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A P-Served-User Header Field Parameter for Originating CDIV session case  
in Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)  
[draft-ietf-sipcore-originating-cdiv-parameter-02](#)

## Abstract

The P-Served-User header field [RFC5502](#) is used to convey the identity of the served user and the session case that applies to this particular communication session and application invocation. This document updated [RFC5502](#) by defining a new P-Served-User header field parameter, "orig-cdiv". The parameter conveys the session case used by a proxy when handling an originating session after Call Diversion (CDIV) services has been invoked for the served user. This document also fixes the ABNF in [RFC5502](#) and provides more guidance for using the P-Served-User header field in IP networks.

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## [1.](#) Introduction

### [1.1.](#) General

The P-Served-User header field [[RFC5502](#)] was defined based on a requirement from 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem) in order to convey the identity of the served user, his/her registration state and the session case between an S-CSCF (Serving Call Session Control Function) and an AS (Application Server) on the ISC (IMS Service Control) interface. For more information on the IMS, a detailed description can be found in [[TS.3GPP.24.229](#)].

[[RFC5502](#)] defines the originating and terminating session cases for a registered or unregistered user. This document extends the P-Served-User header field to include the session case for a forwarded leg when a call diversion service (CDIV) has been invoked and if an originating service of the diverting user has to be triggered.

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The sessioncase-param parameter of the P-Served-User header field is extended with the "orig-cdiv" parameter for this "originating after CDIV" session case.

The following section defines usage of the "orig-cdiv" parameter of P-Served-User header field, [Section 2](#) discusses the applicability and scope of this new header field parameter, and [Section 3](#) specifies the proxy behavior for handling the new header field parameter.

[Section 4](#) clarifies some of the [\[RFC5502\]](#) procedures, [Section 5](#) describes the extended syntax and correct the syntax of [\[RFC5502\]](#), [Section 6](#) registers the P-Served-User header field parameters with IANA, [Section 7](#) gives some examples and [Section 8](#) discusses the security properties of the environment where this new header field parameter is intended to be used.

## **[1.2.](#) Basic Use Case**

In the 3GPP IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem), the S-CSCF (Serving CSCF) is a SIP proxy that serves as a registrar and handles originating and terminating session states for users allocated to it. This means that any call that is originated by a specific user or any call that is terminated to that specific user will pass through the S-CSCF that is allocated to that user.

At the moment that an S-CSCF is allocated for a specific user, the user profile is downloaded from the HSS (Home Subscriber Server) to this S-CSCF, see [\[TS.3GPP.29.228\]](#). The user profile contains the list of actions to be taken by the S-CSCF for the served user depending on the session direction (originating or terminating) and the user state (registered or not) in the IMS network. With this user profile, the S-CSCF determines the current case and apply the corresponding actions such as forward the request to an AS. At its turn, the AS has to go through a similar process of determining who is the current served user, what is his/her "registration state" and on which "session case" is the session. [\[RFC5502\]](#) defines all those parameters and in particular the originating and terminating session cases.

In basic call scenarios, there is no particular issue for the S-CSCF and AS to know which scenario needs to be realized but in case of call diversion services for which the session is re-targeted, the session cases defined in [\[RFC5502\]](#) poses some limitations as described in the following section.



### **1.3. Problem Statement**

In case of a call diversion service, the received request is first considered as a terminating session case and the terminating filter criteria configured in the S-CSCF are performed. Receiving the call initiation request, the AS is able to determine the served user and the session case (here "term") from the received P-Served-User header field content and to execute terminating services. When the call diversion service is executed (as a terminating service), the AS changes the target (Request-URI) of the session and a new call leg is created. This new call leg could be considered as an originating call leg from the diverting user but this is not the case. Indeed, the originating user remains the same and some of the diverting user's originating services should not be triggered as if it was an originating call. For instance, the originating user identity should not be restricted because the diverting user has a privacy service for his/her own identity. The privacy of the diverting user should apply to information related to this user (eg. in the History-Info header field). In the same manner, some specific services will need to be specifically triggered on the outgoing leg after a call diversion. Without a dedicated session case for originating after CDIV, there is no possibility for a proxy to trigger an originating service for the diverting user or for an AS to execute the procedures for this particular session case.

