUST be discarded if the
654 Sequence is closed, or terminated, when there are one or more gaps in the final
655 `SequenceAcknowledgement`.

656 A value of "DiscardFollowingFirstGap" indicates that messages in the Sequence beyond the first
657 gap MUST be discarded when there are one or more gaps in the final
658 `SequenceAcknowledgement`.

659 The default value of "NoDiscard" indicates that no acknowledged messages in the Sequence will
660 be discarded.

661 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:Accept`

662 This element, if present, enables an RM Destination to accept the offer of a corresponding
663 Sequence for the reliable exchange of messages Transmitted from RM Destination to RM Source.

664 Note: If a `CreateSequenceResponse` is returned without a child `Accept` in response to a
665 `CreateSequence` that did contain a child `Offer`, then the RM Source MAY immediately reclaim
666 any resources associated with the unused offered Sequence.

667 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:Accept/wsrm:AcksTo`

668 The RM Destination MUST include this element, of type `wsa:EndpointReferenceType` (as
669 specified by WS-Addressing). It specifies the endpoint reference to which messages containing
670 `SequenceAcknowledgement` header blocks and faults related to the created Sequence are to
671 be sent, unless otherwise noted in this specification (for example, see section3.5).

672 Implementations MUST NOT use an endpoint reference in the `AcksTo` element that would prevent
673 the sending of Sequence Acknowledgements back to the RM Source. For example, using the WS-
674 Addressing "http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/none" IRI would make it impossible for the RM
675 Destination to ever send Sequence Acknowledgements.

676 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:Accept/{any}`

677 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
678 schema, to be passed.

679 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:Accept/@{any}`

680 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
681 to the element.

682 /wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/{any}

683 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
684 schema, to be passed.

685 /wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/@{any}

686 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
687 to the element.

688 3.5 Closing A Sequence

689 There are times during the use of an RM Sequence that the RM Source or RM Destination will wish to
690 discontinue using a Sequence. Simply terminating the Sequence discards the state managed by the RM
691 Destination, leaving the RM Source unaware of the final ranges of messages that were successfully
692 transferred to the RM Destination. To ensure that the Sequence ends with a known final state either the
693 RM Source or RM Destination MAY choose to close the Sequence before terminating it.

694 If the RM Source wishes to close the Sequence, then it sends a `CloseSequence` element, in the body of
695 a message, to the RM Destination. This message indicates that the RM Destination MUST NOT accept
696 any new messages for the specified Sequence, other than those already accepted at the time the
697 `CloseSequence` element is interpreted by the RM Destination. Upon receipt of this message, or
698 subsequent to the RM Destination closing the Sequence of its own volition, the RM Destination MUST
699 include a final `SequenceAcknowledgement` (within which the RM Destination MUST include the `Final`
700 element) header block on any messages associated with the Sequence destined to the RM Source,
701 including the `CloseSequenceResponse` message or on any Sequence fault Transmitted to the RM
702 Source.

703 To allow the RM Destination to determine if it has received all of the messages in a Sequence, the RM
704 Source SHOULD include the `LastMsgNumber` element in any `CloseSequence` messages it sends. The
705 RM Destination can use this information, for example, to implement the behavior indicated by
706 /wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehavior. The value of the
707 `LastMsgNumber` element MUST be the same in all the `CloseSequence` messages for the closing
708 Sequence.

709 If the RM Destination decides to close a Sequence of its own volition, it MAY inform the RM Source of this
710 event by sending a `CloseSequence` element, in the body of a message, to the `AcksTo` EPR of that
711 Sequence. The RM Destination MUST include a final `SequenceAcknowledgement` (within which the RM
712 Destination MUST include the `Final` element) header block in this message and any subsequent
713 messages associated with the Sequence destined to the RM Source.

714 While the RM Destination MUST NOT accept any new messages for the specified Sequence it MUST still
715 process Sequence Lifecycle Messages and Acknowledgement Requests. For example, it MUST respond to
716 `AckRequested`, `TerminateSequence` as well as `CloseSequence` messages. Note, subsequent
717 `CloseSequence` messages have no effect on the state of the Sequence.

718 In the case where the RM Destination wishes to discontinue use of a Sequence it is RECOMMENDED
719 that it close the Sequence. Please see `Final` and the `SequenceClosed` fault. Whenever possible the
720 `SequenceClosed` fault SHOULD be used in place of the `SequenceTerminated` fault to allow the RM
721 Source to still Receive Acknowledgements.

722 The following exemplar defines the `CloseSequence` syntax:

```
723 <wsrm:CloseSequence ...>  
724   <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>  
725   <wsrm>LastMsgNumber> wsrm:MessageNumberType </wsrm>LastMsgNumber> ?
```

```
726     ...
727 </wsrm:CloseSequence>
```

728 The following describes the content model of the `CloseSequence` element.

729 `/wsrm:CloseSequence`

730 This element MAY be sent by an RM Source to indicate that the RM Destination MUST NOT
731 accept any new messages for this Sequence This element MAY also be sent by an RM
732 Destination to indicate that it will not accept any new messages for this Sequence.

733 `/wsrm:CloseSequence/wsrm:Identifier`

734 The RM Source or RM Destination MUST include this element in any `CloseSequence` messages it
735 sends. The RM Source or RM Destination MUST set the value of this element to the absolute URI
736 (conformant with RFC3986) of the closing Sequence.

737 `/wsrm:CloseSequence/wsrm:LastMessageNumber`

738 The RM Source SHOULD include this element in any `CloseSequence` message it sends. The
739 `LastMsgNumber` element specifies the highest assigned message number of all the Sequence
740 Traffic Messages for the closing Sequence.

741 `/wsrm:CloseSequence/wsrm:Identifier/@{any}`

742 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
743 to the element.

744 `/wsrm:CloseSequence/{any}`

745 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
746 schema, to be passed.

747 `/wsrm:CloseSequence/@{any}`

748 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
749 to the element.

750 A `CloseSequenceResponse` is sent in the body of a message in response to receipt of a
751 `CloseSequence` request message. It indicates that the responder has closed the Sequence.

752 The following exemplar defines the `CloseSequenceResponse` syntax:

```
753 <wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse ...>
754   <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>
755   ...
756 </wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse>
```

757 The following describes the content model of the `CloseSequenceResponse` element.

758 `/wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse`

759 This element is sent in the body of a message in response to receipt of a `CloseSequence`
760 request message. It indicates that the responder has closed the Sequence.

761 `/wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse/wsrm:Identifier`

762 The responder (RM Source or RM Destination) MUST include this element in any
763 `CloseSequenceResponse` message it sends. The responder MUST set the value of this
764 element to the absolute URI (conformant with RFC3986) of the closing Sequence.

765 `/wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse/wsrm:Identifier/@{any}`

766 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
767 to the element.

768 /wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse/{any}

769 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
770 schema, to be passed.

771 /wsrm:CloseSequenceResponse/@{any}

772 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
773 to the element.

774 3.6 Sequence Termination

775 When the RM Source has completed its use of the Sequence it sends a `TerminateSequence` element,
776 in the body of a message, to the RM Destination to indicate that the Sequence is complete and that it will
777 not be sending any further messages related to the Sequence. The RM Destination can safely reclaim any
778 resources associated with the Sequence upon receipt of the `TerminateSequence` message. Under
779 normal usage the RM Source will complete its use of the Sequence when all of the messages in the
780 Sequence have been acknowledged. However, the RM Source is free to Terminate or Close a Sequence
781 at any time regardless of the acknowledgement state of the messages.

782 To allow the RM Destination to determine if it has received all of the messages in a Sequence, the RM
783 Source SHOULD include the `LastMsgNumber` element in any `TerminateSequence` messages it sends.
784 The RM Destination can use this information, for example, to implement the behavior indicated by
785 `/wsrm:CreateSequenceResponse/wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehavior`. The value of the
786 `LastMsgNumber` element in the `TerminateSequence` message MUST be equal to the value of the
787 `LastMsgNumber` element in any `CloseSequence` message(s) sent by the RM Source for the same
788 Sequence.

789 If the RM Destination decides to terminate a Sequence of its own volition, it MAY inform the RM Source of
790 this event by sending a `TerminateSequence` element, in the body of a message, to the AcksTo EPR for
791 that Sequence. The RM Destination MUST include a final `SequenceAcknowledgement` (within which
792 the RM Destination MUST include the `Final` element) header block in this message.

793 The following exemplar defines the `TerminateSequence` syntax:

```
794 <wsrm:TerminateSequence ...>  
795   <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>  
796   <wsrm>LastMsgNumber> wsrm:MessageNumberType </wsrm>LastMsgNumber> ?  
797   ...  
798 </wsrm:TerminateSequence>
```

799 The following describes the content model of the `TerminateSequence` element.

800 /wsrm:TerminateSequence

801 This element MAY be sent by an RM Source to indicate it has completed its use of the Sequence.
802 It indicates that the RM Destination can safely reclaim any resources related to the identified
803 Sequence. The RM Source MUST NOT send this element as a header block. The RM Source
804 MAY retransmit this element. Once this element is sent, other than this element, the RM Source
805 MUST NOT send any additional message to the RM Destination referencing this Sequence.

806 This element MAY also be sent by the RM Destination to indicate that it has unilaterally
807 terminated the Sequence. Upon sending this message the RM Destination MUST NOT accept
808 any additional messages (with the exception of the corresponding
809 `TerminateSequenceResponse`) for this Sequence. Upon receipt of a `TerminateSequence`
810 the RM Source MUST NOT send any additional messages (with the exception of the
811 corresponding `TerminateSequenceResponse`) for this Sequence.

812 /wsrm:TerminateSequence/wsrm:Identifier

813 The RM Source or RM Destination MUST include this element in any TerminateSequence
814 message it sends. The RM Source or RM Destination MUST set the value of this element to the
815 absolute URI (conformant with RFC3986) of the terminating Sequence.

816 /wsm:TerminateSequence/wsm:LastMsgNumber

817 The RM Source SHOULD include this element in any TerminateSequence message it sends. The
818 LastMsgNumber element specifies the highest assigned message number of all the Sequence
819 Traffic Messages for the terminating Sequence.

820 /wsm:TerminateSequence/wsm:Identifier/@{any}

821 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
822 to the element.

823 /wsm:TerminateSequence/{any}

824 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
825 schema, to be passed.

826 /wsm:TerminateSequence/@{any}

827 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
828 to the element.

829 A TerminateSequenceResponse is sent in the body of a message in response to receipt of a
830 TerminateSequence request message. It indicates that responder has terminated the Sequence.

831 The following exemplar defines the TerminateSequenceResponse syntax:

```
832 <wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse ...>  
833   <wsm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsm:Identifier>  
834   ...  
835 </wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse>
```

836 The following describes the content model of the TerminateSequence element.

837 /wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse

838 This element is sent in the body of a message in response to receipt of a TerminateSequence
839 request message. It indicates that the responder has terminated the Sequence. The responder
840 MUST NOT send this element as a header block.

