

**OpenO&M™**

**Information Service Bus Model (ISBM) Specification**

**v1.0 RC6**

This document defines the OpenO&M Information Service Bus Model (ISBM). It defines a underlying logical data model, the web services for the registry, and a normative XML Schema/WSDL specification for the web services.

OpenO&M Information Service Bus Model (ISBM)

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This specification defines an OpenO&M Information Service Bus Model (ISBM) for exchanging the information defined in the ISA 95 Enterprise/Control System Integration standards, OpenO&M Common Interoperability Registry (CIR), MIMOSA OSA-EAI, the WBF Business to Manufacturing Markup Language (B2MML), ISO 15926 information, and OPC UA address space objects that have been converted to standardized OPC UA XML payloads.

The ISBM defines a minimal interface subset to Enterprise Service Buses (ESB) and other XML message exchange middleware, using a standard interface consisting of channels and topics. The benefit from this approach is to allow applications to expose a single, standardized interface rather than having to be custom built for every version and format of ESB or message exchange system.

The knowledge requirements to interface to just one ESB can be immense, and is usually not transferable to a different ESB. The ISBM defines a single interface, independent of the underlying services, for Level 3-3 and Level 4-3 communications. This removes the need for vendors to build custom interface after custom interface, and for end users to get locked into a single vendor because their investment prevents them from reusing any of the integration efforts.

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# OpenO&M Information Service Bus Model

## Interface Model

The ISBM defines a standard set of services that would be provided by an application or network service. The services provide a method for multiple applications to communicate using the transaction models defined in the ANSI/ISA 95.05 and IEC 62264-5 standards. The ISBM:

* specifies the definition of services but does not define how the services are implemented
* specifies a general architecture for an ISBM implementation but does not define the architecture of any supporting applications or network services
* specifies the underlying external communication method but does not define any specific underlying internal communication methods

Multiple different implementations are envisioned. The network service will have to include some method for storage or caching of exchanged information, and must guarantee message delivery. However, the ISBM interface is designed to be independent of the underlying message transfer mechanism.

The ISBM essentially provides a standard interface to an ESB (Enterprise Service Bus) system or to any other message or file exchange system that offers guaranteed message and storage or caching of exchanged messages.



Figure 1 - ISBM Interface to ESB and Other Service Providers

Certain services are not defined by this specification, for example, quality of service, message validation, and transformation capability, but can be provided by the ISBM Service Provider to offer differentiation between suppliers and solutions.

## Application to Application Data Exchange

Application to application data exchange is represented in the OSI communication model as a single “Application” layer. However, with the development of data object standards and data representation messages (such as B2MML, MIMOSA CCOM-ML, ISO 15926, OPC UA address space Objects, and OAGIS Nouns), a simple single layer is insufficient to describe the complexity of object based, loosely coupled application-to-application transactional communication.

Three sublayers can be defined for the application layer for application-to-application communication: a data object layer, a transaction layer, and an exchange service layer, as shown in Figure 2. ISBM is a minimal interface subset that can reside on any exchange service layer and that is based on well-defined and structured data objects and transaction messages.



Figure 2 – Loosely Coupled Application Communication Stack

Each of these “Application” sublayers address a specific element of application data exchange, as shown in Figure 3:

1. The Data Object layer defines the meaning, format, and structure of the basic elements of exchanged information. This layer contains application space specific definitions, such as the ISA 95.02 object definitions, WBF B2MML, MIMOSA CCOM objects, ISO 15926 objects, OPC UA address space objects, and “Nouns” defined in OAGIS.
2. The Transaction layer defines the meaning, format, and structure of actions to be taken on the data objects. For the ISBM, this layer contains IEC 62264-5 transaction style specific definitions.
3. The ISBM Service Interface defines a minimal interface to the Exchange Service Layer.
4. The Exchange Services layer defines the meaning, format, and structure for coordination, buffering, and exchange of messages or files. This layer contains transfer or exchange style specific definitions, such as Enterprise Service Buses, Enterprise Message Delivery Systems, RSS, FTP, or Named Pipes.



Figure 3 – Defined Standards at Each Application Sublevel

The OpenO&M Information Service Bus Model (ISBM) defines a set of transaction services that are suitable for use of exchange of OpenO&M information objects, using IEC 62264-5 transactions. In a sense, ISBM defines the standard “on-ramp” and "off-ramp" to a set of communication services. It defines how data is placed into exchange methods and how it is retrieved from the exchange methods.

## Transaction Model

The ISA 95.05 and IEC 62264-5 standards define three models for business transactions: a publish model, a push model, and a pull model[[1]](#footnote-1).

The ISBM defines a standard interface for applications to exchange data following any of the ISA 95.05 transaction models using OpenO&M XML schemas to represent data.

The transactions supported by the ISBM support:

1. A publish-subscribe model that supports multiple subscribers and multiple publishers, where the publishers and subscribers have not direct knowledge of each other.
2. A push and pull model, also called a request-response model, where an application sends unsolicited requests for a service and has no direct knowledge of the receiving application that will process the request.

