

Technisch Overleg Digikoppeling

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**Datum**

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**Kenmerk**

**Uw kenmerk**

# notitie

Notitie - RFC-2020-2 - Digikoppeling WUS - Wsa to in response

## Inleiding

Er is eerder geconstateerd in de praktijk dat met wsa:to in response berichten door Microsoft WCF/C# anders wordt omgegaan dan door bijvoorbeeld Java. Microsoft WCF/C# filtert het wsa:to veld actief uit response berichten bij synchroon verkeer. Ook in het onderzoek m.b.t. WUS signing dat vorig jaar is uitgevoerd is dit gebleken en is aan Microsoft ook gemeld dat dit geconstateerd was.

Microsoft heeft hierop gereageerd en aangegeven dat dit gedrag conform specificatie is.

## Voorgestelde Wijziging

Op dit moment staat het veld wsa:to in de DK WUS specificatie aangegeven als verplicht in de response.

Voorstel is om wsa:to in response als optioneel aan te geven in de DK WUS specificatie.

Voordeel is dat de DK WUS specificatie dan meer in lijn is met wat in de praktijk technisch mogelijk is en dat MS-WCF omgevingen ook volledig compliant kunnen zijn aan de Digikoppeling WUS voorschriften.

Een ander voordeel is optimalisatie van berichtgrootte: In synchroon verkeer is wsa:to in de response standaard 'anonymous', dit hoeft met deze wijziging niet verplicht expliciet in de response te worden meegegeven.

*Voorstel:*

Concreet is het voorstel om Mandatory Y\* te vervangen door Mandatory N\*:

### WS-Addressing response headers

Field	Property	Mandatory	Description.
wsa:To	[destination]	Y* N*	Provides the address of the intended receiver of this message.

*\* Sommige platformen wijken op dit punt af van de Web Service Addressing 1.0 – Metadata standaard. Het wsa:To veld wordt bij synchrone SOAP verkeer actief uit het antwoordbericht gefilterd. Om hier vanuit de standaard aan tegemoet te komen mag bij het ontbreken van dit veld in het antwoordbericht door de ontvanger de anonymous waarde (<http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/anonymous>) worden aangenomen.*

**Datum**  
10 sep 2020

### **Gevraagd besluit**

#### **Gevraagd Besluit aan het TO**

- Stemt u in met het besluit om de Digikoppeling WUS koppelvlakspecificatie te wijzigen conform bovenstaand voorstel? Indien het TO instemt wordt het voorstel ter openbare consultatie aangeboden.

## Bijlage A: Toelichting filtering van wsa:to in response door MS-WCF

### Vraag

De volgende vraag was aan MS developer community gesteld m.b.t. wsa:to :

*According to the Web Service Protocols Interoperability Guide (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/wcf/feature-details/web-services-protocols-interoperability-guide>), WCF is compatible with Web Services Addressing 1.0 - Metadata (<https://www.w3.org/TR/2007/REC-ws-addr-metadata-20070904/>). However, WCF seems to ignore adding the mandatory [destination] property (ws:To) in the response message (see table 5-3).*

*Although this header is set, it seems to be actively removed by the Service Channel.*

### Reactie

Microsoft geeft het volgende aan in haar antwoord:

...

*The "Web Services Addressing 1.0 - Metadata" specification explains how a WS-Addressing 1.0 address is specified in a WSDL document and the components to be included as part of the service metadata. The specification for how WS-Addressing 1.0 is to be used as part of a SOAP message can be found in the "Web Services Addressing 1.0 - Core" specification which can be found at <https://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-ws-addr-core-20060509/>. In section 3.2 to explains how and when the To and ReplyTo headers should be used and what their absence means.*

*I'll summarize what it's saying about those headers. The request message is NOT required to contain a ReplyTo header. If it is absent, then the ReplyTo address is implied to be "<https://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/anonymous>". In the response message, it is NOT required to contain a To header. If it is absent, it is also implied to be "<https://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing/anonymous>".*

*When using a transport for which a response is unambiguously tied to a request such as with HTTP, the anonymous address is used to mean the reply doesn't need to be explicitly addressed to get back to the requester as the reply will get back to the requester as an automatic consequence of the transport you are using. In other words, when sending a SOAP request over HTTP, you can use the anonymous address as the ReplyTo address as the reply message is sent in the HTTP response payload.*

*WCF is conforming to the spec completely as the request message either contains no ReplyTo address or it's specified as the anonymous address. There are no changes needed to WCF as it's doing the correct thing per the spec.*

*If you wish to explicitly specify a To address different than the anonymous address (which is implied if the header is absent), you are saying the reply message should NOT be returned as the response to the HTTP request. If you want the reply message sent as an outgoing HTTP request to a listening HTTP server waiting for the response, then you need to use WSDualHttpBinding on the server side. If the client is WCF too, you need to do the same thing and specify the address you wish to listen on. If the client isn't WCF, then the client needs to set the ReplyTo address to where it wants the reply sent to. If you use WSDualHttpBinding, this should then make an outgoing HTTP request to that address with the reply message.*

*The ManualAddressing feature is for a routing scenario. When you are routing, you are only dealing with individual SOAP messages and the router doesn't get involved in establishing sessions. WSHttpBinding establishes a session via an initial handshake on channel open so is not suitable for use with message routing so the ManualAddressing feature won't work.*