ISUP Cause Location Parameter for the SIP Reason Header Field
draft-ietf-sipcore-reason-q850-loc-01

Abstract

The SIP Reason header field is defined for carrying ISUP cause values as well as SIP response codes. Some services in SIP networks may need to know the ISUP location where the call was released in the PSTN network to correctly interpret the reason of release.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on April 2, 2018.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust’s Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.
1. Introduction

The SIP Reason header field specification [RFC3326] describes a SIP
header field that is used to indicate that a SIP request is carrying
the reason of release. It may be an SIP response or ISUP release
cause as specified within [Q.850]. [RFC3326] does specify that a
ISUP [Q.850] cause code can be carried within a SIP response. The
[Q.850] location information identifies the part of the ISUP network
where the call was released.

This document adds a location value parameter to the reason-extension
parameter in [RFC3326] so that the [Q.850] location value can be
interworked from the PSTN. The interworking from PSTN needs only to
include the location received by the interworking gateway.

2. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT",
"SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this
document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

3. Rationale

The primary intent of the parameter defined in this specification is
for use in IMS networks defined by 3GPP but also open to be used by
any other network. The purpose of this parameter is to transport the
location of call release from the originating PSTN entity to the SIP
entity receiving the response or BYE message containing the location
of the call release. The ISDN location is defined in [Q.850].
4. Mechanism

As defined by [RFC3326] a Reason header field MAY appear in any request in a dialog, in any CANCEL request and in any response whose status code explicitly allows the presence of this header field. The syntax of the header field follows the standard SIP parameter syntax.

The mechanism employed adds a parameter with the ISUP location value defined in [Q.850] to the Reason header field that identifies the [Q.850] location of the call release in ISUP as defined in [Q.850]. The location is a 4 bit value which reflects the possible locations where an ISUP call is released. Some values are spare or reserved for national use. The Augmented BNF (ABNF) [RFC5234] for this parameter is shown in Figure 1.

reason-extension =/ isup-cause-location
isup-cause-location = "location" EQUAL string

The following values shall be used as location:
U for 0 0 0 0 user
LPN for 0 0 0 1 private network serving the local user
LN for 0 0 1 0 public network serving the local user
TN for 0 0 1 1 transit network
RLN for 0 1 0 0 public network serving the remote user
APN for 0 1 0 1 private network serving the remote user
LOC-6 for 0 1 1 0 spare
INTL for 0 1 1 1 international network
LOC-8 for 1 0 0 0 spare
LOC-9 for 1 0 0 1 spare
BI for 1 0 1 0 network beyond interworking point
LOC-11 for 1 0 1 1 spare
LOC-12 for 1 1 0 0 reserved for national use
LOC-13 for 1 1 0 1 reserved for national use
LOC-14 for 1 1 1 0 reserved for national use
LOC-15 for 1 1 1 1 reserved for national use

Figure 1: isup-cause-location

Note: These are the values defined within [Q.850] as location. Thus other values are not within the scope of this document.

Depending on the direction the UAC or UAS shall include the isup-cause-location when setting up the Reason header field with a [Q.850] cause. This approach is only valid in cases when the ISUP [Q.850] location is available.
5. Example

The following example shows a SIP 404 response message containing a Reason header field with a \[Q.850\] cause value and an isup-cause-location value. The 404 Response will be set up when a gateway receives an ISUP Release with a \[Q.850\] cause set to 1 meaning "Unallocated (unassigned) number", i.e. the number is not known in the PSTN.

```
404 Not Found
SIP/2.0 404 Not Found
From: Alice <sips:alice@atlanta.example.com>;tag=1234567
To: Bob <sips:bob@biloxi.example.com>;tag=765432
Call-ID: 12345600@atlanta.example.com
CSeq: 1 INVITE
Reason: Q.850;cause=1;text="Unallocated (unassigned) number";
location=LN
Content-Length: 0
```

Figure 2: Example Location in Reason header field.

6. Privacy Considerations

This document doesn’t change any of the privacy considerations described in [RFC3326]. While the addition of the isup-cause-location parameter does provide an indicator of the entity that added the location in the signaling path this provides little more exposure than the \[Q.850\] cause itself.

7. Security Considerations

This document doesn’t change any of the security considerations described in [RFC3326]. The addition of the isup-cause-location parameter does provide an indicator of the \[Q.850\] location where the call was released within the PSTN. This information may be used for specific location driven services but does not create any additional security constrains. But since the \[Q.850\] location is very imprecise the \[Q.850\] location value itself will not add any major security constrain. The use of this parameter is not restricted to a specific architecture.
8. IANA Considerations

8.1. Registration of isup-cause-location Parameter for reason header field

This document calls for IANA to register a new SIP header parameter as per the guidelines in [RFC3261], which will be added to header sub-registry under http://www.iana.org/assignments/sip-parameters.

Header Field: Reason

Parameter Name: isup-cause-location

9. Acknowledgments

Thanks to Michael Kreipl, Thomas Belling, Marianne Mohali, Peter Dawes, Paul Kyzivat and Dale Worley for the comments and review.

10. References

10.1. Normative References


10.2. Informative References

Author’s Address

Roland Jesske
Deutsche Telekom
Heinrich-Hertz Str. 3-7
Darmstadt 64295
Germany

Email: r.jesske@telekom.de
URI: www.telekom.de