## Communicating Applications

ISA 95 and IEC 62264 define four roles:

1. Information Provider (to receive GET messages and send SYNC messages)
2. Information Receiver (to receive PROCESS, CHANGE, and CANCEL messages)
3. Information Users (to send GET messages and receive SYNC messages)
4. Information Sender (to send PROCESS, CHANGE, and CANCEL messages).

In the OpenO&M ISBM model these are simplified to Provider Application (Information Provider and Information Receiver) and Consumer Application (Information User and Information Sender), as shown in Figure 4.

An application can be a provider application, consumer application or both. If an application is both, then it should be a consumer of different data than it is provides.



Figure 4 – OpenO&M Information Service Bus Model Names

## Managed Communication Channels

The OpenO&M ISBM is based on the concept of managed communication channels. A “channel” is a software object that represents a specific many-to-many communication conduit between applications. Think of a channel as a channel in a CB radio, some channels are for requests and responses, some channels are for general information distribution. Channels have topics, think of a topic as a conversion topic within a CB channel, you can chose to listen to some topics on the channel but ignore others.

The assumption of the standard is that the ISBM services are provided by a communication application, applications, middleware, or services. The implementation method for the ISBM internal services are not defined here and multiple architectures are possible.

The ISBM provides a definition of the standard interfaces to the services (not how they are implemented).

* A managed communication channel is called an ISBM *Channel*.
* The services provided for each ISBM Channel are the *ISBM Channel Services*.
* An ISBM *Channel Name* is identified using a URI. A URI allows a hierarchy of channel definitions that match a company’s physical or application structures, such as channels identified by plant site or major application suite name.
* An ISBM *Service Provider* is the application or network service that exposes and implements the *ISBM Channel Services*.
* A recommended structure for the *ISBM Channel* hierarchy is defined in this document.

Each *ISBM Channel* supports three general types of information exchange:

1. Publications – Information that may be sent to multiple consumer applications.
2. Requests – Information that may be sent to one or more provider applications.
3. Responses – Information returned from a request to a consumer application.

Each *ISBM Channel* supports two way communications between provider applications and consumer applications.

1. An ISBM *Channel* may be created to support one of the following: publication services (called an *Publication Channel*), request services (called an *Request Channel*), or response services (called an *Response Channel*).
2. A *Provider Application* may post publications to an *Publication Channel*.
3. *Consumer Applications* may subscribe to publication notifications (if notification services are supported by the implementation) and may read publications. If notifications are not supported, then the *Consumer Application* may poll the *Publication Channel* using the read publication service.
4. A *Consumer Application* may post requests to a *Request Channel*.
5. A *Provider Application* may subscribe to request notifications (if notification services are supported by the implementation) and may read requests. If notifications are not supported, then the *Provider Application* may poll the *Request Channel* using the read request service.
6. *ISBM Channels* have associated *Topics*. Topics are identified when subscribing to a channel, when posting a publication, and when posting a request.

## ISBM Channel Management Services

The ISBM Channel Management Services are shown in Figure 5. These services would usually be called used by a provider application, or by a dedicated channel management application when dealing with legacy applications.



Figure 5 – ISBM Channel Management Services

The ISBM Channel Management Services are used to create and delete channels and topics, and to query channel data.

Instead of dynamic channels and topics being created at session time, channels and topics are created upfront in order to support the concept of “fixed” application communications (commonly found in industrial environments) and to provide a mechanism for permissions management in governing channels and topics.

## ISBM Notification Services

The single Notify Listener service allows the ISBM to indicate to a provider or consumer application that a message that meets their read criteria is waiting to be read. It provides an asynchronous callback alternative to the provider/consumer application polling the ISBM. See Section 3.4 for details on message queues and notification.

## ISBM Publish-Subscribe Services

The ISBM Publish-Subscribe Services are shown in Figure 6. The services allow multiple provider applications to post publications to the same channel or different channels. Consumer applications may subscribe to callback notifications of a new message in their session queue or can poll to read publications. Topics provide a subscription filtering mechanism.



Figure 6 – ISBM Publish-Subscribe Services

A publish-subscribe scenario with a single provider application, notification services available, and a consumer application able to use notification services is shown in Figure 7. (Note: there typically will be multiple consumer applications receiving publications, but only one is shown in this example for simplicity.)

In this scenario, the provider application opens an ISBM publication session for a given channel[[2]](#footnote-2). When the provider application has determined that data should be published, it posts publications with a message topic and no message expiry.

A consumer application subscribes to the ISBM publication channel using a channel ID and a list of topics. As the first publication occurred before the consumer application opened a subscription session, a notification is not provided. However, as the consumer does not indicate the last message read, the ReadPublication call will return the first publication. The consumer application is notified of subsequent publications and it then reads and removes the new publication message. When the consumer application no longer needs data, or is exiting, it unsubscribes from the ISBM channel.



Figure 7 – Publish-subscribe scenario with notification

A publish-subscribe scenario with a single provider application, where notification services are notavailable orthe consumer application is notable to use notification services is shown in Figure 8. In this scenario, there is no change for the actions of the provider application as in the previous scenario.

In this scenario the consumer application would poll the ISBM channel for publications either periodically or based on some local event. The returned information from the Read Publication indicates if a new publication was returned.



