

geopriv
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Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements

Status of this Memo

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1. Abstract

This document describes requirements to be placed on the Geolocation/Privacy. This version is an unedited version of [draft-spatial-requirements-00](#), now expired.

2. Conventions used in this document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC-2119](#) [2].

geopriv	Informational ⓘ Expires February, 2002	1
	Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements	August 2001

[3.](#) Definition of Terms

Target:	The entity whose location is known by the server and desired by the client. The protocol does not specify how the server learns the location of the target.
Server:	Entity which supplies the location of the target to the client. One end of the protocol.
Client:	The entity which desired to learn the location of the target. One end of the protocol.
Precision:	Number of digits to which the measurement is accurate
Accuracy:	The measurement is correct to within this maximum expected error
Exactness:	The precision of the reported value.
Velocity:	Speed and direction
Orientation:	Heading or bearing on or near the surface of the Earth, with respect to True North
Obfuscate:	To intentionally make the measurement less accurate by adding randomness.
Geocentric:	With respect to, or centered upon the center of gravity of the Earth.

[4.](#) Location Representation

A location representation is an instantiation of the location of a target. In geopriv, location representations shall be determined through two levels of abstraction: schema and format.

ⓘ Schema÷ defines the logical scheme the location representations are based on, such as WGS84. ⓘ Format÷ defines how a given schema is represented. A schema can be formatted in several ways. For example, a location determined by WGS84 can be represented in a set of longitude, latitude, and altitude or geo-centric Cartesian coordination (X, Y, Z).

The object must:

- a. Define one default location representation that must be supported by all geopriv entities.

- b. Specify an absolute location on the earth and use WGS84 geodetic datum as reference system for the default scheme.
- c. Specify the format of the default scheme in longitude, latitude, altitude parameters. Altitude may be an optional parameter.
- d. Support other location representations than the default, including existing schemes and formats widely used in other contexts. These location representations may be absolute or descriptive.
- e. Specify an IANA registration process for additional representations.

geopriv Informational ⓘ Expires February, 2002 2
 Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements August 2001

- f. Permit at a minimum, the following values to be included in a report, providing that the specified scheme and format have such capability to specify:
 - 1. Used location type (e.g absolute/descriptive location), framework (e.g. WGS84, UTM, etc), and syntax/format (e.g. long, lat., alt. in degrees).
 - 2. Geocentric Position
 - 3. Accuracy
 - 4. Exactness
 - 5. Time stamp (date, time, time zone)
 - 6. Time-to-live
 - 7. Direction
 - 8. Velocity
 - 9. Update frequency (??? do we want to include this?)
 - 10. Orientation
- g. Permit multiple scheme/format representations in a single report.
- h. Client MUST be able to request certain elements of a format.
- i. Server MUST be able to provide certain elements of a format based on authorization policy (ex: give my speed, but not my position).
- j. Server MUST be able to obfuscate a (numeric/coordinate) location based on authorization policy.
- k. Be extendable to support new location representations.

5. Message Coding

The object:

- a. MUST support multiple formats. Each format must be registered with IANA.
- b. MUST support a very simple format for latitude, longitude, and altitude.

- c. MUST support a format for timestamp.
- d. SHOULD have a provision to specify the accuracy of each coordinate/measurement.
- e. MUST support a mechanism to allow sending of multiple formats in a single payload.
- f. MUST gracefully handle receipt of formats clients do not understand.
- g. MUST be able to infer the IANA type and the beginning and end of each format without parsing the entire message (as in TLV).
- h. MUST support sending multiple instances of the same format within the same packet.
- i. MUST allow formats to contain raw binary, UTF-8, UTF-16, or UTF-32 content.
- j. Must support formats which contain human-readable text. Such text SHOULD specify the appropriate language.
- k. MUST be extensible/flexible enough to support a future descriptive location format.

geopriv Informational ⓘ Expires February, 2002 3
 Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements August 2001

- l. Formats which tend to be large SHOULD support a simple compression mechanism.
- m. Both client and server MUST be able to send and receive formats larger than a single packet.