For this use case, this document creates a new parameter for the originating after CDIV session case to be embedded in the P-Served-User header field.

## **2. Applicability**

The use of the P-Served-User header field extensions is only applicable inside a Trust Domain for P-Served-User header field. Nodes in such a Trust Domain explicitly trust each other to convey the served user and to be responsible for withholding that information outside of the Trust Domain. The means by which the network determines the served user and the policies that are executed for a specific served user is outside the scope of this document.

## **3. Proxy behavior and parameter handling**

The following section illustrates how this header field parameter can be used in a 3GPP network.

For a terminating call, the following steps will be followed:



1. The S-CSCF receives the initial INVITE request for a terminating call and determines that the session case is for a terminating user as described in [\[RFC5502\]](#);
2. The S-CSCF determines who is the served user by looking at the Request-URI and saves the current Request-URI;
3. The S-CSCF starts the analysis of filter criteria and triggers the served user AS for the terminating services to be executed by including in the INVITE request the P-Served-User header field with the "sescase" parameter set to "term" and the regstate to the corresponding value;
4. Based on some criteria, the AS concludes that the request has to be diverted to another target user or application. The received Request-URI is then replaced with the new diverted-to address and the AS stores the successive Request-URI(s) values by adding one or two History-Info header field entry(ies) [\[RFC7044\]](#) in the outgoing INVITE. In the History-Info header field, the served user address is tagged using the mp-param header field parameter added in entry associated to the diverted-to address created. The AS forwards the INVITE request back to the S-CSCF;
5. When receiving back the INVITE request, the S-CSCF can see that the topmost Route header field contains its own hostname but the Request-URI does not match the saved Request-URI. In this case, the S-CSCF updates the P-Served-User header field content by replacing the "sescase" parameter by the "orig-cdiv" parameter. The P-Served-User header field value remains unchanged;
6. The S-CSCF forwards the INVITE request over to an AS that hosts the originating services of the served user (diverting user) that specifically need to be executed on the forwarded leg after a call diversion service;
7. When the AS receives the INVITE request, it determines that the session case is for "orig-cdiv" session case and will perform the originating services to be executed after retargeting for the diverting user (i.e. served user).

#### **4. Clarification of [RFC5502](#) procedures**

This document provides the following guidance that reminds and clarifies the P-Served-User header field handling that are missing in [\[RFC5502\]](#):

- o This header MUST NOT be repeated within a request for a particular session at a particular time for the reason that session cases are





mutually exclusive. This document updates [RFC5502] to clearly state that P-Served-User header field MUST NOT contain different values either comma-separated or header-separated. This documents also updates the syntax of the header from [RFC5502] to reflect this uniqueness of parameters values.

- o Whether the "regstate" parameter is removed or not by the S-CSCF when processing the originating after CDIV session case is out of the scope of this document. In one hand, it can either be considered that the S-CSCF is able to store the previous regstate value and that the same value applies or that the "regstate" is not relevant after a diverting service. On the other hand, the regstate can be combined to the orig-cdiv session case to provide different services if the served user is registered or unregistered. These choices are implementation dependent.

## **5. Syntax**

### **5.1. General**

[RFC5502] defines the P-Served-User header field with the sessioncase-param parameter "sescase" which is specified as having "orig" and "term" predefined values. This document defines an additional parameter for the sessioncase-param: "orig-cdiv".

Because this document extends the existing sessioncase-param parameter in a special way and that it has been identified errors in the syntax of the P-Served-User header field [RFC5502], this document corrects and extends the header at the same time.

The extension of the sessioncase-param parameter to add the "orig-cdiv" session case is done in a way to fit the parameter format introduced in release 11 of the 3GPP [TS.3GPP.24.229] and keep a backward compatibility.