Figure 8 – Publish-subscribe scenario without notification

More than one provider application may use the same publication channel. The scenario shown in Figure 9 has two provider applications. For example, one application could publish changes for material definitions while another may publish changes for material lots.



Figure 9 – Publish-subscribe scenario with multiple provider applications

## ISBM Request and Response Channel Services

The ISBM Request-Response Channel Services are shown in Figure 10. The services allow one or more Consumer Applications to post requests to Provider Applications, allow one or more Provider Applications to read requests and post responses, and for the Consumer Application to read the response. Topics allow Provider Applications to determine if it should process the request and post a response to the requestor.



Figure 10 – Services for Request/Response

A request-response scenario with a single provider application, notification services available, and a consumer application able to use notification services is shown in Figure 11.



Figure 11 – Request-Response scenario with notification

In this scenario, the provider application subscribes to the request channel. A consumer application opens the request channel and posts a request. The provider is notified and reads the request. The provider application performs its appropriate function (in this case to get data) and sends the response message. The consumer application is notified of the posting and reads the request. While not shown in the scenario, a provider application may post multiple responses depending on the scenario, in which case the consumer would receive multiple notifications.

If the applications or ISBM services do not support notification, then the provider and consumer applications may poll for a request or response. Figure 12 illustrates a request-response scenario where the consumer application must poll for a response.



Figure 12 – Request-Response scenario without notification

Figure 13 illustrates a scenario with multiple provider applications. In this case two provider applications have subscribed to requests on the same ISBM channel. The consumer application posts a request with a specific topic (such as Personnel Information).

Provider Application 1 is notified of a request that matches a topic that it subscribed to. Provider Application 1 reads the message and generates a response. Provider Application 2 is not notified of the request, because the topic does not match a subscribed topic.

In this scenario, the consumer application is not able to handle notifications, so it polls the ISBM services for a response message.



Figure 13 – Request-response scenario with multiple provider applications

Note: A full system should not have multiple providers for the same topic on the same request channel. If this occurs then there is a possibility of an indeterminate number of response messages that would be returned to the consumer application. This consideration requires careful design of a system of applications to remove dual responsibility for request topic provider applications.

# ISBM Technical Requirements

## Channel Names

Channel names should be defined as a name hierarchy determined by the company or the application suites. Channel names should follow the syntax:

\<ISBM root>\<channel scope>\<information scope>\<channel use>

For example:

\AJAXEnterprises\Company\Material\Checkpoint

\AJAXEnterprises\Company\Material\Request

\SystemTest\Final\OurMaterialManager\Inventory\Changes

\AJAXEnterprises\France\Personnel\Checkpoint

### ISBM Root

The ISBM Root is the root of a hierarchy defined when the ISBM services are installed or initialized. Depending on the ISBM Service implementation there may be one or more roots allowed. The ISBM is used to define the top level of the channel hierarchy when browsing the hierarchy. The ISBM Service Provider may require specific values for ISBM Root.

For example:

1. AN ISBM root may be the name of the company, such as: “*AJAX*” or “*AJAXEnterprises \ SpecialToolCo*”.
2. AN ISBM root may be a related set of services, with sets for testing, deployment, and operations, such as: “*SystemTest \ Beta*”, “*SystemTest \ Final*”, “*SpecialToolCo \ Operations*”.

### Channel Scope

The channel scope contains a hierarchy that may correspond to a physical, geographical, or logical grouping determined by the enterprise, application or project. It may be used to limit the scope of the exchanged information, such as information only exchanged within a one division of a company. The hierarchy may include site, region, division, area, software system or any other enterprise defined element.

For example:

1. A channel scope may include a site or region name to limit the number of distributed messages, such as: “*AsiaPacific*”, “*SouthAfrica*”, or “*France*”.
2. A channel scope may be a software system, because the information is provided by a well-known system name, such as “*OurMaterialManager*”, “*PersonnelTracker*”, “*InventoryDatabase*”.
3. A channel scope may be companywide because the information is intended for any application in the company. In this case the channel scope should indicate the entire enterprise or company, such as “*Enterprise*” or “*Company*”, or it may be null.

### Information Scope

The information scope defines the range or general type of information exchanged. The information scope may be related to transaction nouns, to other collections of objects, or to business or control processes that deal with a collection of objects.

For example:

1. An application that handles all forms of material information may define a channel with an information scope of “*Material*”.
2. An application that only handles Material Lot and Sublot inventories may define a channel with an information scope of “*Inventory*”.

### Channel Use

The channel use qualifies the information scope to indicate how the information is being used. The channel use may be related to transaction verbs or other business or control process that deal with how the information on the channel is to be used.

For example:

1. An application that sends material requests may define a channel with a channel use of “*Request*”.
2. An application that indicates changes handles Material Lot and Sublot inventories may define a channel with a channel use of “*Changes*”.

## Topics

Topics are used in application services to limit or filter the type of information that is obtained from read and notify requests for Provider Applications and Consumer Applications.

Topics are also used by Provider Applications to specify the type of information that they will be publishing or posting on an ISBM *Channel*.

Topics allow a single channel to handle a collection of different types of data, yet still provide a method for the receiver of the data to limit the types of data that it is required to handle.

