Abstract

The SIP Reason header field is defined for carrying ISDN User Part (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. This document will update RFC3326.

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 August 25, 2019.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2019 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
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. The reason of release does indicate why a SIP Dialog or an PSTN call, in case where the call was interworked to the PSTN, was terminated. This may be a normal termination or a termination based on a failure within an entity or other reasons like congestion. The reason may be an SIP response or ISUP release cause as specified within [Q.850]. [RFC3326] specifies that a ISUP [Q.850] cause code can be carried within a SIP response, but not the Q.850 location information. 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. [Q.850] describes the definition of cause code values and locations used in ISDN and DSS1 environment. The cause code is used for identifying the reason of release of a call and the location identifies where the call was released.

2. Terminology

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

The primary intent of the parameter defined in this specification is for use in IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem) networks defined by 3GPP but also open to be used by any other network that includes ISUP interworking gateways and uses Q.850 reason codes. 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.

This specification adds a parameter with the ISUP location value defined in [Q.850] to the Reason header field that identifies the location of the call release in ISUP. 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
- RPN 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 whether the message is a request or a response the UAC or UAS SHALL include the location parameter when setting up the Reason header field with a [Q.850] cause. This approach is only possible in cases when the ISUP [Q.850] location is available.

The use of the location parameter is restricted to Q850 cause values. Other values MUST be ignored if present.

5. Example

The following example shows a SIP 404 response message containing a Reason header field with a [Q.850] cause value and a isup-cause-location value. The 404 Response will be sent 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.
Figure 2: Example Location in Reason header field.

6. Privacy Considerations

While the addition of the 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. The ISUP location value itself will not reveal the identity of the originating or terminating party of the call. It shows only the ISUP network location of the device that released the call. The ISUP location does not show show the physical location of the caller or callee.

7. Security Considerations

This document doesn’t change any of the security considerations described in [RFC3326]. The addition of the 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 constraint. The use of this parameter is not restricted to a specific architecture.

[RFC3398] describes detailed security consideration due to interworking between ISUP and SIP. Beyond these considerations the addition of the location does not add additional security concerns. The location shows the network part where the call is released. Knowing this does not increase the possibilities of extended fraud scenarios.

8. IANA Considerations
8.1. Registration of location Parameter for Reason header field

This document calls for IANA to register a new SIP header parameter as per the guidelines in [RFC3968], which will be added to Header Field Parameters sub-registry under http://www.iana.org/assignments/sip-parameters.

Header Field: Reason
Parameter Name: location
Predefined Values: yes
Reference: RFCXXXX

Note to RFC Editor: Please replace RFC XXXX with the RFC number of this specification.

9. Acknowledgments

Thanks to Michael Kreipl, Thoams Belling, Marianne Mohali, Peter Daws, Paul Kyzivat, Dale Worley, Yehoshua Gev, Keith Drage for the comments and review.

10. Normative 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