"EQUAL", "HCOLON", "SEMI", "name-addr", "addr-spec", and "generic-param" are defined in [RFC3261].

### **5.2. ABNF**

The augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) [RFC5234] syntax of the P-Served-User header field is described in [RFC5502].

This document updates [RFC5502] to correct the P-Served-User header field ABNF syntax and extend it as following:



```

P-Served-User      = "P-Served-User" HCOLON PServedUser-value
                    *(SEMI served-user-param)
served-user-param  = sessioncase-param
                    / registration-state-param
                    / generic-param
PServedUser-value  = name-addr / addr-spec
sessioncase-param  = "sescase" EQUAL ("orig"/"term")/ orig-cdiv
registration-state-param = "regstate" EQUAL ("unreg" / "reg")
orig-cdiv          = "orig-cdiv"

```

Examples of possible P-Served-User header field:

```

P-Served-User: <sip:user@example.com>; orig-cdiv; regstate=reg
or
P-Served-User: <sip:user@example.com>; orig-cdiv
or
P-Served-User: <sip:user@example.com>; sescase=term; regstate=unreg

```

## 6. IANA Considerations

The syntax of the P-Served-User header field [[RFC5502](#)] is updated in [Section 4](#) of this document.

This document requests IANA to update the existing row for the P-Served-User header field in the "Header Fields" sub-registry:

Header Name	Compact Form	Reference
-----	-----	-----
P-Served-User	none	<a href="#">[RFC5502]</a> [RFCXXXX]

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

This document requests IANA to add new rows for the P-Served-User header field parameters in the "Header Field Parameters and Parameter Values" sub-registry as per the registry created by [[RFC3968](#)]:



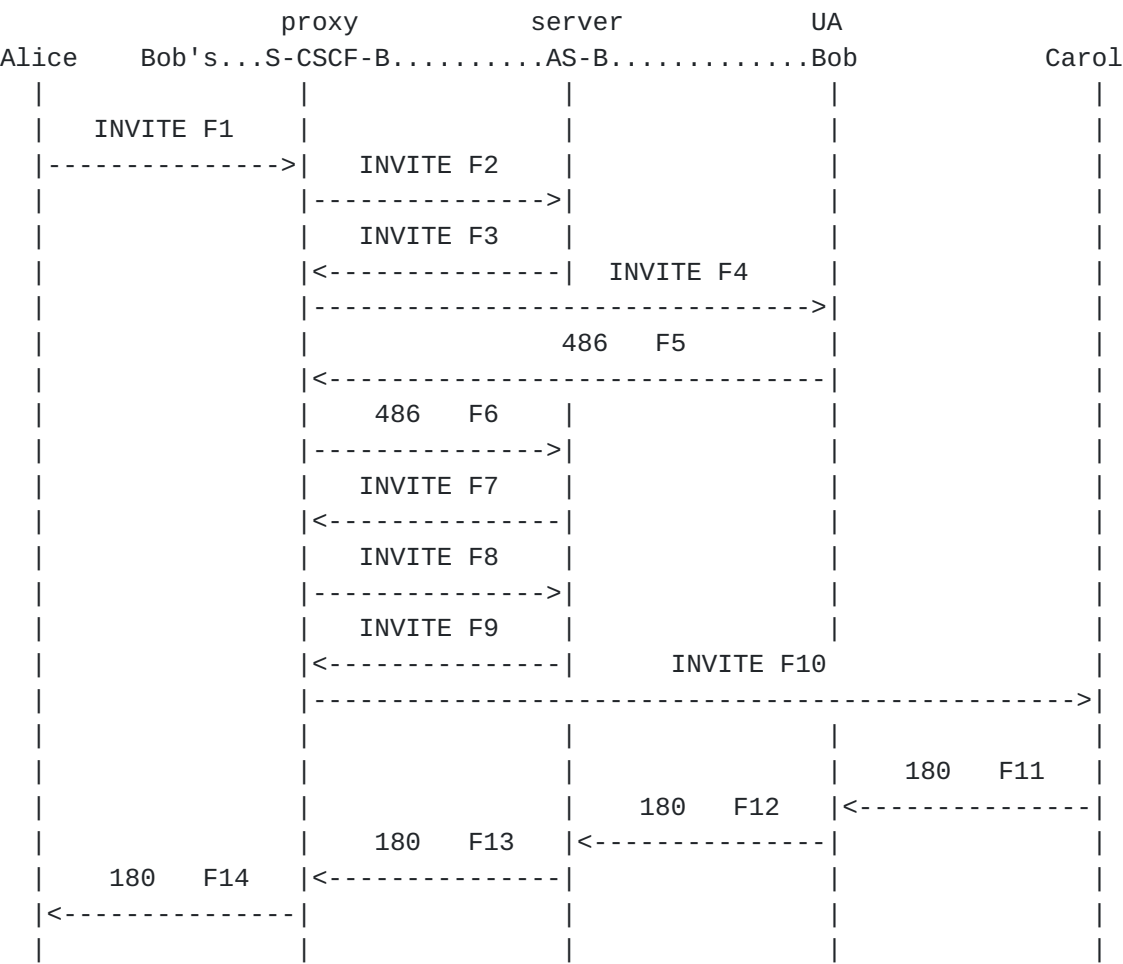
Header Field	Parameter Name	Predefined Values	Reference
P-Served-User	sescase	Yes	[RFC5502] [RFCXXXX]
P-Served-User	regstate	Yes	[RFC5502] [RFCXXXX]
P-Served-User	orig-cdiv	No	[RFCXXXX]