The same topic may be defined on multiple channels. For example:

1. There may be a *ProductionSchedule* topic defined for *CheckPoint* and *Changes* channels with a site channel scope, and a *ProductionSchedule* topic defined for *Checkpoint* and *Changes* channels for an area channel scope.
2. There may be a *QualificationTest* topic defined for a *Request* channel at the enterprise channel scope, and a *QualificationTest* topic defined for a *Request* channel at the country channel scope.

## XPath Filtering

To allow efficient, server-side content filtering of messages, an XPath expression can be optionally added to a subscription or read request session to provide a filtering mechanism. The XPath expression must be defined as an XPath v1.0 expression that returns a node set that is considered valid XML. As valid XML has a single root element, an XPath evaluation that returns multiple nodes is considered invalid and a fault is returned to the provider application. For an XPath expression that use namespaces, multiple namespace prefixes and names can be added upon session creation.

XPath filtering also affects notifications (if supported and if utilized by the application session). If the message once filtered by the XPath expression returns an empty node set, a notification is not sent.

## Message Order and Delayed Notification

Messages are presented to a receiving application using a first in, first out model. The message order in the queue is determined by when a provider application *invokes* the call to put the message on the ISBM (and not by the completion of the call). In a notification scenario, the ISBM must delay notifying any consumer applications of the pending message until notifications of earlier invoked messages have been sent.

The example in Figure 14 shows Provider Application 2 beginning the PostPublication call before Provider Application 1 beginning its PostPublication call. While Provider Application 1 completes the call first (e.g. due to a smaller message size), the Consumer Application will not receive a notification (or in a polling scenario, will not be able to read the message) until Provider Application 2’s PostPublication call is complete. At this point, notifications are sent consecutively (in order of invocation) to the Consumer Application.



Figure 14 – Message Ordering and Delayed Notification

## Publication Expiration

A publication can be flagged as expired by a provider application via the ExpirePublication method or via a time-based expiry. With the time-based expiry, the expiry time is calculated based on the completion of invocation of the PostPublication method plus the specified duration. Despite a time-based expiry duration being specified, the publication can be expired via the ExpirePublication method prior to its time-based expiry.

Expired publications are no longer available to subscribing consumer applications nor accessible to the provider application.

## Security

Security in the ISBM services is of paramount importance. When using the ISBM, the communication applications have no knowledge of their communication partners, and do not know if there are none (for a publisher with no subscriptions), one, or many. Therefore, security cannot be defined as communication with trusted partners, instead security is defined as communication through secure channels.

### Security Tokens on Channels

Security is managed through security tokens. Security tokens are assigned to channels by the provider applications. The security tokens are used by applications when opening or subscribing to a channel. If the application provided security token does not match a security token assigned to the channel, then no channel information is returned. The security tokens assigned to a channel is a unique list – there are no duplicates.

Security tokens are exchanged in an out-of-band communication channel, such as manual exchange of tokens, or electronic exchange through a secure point-to-point channel.



Figure 15 – Security of Channels

### Security Token Format

Security tokens must follow the WS-Security standard. There are a large number of ways to validate a user using WS-Security. This specification defines three formats for security tokens.

1. Username/Password
2. PKI through X.509 Certificates
3. Kerberos

*ISBM Service Providers* must support, at a minimum, the three aforementioned security token formats; *ISBM Service Providers* may provide additional formats for security tokens. In this case the *ISBM Service Provider* must supply or make available an appropriate Security Token Service to create and acquire security tokens.

The security method is based on the availability of a Security Token Service that can return tokens based upon a request, as shown in Figure 16. The interface to the Security Token Service is not defined as part of this specification.

Figure 16 - Security Token Service

Tokens are XML documents that follow the WS-Security definition for a SOAP Header element to carry security-related data.

The specific security token specification followed by ISBM is defined in:

<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/16790/wss-v1.1-spec-os-SOAPMessageSecurity.pdf>

The XML schema that defines the format for token representation is:

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-secext-1.0.xsd>

This specification defines the <wsse:Security> header as a mechanism for conveying security information with and about a SOAP message. This header is, by design, extensible to support many types of security information.

For security tokens based on XML, the extensibility of the <wsse:Security> header allows for these security tokens to be directly inserted into the header.

#### Username/Password

A common way to identify security is through the use of a username and password combination. WS-Security has defined the UsernameToken element to pass user credentials in this manner. The schema definition for this element is:

<xs:element name="UsernameToken">

<xs:complexType>

<xs:sequence>

<xs:element ref="Username"/>

<xs:element ref="Password" minOccurs="0"/>

</xs:sequence>

<xs:attribute name="Id" type="xs:ID"/>

<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other"/>

</xs:complexType>

</xs:element>

This schema element references the Username and Password types. These two types are strings that contain extra attributes as needed.

The Password element contains an attribute named Type that indicates how the password is being passed around. An example UsernameToken with a password that is encrypted is:

<UsernameToken>

<Username>Bob Smith</Username>

<Password Type="PasswordDigest">

KE6QugOpkPyT3Eo0SEgT30W4Keg=

</Password>

<Nonce>5uW4ABku/m6/S5rnE+L7vg==</Nonce>

<Created xmlns:wsu="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2002/07/utility">

2002-08-19T00:44:02Z

</Created>

</UsernameToken>

#### PKI Through X.509 Certificates

Security tokens may specify an X.509 certificate. is an ITU-T standard for a public key infrastructure (PKI) for single sign-on (SSO) and Privilege Management Infrastructure (PMI).