841 /wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse/wsm:Identifier

842 The responder (RM Source or RM Destination) MUST include this element in any
843 TerminateSequenceResponse message it sends. The responder MUST set the value of this
844 element to the absolute URI (conformant with RFC3986) of the terminating Sequence.

845 /wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse/wsm:Identifier/@{any}

846 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
847 to the element.

848 /wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse/{any}

849 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
850 schema, to be passed.

851 /wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse/@{any}

852 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
853 to the element.

854 On receipt of a `TerminateSequence` message the receiver (RM Source or RM Destination) MUST
855 respond with a corresponding `TerminateSequenceResponse` message or generate a fault
856 `UnknownSequenceFault` if the Sequence is not known.

857 3.7 Sequences

858 The RM protocol uses a Sequence header block to track and manage the reliable transfer of messages.
859 The RM Source MUST include a `Sequence` header block in all messages for which reliable transfer is
860 REQUIRED. The RM Source MUST identify Sequences with unique Identifier elements and the RM
861 Source MUST assign each message within a Sequence a `MessageNumber` element that increments by 1
862 from an initial value of 1. These values are contained within a `Sequence` header block accompanying
863 each message being transferred in the context of a Sequence.

864 The RM Source MUST NOT include more than one `Sequence` header block in any message.

865 A following exemplar defines its syntax:

```
866 <wsrm:Sequence ...>  
867   <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>  
868   <wsrm:MessageNumber> wsrm:MessageNumberType </wsrm:MessageNumber>  
869   ...  
870 </wsrm:Sequence>
```

871 The following describes the content model of the `Sequence` header block.

872 /wsrm:Sequence

873 This protocol element associates the message in which it is contained with a previously
874 established RM Sequence. It contains the Sequence's unique identifier and the containing
875 message's ordinal position within that Sequence. The RM Destination MUST understand the
876 `Sequence` header block. The RM Source MUST assign a `mustUnderstand` attribute with a
877 value 1/true (from the namespace corresponding to the version of SOAP to which the `Sequence`
878 SOAP header block is bound) to the `Sequence` header block element.

879 /wsrm:Sequence/wsrm:Identifier

880 An RM Source that includes a `Sequence` header block in a SOAP envelope MUST include this
881 element in that header block. The RM Source MUST set the value of this element to the absolute
882 URI (conformant with RFC3986) that uniquely identifies the Sequence.

883 /wsrm:Sequence/wsrm:Identifier/@{any}

884 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
885 to the element.

886 /wsrm:Sequence/wsrm:MessageNumber

887 The RM Source MUST include this element within any Sequence headers it creates. This element
888 is of type `MessageNumberType`. It represents the ordinal position of the message within a
889 Sequence. Sequence message numbers start at 1 and monotonically increase by 1 throughout
890 the Sequence. See section 4.5 for Message Number Rollover fault.

891 /wsrm:Sequence/{any}

892 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
893 schema, to be passed.

894 /wsrm:Sequence/@{any}

895 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
896 to the element.

897 The following example illustrates a Sequence header block.

```
898 <wsm:Sequence>
899   <wsm:Identifier>http://example.com/abc</wsm:Identifier>
900   <wsm:MessageNumber>10</wsm:MessageNumber>
901 </wsm:Sequence>
```

902 3.8 Request Acknowledgement

903 The purpose of the `AckRequested` header block is to signal to the RM Destination that the RM Source is
904 requesting that a `SequenceAcknowledgement` be sent.

905 The RM Source MAY request an Acknowledgement Message from the RM Destination at any time by
906 independently transmitting an `AckRequested` header block (i.e. as a header of a SOAP envelope with an
907 empty body). Alternatively the RM Source MAY include an `AckRequested` header block in any message
908 targeted to the RM Destination. The RM Destination SHOULD process `AckRequested` header blocks
909 that are included in any message it receives. If a non-mustUnderstand fault occurs when processing an
910 `AckRequested` header block that was piggy-backed, a fault MUST be generated, but the processing of
911 the original message MUST NOT be affected.

912 An RM Destination that Receives a message that contains an `AckRequested` header block MUST send
913 a message containing a `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block to the `AcksTo` endpoint reference
914 (see section 3.4) for a known Sequence or else generate an `UnknownSequence` fault. It is
915 RECOMMENDED that the RM Destination return a `AcknowledgementRange` or `None` element instead
916 of a `Nack` element (see section 3.9).

917 The following exemplar defines its syntax:

```
918 <wsm:AckRequested ...>
919   <wsm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsm:Identifier>
920   ...
921 </wsm:AckRequested>
```

922 The following describes the content model of the `AckRequested` header block.

923 `/wsm:AckRequested`

924 This element requests an Acknowledgement for the identified Sequence.

925 `/wsm:AckRequested/wsm:Identifier`

926 An RM Source that includes an `AckRequested` header block in a SOAP envelope MUST include
927 this element in that header block. The RM Source MUST set the value of this element to the
928 absolute URI, (conformant with RFC3986), that uniquely identifies the Sequence to which the
929 request applies.

930 `/wsm:AckRequested/wsm:Identifier/@{any}`

931 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
932 to the element.

933 `/wsm:AckRequested/{any}`

934 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
935 schema, to be passed.

936 `/wsm:AckRequested/@{any}`

937 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
938 to the element.

939 3.9 Sequence Acknowledgement

940 The RM Destination informs the RM Source of successful message receipt using a
941 `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block. Acknowledgements can be explicitly requested using the
942 `AckRequested` directive (see section 3.8).

943 The RM Destination MAY Transmit the `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block independently (i.e. as
944 a header of a SOAP envelope with an empty body). Alternatively, an RM Destination MAY include a
945 `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block on any SOAP envelope targeted to the endpoint referenced
946 by the `AcksTo` EPR. The RM Source SHOULD process `SequenceAcknowledgement` header blocks that
947 are included in any message it receives. If a non-mustUnderstand fault occurs when processing a
948 `SequenceAcknowledgement` header that was piggy-backed, a fault MUST be generated, but the
949 processing of the original message MUST NOT be affected.

950 During creation of a Sequence the RM Source MAY specify the WS-Addressing anonymous IRI as the
951 address of the `AcksTo` EPR for that Sequence. When the RM Source specifies the WS-Addressing
952 anonymous IRI as the address of the `AcksTo` EPR, the RM Destination MUST Transmit any
953 `SequenceAcknowledgement` headers for the created Sequence in a SOAP envelope to be Transmitted
954 on the protocol binding-specific back-channel. Such a channel is provided by the context of a Received
955 message containing a SOAP envelope that contains a `Sequence` header block and/or an `AckRequested`
956 header block for that same Sequence identifier. When the RM Destination receives an `AckRequested`
957 header, and the `AckTo` EPR for that sequence is the WS-Addressing anonymous IRI, the RM Destination
958 SHOULD respond on the protocol binding-specific back-channel provided by the Received message
959 containing the `AckRequested` header block.

960 The following exemplar defines its syntax:

```
961 <wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement ...>  
962   <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>  
963   [ [ [ <wsrm:AcknowledgementRange ...  
964     Upper="wsrm:MessageNumberType"  
965     Lower="wsrm:MessageNumberType"/> +  
966     | <wsrm:None/> ]  
967     <wsrm:Final/> ? ]  
968     | <wsrm:Nack> wsrm:MessageNumberType </wsrm:Nack> + ]  
969   ...  
970   ...  
971 </wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
```

972 The following describes the content model of the `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block.

973 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement`

974 This element contains the Sequence Acknowledgement information.

975 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:Identifier`

976 An RM Destination that includes a `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block in a SOAP
977 envelope MUST include this element in that header block. The RM Destination MUST set the
978 value of this element to the absolute URI (conformant with RFC3986) that uniquely identifies the
979 Sequence. The RM Destination MUST NOT include multiple `SequenceAcknowledgement`
980 header blocks that share the same value for `Identifier` within the same SOAP envelope.

981 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:Identifier/@{any}`

982 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
983 to the element.

984 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:AcknowledgementRange`

- 985 The RM Destination MAY include one or more instances of this element within a
 986 `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block. It contains a range of Sequence message numbers
 987 successfully accepted by the RM Destination. The ranges MUST NOT overlap. The RM
 988 Destination MUST NOT include this element if a sibling `Nack` or `None` element is also present as
 989 a child of `SequenceAcknowledgement`.
- 990 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:AcknowledgementRange/@Upper`
 991 The RM Destination MUST set the value of this attribute equal to the message number of the
 992 highest contiguous message in a Sequence range accepted by the RM Destination.
- 993 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:AcknowledgementRange/@Lower`
 994 The RM Destination MUST set the value of this attribute equal to the message number of the
 995 lowest contiguous message in a Sequence range accepted by the RM Destination.
- 996 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:AcknowledgementRange/@{any}`
 997 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
 998 to the element.
- 999 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:None`
 1000 The RM Destination MUST include this element within a `SequenceAcknowledgement` header
 1001 block if the RM Destination has not accepted any messages for the specified Sequence. The RM
 1002 Destination MUST NOT include this element if a sibling `AcknowledgementRange` or `Nack`
 1003 element is also present as a child of the `SequenceAcknowledgement`.
- 1004 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:Final`
 1005 The RM Destination MAY include this element within a `SequenceAcknowledgement` header
 1006 block. This element indicates that the RM Destination is not receiving new messages for the
 1007 specified Sequence. The RM Source can be assured that the ranges of messages acknowledged
 1008 by this `SequenceAcknowledgement` header block will not change in the future. The RM
 1009 Destination MUST include this element when the Sequence is closed. The RM Destination MUST
 1010 NOT include this element when sending a `Nack`; it can only be used when sending
 1011 `AcknowledgementRange` elements or a `None`.
- 1012 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/wsrm:Nack`
 1013 The RM Destination MAY include this element within a `SequenceAcknowledgement` header
 1014 block. If used, the RM Destination MUST set the value of this element to a `MessageNumberType`
 1015 representing the `MessageNumber` of an unreceived message in a Sequence. The RM Destination
 1016 MUST NOT include a `Nack` element if a sibling `AcknowledgementRange` or `None` element is
 1017 also present as a child of `SequenceAcknowledgement`. Upon the receipt of a `Nack`, an RM
 1018 Source SHOULD retransmit the message identified by the `Nack`. The RM Destination MUST NOT
 1019 issue a `SequenceAcknowledgement` containing a `Nack` for a message that it has previously
 1020 acknowledged within an `AcknowledgementRange`. The RM Source SHOULD ignore a
 1021 `SequenceAcknowledgement` containing a `Nack` for a message that has previously been
 1022 acknowledged within an `AcknowledgementRange`.
- 1023 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/{any}`
 1024 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
 1025 schema, to be passed.
- 1026 `/wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement/@{any}`
 1027 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
 1028 to the element.
- 1029 The following examples illustrate `SequenceAcknowledgement` elements:

- 1030 • Message numbers 1..10 inclusive in a Sequence have been accepted by the RM Destination.

```
1031 <wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>  
1032   <wsrm:Identifier>http://example.com/abc</wsrm:Identifier>  
1033   <wsrm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="10" Lower="1"/>  
1034 </wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
```

- 1035 • Message numbers 1..2, 4..6, and 8..10 inclusive in a Sequence have been accepted by the RM
1036 Destination, messages 3 and 7 have not been accepted.

```
1037 <wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>  
1038   <wsrm:Identifier>http://example.com/abc</wsrm:Identifier>  
1039   <wsrm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="2" Lower="1"/>  
1040   <wsrm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="6" Lower="4"/>  
1041   <wsrm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="10" Lower="8"/>  
1042 </wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
```

- 1043 • Message number 3 in a Sequence has not been accepted by the RM Destination.

```
1044 <wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>  
1045   <wsrm:Identifier>http://example.com/abc</wsrm:Identifier>  
1046   <wsrm:Nack>3</wsrm:Nack>  
1047 </wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
```

1048 4 Faults

1049 Faults for the `CreateSequence` message exchange are treated as defined in WS-Addressing. `Create`
1050 `Sequence Refused` is a possible fault reply for this operation. `Unknown Sequence` is a fault generated by
1051 Endpoints when messages carrying RM header blocks targeted at unrecognized or terminated Sequences
1052 are detected. `WSRMRequired` is a fault generated by an RM Destination that requires the use of WS-RM
1053 on a Received message that did not use the protocol. All other faults in this section relate to known
1054 Sequences. Destinations that generate faults related to known sequences SHOULD transmit those faults.
1055 If transmitted, such faults MUST be transmitted to the same [destination] as Acknowledgement messages.

1056 Entities that generate WS-ReliableMessaging faults MUST include as the [action] property the default fault
1057 action IRI defined below. The value from the W3C Recommendation is below for informational purposes:

1058 `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/fault`

1059 The faults defined in this section are generated if the condition stated in the preamble is met. Fault
1060 handling rules are defined in section 6 of WS-Addressing SOAP Binding.

1061 The definitions of faults use the following properties:

1062 [Code] The fault code.

1063 [Subcode] The fault subcode.

1064 [Reason] The English language reason element.

1065 [Detail] The detail element(s). If absent, no detail element is defined for the fault. If more than one detail
1066 element is defined for a fault, implementations MUST include the elements in the order that they are
1067 specified.

1068 Entities that generate WS-ReliableMessaging faults MUST set the [Code] property to either "Sender" or
1069 "Receiver". These properties are serialized into text XML as follows:

SOAP Version	Sender	Receiver
SOAP 1.1	S11:Client	S11:Server
SOAP 1.2	S:Sender	S:Receiver

1070 The properties above bind to a SOAP 1.2 fault as follows:

```
1071 <S:Envelope>
1072   <S:Header>
1073     <wsa:Action>
1074       http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/fault
1075     </wsa:Action>
1076     <!-- Headers elided for brevity. -->
1077   </S:Header>
1078   <S:Body>
1079     <S:Fault>
1080       <S:Code>
1081         <S:Value> [Code] </S:Value>
1082         <S:Subcode>
1083           <S:Value> [Subcode] </S:Value>
1084         </S:Subcode>
1085       </S:Code>
1086       <S:Reason>
1087         <S:Text xml:lang="en"> [Reason] </S:Text>
1088       </S:Reason>
1089       <S:Detail>
1090         [Detail]
```

1091
1092
1093
1094
1095

```
...
</S:Detail>
</S:Fault>
</S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

1096 The properties above bind to a SOAP 1.1 fault as follows when the fault is triggered by processing an RM
1097 header block:

1098
1099
1100
1101
1102
1103
1104
1105
1106
1107
1108
1109
1110
1111
1112
1113

```
<S11:Envelope>
<S11:Header>
  <wsrm:SequenceFault>
    <wsrm:FaultCode> wsrm:FaultCodes </wsrm:FaultCode>
    <wsrm:Detail> [Detail] </wsrm:Detail>
    ...
  </wsrm:SequenceFault>
  <!-- Headers elided for brevity. -->
</S11:Header>
<S11:Body>
  <S11:Fault>
    <faultcode> [Code] </faultcode>
    <faultstring> [Reason] </faultstring>
  </S11:Fault>
</S11:Body>
</S11:Envelope>
```

1114 The properties bind to a SOAP 1.1 fault as follows when the fault is generated as a result of processing a
1115 CreateSequence request message:

1116
1117
1118
1119
1120
1121
1122
1123

```
<S11:Envelope>
<S11:Body>
  <S11:Fault>
    <faultcode> [Subcode] </faultcode>
    <faultstring> [Reason] </faultstring>
  </S11:Fault>
</S11:Body>
</S11:Envelope>
```

1124 4.1 SequenceFault Element

1125 The purpose of the `SequenceFault` element is to carry the specific details of a fault generated during the
1126 reliable messaging specific processing of a message belonging to a Sequence. WS-ReliableMessaging
1127 nodes MUST use the `SequenceFault` container only in conjunction with the SOAP 1.1 fault mechanism.
1128 WS-ReliableMessaging nodes MUST NOT use the `SequenceFault` container in conjunction with the
1129 SOAP 1.2 binding.

1130 The following exemplar defines its syntax:

1131
1132
1133
1134
1135

```
<wsrm:SequenceFault ...>
  <wsrm:FaultCode> wsrm:FaultCode </wsrm:FaultCode>
  <wsrm:Detail> ... </wsrm:Detail> ?
  ...
</wsrm:SequenceFault>
```

1136 The following describes the content model of the `SequenceFault` element.

1137 /wsrm:SequenceFault

1138 This is the element containing Sequence fault information for WS-ReliableMessaging

1139 /wsrm:SequenceFault/wsrm:FaultCode

- 1140 WS-ReliableMessaging nodes that generate a `SequenceFault` MUST set the value of this
 1141 element to a qualified name from the set of faults [Subcodes] defined below.
- 1142 `/wsrm:SequenceFault/wsrm:Detail`
- 1143 This element, if present, carries application specific error information related to the fault being
 1144 described.
- 1145 `/wsrm:SequenceFault/wsrm:Detail/{any}`
- 1146 The application specific error information related to the fault being described.
- 1147 `/wsrm:SequenceFault/wsrm:Detail/@{any}`
- 1148 The application specific error information related to the fault being described.
- 1149 `/wsrm:SequenceFault/{any}`
- 1150 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow different (extensible) types of information, based on a
 1151 schema, to be passed.
- 1152 `/wsrm:SequenceFault/@{any}`
- 1153 This is an extensibility mechanism to allow additional attributes, based on schemas, to be added
 1154 to the element.

1155 4.2 Sequence Terminated

- 1156 The Endpoint that generates this fault SHOULD make every reasonable effort to notify the corresponding
 1157 Endpoint of this decision.
- 1158 Properties:
- 1159 [Code] Sender or Receiver
- 1160 [Subcode] `wrm:SequenceTerminated`
- 1161 [Reason] The Sequence has been terminated due to an unrecoverable error.
- 1162 [Detail]
- 1163 `<wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>`

Generated by	Condition	Action Upon Generation	Action Upon Receipt
RM Source or RM Destination.	Encountering an unrecoverable condition or detection of violation of the protocol.	Sequence termination.	MUST terminate the Sequence if not otherwise terminated.

1164 4.3 Unknown Sequence

- 1165 Properties:
- 1166 [Code] Sender
- 1167 [Subcode] `wrm:UnknownSequence`

1168 [Reason] The value of wsrn:Identifier is not a known Sequence identifier.

1169 [Detail]

1170 `<wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>`

Generated by	Condition	Action Upon Generation	Action Upon Receipt
RM Source or RM Destination.	In response to a message containing an unknown or terminated Sequence identifier.	None.	MUST terminate the Sequence if not otherwise terminated.

1171 4.4 Invalid Acknowledgement

1172 An example of when this fault is generated is when a message is Received by the RM Source containing
1173 a SequenceAcknowledgement covering messages that have not been sent.

1174 [Code] Sender

1175 [Subcode] wsrn:InvalidAcknowledgement

1176 [Reason] The SequenceAcknowledgement violates the cumulative Acknowledgement invariant.

1177 [Detail]

1178 `<wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement ...> ... </wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>`

Generated by	Condition	Action Upon Generation	Action Upon Receipt
RM Source.	In response to a SequenceAcknowledgement that violate the invariants stated in 2.3 or any of the requirements in 3.9 about valid combinations of AckRange, Nack and None in a single SequenceAcknowledgement element or with respect to already Received such elements.	Unspecified.	Unspecified.

1179 4.5 Message Number Rollover

1180 If the condition listed below is reached, the RM Destination MUST generate this fault.

1181 Properties:

1182 [Code] Sender

1183 [Subcode] wsrn:MessageNumberRollover

1184 [Reason] The maximum value for wsrn:MessageNumber has been exceeded.

1185 [Detail]

```
1186 <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>
1187 <wsrm:MaxMessageNumber> wsrn:MessageNumberType </wsrm:MaxMessageNumber>
```

Generated by	Condition	Action Upon Generation	Action Upon Receipt
RM Destination.	Message number in /wsrm:Sequence/wsrn:MessageNumber of a Received message exceeds the internal limitations of an RM Destination or reaches the maximum value of 9,223,372,036,854,775,807.	RM Destination SHOULD continue to accept undelivered messages until the Sequence is closed or terminated.	RM Source SHOULD continue to retransmit undelivered messages until the Sequence is closed or terminated.

1188 4.6 Create Sequence Refused

1189 Properties:

1190 [Code] Sender or Receiver

1191 [Subcode] wsrn:CreateSequenceRefused

1192 [Reason] The Create Sequence request has been refused by the RM Destination.

1193 [Detail]