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

7. Call Flow Examples

7.1. Call diversion case

The following call flow shows a session establishment for Alice calls Bob which has a call diversion when busy towards Carol.



F1 INVITE Alice -> S-CSCF-B  
INVITE sip:bob@example.com SIP/2.0  
From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774



To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

F2 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> AS-B

INVITE sip:bob@example.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; term; regstate=reg

F3 INVITE AS-B -> S-CSCF-B

INVITE sip:bob@example.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; term; regstate=reg

F4 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> Bob

INVITE sip:bob@192.0.2.4 SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; term; regstate=reg

F5-F6 486 BUSY Bob -> S-CSCF-B -> AS-B

486 BUSY

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>;tag=es43sd

F7 INVITE AS-B -> S-CSCF-B

INVITE sip:Carol@domainc.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; term; regstate=reg

F8 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> AS-B

INVITE sip:Carol@domainc.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; orig-cdiv; regstate=reg

F9 INVITE AS-B -> S-CSCF-B

INVITE sip:carol@domainc.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; orig-cdiv; regstate=reg

F10 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> Carol

INVITE sip:carol@192.0.2.7 SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

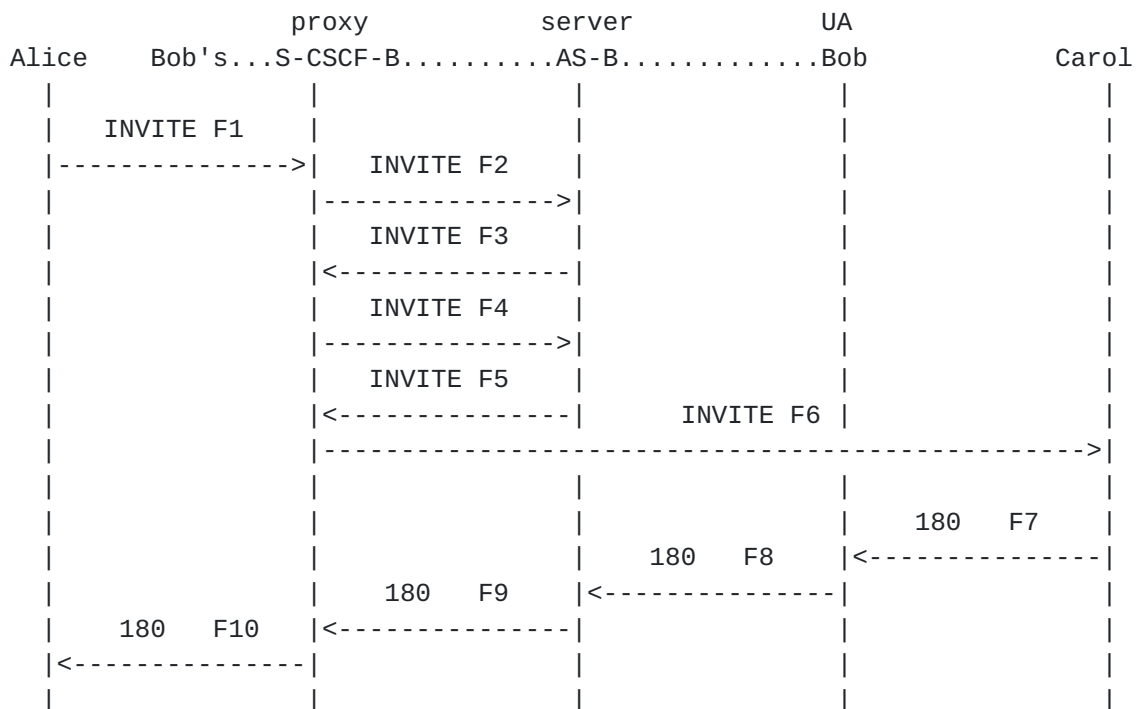




Figure 1: P-Served-User during call diversion service

## 7.2. Call diversion and privacy

The following call flow shows a call diversion use case for which Alice has no identity restriction service and Bob has an unconditional call diversion service towards Carol and an identity presentation restriction service.



F1 INVITE Alice -> S-CSCF-B

INVITE sip:bob@example.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

Supported: histinfo

F2 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> AS-B

