CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘   **24.229 CR 473**   ⌘**rev 3** ⌘   Current version: **5.5.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐   ME **X** Radio Access Network ☐   Core Network **X**

Title: ⌘	Registration from multiple terminals and forking
Source: ⌘	Nokia
Work item code: ⌘	IMS2 ***Date:*** ⌘ 12/09/2003

Category: ⌘ **B**   ***Release:*** ⌘   Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:	*Use one of the following releases:*	
F (correction)	*2*	*(GSM Phase 2)*
A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)	*R96*	*(Release 1996)*
B (addition of feature),	*R97*	*(Release 1997)*
C (functional modification of feature)	*R98*	*(Release 1998)*
D (editorial modification)	*R99*	*(Release 1999)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can	*Rel-4*	*(Release 4)*
be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	*Rel-5*	*(Release 5)*
	Rel-6	*(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘	To allow registrations from multiple terminals and forking the following changes are introduced.
Summary of change: ⌘	According to stage 2 requirements the S-CSCF shall support the ability for a public user identity to be registered from multiple contact addresses, as defined in RFC 3261. The multiple contacts are to be registered to the same S-CSCF. The S-CSCF shall support forking so that an incoming SIP request addressed to this Public User Identity is proxied to multiple registered contact addresses. This allows forking across multiple contact addresses of the same Public User Identity.
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Not working procedures for forking.
Clauses affected: ⌘	5.1.3.1, 5.1.4.1, 5.3.1.2, 5.4.1,1, 5.4.3.3

		Y	N		
Other specs	⌘		X	Other core specifications	⌘
affected:			X	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	

Other comments: ⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm.
Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

-------------------------------------First Change--

5.1.3.1 Initial INVITE

Upon generating an initial INVITE request, the UE shall:

- indicate the support for reliable provisional responses and specify it using the Supported header mechanism;

- indicate the requirement of precondition and specify it using the Require header mechanism.

   NOTE: Table A.4 specifies that UE support of forking is required in accordance with RFC 3261 [26]. While proxies in the IM CN subsystem do not fork requests, proxies external to the system may initiate forking, such that the UE is able to receive several forked provisional or final responses from different terminations. The UE may accept or reject any of the forked responses, for example, if the UE is capable of supporting a limited number of simultaneous transactions or early dialogs.

When a final answer is received for one of the early dialogues, the UE proceeds to set up the SIP session. The UE shall not progress any further early dialogues to established dialogs. Therefore, upon the reception of a subsequent final 200 (OK) response for an INVITE request (e.g., due to forking), the UE shall:

   1) acknowledge the response with an ACK request; and

   2) send a BYE request to this dialog in order to terminate it.

If the UA receives a 503 (Service Unavailable) response to an initial INVITE request containing a Retry-After header, then the UE shall not automatically reattempt the request until after the period indicated by the Retry-After header contents.

If the UE receives a 488 (Not Acceptable Here) response to an initial INVITE request, the UE should send a new INVITE request containing SDP according to the procedures defined in subclause 6.1.

If the UE receives a 420 (Bad Extension) response to an initial INVITE request with "precondition" option-tag in the Unsupported header field, the UE shall abort the session attempt and shall not resend this INVITE request without "precondition" option-tag in the Require header.

   NOTE: An example of where a new request would not be built is where knowledge exists within the UE, or interaction occurs with the user, such that it is known that the resultant SDP would describe a session that did not meet the user requirements.

-------------------------------------Second Change--

5.1.4.1 Initial INVITE

Upon receiving an initial INVITE request without containing either Supported: precondition or Require: precondition header values, the UE shall generate a 421 (Extension Required) response indicating the required extension in the Require header field.

Upon generating the first response to the initial INVITE request, the UE shall indicate the requirement for reliable provisional responses and specify it using the Require header mechanism.The UE shall send the 200 (OK) response to the initial INVITE request only after the local resource reservation has been completed.

   NOTE: Table A.4 specifies that UE support of forking is required in accordance with RFC 3261 [26]. While proxy support of forking is precluded in the IM CN subsystem, proxies external to the system may initiate forking, such that the UE is able to receive several forked requests for the same transaction.

-------------------------------------Third Change--

5.3.1.2   Normal procedures

When I-CSCF receives a REGISTER request, the I-CSCF starts the user registration status query procedure to the HSS as specified in 3GPP TS 29.228 [14].