When a message sends an X.509 certificate, it passes the public version of the certificate in a WS-Security token named BinarySecurityToken. The certificate is sent as base64 encoded data. The BinarySecurityToken has the following schema:

<xs:element name="BinarySecurityToken">

<xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleContent>

<xs:extension base="xs:string">

<xs:attribute name="Id" type="xs:ID"/>

<xs:attribute name="ValueType" type="xs:QName"/>

<xs:attribute name="EncodingType" type="xs:QName"/>

<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other"

processContents="strict"/>

</xs:extension>

</xs:simpleContent>

</xs:complexType>

</xs:element>

#### Kerberos

Kerberos is a computer network authentication protocol, which allows nodes communicating over a non-secure network to prove their identity to one another in a secure manner. It is also a suite of free software published by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) that implements this protocol. Its designers aimed primarily at a client-server model, and it provides mutual authentication — both the user and the server verify each other's identity.

The Kerberos specification used in ISBM is defined in:

<http://www.ws-i.org/Profiles/KerberosTokenProfile-1.0.html>

Message layer security with the Kerberos protocol in WSE 3.0 involves the following participants:

**Client**: The client accesses the Web service. The client provides the credentials for authentication during the request to the Web service.

**Service:** The service is the Web service that requires authentication of a client prior to authorizing the client.

**Key Distribution Center (KDC)**: The KDC is the broker that authenticates clients and issues service tickets.

The main steps in the client side of a Kerberos system is:

1. Request a service ticket from the KDC.
2. Retrieve the service ticket from the KDC.
3. Send the message to the service using the service ticket as the security token.

The service authenticates the client using information found in the security token. The main service side steps are:

1. Validate the token.
2. Verify the XML signature.
3. Perform the specified service.
4. Initialize and send a response to the client (optional).

A Kerberos token may contain the schema used to validate the token, must defined a value type of the token (as defined by the KDC), the encoding type of the token, and the token. Some examples of Kerberos tokens are:

<wsse:BinarySecurityToken

xmlns:wsse="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2002/xx/secext"

wsu:Id="myToken"

ValueType="wsse:Kerberosv5ST"

EncodingType="wsse:Base64Binary">

MIIEZzCCA9CgAwIBAgIQEmtJZc0...

</wsse:BinarySecurityToken>

<wsse:BinarySecurityToken

wsu:Id="myKerberosToken"

ValueType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2005/xx/oasis-2005xx-wss-kerberos-token-profile-1.1#GSS\_Kerberosv5\_AP\_REQ"

EncodingType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-soap-message-security-1.0#Base64Binary">

YIIEZzCCA9CgAwIBAgIQEmtJZc0...

</wsse:BinarySecurityToken>

### ISBM Service Provider Implementations

1. All *ISBM Service Providers* **must** implement security tokens.
2. The form, format, and out-of-band token exchange **must** be defined by the *ISBM Service Provider*.
3. *ISBM Service Providers* may choose to limit the ability to use the ISBM Channel Management services to approved applications, servers, or domains in order to increase security.
4. Provider applications may chose not to apply security tokens to channels. While there is a requirement that the services provide security services, there is no requirement that a specific implementation use the services.

For example:

* + A system may share information across companies through open Internet channels. In this case an ISBM *Service Provider* implementation should provide a strong security token system through a public key mechanism with specific security token assigned to specific communicating companies.
  + A system may be entirely contained within a secure environment behind both corporate and operations firewalls. In this case the user may decide to not assign security tokens to channels.

### ISBM Application Implementation Considerations

An ISBM application implementation should take the following concerns and issues into account:

1. Security tokens will usually be stored in the provider and client applications so they can be used on startup or restart of the application. The tokens should be saved in a secure manner to prevent unauthorized discovery of the tokens.
2. In high security environments there may be a unique security token assigned for each possible communication path and security tokens may be changed on a regular basis, so mechanism should be in setup to tokens on a regular basis.

# ISBM Service Provider Considerations

The following sections define ESB type services that **can** be provided by ISBM *Service Providers*. The services are **not** part of the ISBM specification, but provide some of the areas in which vendors and others can provide differentiated service.

## Security Considerations

AN ISBM *Service Provider* should take the following concerns and issues into account:

1. The *ISBM Service Provider* may store messages in a persistent data store. If this is the case and there is security on the channel, then the stored messages may need to be encrypted to prevent unauthorized access to the stored messages.
2. Requests for access with invalid security tokens should be logged. They either indicate a problem with configuration information or a possible attack of the system.
3. Messages exchanged within the ISBM Service implementation may require encryption or connection through secure channels. The method used may be dependent on the transport services used and is not defined in the ISBM interface.
4. Session IDs should be globally unique and use restricted to a specific provider or consumer in order to prevent access to a channel without going through token security.

## Notification

*ISBM Service Providers* are encouraged to implement notification capability utilizing the provided notification service. This specification also allows light weight *ISBM Service Provider* implementations, where polling is an acceptable method for synchronization of applications.