INVITE sip:bob@example.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Bob <sip:bob@example.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; term; regstate=reg

F3 INVITE AS-B -> S-CSCF-B

INVITE sip:carol@domainc.com SIP/2.0

From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774

To: Carol <sip:carol@domainc.com>

P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; term; regstate=reg



```
History-Info:
    <sip:bob@example.com>;index=1,
    <sip:carol@domainc.com;cause=302>;index=1.1;mp=1

F4 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> AS-B
INVITE sip:carol@domainc.com SIP/2.0
  From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774
  To: Carol <sip:carol@domainc.com>
  P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; orig-cdiv; regstate=reg
  History-Info:
    <sip:bob@example.com>;index=1,
    <sip:carol@domainc.com;cause=302>;index=1.1;mp=1

F5 INVITE AS-B -> S-CSCF-B
INVITE sip:carol@domainc.com SIP/2.0
  From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774
  To: Carol <sip:carol@domainc.com>
  P-Served-User: <sip:bob@example.com>; orig-cdiv; regstate=reg
  History-Info:
    <sip:bob@example.com?privacy=history>;index=1,
    <sip:carol@domainc.com;cause=302>;index=1.1;mp=1

F6 INVITE S-CSCF-B -> Carol
INVITE sip:carol@192.0.2.7 SIP/2.0
  From: Alice <sip:alice@domaina.com>;tag=1928301774
  To: Carol <sip:carol@domainc.com>
  History-Info:
    <sip:bob@example.com?privacy=history>;index=1,
    <sip:carol@domainc.com;cause=302>;index=1.1;mp=1
    <sip:carol@192.0.2.7>;index=1.1.1;rc=1.1
```

Figure 2: P-Served-User when privacy requested

## 8. Security Considerations

The security considerations in [\[RFC5502\]](#) apply.

As the "orig-cdiv" parameter of P-Served-User header field can be used to trigger applications, it is important to ensure that the parameter has not been added to the SIP message by an unauthorized SIP entity.

## 9. Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank the 3GPP community for providing guidance, input, and comments on the document. Thanks to Dale Worley for his



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