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Technical Specification

**Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
Open Service Access (OSA)
Application Programming Interface (API);
Part 2: Common data definitions
(3GPP TS 29.198-02 version 4.8.0 Release 4)**



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where:

- x the first digit:
 - 1 presented to TSG for information;
 - 2 presented to TSG for approval;
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- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
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Introduction

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part TS covering the 3rd Generation Partnership Project: Technical Specification Group Core Network; Open Service Access (OSA); Application Programming Interface (API), as identified below. The **API specification** (3GPP TS 29.198) is structured in the following Parts:

- Part 1: Overview
- Part 2: Common Data Definitions**
- Part 3: Framework
- Part 4: Call Control SCF
- Part 5: User Interaction SCF
- Part 6: Mobility SCF
- Part 7: Terminal Capabilities SCF
- Part 8: Data Session Control SCF
- Part 9: Generic Messaging SCF (not part of 3GPP Release 4)
- Part 10: Connectivity Manager SCF (not part of 3GPP Release 4)
- Part 11: Account Management SCF
- Part 12: Charging SCF

The **Mapping specification of the OSA APIs and network protocols** (3GPP TR 29.998) is also structured as above. A mapping to network protocols is however not applicable for all Parts, but the numbering of Parts is kept. Also in case a Part is not supported in a Release, the numbering of the parts is maintained.

| OSA API specifications 29.198-family | | OSA API Mapping - 29.998-family | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 29.198-1 | Part 1: Overview | 29.998-1 | Part 1: Overview |
| 29.198-2 | Part 2: Common Data Definitions | 29.998-2 | Not Applicable |
| 29.198-3 | Part 3: Framework | 29.998-3 | Not Applicable |
| 29.198-4 | Part 4: Call Control SCF | 29.998-4-1 | Subpart 1: Generic Call Control – CAP mapping |
| 29.198-5 | Part 5: User Interaction SCF | 29.998-4-2 | |
| | | 29.998-5-1 | Subpart 1: User Interaction – CAP mapping |
| | | 29.998-5-2 | |
| | | 29.998-5-3 | |
| | | 29.998-5-4 | Subpart 4: User Interaction – SMS mapping |
| 29.198-6 | Part 6: Mobility SCF | 29.998-6 | User Status and User Location – MAP mapping |
| 29.198-7 | Part 7: Terminal Capabilities SCF | 29.998-7 | Not Applicable |
| 29.198-8 | Part 8: Data Session Control SCF | 29.998-8 | Data Session Control – CAP mapping |
| 29.198-9 | Part 9: Generic Messaging SCF | 29.998-9 | Not Applicable |
| 29.198-10 | Part 10: Connectivity Manager SCF | 29.998-10 | Not Applicable |
| 29.198-11 | Part 11: Account Management SCF | 29.998-11 | Not Applicable |
| 29.198-12 | Part 12: Charging SCF | 29.998-12 | Not Applicable |

1 Scope

The present document is Part 2 of the Stage 3 specification for an Application Programming Interface (API) for Open Service Access (OSA).

The OSA specifications define an architecture that enables application developers to make use of network functionality through an open standardised interface, i.e. the OSA APIs. The concepts and the functional architecture for the OSA are contained in 3GPP TS 23.127 [3]. The requirements for OSA are contained in 3GPP TS 22.127 [2].

The present document specifies the Common Data definitions of the OSA. The Common Data definitions contain data-types that are common across the rest of the OSA API. All aspects of the Common Data are defined here, these being:

- Data definitions
- IDL Description of the interfaces

This specification has been defined jointly between 3GPP TSG CN WG5, ETSI TISPAN and The Parlay Group, in co-operation with a number of JAIN™ Community member companies.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TS 29.198-01: "Open Service Access (OSA) Application Programming Interface (API); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] 3GPP TS 22.127: "Service Requirement for the Open Services Access (OSA); Stage 1".
- [3] 3GPP TS 23.127: "Virtual Home Environment (VHE) / Open Service Access (OSA); Stage 2".
- [4] ISO 8601: "Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times".
- [5] 3GPP TS 22.024: "Description of Charge Advice Information (CAI)".
- [6] IETF RFC 1738: "Uniform Resource Locators (URL)".
- [7] IETF RFC 0822: "Standard for the format of ARPA Internet text messages".
- [8] ISO 4217: "Codes for the representation of currencies and funds".
- [9] ITU-T Recommendation E.164: "The international public telecommunication numbering plan".
- [10] ITU-T Recommendation X.400: "Message handling system and service overview".
- [11] ISO 639: "Code for the representation of names of languages".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TS 29.198-1 [1] apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TS 29.198-1 [1] apply.

4 Common Data definitions

The following clauses describe each aspect of the Common Data definitions.

The order is as follows:

- The Data definitions clause shows a detailed expansion of each of the data types associated with the methods within the classes.

NOTE: Some data types are used in other methods and classes and are therefore defined within the Common Data types part of the present document.

5 Common System Data definitions

These data definitions are assumed to be provided by the client operating system.

5.1 Standard Data types

The APIs assume that the following Data types can be supported.

5.1.1 TpBoolean

Defines a Boolean data type.

5.1.2 TpInt32

Defines a signed 32-bit integer.

5.1.3 TpFloat

Defines a single precision real number.

5.1.4 TpLongString

Defines a Byte string, comprising length and data. The length shall be at least a 32-bit integer.

5.1.5 TpOctet

Defines an 8-bit quantity that is not translated during transmission.

5.1.6 TpOctetSet

Defines a Numbered List of Data elements of TpOctet. Note that this is an ordered list.

5.1.7 TpString

Defines a Byte string, comprising length and data. The length shall be at least a 16-bit integer.

5.1.8 TpAssignmentID

Defines an assignment ID with a value that is unique within any instance of an implementation of a given interface, irrespective of the method invoked on that interface instance. This ID may be used for example to identify single or multiple event notifications enabled by a requesting interface implementation, or may be used by a requesting interface implementation to modify or stop functionality associated with a previously supplied assignment ID, e.g. event notifications, call load control, abort requests.

The assignment ID is identical to a [TpInt32](#) type.

5.1.9 TpSessionID

Defines a session ID with a value that is at least unique within the context of a specific instance of an SCF. An instance of an SCF is a single service manager instance plus the associated subordinate instances. For example, a single MultiPartyCallControlManager instance plus all associated MultiPartyCall and MultiPartyCallLeg instances. The session ID is used to identify different sessions (e.g. different call or call leg sessions) of an interface capable of handling multiple sessions.

Example 1, myCallObject may implement the IpCall interface. If so, myCallObject may handle multiple call sessions, and each call session will be identified by a call session ID value (e.g. 1, 2, 3) that is unique within the context of the SCF instance.

Example 2, myCallAndCallLegObject may implement the IpCall and IpCallLeg interfaces. If so, myCallAndCallLegObject may handle multiple call sessions and multiple call leg sessions. Each call session will be identified by a call session ID value (e.g. 1, 2, 3) that is unique within the context of the SCF instance. Similarly, each call leg session will be identified by a call leg session ID value (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) that is also unique within the context of the SCF instance. Because call session IDs and call leg session IDs are different data types, overlapping values are permitted and their uniqueness still remains.

The session ID is identical to a [TpInt32](#) type.

5.1.10 TpSessionIDSet

Defines a Numbered Set of Data Elements of [TpSessionID](#).

5.1.11 TpAny

Defines a type that can hold any type. This is not restricted to only the primitive types.