## Data Format Validation

*ISBM Service Providers* could provide data format validation services for messages. If the message are to follow a predefined and well specified format, such as B2MML or BatchML, then the service provider could provide a service to check the syntax correctness of posted messages. This would provide a governance check on messages. This could be implemented by the ISBM Service Provider maintaining a map between topic namespaces and XML Schema files.

## Allowed Application Checking

*ISBM Service Providers* could provide a governance check that applications creating and subscribing to channels are allowed applications. This check would provide an additional level of security, which may be important if the ISBM Services go outside the company.

## Data Exchange Logging

*ISBM Service Providers* could provide services to log all or selected messages for purposes of governance, compliance, and auditing. Because all messages are in an XML format, and the posting application is know, this could provide an audit or error tracing log that captures all in-band communications.

## Common Error Handling

*ISBM Service Providers* could provide services for a consistent method for handling errors detected by provider and consumer applications. An error handling service, provided as a dedicated channel, could be used to determine the response to the error. Depending on the error, such as; invalid message received, lost message, incorrect data in message, or failure in ISBM services, the error handling service could notify the appropriate person or entity with responsibility.

## Data Transformation Services

*ISBM Service Providers* could provide transformation services for messages. Typically this would be from a provider or consumer application specific format into a common format (such as B2MML or BatchML), and from a standard format to an application specific format.

A possible method to handle the transformation interfaces is through topics. Topics may be defined that match the application specific format for the messages. The *ISBM Service Provider* could provide a method for associating a topic to a transformation mapping. When a message is received with a transformation topic, then the *ISBM Service Provider* would transform the message to a standard format. When a read request is received with a transformation topic, then the *ISBM Service Provider* would transform the standard format into the application specific topic format.

The *ISBM Service Provider* would maintain the relationship between the application specific topics, the transformation rules to a standard, and a “standard” topic definition. There are no *ISBM Channel Services* for transformation. The assumption is that the transformation is not handled by the applications, and that creating and maintaining the transformation rules and associations is handled by the *ISBM Service Provider*.



Figure 17 – Transformation Services with the ISBM Service Provider

## Cross Company Bridge

*ISBM Service Providers* could provide cross company communication and authentication services for messages.

A method to provide chain of custody for published messages is shown in Figure 18. In this scenario a proxy application (or part of the ISBM) in Company A’s environment would listen for publications from the ISBM. The proxy would forward the publications using a authenticated or secure method to a proxy application in Company B’s environment. The receiving proxy would publish the message in Company B’s ISBM environment. The bridge may also convert Channel and Topics from Company A’s namespace to Company B’s namespace.



Figure 18 – Cross Company Bridge between multiple ISBMs

# Service Definitions

This section defines the detailed format for the ISBM Service definitions.

## Data Model

To assist the reader in understanding the data elements and relationships used by the ISBM services, a logical data model and data definitions are presented below. The data model is not prescribed as an implementation data model.



Figure 19 – Data Model

### Data Dictionary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Entity | Attribute | Description |
| Channel | ChannelID | An identifier generated by the ISBM upon creation of a channel. Identifiers can be made non-obvious and not easily guessable to provide security through obscurity. |
| ChannelName | The name of a channel. See Section 3.1 for details on the name format. |
| ChannelType | Indicates whether the channel is for publications, requests or responses. The ISBM can use the channel type to ensure the correct session creation service is called for a channel. Defined ChannelTypes are “Publication”, “Request” and “Response”. |
| ChannelDescription | The description of a channel. |
| SecurityToken | The security tokens assigned to the channel. Must be a distinct set. |
| Topic | TopicName | The name of a topic. |
| TopicDescription | The description of a topic. |
| XPathExpression | The XPath 1.0 expression that is used to filter message content. |
| Namespace | NamespacePrefix | The namespace prefix used for XPath expression. |
| NamespaceName | The namespace name used for XPath expression. |
| Session | SessionID | An identifier generated by the ISBM upon creation of a channel. Identifiers can be made non-obvious and not easily guessable to provide security through obscurity. |
| ApplicationType | Indicates whether the session is for a provider application or a consumer application. This data element is inferred when a particular session creation service is invoked. Defined ApplicationTypes are “Provider” and “Consumer”. |
| ListenerURI | The URI endpoint that hosts an ISBM Notification Service. Used to indicate when a message has been queued for a consumer application. See Section 2.7 for more details. |
| Message | MessageID | An identifier generated by the ISBM upon creation of a message. |
| Content | The XML content of a message. No restrictions are placed on the XML. |
| Publication Message | Expiry | Indicates the duration until when the publication will expire. |
| Response Message | RequestMessageID | The originating request message ID for a response message in a request-response scenario. This is set by the provider application to allow a consumer application to correlate for which request is this response for. |

## ISBM Channel Management Services

### Create Channel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | CreateChannel |
| Description | Creates a new ISBM channel if it does not exist; otherwise returns the channel with the same ChannelName and ChannelType. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelName (*xs:string*) [1] * ChannelType (*ChannelType*) [1] * ChannelDescription (*xs:string*) [0..1] * ChannelSecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..\*] |
| Behavior | * The ISBM creates a channel and returns the ChannelID that uniquely identifies the channel. * If the combination of ChannelName and ChannelType are already defined, then the existing ChannelID is returned. * If the ChannelName already exists but the defined ChannelType does not match the existing ChannelType, then a DuplicateChannelNameFault is thrown. * If duplicate ChannelSecurityToken exist, these result in a single token being assigned to the channel to maintain a distinct list. |
| Returns | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * DuplicateChannelNameFault |