> NOTE: One IMS user may register the same IMS public user identity from different terminals. These registrations from the same user are directed to the same S-CSCF as described in 3GPP TS 29.228 [14].

Prior to performing the user registration query procedure to the HSS, the I-CSCF decides which HSS to query, possibly as a result of a query to the Subscription Locator Functional (SLF) entity as specified in 3GPP TS 29.228 [14].

If the user registration status query response from the HSS includes a valid SIP URI, the I-CSCF shall:

1) replace the Request-URI of the received REGISTER request with the SIP URI received from the HSS in the Server-Name AVP;

2) apply the procedures as described in subclause 5.3.3 if topology hiding is required; and

3) forward the REGISTER request to the indicated S-CSCF.

If the user registration status query response from the HSS includes a list of capabilities, the I-CSCF shall:

1) select a S-CSCF that fulfils the indicated mandatory capabilities – if more then one S-CSCFs fulfils the indicated mandatory capabilities the S-CSCF which fulfils most of the possibly additionally indicated optional capabilities;

2) replace the Request-URI of the received REGISTER request with the URI of the S-CSCF;

3) apply the procedures as described in subclause 5.3.3 if topology hiding is required; and

4) forward the REGISTER request to the selected S-CSCF.

When the I-CSCF receives a 2xx response to a REGISTER request, the I-CSCF shall proxy the 2xx response to the P-CSCF.

-------------------------------------Forth Change--

5.4.3.3   Requests terminated at the served user

When the S-CSCF receives, destined for a registered served user, an initial request for a dialog or a request for a standalone transaction, prior to forwarding the request, the S-CSCF shall:

1) determine whether the request contains a barred public user identity in the Request-URI of the request or not. In case the Request URI contains a barred public user identity for the user, then the S-CSCF shall reject the request by generating a 404 (Not Found) response. Otherwise, continue with the rest of the steps;

2) remove its own URI from the topmost Route header;

3) save the Request-URI from the request;

4) check if an original dialog identifier that the S-CSCF previously placed in a Route header is present in the topmost Route header of the incoming request. If present, it indicates an association with an existing dialog, the request has been sent from an AS in response to a previously sent request;

5) check whether the initial request matches the next unexecuted initial filter criteria in the priority order and apply the filter criteria on the SIP method as described in 3GPP TS 23.218 [5] subclause 6.5. If there is a match, then insert the AS URI to be contacted into the Route header as the topmost entry followed by its own URI populated as specified in the subclause 5.4.3.4;

NOTE 1: Depending on the result of the previous process, the S-CSCF may contact one or more AS(s) before processing the outgoing Request-URI.

6) insert a P-Charging-Function-Addresses header field, if not present, populated with values received from the HSS if the message is forwarded within the S-CSCF home network, including towards AS;

7) store the value of the icid parameter received in the P-Charging-Vector header and retain the icid parameter in the P-Charging-Vector header;

8) store the value of the orig-ioi parameter received in the P-Charging-Vector header, if present. The orig-ioi parameter identifies the sending network of the request message. The orig-ioi parameter shall only be retained in the P-Charging-Vector header if the next hop is to an AS;

9) check whether the Request-URI equals to the saved value of the Request-URI. If there is no match, then:

   a) if the request is an INVITE request, save the Contact, CSeq and Record-Route header field values received in the request such that the S-CSCF is able to release the session if needed; and

   b) forward the request based on the Request-URI and skip the following steps;

   If there is a match, then continue with the further steps;

10) in case there are no Route headers in the request, then determine, from the destination public user identity, the list of preloaded routes saved during registration or re-registration, as described in subclause 5.4.1.2. Furthermore, the S-CSCF shall:

   a) build the Route header field with the values determined in the previous step;

   b) determine, from the destination public user identity, the saved Contact URI where the user is reachable saved at registration or reregistration, as described in subclause 5.4.1.2. If there is more than one contact address saved for the destination public user identity, the S-CSCF shall either fork the request or perform sequential search based on the relative preference indicated by the q value, as described in RFC3261 [26]. In case no q parameter was provided, the S-CSCF shall look into the user profile of the user to find the indication about the default handling of the request.

   c) build a Request-URI with the contents of the saved Contact URI determined in the previous step; and

   d) insert a P-Called-Party-ID SIP header field including the Request-URI received in the INVITE;

11) if the request is an INVITE request, save the Contact, CSeq and Record-Route header field values received in the request such that the S-CSCF is able to release the session if needed;

12) optionally, apply any privacy required by RFC 3323 [33] to the P-Asserted-Identity header; and

NOTE 2: The optional procedure above is in addition to any procedure for the application of privacy at the edge of the trust domain specified by RFC 3323 [33].