5.1.12 TpAttribute

This is a Sequence of Data Elements containing the attribute name, type, and value. The attribute Value is interpreted based on the value of the attribute Type.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type | Notes |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| AttributeName | TpString | The name of the attribute. |
| AttributeType | TpAttributeType | The type of the attribute. Valid values for Type must include at least TpString, TpInt32 and TpFloat. |
| AttributeValue | TpAny | The values for the attribute. This model allows multi-valued attributes. Cannot be an empty list. |

5.1.13 TpAttributeType

This data type is identical to a TpString, and is defined as a string of characters that uniquely identifies the type of an attribute. Other Network operator specific capabilities may also be used, but should be preceded by the string "SP_". The following values are defined.

| Character String Value | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| NULL | An empty (NULL) string indicates no attribute type |
| P_STRING | Attribute type is type TpString. |
| P_INT32 | Attribute type is type TpInt32. |
| P_FLOAT | Attribute type is type TpFloat. |

5.1.14 TpAttributeList

This is a Numbered List of Data Elements of type TpAttribute.

5.1.15 TpAttributeSet

This is a Numbered Set of Data Elements of type TpAttribute.

5.1.16 TpUnorderedOctetSet

Defines a Numbered Set of Data Elements of TpOctet. Note that this is an un-ordered set.

Note that this type should not be removed from this specification, even if unused by any part of the OSA specifications. It is included to ensure that TpOctetSet is correctly used as a Numbered List of Data Elements, and not a Numbered Set.

5.2 Other Data sorts

The APIs assumes that the following data syntaxes can be supported:

5.2.1 Sequence of Data Elements

This describes a sequence of data types. This may be defined as a structure (for example, in C++) or simply a sequence of data elements within a structure.

EXAMPLE: The [TpAddress](#) data type may be defined in C++ as:

```
typedef struct {
    TpAddressPlan          Plan;
    TpString               AddrString;
    TpString               Name;
    TpAddressPresentation Presentation;
    TpAddressScreening     Screening;
    TpString               SubAddressString;
```

```
} TpAddress;
```

5.2.2 Tagged Choice of Data Elements

This describes a data type which actually evaluates to one of a choice of a number of data elements. This data element contains two parts: a tag data type (the *tag* part) which is used to identify the chosen data type, and the chosen data type itself (the *union* part). This form of data type is also referred to as a tagged union.

This data type can be implemented (for example, in C++) as a structure containing an integer for the *tag* part, and a union for the *union* part.

This data type is implementation specific. Please refer to the appropriate IDL documents (and the resulting language mappings) to see how this data type is implemented.

EXAMPLE: The `TpCallError` data type may be defined in C++ as:

```
typedef struct {
    TpCallErrorType Tag;
    union {
        TpCallErrorInfoUndefined      Undefined;
        TpCallErrorInfoRoutingAborted  RoutingAborted;
        TpCallErrorInfoCallAbandoned   CallAbandoned;
        TpCallErrorInfoInvalidAddress   InvalidAddress;
        TpCallErrorInfoInvalidState     InvalidState;
        TpCallErrorInfoInvalidCriteria  InvalidCriteria;
    } callErrorInfo;
} TpCallError;
```

5.2.3 Numbered Set of Data Elements

This describes a data type which comprises an integer which indicates the total number of data elements in the set (the *number* part), and an **unordered** set of data elements (the *data* part). *Set* data types do not contain duplicate data elements.

Note that `TpOctetSet` is a Numbered List of Data Elements, not a Numbered Set.

EXAMPLE: The [TpAddressSet](#) data type may be defined in MIDL as:

```
typedef struct TpAddressSet
{
    TpInt32 Number; [size_is(Number)] TpAddress Set[];
}
TpAddressSet;
```

5.2.4 Reference

This describes a reference (or pointer) to a data type. When one interface inherits directly from another interface, a reference to the inheriting interface can be used when the base interface reference is required. For example, the references to Multi-Media Call Control interfaces can be used in Multi-Party Call Control methods that have been inherited by Multi-Media Call Control from Multi-Party Call Control interfaces.

5.2.5 Numbered List of Data Elements

This describes a data type which comprises an integer which indicates the total number of data elements in the set (the *number* part), and an **ordered** set of data elements (the *data* part). *List* data types can contain duplicate data elements.

EXAMPLE: The [TpStringList](#) data type may be defined in C++ as:

```
typedef struct {
    TpInt32 Number;
    TpString List[Number];
} TpStringList;
```

5.3 Interface Related Data definitions

5.3.1 IpInterface

Defines the address of a generic interface instance.