### Create Topic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | CreateTopic |
| Description | Creates a new topic on a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicDescription (*xs:string*) [0..1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the TopicName for the channel is already defined, then a new topic is not created. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Add Security Token

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | AddSecurityToken |
| Description | Adds security tokens to a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * ChannelSecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [1..\*] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If a specified ChannelSecurityToken is already assigned to the channel, then the specified token is not added to maintain a distinct list. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Remove Security Token

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | RemoveSecurityToken |
| Description | Removes security tokens from a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * ChannelSecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [1..\*] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If any specified ChannelSecurityToken is not assigned to the channel, then an InvalidSecurityTokenFault is thrown. No tokens are removed from the channel, even if they are valid. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidSecurityTokenFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Delete Channel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | DeleteChannel |
| Description | Deletes an ISBM channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * The channel and associated topics, sessions and queues are deleted. No notification is provided to any applications with active sessions. * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Delete Topic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | DeleteTopic |
| Description | Deletes a topic from a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * The topic and associated sessions and queues are deleted. No notification is provided to any applications with active sessions. * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the Topic Name does not exist, then an InvalidTopicFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidTopicFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Get Channel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | GetChannel |
| Description | Gets information about a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelName (*xs:string*) [1] * ChannelType (*ChannelType*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the channel does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * Channel (*Channel*) [1], composed of:   + ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1]   + ChannelName (*xs:string*) [1]   + ChannelType (*ChannelType*) [1]   + ChannelDescription (*xs:string*) [0..1]   + TopicName (*xs:string*) [0..\*]   + SessionID (*xs:string*) [0..\*] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Get Channels

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | GetChannels |
| Description | Gets all ISBM channels. |
| Input Parameters | * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..\*] |
| Behavior | * The channels returned are filtered by those that have any of the specified SecurityTokens. If a channel does not have tokens assigned, these are returned regardless. |
| Returns | * Channel (*Channel*) [0..\*], composed of:   + ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1]   + ChannelName (*xs:string*) [1]   + ChannelType (*ChannelType*) [1]   + ChannelDescription (*xs:string*) [0..1]   + TopicName (*xs:string*) [0..\*]   + SessionID (*xs:string*) [0..\*] |

### Get Topic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | GetTopic |
| Description | Gets information about a topic. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the TopicName does not exist, then an InvalidTopicFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * Topic (*Topic*) [1], composed of:   + TopicName (*xs:string*) [1]   + ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1]   + TopicDescription (*xs:string*) [0..1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidTopicFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Get Topics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | GetTopics |
| Description | Gets all topics for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * Topic (*Topic*) [0..\*], composed of:   + TopicName (*xs:string*) [1]   + ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1]   + TopicDescription (*xs:string*) [0..1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

## ISBM Notification Services

### Notify Listener

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Notify Listener |
| Description | Provides a notification of a new message being able to be read for a session. The Listener URI invoked was given when the application desiring notifications subscribed to the channel. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] * MessageID (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [0..\*]   + Zero only for consumer read response sessions * RequestMessageID (*xs:string*) [0..1]   + Allows correlation with original request   + Only used for consumer read response sessions |
| Returns | * N/A |

## ISBM Provider Publication Services

### Open Publication Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | OpenPublicationSession |
| Description | Opens a publication session for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the ChannelType is not a Publication type, then an InvalidChannelTypeFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTypeFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Post Publication

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | PostPublication |
| Description | Posts a publication message on a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] * PublicationContent (*xs:any*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1..\*] * Expiry (*xs:duration*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * The ISBM creates a message with the PublicationContent and a MessageID that uniquely identifies message and then routes the message to the appropriate subscription queues on the channel. * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. * If any of the TopicNames do not exist for the channel (where the channel is implied from the session) or do not belong to the channel, then an InvalidTopicFault is thrown. * For any associated topic, if an XPath expression evaluation returns non-valid XML, an InvalidContentFault is thrown. * A negative Expiry duration is considered equivalent to a zero duration. |
| Returns | * MessageID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault * InvalidTopicFault * InvalidContentFault |

### Expire Publication

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ExpirePublication |
| Description | Expires a posted publication. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] * MessageID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. * If the MessageID does not correspond with the SessionID, an InvalidMessageFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault * InvalidMessageFault |

### Close Publication Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ClosePublicationSession |
| Description | Closes a publication session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

## ISBM Consumer Publication Services

### Open Subscription Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | OpenSubscriptionSession |
| Description | Opens a subscription session for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1..\*] * ListenerURI (*xs:anyURI*) [0..1] * XPathExpression (*xs:string*) [0..1] * XPathNamespace (*Namespace*) [0..\*] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the ChannelType is not a Publication type, then an InvalidChannelTypeFault is thrown. * If any of the TopicNames do not exist for the channel or do not belong to the channel, then an InvalidTopicFault is thrown. * If multiple Namespace Prefixes exist with different NamespaceNames, then a DuplicateNamespacePrefixFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTypeFault * InvalidTopicFault * DuplicateNamespacePrefixFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Read Publication