13) forward the request based on the topmost Route header.

When the S-CSCF receives, destined for an unregistered user, an initial request for a dialog or a request for a standalone transaction, the S-CSCF shall:

1) execute the procedures described in the steps 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the above paragraph (when the S-CSCF receives, destined for the registered served user, an initial request for a dialog or a request for a standalone transaction);

2) if the S-CSCF does not have the user profile, then initiate the S-CSCF Registration/deregistration notification with the purpose of downloading the relevant user profile (i.e. for unregistered user) and informing the HSS that the user is unregistered, but this S-CSCF will assess triggering of services for the unregistered user, as described in 3GPP TS 29.228 [14]; and

3) execute the procedure described in step 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 in the above paragraph (when the S-CSCF receives, destined for the registered served user, an initial request for a dialog or a request for a standalone transaction).

In case that no AS needs to be contacted, then S-CSCF shall return an appropriate unsuccessful SIP response. This response may be a 480 (Temporarily unavailable) and terminate these procedures.

When the S-CSCF receives a 1xx or 2xx response to the initial request for a dialog (whether the user is registered or not), it shall:

1) if the response corresponds to an INVITE request, save the Contact and Record-Route header field values in the response such that the S-CSCF is able to release the session if needed;

2) in the case where the S-CSCF has knowledge of an associated tel-URL for a SIP URI contained in the received P-Asserted-Identity header, the S-CSCF shall add a second P-Asserted-Identity header containing this tel-URL; and

3) in case the response is forwarded to an AS that is located within the trust domain, the S-CSCF shall retain the P-Access-Network-Info header; otherwise, the S-CSCF shall remove the P-Access-Network-Info header.

When the S-CSCF receives a response to a request for a standalone transaction (whether the user is registered or not), in the case where the S-CSCF has knowledge of an associated tel-URL for a SIP URI contained in the received P-Asserted-Identity header, the S-CSCF shall add a second P-Asserted-Identity header containing this tel-URL. In case the response is forwarded to an AS that is located within the trust domain, the S-CSCF shall retain the P-Access-Network-Info header; otherwise, the S-CSCF shall remove the P-Access-Network-Info header.

When the S-CSCF receives the 200 (OK) response for a standalone transaction request, the S-CSCF shall insert a P-Charging-Function-Addresses header populated with values received from the HSS if the message is forwarded within the S-CSCF home network, including towards an AS.

When the S-CSCF receives, destined for a served user, a target refresh request for a dialog, prior to forwarding the request, the S-CSCF shall:

1) remove its own URI from the topmost Route header;

2) if the request is an INVITE request, save the Contact, Cseq and Record-Route header field values received in the request such that the S-CSCF is able to release the session if needed;

3) create a Record-Route header containing its own SIP URI; and

4) forward the request based on the topmost Route header.

When the S-CSCF receives a 1xx or 2xx response to the target refresh request for a dialog (whether the user is registered or not), the S-CSCF shall:

1) if the response corresponds to an INVITE request, save the Record-Route and Contact header field values in the response such that the S-CSCF is able to release the session if needed; and

2) in case the response is forwarded to an AS that is located within the trust domain, the S-CSCF shall retain the P-Access-Network-Info header; otherwise, the S-CSCF shall remove the P-Access-Network-Info header.

When the S-CSCF receives, destined for the served user, a subsequent request other than target refresh request for a dialog, prior to forwarding the request, the S-CSCF shall:

1) remove its own URI from the topmost Route header; and

2) forward the request based on the topmost Route header.

When the S-CSCF receives a response to a a subsequent request other than target refresh request for a dialog, in case the response is forwarded to an AS that is located within the trust domain, the S-CSCF shall retain the P-Access-Network-Info header; otherwise, the S-CSCF shall remove the P-Access-Network-Info header.