```
1194 xs:any
```

Generated by	Condition	Action Upon Generation	Action Upon Receipt
RM Destination.	In response to a CreateSequence message when the RM Destination does not wish to create a new Sequence.	Unspecified.	Sequence terminated.

1195 4.7 Sequence Closed

1196 This fault is generated by an RM Destination to indicate that the specified Sequence has been closed.

1197 This fault MUST be generated when an RM Destination is asked to accept a message for a Sequence that
1198 is closed.

1199 Properties:

1200 [Code] Sender

1201 [Subcode] wsrn:SequenceClosed

1202 [Reason] The Sequence is closed and cannot accept new messages.

1203 [Detail]

1204 `<wsrm:Identifier...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>`

Generated by	Condition	Action Upon Generation	Action Upon Receipt
RM Destination.	In response to a message that belongs to a Sequence that is already closed.	Unspecified.	Sequence closed.

1205 **4.8 WSRM Required**

1206 If an RM Destination requires the use of WS-RM, this fault is generated when it Receives an incoming
1207 message that did not use this protocol.

1208 Properties:

1209 [Code] Sender

1210 [Subcode] wsrm:WSRMRequired

1211 [Reason] The RM Destination requires the use of WSRM.

1212 [Detail]

1213 `xs:any`

1214 5 Security Threats and Countermeasures

1215 This specification considers two sets of security requirements, those of the applications that use the WS-
1216 RM protocol and those of the protocol itself.

1217 This specification makes no assumptions about the security requirements of the applications that use WS-
1218 RM. However, once those requirements have been satisfied within a given operational context, the
1219 addition of WS-RM to this operational context should not undermine the fulfillment of those requirements;
1220 the use of WS-RM should not create additional attack vectors within an otherwise secure system.

1221 There are many other security concerns that one may need to consider when implementing or using this
1222 protocol. The material below should not be considered as a "check list". Implementers and users of this
1223 protocol are urged to perform a security analysis to determine their particular threat profile and the
1224 appropriate responses to those threats.

1225 Implementers are also advised that there is a core tension between security and reliable messaging that
1226 can be problematic if not addressed by implementations; one aspect of security is to prevent message
1227 replay but one of the invariants of this protocol is to resend messages until they are acknowledged.
1228 Consequently, if the security sub-system processes a message but a failure occurs before the reliable
1229 messaging sub-system Receives that message, then it is possible (and likely) that the security sub-system
1230 will treat subsequent copies as replays and discard them. At the same time, the reliable messaging sub-
1231 system will likely continue to expect and even solicit the missing message(s). Care should be taken to
1232 avoid and prevent this condition.

1233 5.1 Threats and Countermeasures

1234 The primary security requirement of this protocol is to protect the specified semantics and protocol
1235 invariants against various threats. The following sections describe several threats to the integrity and
1236 operation of this protocol and provide some general outlines of countermeasures to those threats.
1237 Implementers and users of this protocol should keep in mind that all threats are not necessarily applicable
1238 to all operational contexts.

1239 5.1.1 Integrity Threats

1240 In general, any mechanism which allows an attacker to alter the information in a Sequence Traffic
1241 Message, Sequence Lifecycle Message, Acknowledgement Messages, Acknowledgement Request, or
1242 Sequence-related fault, or which allows an attacker to alter the correlation of a RM Protocol Header Block
1243 to its intended message represents a threat to the WS-RM protocol.

1244 For example, if an attacker is able to swap `Sequence` headers on messages in transit between the RM
1245 Source and RM Destination then they have undermined the implementation's ability to guarantee the first
1246 invariant described in section 2.3. The result is that there is no way of guaranteeing that messages will be
1247 Delivered to the Application Destination in the same order that they were sent by the Application Source.

1248 5.1.1.1 Countermeasures

1249 Integrity threats are generally countered via the use of digital signatures some level of the communication
1250 protocol stack. Note that, in order to counter header swapping attacks, the signature SHOULD include
1251 both the SOAP body and any relevant SOAP headers (e.g. `Sequence` header). Because some headers
1252 (`AckRequested`, `SequenceAcknowledgement`) are independent of the body of the SOAP message in which
1253 they occur, implementations MUST allow for signatures that cover only these headers.

1254 **5.1.2 Resource Consumption Threats**

1255 The creation of a Sequence with an RM Destination consumes various resources on the systems used to
1256 implement that RM Destination. These resources can include network connections, database tables,
1257 message queues, etc. This behavior can be exploited to conduct denial of service attacks against an RM
1258 Destination. For example, a simple attack is to repeatedly send `CreateSequence` messages to an RM
1259 Destination. Another attack is to create a Sequence for a service that is known to require in-order
1260 message Delivery and use this Sequence to send a stream of very large messages to that service, making
1261 sure to omit message number “1” from that stream.

1262 **5.1.2.1 Countermeasures**

1263 There are a number of countermeasures against the described resource consumption threats. The
1264 technique advocated by this specification is for the RM Destination to restrict the ability to create a
1265 Sequence to a specific set of entities/principals. This reduces the number of potential attackers and, in
1266 some cases, allows the identity of any attackers to be determined.

1267 The ability to restrict Sequence creation depends, in turn, upon the RM Destination's ability to identify and
1268 authenticate the RM Source that issued the `CreateSequence` message.

1269 **5.1.3 Sequence Spoofing Threats**

1270 Sequence spoofing is a class of threats in which the attacker uses knowledge of the `Identifier` for a
1271 particular Sequence to forge Sequence Lifecycle or Traffic Messages. For example the attacker creates a
1272 fake `TerminateSequence` message that references the target Sequence and sends this message to the
1273 appropriate RM Destination. Some sequence spoofing attacks also require up-to-date knowledge of the
1274 current `MessageNumber` for their target Sequence.

1275 In general any Sequence Lifecycle Message, RM Protocol Header Block, or sequence-correlated SOAP
1276 fault (e.g. `InvalidAcknowledgement`) can be used by someone with knowledge of the Sequence identifier
1277 to attack the Sequence. These attacks are “two-way” in that an attacker may choose to target the RM
1278 Source by, for example, inserting a fake `SequenceAcknowledgement` header into a message that it sends
1279 to the `AcksTo` EPR of an RM Source.

1280 **5.1.3.1 Sequence Hijacking**

1281 Sequence hijacking is a specific case of a sequence spoofing attack. The attacker attempts to inject
1282 Sequence Traffic Messages into an existing Sequence by inserting fake `Sequence` headers into those
1283 messages.

1284 Note that “sequence hijacking” should not be equated with “security session hijacking”. Although a
1285 Sequence may be bound to some form of a security session in order to counter the threats described in
1286 this section, applications MUST NOT rely on WS-RM-related information to make determinations about
1287 the identity of the entity that created a message; applications SHOULD rely only upon information that is
1288 established by the security infrastructure to make such determinations. Failure to observe this rule
1289 creates, among other problems, a situation in which the absence of WS-RM may deprive an application of
1290 the ability to authenticate its peers even though the necessary security processing has taken place.

1291 **5.1.3.2 Countermeasures**

1292 There are a number of countermeasures against sequence spoofing threats. The technique advocated by
1293 this specification is to consider the Sequence to be a shared resource that is jointly owned by the RM
1294 Source that initiated its creation (i.e. that sent the `CreateSequence` message) and the RM Destination that
1295 serves as its terminus (i.e. that sent the `CreateSequenceResponse` message). To counter sequence
1296 spoofing attempts the RM Destination SHOULD ensure that every message or fault that it Receives that

1297 refers to a particular Sequence originated from the RM Source that jointly owns the referenced Sequence.
1298 For its part the RM Source SHOULD ensure that every message or fault that it Receives that refers to a
1299 particular Sequence originated from the RM Destination that jointly owns the referenced Sequence.

1300 For the RM Destination to be able to identify its sequence peer it MUST be able to identify and
1301 authenticate the entity that sent the `CreateSequence` message. Similarly for the RM Source to identify its
1302 sequence peer it MUST be able to identify and authenticate the entity that sent the
1303 `CreateSequenceResponse` message. For either the RM Destination or the RM Source to determine if a
1304 message was sent by its sequence peer it MUST be able to identify and authenticate the initiator of that
1305 message and, if necessary, correlate this identity with the sequence peer identity established at sequence
1306 creation time.

1307 **5.2 Security Solutions and Technologies**

1308 The security threats described in the previous sections are neither new nor unique. The solutions that
1309 have been developed to secure other SOAP-based protocols can be used to secure WS-RM as well. This
1310 section maps the facilities provided by common web services security solutions against countermeasures
1311 described in the previous sections.

1312 Before continuing this discussion, however, some examination of the underlying requirements of the
1313 previously described countermeasures is necessary. Specifically it should be noted that the technique
1314 described in section 5.1.2.1 has two components. Firstly, the RM Destination identifies and authenticates
1315 the issuer of a `CreateSequence` message. Secondly, the RM Destination performs an authorization check
1316 against this authenticated identity and determines if the RM Source is permitted to create Sequences with
1317 the RM Destination. Since the facilities for performing this authorization check (runtime infrastructure,
1318 policy frameworks, etc.) lie completely within the domain of individual implementations, any discussion of
1319 such facilities is considered to be beyond the scope of this specification.

1320 **5.2.1 Transport Layer Security**

1321 This section describes how the facilities provided by SSL/TLS [[RFC 4346](#)] can be used to implement the
1322 countermeasures described in the previous sections. The use of SSL/TLS is subject to the constraints
1323 defined in section 4 of the Basic Security Profile 1.0 [[BSP 1.0](#)].

1324 The description provided here is general in nature and is not intended to serve as a complete definition on
1325 the use of SSL/TLS to protect WS-RM. In order to interoperate implementations need to agree on the
1326 choice of features as well as the manner in which they will be used. The mechanisms described in the
1327 Web Services Security Policy Language [[SecurityPolicy](#)] MAY be used by services to describe the
1328 requirements and constraints of the use of SSL/TLS.

1329 **5.2.1.1 Model**

1330 The basic model for using SSL/TLS is as follows:

- 1331 1. The RM Source establishes an SSL/TLS session with the RM Destination.
- 1332 2. The RM Source uses this SSL/TLS session to send a `CreateSequence` message to the RM
1333 Destination.
- 1334 3. The RM Destination establishes an SSL/TLS session with the RM Source and sends an
1335 asynchronous `CreateSequenceResponse` using this session. Alternately it may respond with a
1336 synchronous `CreateSequenceResponse` using the session established in (1).
- 1337 4. For the lifetime of the Sequence the RM Source uses the SSL/TLS session from (1) to Transmit
1338 any and all messages or faults that refer to that Sequence.

1339 5. For the lifetime of the Sequence the RM Destination either uses the SSL/TLS session established
1340 in (3) to Transmit any and all messages or faults that refer to that Sequence or, for synchronous
1341 exchanges, the RM Destination uses the SSL/TLS session established in (1).

1342 5.2.1.2 Countermeasure Implementation

1343 Used in its simplest fashion (without relying upon any authentication mechanisms), SSL/TLS provides the
1344 necessary integrity qualities to counter the threats described in section 5.1.1. Note, however, that the
1345 nature of SSL/TLS limits the scope of this integrity protection to a single transport level session. If
1346 SSL/TLS is the only mechanism used to provide integrity, any intermediaries between the RM Source and
1347 the RM Destination MUST be trusted to preserve the integrity of the messages that flow through them.

1348 As noted, the technique described in sections 5.1.2.1 involves the use of authentication. This specification
1349 advocates either of two mechanisms for authenticating entities using SSL/TLS. In both of these methods
1350 the SSL/TLS server (the party accepting the SSL/TLS connection) authenticates itself to the SSL/TLS
1351 client using an X.509 certificate that is exchanged during the SSL/TLS handshake.

1352 • **HTTP Basic Authentication:** This method of authentication presupposes that a SOAP/HTTP
1353 binding is being used as part of the protocol stack beneath WS-RM. Subsequent to the
1354 establishment of the SSL/TLS session, the sending party authenticates itself to the receiving party
1355 using HTTP Basic Authentication [RFC 2617]. For example, a RM Source might authenticate itself
1356 to a RM Destination (e.g. when transmitting a Sequence Traffic Message) using BasicAuth.
1357 Similarly the RM Destination might authenticate itself to the RM Source (e.g. when sending an
1358 Acknowledgement) using BasicAuth.

1359 • **SSL/TLS Client Authentication:** In this method of authentication, the party initiating the
1360 connection authenticates itself to the party accepting the connection using an X.509 certificate
1361 that is exchanged during the SSL/TLS handshake.

1362 To implement the countermeasures described in section 5.1.2.1 the RM Source must authenticate itself
1363 using one the above mechanisms. The authenticated identity can then be used to determine if the RM
1364 Source is authorized to create a Sequence with the RM Destination.

1365 This specification advocates implementing the countermeasures described in section 5.1.3.2 by requiring
1366 an RM node's Sequence peer to be equivalent to their SSL/TLS session peer. This allows the
1367 authorization decisions described in section 5.1.3.2 to be based on SSL/TLS session identity rather than
1368 on authentication information. For example, an RM Destination can determine that a Sequence Traffic
1369 Message rightfully belongs to its referenced Sequence if that message arrived over the same SSL/TLS
1370 session that was used to carry the `CreateSequence` message for that Sequence. Note that requiring a
1371 one-to-one relationship between SSL/TLS session peer and Sequence peer constrains the lifetime of a
1372 SSL/TLS-protected Sequence to be less than or equal to the lifetime of the SSL/TLS session that is used
1373 to protect that Sequence.

1374 This specification does not preclude the use of other methods of using SSL/TLS to implement the
1375 countermeasures (such as associating specific authentication information with a Sequence) although such
1376 methods are not covered by this document.

1377 Issues specific to the life-cycle management of SSL/TLS sessions (such as the resumption of a SSL/TLS
1378 session) are outside the scope of this specification.

1379 5.2.2 SOAP Message Security

1380 The mechanisms described in WS-Security may be used in various ways to implement the
1381 countermeasures described in the previous sections. This specification advocates using the protocol
1382 described by WS-SecureConversation [SecureConversation] (optionally in conjunction with WS-Trust
1383 [Trust]) as a mechanism for protecting Sequences. The use of WS-Security (as an underlying component
1384 of WS-SecureConversation) is subject to the constraints defined in the Basic Security Profile 1.0.

1385 The description provided here is general in nature and is not intended to serve as a complete definition on
1386 the use of WS-SecureConversation/WS-Trust to protect WS-RM. In order to interoperate implementations
1387 need to agree on the choice of features as well as the manner in which they will be used. The
1388 mechanisms described in the Web Services Security Policy Language MAY be used by services to
1389 describe the requirements and constraints of the use of WS-SecureConversation.

1390 **5.2.2.1 Model**

1391 The basic model for using WS-SecureConversation is as follows:

- 1392 1 The RM Source and the RM Destination create a WS-SecureConversation security context. This
1393 may involve the participation of third parties such as a security token service. The tokens
1394 exchanged may contain authentication claims (e.g. X.509 certificates or Kerberos service
1395 tickets).
- 1396 2 During the `CreateSequence` exchange, the RM Source SHOULD explicitly identify the security
1397 context that will be used to protect the Sequence. This is done so that, in cases where the
1398 `CreateSequence` message is signed by more than one security context, the RM Source can
1399 indicate which security context should be used to protect the newly created Sequence.
- 1400 3 For the lifetime of the Sequence the RM Source and the RM Destination use the session key(s)
1401 associated with the security context to sign (as defined by WS-Security) at least the body and
1402 any relevant WS-RM-defined headers of any and all messages or faults that refer to that
1403 Sequence.

1404 **5.2.2.2 Countermeasure Implementation**

1405 Without relying upon any authentication information, the per-message signatures provide the necessary
1406 integrity qualities to counter the threats described in section 5.1.1.

1407 To implement the countermeasures described in section 5.1.2.1 some mutually agreed upon form of
1408 authentication claims must be provided by the RM Source to the RM Destination during the establishment
1409 of the Security Context. These claims can then be used to determine if the RM Source is authorized to
1410 create a Sequence with the RM Destination.

1411 This specification advocates implementing the countermeasures described in section 5.1.3.2 by requiring
1412 an RM node's Sequence peer to be equivalent to their security context session peer. This allows the
1413 authorization decisions described in section 5.1.3.2 to be based on the identity of the message's security
1414 context rather than on any authentication claims that may have been established during security context
1415 initiation. Note that other methods of using WS-SecureConversation to implement the countermeasures
1416 (such as associating specific authentication claims to a Sequence) are possible but not covered by this
1417 document.

1418 As with transport security, the requisite equivalence of a security context peer with a Sequence peer limits
1419 the lifetime of a Sequence to the lifetime of the protecting security context. Unlike transport security, the
1420 association between a Sequence and its protecting security context cannot always be established
1421 implicitly at Sequence creation time. This is due to the fact that the `CreateSequence` and
1422 `CreateSequenceResponse` messages may be signed by more than one security context.

1423 Issues specific to the life-cycle management of WS-SecureConversation security contexts (such as
1424 amending or renewing contexts) are outside the scope of this specification.

1425 6 Securing Sequences

1426 As noted in section 5, the RM Source and RM Destination should be able to protect their shared
1427 Sequences against the threat of Sequence Spoofing attacks. There are a number of OPTIONAL means of
1428 achieving this objective depending upon the underlying security infrastructure.

1429 6.1 Securing Sequences Using WS-Security

1430 One mechanism for protecting a Sequence is to include a security token using a
1431 `wsse:SecurityTokenReference` element from WS-Security (see section 9 in WS-
1432 SecureConversation) in the `CreateSequence` element. This establishes an association between the
1433 created (and, if present, offered) Sequence(s) and the referenced security token, such that the RM Source
1434 and Destination MUST use the security token as the basis for authorization of all subsequent interactions
1435 related to the Sequence(s). The `wsse:SecurityTokenReference` explicitly identifies the token as
1436 there may be more than one token on a `CreateSequence` message or inferred from the communication
1437 context (e.g. transport protection).

1438 It is RECOMMENDED that a message independent referencing mechanism be used to identify the token,
1439 if the token being referenced supports such mechanism.

1440 The following exemplar defines the `CreateSequence` syntax when extended to include a
1441 `wsse:SecurityTokenReference`:

```
1442 <wsrm:CreateSequence ...>  
1443   <wsrm:AcksTo> wsa:EndpointReferenceType </wsrm:AcksTo>  
1444   <wsrm:Expires ...> xs:duration </wsrm:Expires> ?  
1445   <wsrm:Offer ...>  
1446     <wsrm:Identifier ...> xs:anyURI </wsrm:Identifier>  
1447     <wsrm:Endpoint> wsa:EndpointReferenceType </wsrm:Endpoint>  
1448     <wsrm:Expires ...> xs:duration </wsrm:Expires> ?  
1449     <wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehavior>  
1450       wsrn:IncompleteSequenceBehaviorType  
1451     </wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehavior> ?  
1452     ...  
1453   </wsrm:Offer> ?  
1454   ...  
1455   <wsse:SecurityTokenReference>  
1456     ...  
1457   </wsse:SecurityTokenReference> ?  
1458   ...  
1459 </wsrm:CreateSequence>
```

1460 The following describes the content model of the additional `CreateSequence` elements.

1461 /wsrm:CreateSequence/wsse:SecurityTokenReference

1462 This element uses the extensibility mechanism defined for the `CreateSequence` element
1463 (defined in section 3.4) to communicate an explicit reference to the security token, using a
1464 `wsse:SecurityTokenReference` as documented in WS-Security, that the RM Source and
1465 Destination MUST use to authorize messages for the created (and, if present, the offered)
1466 Sequence(s). All subsequent messages related to the created (and, if present, the offered)
1467 Sequence(s) MUST demonstrate proof-of-possession of the secret associated with the token
1468 (e.g., by using or deriving from a private or secret key).

1469 When a RM Source transmits a `CreateSequence` that has been extended to include a
1470 `wsse:SecurityTokenReference` it SHOULD ensure that the RM Destination both understands and

1471 will conform to the requirements listed above. In order to achieve this, the RM Source SHOULD include
1472 the `UsesSequenceSTR` element as a SOAP header block within the `CreateSequence` message. This
1473 element MUST include a `soap:mustUnderstand` attribute with a value of 'true'. Thus the RM Source
1474 can be assured that a RM Destination that responds with a `CreateSequenceResponse` understands
1475 and conforms with the requirements listed above. Note that an RM Destination understanding this header
1476 does not mean that it has processed and understood any WS-Security headers, the fault behavior defined
1477 in WS-Security still applies.

1478 The following exemplar defines the `UsesSequenceSTR` syntax:

```
1479 <wsm:UsesSequenceSTR ... />
```

1480 The following describes the content model of the `UsesSequenceSTR` header block.

1481 `/wsm:UsesSequenceSTR`

1482 This element SHOULD be included as a SOAP header block in `CreateSequence` messages that
1483 use the extensibility mechanism described above in this section. The `soap:mustUnderstand`
1484 attribute value MUST be 'true'. The receiving RM Destination MUST understand and correctly
1485 implement the extension described above or else generate a `soap:MustUnderstand` fault, thus
1486 aborting the requested Sequence creation.

1487 The following is an example of a `CreateSequence` message using the

1488 `wsse:SecurityTokenReference` extension and the `UsesSequenceSTR` header block:

```
1489 <soap:Envelope ...>  
1490   <soap:Header>  
1491     ...  
1492     <wsm:UsesSequenceSTR soap:mustUnderstand='true' />  
1493     ...  
1494   </soap:Header>  
1495   <soap:Body>  
1496     <wsm:CreateSequence>  
1497       <wsm:AcksTo>  
1498         <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>  
1499       </wsm:AcksTo>  
1500       <wsse:SecurityTokenReference>  
1501         ...  
1502       </wsse:SecurityTokenReference>  
1503     </wsm:CreateSequence>  
1504   </soap:Body>  
1505 </soap:Envelope>
```

1506 6.2 Securing Sequences Using SSL/TLS

1507 One mechanism for protecting a Sequence is to bind the Sequence to the underlying SSL/TLS session(s).
1508 The RM Source indicates to the RM Destination that a Sequence is to be bound to the underlying
1509 SSL/TLS session(s) via the `UsesSequenceSSL` header block. If the RM Source wishes to bind a
1510 Sequence to the underlying SSL/TLS sessions(s) it MUST include the `UsesSequenceSSL` element as a
1511 SOAP header block within the `CreateSequence` message.

1512 The following exemplar defines the `UsesSequenceSSL` syntax:

```
1513 <wsm:UsesSequenceSSL soap:mustUnderstand="true" ... />
```

1514 The following describes the content model of the `UsesSequenceSSL` header block.

1515 `/wsm:UsesSequenceSSL`

1516 The RM Source MAY include this element as a SOAP header block of a `CreateSequence`
1517 message to indicate to the RM Destination that the resulting Sequence is to be bound to the

1518 SSL/TLS session that was used to carry the `CreateSequence` message. If included, the RM
1519 Source MUST mark this header with a `soap:mustUnderstand` attribute with a value of 'true'.
1520 The receiving RM Destination MUST understand and correctly implement the functionality
1521 described in section 5.2.1 or else generate a `soap:MustUnderstand` fault, thus aborting the
1522 requested Sequence creation.

1523 Note that the inclusion of the above header by the RM Source implies that all Sequence-related
1524 information (Sequence Lifecycle or Acknowledgment messages or Sequence-related faults) flowing from
1525 the RM Destination to the RM Source will be bound to the SSL/TLS session that is used to carry the
1526 `CreateSequenceResponse` message.

1527 Appendix A. Schema

1528 The normative schema that is defined for WS-ReliableMessaging using [XML-Schema Part1] and [XML-
1529 Schema Part2] is located at:

1530 <http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/wsrn-1.1-schema-200702.xsd>

1531 The following copy is provided for reference.

```
1532 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1533 <!-- Copyright (C) OASIS (R) 1993-2007. All Rights Reserved.
1534 OASIS trademark, IPR and other policies apply. -->
1535 <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
1536 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing" xmlns:wsrm="http://docs.oasis-
1537 open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702" targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-
1538 rx/wsrn/200702" elementFormDefault="qualified"
1539 attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
1540 <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
1541 schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2006/03/addressing/ws-addr.xsd"/>
1542 <!-- Protocol Elements -->
1543 <xs:complexType name="SequenceType">
1544 <xs:sequence>
1545 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1546 <xs:element name="MessageNumber" type="wsrm:MessageNumberType"/>
1547 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1548 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1549 </xs:sequence>
1550 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1551 </xs:complexType>
1552 <xs:element name="Sequence" type="wsrm:SequenceType"/>
1553 <xs:element name="SequenceAcknowledgement">
1554 <xs:complexType>
1555 <xs:sequence>
1556 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1557 <xs:choice>
1558 <xs:sequence>
1559 <xs:choice>
1560 <xs:element name="AcknowledgementRange" maxOccurs="unbounded">
1561 <xs:complexType>
1562 <xs:sequence/>
1563 <xs:attribute name="Upper" type="xs:unsignedLong"
1564 use="required"/>
1565 <xs:attribute name="Lower" type="xs:unsignedLong"
1566 use="required"/>
1567 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1568 </xs:complexType>
1569 </xs:element>
1570 <xs:element name="None">
1571 <xs:complexType>
1572 <xs:sequence/>
1573 </xs:complexType>
1574 </xs:element>
1575 </xs:choice>
1576 <xs:element name="Final" minOccurs="0">
1577 <xs:complexType>
1578 <xs:sequence/>
1579 </xs:complexType>
1580 </xs:element>
1581 </xs:sequence>
1582 <xs:element name="Nack" type="xs:unsignedLong"
```

```

1583 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1584     </xs:choice>
1585     <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1586 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1587     </xs:sequence>
1588     <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1589   </xs:complexType>
1590 </xs:element>
1591 <xs:complexType name="AckRequestedType">
1592   <xs:sequence>
1593     <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1594     <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1595 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1596   </xs:sequence>
1597   <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1598 </xs:complexType>
1599 <xs:element name="AckRequested" type="wsrm:AckRequestedType"/>
1600 <xs:element name="Identifier">
1601   <xs:complexType>
1602     <xs:annotation>
1603       <xs:documentation>
1604         This type is for elements whose [children] is an anyURI and can have
1605 arbitrary attributes.
1606       </xs:documentation>
1607     </xs:annotation>
1608     <xs:simpleContent>
1609       <xs:extension base="xs:anyURI">
1610         <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1611       </xs:extension>
1612     </xs:simpleContent>
1613   </xs:complexType>
1614 </xs:element>
1615 <xs:element name="Address">
1616   <xs:complexType>
1617     <xs:simpleContent>
1618       <xs:extension base="xs:anyURI">
1619         <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1620       </xs:extension>
1621     </xs:simpleContent>
1622   </xs:complexType>
1623 </xs:element>
1624 <xs:simpleType name="MessageNumberType">
1625   <xs:restriction base="xs:unsignedLong">
1626     <xs:minInclusive value="1"/>
1627     <xs:maxInclusive value="9223372036854775807"/>
1628   </xs:restriction>
1629 </xs:simpleType>
1630 <!-- Fault Container and Codes -->
1631 <xs:simpleType name="FaultCodes">
1632   <xs:restriction base="xs:QName">
1633     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:SequenceTerminated"/>
1634     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:UnknownSequence"/>
1635     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:InvalidAcknowledgement"/>
1636     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:MessageNumberRollover"/>
1637     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:CreateSequenceRefused"/>
1638     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:SequenceClosed"/>
1639     <xs:enumeration value="wsrm:WSRMRequired"/>
1640   </xs:restriction>
1641 </xs:simpleType>
1642 <xs:complexType name="SequenceFaultType">
1643   <xs:sequence>
1644     <xs:element name="FaultCode" type="wsrm:FaultCodes"/>
1645     <xs:element name="Detail" type="wsrm:DetailType" minOccurs="0"/>
1646     <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"

```

```

1647 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1648 </xs:sequence>
1649 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1650 </xs:complexType>
1651 <xs:complexType name="DetailType">
1652 <xs:sequence>
1653 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1654 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1655 </xs:sequence>
1656 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1657 </xs:complexType>
1658 <xs:element name="SequenceFault" type="wsrm:SequenceFaultType"/>
1659 <xs:element name="CreateSequence" type="wsrm:CreateSequenceType"/>
1660 <xs:element name="CreateSequenceResponse"
1661 type="wsrm:CreateSequenceResponseType"/>
1662 <xs:element name="CloseSequence" type="wsrm:CloseSequenceType"/>
1663 <xs:element name="CloseSequenceResponse"
1664 type="wsrm:CloseSequenceResponseType"/>
1665 <xs:element name="TerminateSequence" type="wsrm:TerminateSequenceType"/>
1666 <xs:element name="TerminateSequenceResponse"
1667 type="wsrm:TerminateSequenceResponseType"/>
1668 <xs:complexType name="CreateSequenceType">
1669 <xs:sequence>
1670 <xs:element ref="wsrm:AcksTo"/>
1671 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Expires" minOccurs="0"/>
1672 <xs:element name="Offer" type="wsrm:OfferType" minOccurs="0"/>
1673 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1674 maxOccurs="unbounded">
1675 <xs:annotation>
1676 <xs:documentation>
1677 It is the authors intent that this extensibility be used to
1678 transfer a Security Token Reference as defined in WS-Security.
1679 </xs:documentation>
1680 </xs:annotation>
1681 </xs:any>
1682 </xs:sequence>
1683 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1684 </xs:complexType>
1685 <xs:complexType name="CreateSequenceResponseType">
1686 <xs:sequence>
1687 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1688 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Expires" minOccurs="0"/>
1689 <xs:element name="IncompleteSequenceBehavior"
1690 type="wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehaviorType" minOccurs="0"/>
1691 <xs:element name="Accept" type="wsrm:AcceptType" minOccurs="0"/>
1692 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1693 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1694 </xs:sequence>
1695 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1696 </xs:complexType>
1697 <xs:complexType name="CloseSequenceType">
1698 <xs:sequence>
1699 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1700 <xs:element name="LastMsgNumber" type="wsrm:MessageNumberType"
1701 minOccurs="0"/>
1702 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1703 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1704 </xs:sequence>
1705 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1706 </xs:complexType>
1707 <xs:complexType name="CloseSequenceResponseType">
1708 <xs:sequence>
1709 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1710 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"

```

```

1711 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1712 </xs:sequence>
1713 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1714 </xs:complexType>
1715 <xs:complexType name="TerminateSequenceType">
1716 <xs:sequence>
1717 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1718 <xs:element name="LastMsgNumber" type="wsrm:MessageNumberType"
1719 minOccurs="0"/>
1720 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1721 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1722 </xs:sequence>
1723 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1724 </xs:complexType>
1725 <xs:complexType name="TerminateSequenceResponseType">
1726 <xs:sequence>
1727 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1728 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1729 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1730 </xs:sequence>
1731 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1732 </xs:complexType>
1733 <xs:element name="AcksTo" type="wsa:EndpointReferenceType"/>
1734 <xs:complexType name="OfferType">
1735 <xs:sequence>
1736 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Identifier"/>
1737 <xs:element name="Endpoint" type="wsa:EndpointReferenceType"/>
1738 <xs:element ref="wsrm:Expires" minOccurs="0"/>
1739 <xs:element name="IncompleteSequenceBehavior"
1740 type="wsrm:IncompleteSequenceBehaviorType" minOccurs="0"/>
1741 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1742 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1743 </xs:sequence>
1744 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1745 </xs:complexType>
1746 <xs:complexType name="AcceptType">
1747 <xs:sequence>
1748 <xs:element ref="wsrm:AcksTo"/>
1749 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
1750 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
1751 </xs:sequence>
1752 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1753 </xs:complexType>
1754 <xs:element name="Expires">
1755 <xs:complexType>
1756 <xs:simpleContent>
1757 <xs:extension base="xs:duration">
1758 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1759 </xs:extension>
1760 </xs:simpleContent>
1761 </xs:complexType>
1762 </xs:element>
1763 <xs:simpleType name="IncompleteSequenceBehaviorType">
1764 <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
1765 <xs:enumeration value="DiscardEntireSequence"/>
1766 <xs:enumeration value="DiscardFollowingFirstGap"/>
1767 <xs:enumeration value="NoDiscard"/>
1768 </xs:restriction>
1769 </xs:simpleType>
1770 <xs:element name="UsesSequenceSTR">
1771 <xs:complexType>
1772 <xs:sequence/>
1773 <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1774 </xs:complexType>

```

```
1775 </xs:element>
1776 <xs:element name="UsesSequenceSSL">
1777   <xs:complexType>
1778     <xs:sequence/>
1779     <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
1780   </xs:complexType>
1781 </xs:element>
1782 <xs:element name="UnsupportedElement">
1783   <xs:simpleType>
1784     <xs:restriction base="xs:QName"/>
1785   </xs:simpleType>
1786 </xs:element>
1787 </xs:schema>
```

1788 Appendix B. WSDL

1789 This WSDL describes the WS-RM protocol from the point of view of an RM Destination. In the case where
1790 an endpoint acts both as an RM Destination and an RM Source, note that additional messages may be
1791 present in exchanges with that endpoint.

1792 Also note that this WSDL is intended to describe the internal structure of the WS-RM protocol, and will not
1793 generally appear in a description of a WS-RM-capable Web service. See WS-RM Policy [WS-RM Policy]
1794 for a higher-level mechanism to indicate that WS-RM is engaged.

1795 The normative WSDL 1.1 definition for WS-ReliableMessaging is located at:

1796 <http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/wsrn-1.1-wsdl-200702.wsdl>

1797 The following non-normative copy is provided for reference.