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ReadPublication |
| Description | Returns the first non-expired publication message (if any) positioned after the specified last message (even if the last message is expired) in the message queue for the session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] * LastMessageID (*xs:string*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * Message (*Message*) [0..1], composed of:   + MessageID (*xs:string*) [1]   + PublicationContent (*xs:any*) [1]   + TopicName (*xs:string*) [1..\*] |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Close Subscription Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | CloseSubscriptionSession |
| Description | Closes a subscription session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

## ISBM Provider Request Services

### Open Read Request Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | OpenReadRequestSession |
| Description | Opens a read request session for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1..\*] * ListenerURI (*xs:anyURI*) [0..1] * XPathExpression (*xs:string*) [0..1] * XPathNamespace (*Namespace*) [0..\*] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the ChannelType is not a Request type, then an InvalidChannelTypeFault is thrown. * If any of the Topic Names do not exist for the channel or do not belong to the channel, then an InvalidTopicFault is thrown. * If multiple Namespace Prefixes exist with different NamespaceNames, then a DuplicateNamespacePrefixFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTypeFault * InvalidTopicFault * DuplicateNamespacePrefixFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Read Request

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ReadRequest |
| Description | Returns the first request message in the message queue for the session. Note: this service does not remove the message from the message queue. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * Message (*Message*) [0..1], composed of:   + MessageID (*xs:string*) [1]   + RequestContent (*xs:any*) [1]   + TopicName (*xs:string*) [1..\*] |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Remove Request

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | RemoveRequest |
| Description | Deletes the first request message in the message queue for the session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Close Read Request Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | CloseReadRequestSession |
| Description | Closes a read request session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Open Post Response Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | OpenPostResponseSession |
| Description | Opens a post response session for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the Channel Type is not a Response type, then an InvalidChannelTypeFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTypeFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Post Response

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | PostResponse |
| Description | Posts a response message on a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] * RequestMessageID (*xs:string*) [1] * ResponseContent (*xs:any*) [1] |
| Behavior | * The ISBM creates a message with the ResponseContent and a MessageID that uniquely identifies message and then routes the message to the appropriate read response queues on the channel. * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. * The ISBM is not required to validate that the RequestMessageID is valid. |
| Returns | * MessageID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Close Post Response Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ClosePostResponseSession |
| Description | Closes a post response session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

## ISBM Consumer Request Services

### Open Post Request Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | OpenPostRequestSession |
| Description | Opens a post request session for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the ChannelType is not a Request type, then an InvalidChannelTypeFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTypeFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Post Request

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | PostRequest |
| Description | Posts a request message on a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] * RequestContent (*xs:any*) [1] * TopicName (*xs:string*) [1..\*] |
| Behavior | * The ISBM creates a message with the RequestContent and a MessageID that uniquely identifies message and then routes the message to the appropriate read request queues on the channel. * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. * If any of the TopicNames do not exist for the channel (where the channel is implied from the session) or do not belong to the channel, then an InvalidTopicFault is thrown. * For any associated topic, if an XPath expression evaluation returns non-valid XML, an InvalidContentFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * MessageID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault * InvalidTopicFault * InvalidContentFault |

### Close Post Request Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ClosePostRequestSession |
| Description | Closes a post request session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Open Read Response Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | OpenReadResponseSession |
| Description | Opens a read response session for a channel. |
| Input Parameters | * ChannelID (*xs:string*) [1] * ListenerURI (*xs:anyURI*) [0..1] * SecurityToken (*wsse:SecurityTokenReference*) [0..1] |
| Behavior | * If the ChannelID does not exist, then an InvalidChannelFault is thrown. * If the Channel Type is not a Response type, then an InvalidChannelTypeFault is thrown. * If the specified channel is assigned security tokens and the specified SecurityToken does not match a token assigned to the specified channel, then an InvalidChannelTokenFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidChannelFault * InvalidChannelTypeFault * InvalidChannelTokenFault |

### Read Response

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | ReadResponse |
| Description | Returns the first response message in the message queue for the session. Note: this service does not remove the message from the message queue. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * Different to other read services, the returned message contains the originating RequestMessageID for correlation purposes. * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * Message (*ResponseMessage*) [0..1], composed of:   + MessageID (*xs:string*) [1]   + RequestMessageID (*xs:string*) [1]   + ResponseContent (*xs:any*) [1] |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Remove Response

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | RemoveResponse |
| Description | Deletes the first request message in the message queue for the session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

### Close Read Response Session

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | CloseReadResponseSession |
| Description | Closes a read response session. |
| Input Parameters | * SessionID (*xs:string*) [1] |
| Behavior | * If the SessionID does not exist then an InvalidSessionFault is thrown. |
| Returns | * N/A |
| Faults | * InvalidSessionFault |

1. See the ISA 95 standards and WBF B2MML documentation for a complete description of the types, format and structure for transactions. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. It is assumed that the appropriate channels and topics have been created prior to the scenario [↑](#footnote-ref-2)