---Last Change--

A.2.2.2 Major capabilities

Table A.162: Major capabilities

Item	Does the implementation support	Reference	RFC status	Profile status
	Capabilities within main protocol			
3	initiate session release?	[26] 16	x	c27
4	stateless proxy behaviour?	[26] 16.11	o.1	c28
5	stateful proxy behaviour?	[26] 16.2	o.1	c29
6	forking of initial requests?	[26] 16.1	c1	~~X~~c31
7	support of TLS connections on the upstream side?	[26] 16.7	o	n/a
8	support of TLS connections on the downstream side?	[26] 16.7	o	n/a
8A	authentication between UA and proxy?	[26] 20.28, 22.3	o	x
9	insertion of date in requests and responses?	[26] 20.17	o	o
10	suppression or modification of alerting information data?	[26] 20.4	o	o
11	reading the contents of the Require header before proxying the request or response?	[26] 20.32	o	o
12	adding or modifying the contents of the Require header before proxying the REGISTER request or response	[26] 20.32	o	m
13	adding or modifying the contents of the Require header before proxying the request or response for methods other than REGISTER?	[26] 20.32	o	o
14	being able to insert itself in the subsequent transactions in a dialog (record-routing)?	[26] 16.6	o	c2
15	the requirement to be able to use separate URIs in the upstream direction and downstream direction when record routeing?	[26] 16.7	c3	c3
16	reading the contents of the Supported header before proxying the response?	[26] 20.37	o	o
17	reading the contents of the Unsupported header before proxying the 420 response to a REGISTER?	[26] 20.40	o	m
18	reading the contents of the Unsupported header before proxying the 420 response to a method other than REGISTER?	[26] 20.40	o	o
19	the inclusion of the Error-Info header in 3xx - 6xx responses?	[26] 20.18	o	o
19A	reading the contents of the Organization header before proxying the request or response?	[26] 20.25	o	o
19B	adding or concatenating the Organization header before proxying the request or response?	[26] 20.25	o	o
19C	reading the contents of the Call-Info header before proxying the request or response?	[26] 20.25	o	o
19D	adding or concatenating the Call-Info header before proxying the request or response?	[26] 20.25	o	o
19E	delete Contact headers from 3xx responses prior to relaying the response?	[26] 20	o	o
	Extensions			
20	the SIP INFO method?	[25]	o	o
21	reliability of provisional responses in	[27]	o	i

	SIP?			
22	the REFER method?	[36]	o	o
23	integration of resource management and SIP?	[30]	o	i
24	the SIP UPDATE method?	[29]	c4	i
26	SIP extensions for media authorization?	[31]	o	c7
27	SIP specific event notification	[28]	o	i
28	the use of NOTIFY to establish a dialog	[28] 4.2	o	n/a
29	Session Initiation Protocol Extension Header Field for Registering Non-Adjacent Contacts	[35]	o	c6
30	extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for asserted identity within trusted networks	[34]	o	m
30A	act as first entity within the trust domain for asserted identity	[34]	c5	c8
30B	act as subsequent entity within trust network that can route outside the trust network	[34]	c5	c9
31	a privacy mechanism for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)	[33]	o	m
31A	request of privacy by the inclusion of a Privacy header	[33]	n/a	
31B	application of privacy based on the received Privacy header	[33]	c10	
31C	passing on of the Privacy header transparently	[33]	c10	
31D	application of the privacy option "header" such that those headers which cannot be completely expunged of identifying information without the assistance of intermediaries are obscured?	[33] 5.1	x	
31E	application of the privacy option "session" such that anonymization for the session(s) initiated by this message occurs?	[33] 5.2	n/a	n/a
31F	application of the privacy option "user" such that user level privacy functions are provided by the network?	[33] 5.3	n/a	n/a
31G	application of the privacy option "id" such that privacy of the network asserted identity is provided by the network?	[34] 7	c11	c12
32	Session Initiation Protocol Extension Header Field for Service Route Discovery During Registration	[38]	o	c30
33	a messaging mechanism for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)	[50]	o	m
34	Compressing the Session Initiation Protocol	[55]	o	c7
35	private header extensions to the session initiation protocol for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)?	[52]	o	m
36	the P-Associated-URI header extension?	[52] 4.1	c14	c15
37	the P-Called-Party-ID header extension?	[52] 4.2	c14	c16
38	the P-Visited-Network-ID header extension?	[52] 4.3	c14	c17
39	reading, or deleting the P-Visited-Network-ID header before proxying the request or response?	[52] 4.3	c18	n/a
41	the P-Access-Network-Info header extension?	[52] 4.4	c14	c19
42	act as first entity within the trust domain	[52] 4.4	c20	c21