```
1798 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
1799 <!-- Copyright (C) OASIS (R) 1993-2007. All Rights Reserved.
1800 OASIS trademark, IPR and other policies apply. -->
1801 <wSDL:definitions xmlns:wSDL="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wSDL/"
1802 xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
1803 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
1804 xmlns:wsam="http://www.w3.org/2007/02/addressing/metadata"
1805 xmlns:rm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702"
1806 xmlns:tns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/wSDL"
1807 targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/wSDL">
1808
1809   <wSDL:types>
1810     <xs:schema
1811       <xs:import namespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702"
1812       schemaLocation="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/wsrn-1.1-schema-
1813       200702.xsd"/>
1814     </xs:schema>
1815   </wSDL:types>
1816
1817   <wSDL:message name="CreateSequence">
1818     <wSDL:part name="create" element="rm:CreateSequence"/>
1819   </wSDL:message>
1820   <wSDL:message name="CreateSequenceResponse">
1821     <wSDL:part name="createResponse" element="rm:CreateSequenceResponse"/>
1822   </wSDL:message>
1823   <wSDL:message name="CloseSequence">
1824     <wSDL:part name="close" element="rm:CloseSequence"/>
1825   </wSDL:message>
1826   <wSDL:message name="CloseSequenceResponse">
1827     <wSDL:part name="closeResponse" element="rm:CloseSequenceResponse"/>
1828   </wSDL:message>
1829   <wSDL:message name="TerminateSequence">
1830     <wSDL:part name="terminate" element="rm:TerminateSequence"/>
1831   </wSDL:message>
1832   <wSDL:message name="TerminateSequenceResponse">
1833     <wSDL:part name="terminateResponse"
1834     element="rm:TerminateSequenceResponse"/>
1835   </wSDL:message>
1836
1837   <wSDL:portType name="SequenceAbstractPortType">
1838     <wSDL:operation name="CreateSequence">
1839       <wSDL:input message="tns:CreateSequence" wsam:Action="http://docs.oasis-
1840       open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/CreateSequence"/>
1841       <wSDL:output message="tns:CreateSequenceResponse"
```

```
1842 wsam:Action="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-
1843 rx/wsrn/200702/CreateSequenceResponse"/>
1844 </wsdl:operation>
1845 <wsdl:operation name="CloseSequence">
1846 <wsdl:input message="tns:CloseSequence" wsam:Action="http://docs.oasis-
1847 open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/CloseSequence"/>
1848 <wsdl:output message="tns:CloseSequenceResponse"
1849 wsam:Action="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-
1850 rx/wsrn/200702/CloseSequenceResponse"/>
1851 </wsdl:operation>
1852 <wsdl:operation name="TerminateSequence">
1853 <wsdl:input message="tns:TerminateSequence"
1854 wsam:Action="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsrn/200702/TerminateSequence"/>
1855 <wsdl:output message="tns:TerminateSequenceResponse"
1856 wsam:Action="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-
1857 rx/wsrn/200702/TerminateSequenceResponse"/>
1858 </wsdl:operation>
1859 </wsdl:portType>
1860
1861 </wsdl:definitions>
```

1862 Appendix C. Message Examples

1863 Appendix C.1 Create Sequence

1864 Create Sequence

```
1865 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1866 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
1867 xmlns:wsmr="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsmr/200702"
1868 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
1869   <S:Header>
1870     <wsa:MessageID>
1871       http://Business456.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546817
1872     </wsa:MessageID>
1873     <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:To>
1874     <wsa:Action>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-
1875 rx/wsmr/200702/CreateSequence</wsa:Action>
1876     <wsa:ReplyTo>
1877       <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
1878     </wsa:ReplyTo>
1879   </S:Header>
1880   <S:Body>
1881     <wsmr:CreateSequence>
1882       <wsmr:AcksTo>
1883         <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
1884       </wsmr:AcksTo>
1885     </wsmr:CreateSequence>
1886   </S:Body>
1887 </S:Envelope>
```

1888 Create Sequence Response

```
1889 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1890 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
1891 xmlns:wsmr="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsmr/200702"
1892 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
1893   <S:Header>
1894     <wsa:To>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:To>
1895     <wsa:RelatesTo>
1896       http://Business456.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8a7c2eb546817
1897     </wsa:RelatesTo>
1898     <wsa:Action>
1899       http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsmr/200702/CreateSequenceResponse
1900     </wsa:Action>
1901   </S:Header>
1902   <S:Body>
1903     <wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse>
1904       <wsmr:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsmr:Identifier>
1905     </wsmr:CreateSequenceResponse>
1906   </S:Body>
1907 </S:Envelope>
```

1908 Appendix C.2 Initial Transmission

1909 The following example WS-ReliableMessaging headers illustrate the message exchange in the above
1910 figure. The three messages have the following headers; the third message is identified as the last
1911 message in the Sequence:

1912 Message 1

```
1913 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1914 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
1915 xmlns:wsmr="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsmr/200702"
1916 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
1917   <S:Header>
1918     <wsa:MessageID>
1919       http://Business456.com/guid/71e0654e-5ce8-477b-bb9d-34f05cfc9e
1920     </wsa:MessageID>
1921     <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:To>
1922     <wsa:From>
1923       <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
1924     </wsa:From>
1925     <wsa:Action>http://example.com/serviceB/123/request</wsa:Action>
1926     <wsmr:Sequence>
1927       <wsmr:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsmr:Identifier>
1928       <wsmr:MessageNumber>1</wsmr:MessageNumber>
1929     </wsmr:Sequence>
1930   </S:Header>
1931   <S:Body>
1932     <!-- Some Application Data -->
1933   </S:Body>
1934 </S:Envelope>
```

1935 Message 2

```
1936 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1937 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
1938 xmlns:wsmr="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsmr/200702"
1939 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
1940   <S:Header>
1941     <wsa:MessageID>
1942       http://Business456.com/guid/daa7d0b2-c8e0-476e-a9a4-d164154e38de
1943     </wsa:MessageID>
1944     <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:To>
1945     <wsa:From>
1946       <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
1947     </wsa:From>
1948     <wsa:Action>http://example.com/serviceB/123/request</wsa:Action>
1949     <wsmr:Sequence>
1950       <wsmr:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsmr:Identifier>
1951       <wsmr:MessageNumber>2</wsmr:MessageNumber>
1952     </wsmr:Sequence>
1953   </S:Header>
1954   <S:Body>
1955     <!-- Some Application Data -->
1956   </S:Body>
1957 </S:Envelope>
```

1958 Message 3

```
1959 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1960 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
1961 xmlns:wsmr="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsmr/200702"
1962 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
1963   <S:Header>
1964     <wsa:MessageID>
1965       http://Business456.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546819
1966     </wsa:MessageID>
1967     <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:To>
1968     <wsa:From>
1969       <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
1970     </wsa:From>
1971     <wsa:Action>http://example.com/serviceB/123/request</wsa:Action>
```

```

1972 <wsm:Sequence>
1973 <wsm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsm:Identifier>
1974 <wsm:MessageNumber>3</wsm:MessageNumber>
1975 </wsm:Sequence>
1976 <wsm:AckRequested>
1977 <wsm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsm:Identifier>
1978 </wsm:AckRequested>
1979 </S:Header>
1980 <S:Body>
1981 <!-- Some Application Data -->
1982 </S:Body>
1983 </S:Envelope>

```

1984 **Appendix C.3 First Acknowledgement**

1985 Message number 2 has not been accepted by the RM Destination due to some transmission error so it
1986 responds with an Acknowledgement for messages 1 and 3:

```

1987 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1988 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
1989 xmlns:wsm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsm/200702"
1990 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
1991 <S:Header>
1992 <wsa:MessageID>
1993 http://example.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546810
1994 </wsa:MessageID>
1995 <wsa:To>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:To>
1996 <wsa:From>
1997 <wsa:Address>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:Address>
1998 </wsa:From>
1999 <wsa:Action>
2000 http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsm/200702/SequenceAcknowledgement
2001 </wsa:Action>
2002 <wsm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
2003 <wsm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsm:Identifier>
2004 <wsm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="1" Lower="1"/>
2005 <wsm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="3" Lower="3"/>
2006 </wsm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
2007 </S:Header>
2008 <S:Body/>
2009 </S:Envelope>

```

2010 **Appendix C.4 Retransmission**

2011 The RM Sourcediscovers that message number 2 was not accepted so it resends the message and
2012 requests an Acknowledgement:

```

2013 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2014 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
2015 xmlns:wsm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsm/200702"
2016 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
2017 <S:Header>
2018 <wsa:MessageID>
2019 http://Business456.com/guid/daa7d0b2-c8e0-476e-a9a4-d164154e38de
2020 </wsa:MessageID>
2021 <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:To>
2022 <wsa:From>
2023 <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
2024 </wsa:From>
2025 <wsa:Action>http://example.com/serviceB/123/request</wsa:Action>
2026 <wsm:Sequence>

```

```

2027     <wsrm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsrm:Identifier>
2028     <wsrm:MessageNumber>2</wsrm:MessageNumber>
2029     </wsrm:Sequence>
2030     <wsrm:AckRequested>
2031     <wsrm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsrm:Identifier>
2032     </wsrm:AckRequested>
2033   </S:Header>
2034   <S:Body>
2035     <!-- Some Application Data -->
2036   </S:Body>
2037 </S:Envelope>

```

2038 Appendix C.5 Termination

2039 The RM Destination now responds with an Acknowledgement for the complete Sequence which can then
2040 be terminated:

```

2041 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2042 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
2043 xmlns:wsrm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsr/200702"
2044 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
2045   <S:Header>
2046     <wsa:MessageID>
2047       http://example.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546811
2048     </wsa:MessageID>
2049     <wsa:To>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:To>
2050     <wsa:From>
2051       <wsa:Address>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:Address>
2052     </wsa:From>
2053     <wsa:Action>
2054       http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsr/200702/SequenceAcknowledgement
2055     </wsa:Action>
2056     <wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
2057       <wsrm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsrm:Identifier>
2058       <wsrm:AcknowledgementRange Upper="3" Lower="1"/>
2059     </wsrm:SequenceAcknowledgement>
2060   </S:Header>
2061   <S:Body/>
2062 </S:Envelope>

```

2063 Terminate Sequence

```

2064 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2065 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
2066 xmlns:wsrm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsr/200702"
2067 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
2068   <S:Header>
2069     <wsa:MessageID>
2070       http://Business456.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546812
2071     </wsa:MessageID>
2072     <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceB/123</wsa:To>
2073     <wsa:Action>
2074       http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsr/200702/TerminateSequence
2075     </wsa:Action>
2076     <wsa:From>
2077       <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
2078     </wsa:From>
2079   </S:Header>
2080   <S:Body>
2081     <wsrm:TerminateSequence>
2082       <wsrm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsrm:Identifier>
2083       <wsrm:LastMsgNumber> 3 </wsrm:LastMsgNumber>
2084     </wsrm:TerminateSequence>

```

```
2085 </S:Body>
2086 </S:Envelope>
```

2087 Terminate Sequence Response

```
2088 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2089 <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
2090 xmlns:wsm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsm/200702"
2091 xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing">
2092   <S:Header>
2093     <wsa:MessageID>
2094       http://Business456.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546813
2095     </wsa:MessageID>
2096     <wsa:To>http://example.com/serviceA/789</wsa:To>
2097     <wsa:Action>
2098       http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-rx/wsm/200702/TerminateSequenceResponse
2099     </wsa:Action>
2100     <wsa:RelatesTo>
2101       http://Business456.com/guid/0baaf88d-483b-4ecf-a6d8-a7c2eb546812
2102     </wsa:RelatesTo>
2103     <wsa:From>
2104       <wsa:Address>http://Business456.com/serviceA/789</wsa:Address>
2105     </wsa:From>
2106   </S:Header>
2107   <S:Body>
2108     <wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse>
2109       <wsm:Identifier>http://Business456.com/RM/ABC</wsm:Identifier>
2110     </wsm:TerminateSequenceResponse>
2111   </S:Body>
2112 </S:Envelope>
```

2113 Appendix D. State Tables

2114 This appendix specifies the non-normative state transition tables for RM Source and RM Destination.

2115 The state tables describe the lifetime of a sequence in both the RM Source and the RM Destination

2116 Legend:

2117 The first column of these tables contains the motivating event and has the following format:

Event 2118
<i>Event name</i> [source] {ref}

2119 Where:

- 2120 • Event Name: indicates the name of the event. Event Names surrounded by "<>" are optional as
2121 described by the specification.
- 2122 • [source]: indicates the source of the event; one of:
 - 2123 ○ [msg] a Received message
 - 2124 ○ [int]: an internal event such as the firing of a timer
 - 2125 ○ [app]: the application
 - 2126 ○ [unspec]: the source is unspecified

2127 Each event / state combination cell in the tables in this appendix has the following format:

State Name
<i>Action to take</i> [next state] {ref}

2128 Where:

- 2129 • action to take: indicates that the state machine performs the following action. Actions surrounded
2130 by "<>" are optional as described by the specification. "Xmit" is used as a short form for the word
2131 "Transmit"
- 2132 • [next state]: indicates the state to which the state machine will advance upon the performance of
2133 the action. For ease of reading the next state "same" indicates that the state does not change.
- 2134 • {ref} is a reference to the document section describing the behavior in this cell

2135 "N/A" in a cell indicates a state / event combination self-inconsistent with the state machine; should these
2136 conditions occur, it would indicate an implementation error. A blank cell indicates that the behavior is not
2137 described in this specification and does not indicate normal protocol operation. Implementations MAY
2138 generate a Sequence Terminated fault (see section 4.2) in these circumstances. Robust implementations
2139 MUST be able to operate in a stable manner despite the occurrence of unspecified event / state
2140 combinations.

2141 Table 1 RM Source Sequence State Transition Table

Events	Sequence States					
	None	Creating	Created	Closing	Closed	Terminating
Create Sequence [unspec] {3.4}	Xmit Create Sequence [Creating] {3.4}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Create Sequence Response [msg] {3.4}		Process Create Sequence Response [Created] {3.4}				
Create Sequence Refused Fault [msg] {3.4}		No action [None] {4.6}				
Send message [app] {2.1}	N/A	N/A	Xmit message [Same] {2}	No action [Same] {2}	N/A	N/A
Retransmit of un-ack'd message [int]	N/A	N/A	Xmit message [Same] {2.3}	Xmit message [Same] {2.3}	N/A	N/A
SeqAck (non-final) [msg] {3.9}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Process Ack ranges [Same] {3.9}	Process Ack ranges [Same] {3.9}	Process Ack ranges [Same] {3.9}	Process Ack ranges [Same] {3.9}
Nack [msg] {3.9}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	<Xmit message(s)> [Same] {3.9}	<Xmit message(s)> [Same] {3.9}	No action [Same]	No action [Same]
Message Number Rollover Fault [msg]	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	No action [Rollover]	No action [Same]	No action [Same]	No action [Same]
CloseSequence [msg] {3.5}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Xmit CloseSequence Response [Closed] {3.5}	Xmit CloseSequence Response [Closed] {3.5}	Xmit CloseSequence Response [Closed] {3.5}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}
<Close Sequence> [int] {3.5}	N/A		Xmit Close Sequence [Closing] {3.5}	N/A	N/A	N/A
Close Sequence Response [msg] {3.5}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}		No action [Closed] {3.5}	No action [Same] {3.5}	No action [Same] {3.5}

Events	Sequence States					
	None	Creating	Created	Closing	Closed	Terminating
SeqAck (final) [msg] {3.9}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Process Ack ranges [Closed] {3.9}	Process Ack ranges [Closed] {3.9}	Process Ack ranges [Same]	Process Ack ranges [Same]
Sequence Closed Fault [msg] {4.7}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	No action [Closed] {4.7}	No action [Closed] {4.7}	No action [Same]	No action [Same]
Unknown Sequence Fault [msg] {4.3}			Terminate Sequence [None] {4.3}			
Sequence Terminated Fault [msg] {4.2}	N/A		Terminate Sequence [None] {4.2}			
TerminateSequence [msg] {3.6}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Xmit Terminate Sequence Response [None] {3.6}	Xmit Terminate Sequence Response [None] {3.6}	Xmit Terminate Sequence Response [None] {3.6}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}
Terminate Sequence [int]	N/A	No action [None] {unspec}	Xmit Terminate Sequence [Terminating]	Xmit Terminate Sequence [Terminating]	Xmit Terminate Sequence [Terminating]	N/A
Terminate Sequence Response [msg]	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}				Terminate Sequence [None] {3.6}
Expires exceeded [int]	N/A	Terminate Sequence [None] {3.7}	Terminate Sequence [None] {3.7}	Terminate Sequence [None] {3.7}	Terminate Sequence [None] {3.7}	Terminate Sequence [None] {3.7}
Invalid Acknowledgement [msg] {4.4}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Generate Invalid Acknowledgement Fault [Same] {4.4}			

2142 Table 2 RM Destination Sequence State Transition Table

Events	Sequence States			
	None	Created	Closed	Terminating
CreateSequence (successful) [msg/int] {3.4}	Xmit Create Sequence Response [Created] {3.4}	N/A	N/A	

Events	Sequence States			
	None	Created	Closed	Terminating
CreateSequence (unsuccessful) [msg/int] {3.4}	Generate Create Sequence Refused Fault [None] {3.4}	N/A	N/A	
Message (with message number within range) [msg]	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Accept Message; <Xmit SeqAck> [Same]	Generate Sequence Closed Fault (with SeqAck+Final) [Same] {3.5}	Generate Sequence Terminated Fault [Same] {4.2}
Message (with message number outside of range) [msg]	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Xmit Message Number Rollover Fault [Same] {3.7}{4.5}	Generate Sequence Closed Fault (with SeqAck+Final) [Same] {3.5}	Generate Sequence Terminated Fault [Same] {4.2}
<AckRequested> [msg] {3.8}	Generate Unknown Seq Fault [Same] {4.3}	Xmit SeqAck [Same] {3.8}	Xmit SeqAck+Final [Same] {3.9}	Generate Sequence Terminated Fault [Same] {4.2}
CloseSequence [msg] {3.5}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Xmit CloseSequence Response with SeqAck+Final [Closed] {3.5}	Xmit CloseSequence Response with SeqAck+Final [Closed] {3.5}	Generate Sequence Terminated Fault [Same] {4.2}
<CloseSequence autonomously> [int]		Xmit CloseSequence with SeqAck+Final [Closed] {3.5}	Xmit CloseSequence with SeqAck+Final [Same] {3.5}	
CloseSequenceResponse [msg] {3.5}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}		No Action [Closed] {3.5}	Generate Sequence Terminated Fault [Same] {4.2}
TerminateSequence [msg] {3.6}	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}	Xmit Terminate Sequence Response [None] {3.6}	Xmit Terminate Sequence Response [None] {3.6}	Xmit Terminate Sequence Response [None] {3.6}
<TerminateSequence autonomously> [int]		Xmit TerminateSequence with SeqAck+Final [Terminating] {3.6}	Xmit TerminateSequence with SeqAck+Final [Terminating] {3.6}	Xmit TerminateSequence with SeqAck+Final [Terminating] {3.6}
TerminateSequenceResponse [msg]	Generate Unknown Sequence Fault [Same] {4.3}			Terminate Sequence [None]
UnknownSequence Fault [msg] {4.3}		Terminate Sequence [None] {4.3}	Terminate Sequence [None] {4.3}	Terminate Sequence [None] {4.3}
SequenceTerminated Fault [msg] {4.2}		Terminate Sequence [None] {4.2}	Terminate Sequence [None] {4.2}	Terminate Sequence [None] {4.3}
Invalid Acknowledgement Fault [msg] {4.4}	N/A			
Expires exceeded [int]	N/A	Terminate Sequence [None]	Terminate Sequence [None]	

Events	Sequence States			
	None	Created	Closed	Terminating
		{3.4}	{3.4}	
<Seq Acknowledgement autonomously> [int] {3.9}	N/A	Xmit SeqAck [Same] {3.9}	Xmit SeqAck+Final [Same] {3.9}	
Non WSRM message when WSRM required [msg] {4.8}	Generate WSRMRequired Fault [Same] {4.8}	Generate WSRMRequired Fault [Same] {4.8}	Generate WSRMRequired Fault [Same] {4.8}	

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