5.3.2 IpInterfaceRef

Defines a Reference to type IpInterface.

5.4 Exception Classes

5.4.1 Underlying Technology Exceptions

All methods contain a signature showing, amongst other things, the explicit exceptions that they may throw. In addition to these exceptions, all methods can throw a number of implicit exceptions. These exceptions do not need to be included within the method signatures and are given below.

These exceptions would be thrown by the underlying technology (e.g. CORBA, Java) as a result of problems encountered, for example, with the way the API method is invoked. They are a minimum set of exceptions that must be throwable by the underlying technology. Depending upon the underlying technology, additional method exceptions may also be thrown.

| Description |
|--|
| Invalid Parameter: A method has been passed an invalid parameter argument |
| Invalid Parameter Value: A method parameter has been passed a value that is out of range |
| Parameter Missing: A method has not been passed a mandatory parameter argument |

5.4.2 TpCommonExceptions

Defines the structure of the exception class which is applicable to all methods.

| Structure Element Name | Structure Element Type | Structure Element Description |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| ExceptionType | TpInt32 | Carries a constant from the list in the table below |
| ExtraInformation | TpString | Carries extra information to help identify the source of the exception, e.g. a parameter name |

5.4.3 Constants associated with TpCommonExceptions

| Name | Value | Description |
|---------------------------|-------|--|
| P_RESOURCES_UNAVAILABLE | 000Dh | The required resources in the network are not available |
| P_TASK_REFUSED | 000Eh | The requested method has been refused |
| P_TASK_CANCELLED | 000Fh | The requested method has been cancelled |
| P_NO_CALLBACK_ADDRESS_SET | 0011h | The requested method is refused because no callback address has been set (this may be the result of a timing issue between setting the callback address and invoking the method) |
| P_METHOD_NOT_SUPPORTED | 0016h | The method is not allowed or supported within the context of the current service agreement. |
| P_INVALID_STATE | 02E8 | Unexpected sequence of methods, i.e., the sequence does not match the specified state diagrams. |

5.4.4 Exceptions available to all methods on all interfaces

The following are the list of exception classes which are available to all interfaces of the API.

| Name | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| P_APPLICATION_NOT_ACTIVATED | An application is unauthorised to access information and request services with regards to users that have deactivated that particular application. In case the request was for information related to multiple user identities the reference to user identities that are causing this exception will be returned in the extra information of the exception. |
| P_INFORMATION_NOT_AVAILABLE | The requested information is not available. A reason might be that the information is unavailable in the core network or that the application is unauthorised to access the information. An application is unauthorised to access information and request services with regards to users that have set their privacy flag regarding that particular service. In case the request was for information related to multiple user identities, the reference to user identities that are causing this exception will be returned in the extra information of the exception. |
| P_INVALID_ADDRESS | Invalid address specified |
| P_INVALID_AMOUNT | Invalid amount specified. |
| P_INVALID_ASSIGNMENT_ID | The assignment ID is invalid |
| P_INVALID_CRITERIA | Invalid criteria specified |
| P_INVALID_CURRENCY | Invalid currency specified. |
| P_INVALID_EVENT_TYPE | Invalid event type |
| P_INVALID_INTERFACE_NAME | Invalid interface name |
| P_INVALID_INTERFACE_TYPE | The interface reference supplied by the client is the wrong type. |
| P_INVALID_NETWORK_STATE | Although the sequence of method calls is allowed by the gateway, the underlying protocol can not support it. E.g., in some protocols some methods are only allowed by the protocol, when the call processing is suspended, e.g., after reporting an event that was monitored in interrupt mode. |
| P_INVALID_SESSION_ID | Invalid session ID. |
| P_INVALID_TIME_AND_DATE_FORMAT | Invalid date and time format provided |
| P_SET_LENGTH_EXCEEDED | The maximum set size is exceeded in a method parameter value. |
| P_UNAUTHORISED_PARAMETER_VALUE | A method parameter value violates the Service Level Agreement |
| P_UNKNOWN_SUBSCRIBER | The subscriber is not known in the network or the application is An application is unauthorised to access information and request services with regards to users that are not subscribed to the application. In case the request was for information related to multiple user identities, the reference to user identities that are causing this exception will be returned in the extra information of the exception. |
| P_UNSUPPORTED_ADDRESS_PLAN | An address contains an address plan which is not supported |