	for access network information?			
43	act as subsequent entity within trust network for access network information that can route outside the trust network?	[52] 4.4	c20	c22
44	the P-Charging-Function-Addresses header extension?	[52] 4.5	c14	m
44A	adding, deleting or reading the P-Charging-Function-Addresses header before proxying the request or response?	[52] 4.6	c25	c26
45	the P-Charging-Vector header extension?	[52] 4.6	c14	m
46	adding, deleting, reading or modifying the P-Charging-Vector header before proxying the request or response?	[52] 4.6	c23	c24
47	security mechanism agreement for the session initiation protocol?	[48]	o	c7

c1:	IF A.162/5 THEN o ELSE n/a - - stateful proxy behaviour.
c2:	IF A.3/2 OR A.3/3A OR A.3/4 THEN m ELSE o - - P-CSCF, I-CSCF(THIG) or S-CSCF.
c3:	IF (A.162/7 AND NOT A.162/8) OR (NOT A.162/7 AND A.162/8) THEN m ELSE IF A.162/14 THEN o ELSE n/a - - TLS interworking with non-TLS else proxy insertion.
c4:	IF A.162/23 THEN m ELSE o - - integration of resource management and SIP.
c5:	IF A.162/30 THEN o ELSE n/a - - extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for asserted identity within trusted networks.
c6:	IF A.3/2 OR A.3/3A THEN m ELSE n/a - - P-CSCF or I-CSCF (THIG).
c7:	IF A.3/2 THEN m ELSE n/a - - P-CSCF.
c8:	IF A.3/2 AND A.162/30 THEN m ELSE n/a - - P-CSCF and extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for asserted identity within trusted networks.
c9:	
c10:	IF A.162/31 THEN o.2 ELSE n/a - - a privacy mechanism for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).
c11:	IF A.162/31B THEN o ELSE x - - application of privacy based on the received Privacy header.
c12:	
c13:	
c14:	IF A.162/35 THEN o.3 ELSE n/a - - private header extensions to the session initiation protocol for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).
c15:	IF A.162/35 AND (A.3/2 OR A.3/3) THEN m THEN o ELSE n/a - - private header extensions to the session initiation protocol for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and P-CSCF or I-CSCF.
c16:	IF A.162/35 AND (A.3/2 OR A.3/3 OR A.3/4) THEN m ELSE n/a - - private header extensions to the session initiation protocol for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and P-CSCF or I-CSCF or S-CSCF.
c17:	IF A.162/35 AND (A.3/2 OR A.3/3) THEN m ELSE n/a - - private header extensions to the session initiation protocol for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and P-CSCF or I-CSCF.
c18:	IF A.162/38 THEN o ELSE n/a - - the P-Visited-Network-ID header extension.
c19:	IF A.162/35 AND (A.3/2 OR A.3.3 OR A.3/4 OR A.3/7 THEN m ELSE n/a - - private header extensions to the session initiation protocol for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and P-CSCF, I-CSCF, S-CSCF, AS acting as a proxy.
c20:	IF A.162/41 THEN o ELSE n/a - - the P-Access-Network-Info header extension.
c21:	IF A.162/41 AND A.3/2 THEN m ELSE n/a - - the P-Access-Network-Info header extension and P-CSCF.
c22:	IF A.162/41 AND A.3/4 THEN m ELSE n/a - - the P-Access-Network-Info header extension and S-CSCF.
c23:	IF A.162/45 THEN o ELSE n/a - - the P-Charging-Vector header extension.
c24:	IF A.162/45 THEN m ELSE n/a - - the P-Charging-Vector header extension.
c25:	IF A.162/44 THEN o ELSE n/a - - the P-Charging-Function-Addresses header extension.
c26:	IF A.162/44 THEN m ELSE n/a - - the P-Charging-Function Addresses header extension.
c27:	IF A.3/2 OR A.3/4 THEN m ELSE x - - P-CSCF or S-CSCF.
c28:	IF A.3/2 OR A.3/4 OR A.3/6 then m ELSE o - - P-CSCF or S-CSCF of MGCF.
c29:	IF A.3/2 OR A.3/4 OR A.3/6 then o ELSE m - - P-CSCF or S-CSCF of MGCF.
c30:	IF A.3/2 o ELSE i - - P-CSCF.
C31:	IF A.3/4 THEN m ELSE x – S-CSCF
o.1:	It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.
o.2:	It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.
o.3:	It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.
NOTE:	An AS acting as a proxy may be outside the trust domain, and therefore not able to support the capability for that reason; in this case it is perfectly reasonable for the header to be passed on transparently, as specified in the PDU parts of the profile.