6. Representation Negotiation

The protocol must:

- a. Provide a mechanism for the server to inform the client which representations it supports. Such a mechanism must be able to be invoked prior to the first location report.
- b. Provide a mechanism for the client to select which of said representations it prefers.
- c. Provide the capability to provide reports in any representation
- d. Provide that following such selection, reports are provided by the server in the format chosen by the client.
- e. Provide a mechanisms for the client to specify the need for periodic position updates.
- f. Provide a mechanism for the client and server to agree upon periodic position updates.

7. Server Discovery

- a. There SHALL be a server discovery mechanism for a client to find the appropriate server for a given target.
- b. The discovery mechanism SHALL work across domains. It SHOULD use widely deployed mechanisms such as DNS. It SHALL permit server

- locations to be changed with TTLs ranging from minutes to months.
- c. Targets SHALL be identified with an identifier. The target identifier SHALL be unique within the domain of the server.
 - d. Servers SHALL be identified by an identifier. Server names SHALL be globally unique. A URI of the form slop:haitao-tangs-phone@airtouch.com would be an appropriate way to identify a target, using the DNS to find the server.
 - e. Clients MUST be able to perform DNS A and SRV lookups, and may support manual configuration and/or other methods to resolve the IP address of a suitable slop server in an unqualified domain.
 - f. Translator services should be distinguishable from other servers during discovery.
 - g. It is desirable that translator capabilities (supported formats) can be determined during discovery.

8. Transport

- a. The protocol SHALL support UDP transport with retry timers for reliability.
- b. The protocol SHOULD support TCP as an optional transport.
- c. The protocol MAY support RTP and/or SCTP as optional transports

geopriv	Informational ⓘ Expires February, 2002	4
	Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements	August 2001

- d. The protocol SHALL provide a mechanism for the client to request that location reports be delivered by the server using a client specified QoS class or using the QoS class of the request. Such a mechanism SHALL be optional to implement, and SHALL use IETF DiffServ QoS classes.

9. Security

The object must:

- a. Provide a mandatory-to-implement, optional-to-use authentication mechanism from client to server and from server to client. The mechanism should allow a choice in the algorithm(s) used.
- b. Specify how such a mechanism shall be used in the presence of firewalls and Network Address Translation (NAT) between client and server.
- c. Include mechanisms to allow subsequent location policy decisions to be based on (possibly multiple) factors in addition to the identity (or anonymity) or the client, e.g. authentication mechanism, group membership(s), class-of-user, etc.
- d. Provide a mandatory-to-implement, optional-to-use data integrity

- and data origin authentication mechanism for all data. The mechanism should allow a choice in the algorithm(s) used.
- e. Provide a mandatory-to-implement, optional-to-use data confidentiality mechanism. The mechanism should allow a choice in the algorithm(s) used.
- f. Not unnecessarily degrade a client's expectations of privacy.
- g. Support anonymous use, as well as authenticated use.

Anonymous use MAY require the server(s) to be able to associate location with the same (anonymous) client over time.

- h. Where possible make use of existing, proven security mechanisms (e.g. TLS, CMS, IPsec), in particular with respect to cryptographic transforms.
- i. Specify a mechanism for extending the security mechanism for additional capability.

10. Policy

The protocol must:

- a. Provide a mandatory-to-implement, optional-to-use [Policy Enforcement Point](#) mechanism.
- b. Provide an optional [Policy Decision Point](#) mechanism.
- c. Specify how servers obtain policy from a policy storage facility if the Policy Decision Point mechanism is implemented.
- d. Specify a [Policy Information Base](#).
- e. Provide a mechanism to restrict the information in reports by:
 1. Accuracy of location
 2. Frequency of report generation
 3. Representation format

geopriv	Informational Expires February, 2002	5
	Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements	August 2001

- 4. Identity/class of report-requestor
- f. Specify the way that the PIB and class-of-user is used to restrict location information reported by interpreting policy selected by class of user.

11. References

- 1 Bradner, S., "The Internet Standards Process -- Revision 3", [BCP 9](#), [RFC 2026](#), October 1996.
- 2 Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997

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geopriv Informational  Expires February, 2002
Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements

6
August 2001

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geopriv

Informational  Expires February, 2002
Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements

7
August 2001

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geopriv

Informational ⓘ Expires February, 2002
Geolocation/Privacy Object Requirements

8
August 2001

geopriv

Informational ⓘ Expires February, 2002

9