5.5 Date- and Time-related Data definitions

5.5.1 TpDate

This data type is identical to a [TpString](#). It specifies the data in accordance with International Standard ISO 8601 [4]. This is defined as the string of characters in the following format:

YYYY-MM-DD

where the date is specified as:

| | |
|------|------------------|
| YYYY | four digits year |
| MM | two digits month |
| DD | two digits day |

The date elements are separated by a hyphen character (-).

EXAMPLE: The 4 December 1998, is encoded as the string:
1998-12-04

5.5.2 TpTime

This data type is identical to a [TpString](#). It specifies the time in accordance with International Standard ISO 8601 [4]. This is defined as the string of characters in the following format:

HH:MM:SS.mmm

or

HH:MM:SS.mmmZ

where the time is specified as:

| | |
|-----|--|
| HH | two digits hours (24h notation) |
| MM | two digits minutes |
| SS | two digits seconds |
| mmm | three digits fractions of a second (i.e. milliseconds) |

The time elements are separated by a colon character (:). The date and time are separated by a space. Optionally, a capital letter Z may be appended to the time field to indicate Universal Time Co-ordinated (UTC). Otherwise, local time is assumed.

EXAMPLE: 10:30 and 15 seconds is encoded as the string:
10:30:15.000
for local time, or in UTC it would be: 10:30:15.000Z

5.5.3 TpDateAndTime

This data type is identical to a [TpString](#). It specifies the data and time in accordance with International Standard ISO 8601 [4]. This is defined as the string of characters in the following format:

YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.mmm

or

YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.mmmZ

where the date is specified as:

| | |
|------|------------------|
| YYYY | four digits year |
| MM | two digits month |
| DD | two digits day |

The date elements are separated by a hyphen character (-).

The time is specified as:

| | |
|-----|--|
| HH | two digits hours (24h notation) |
| MM | two digits minutes |
| SS | two digits seconds |
| mmm | three digits fractions of a second (i.e. milliseconds) |

The time elements are separated by a colon character (:). The date and time are separated by a space. Optionally, a capital letter Z may be appended to the time field to indicate Universal Time Co-ordinated (UTC). Otherwise, local time is assumed.

EXAMPLE: The 4 December 1998, at 10:30 and 15 seconds is encoded as the string:

1998-12-04 10:30:15.000

for local time, or in UTC it would be:

1998-12-04 10:30:15.000Z

5.5.4 TpDuration

This data type is a [TpInt32](#) representing a time interval in milliseconds. A value of "-1" defines infinite duration and a value of "-2" represents a default duration.

5.5.5 TpTimeInterval

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify a time interval.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| StartTime | TpDateAndTime |
| StopTime | TpDateAndTime |

5.6 Address-related Data definitions

5.6.1 TpAddress

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify an address.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Plan | TpAddressPlan |
| AddrString | TpString |
| Name | TpString |
| Presentation | TpAddressPresentation |
| Screening | TpAddressScreening |
| SubAddressString | TpString |

The `AddrString` defines the actual address information and the structure of the string depends on the Plan. The following table gives an overview of the format of the `AddrString` for the different address plans.

| Address Plan | AddrString Format Description | Example |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NOT_PRESENT | Not applicable | |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_UNDEFINED | Not applicable | |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_IP | For Ipv4 the dotted quad notation is used. Also for IPv6 the dotted notation is used. The address can optionally be followed by a port number separated by a colon. | "127.0.0.1:42" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_MULTICAST | An Ipv4 class D address or Ipv6 equivalent in dotted notation. | "224.0.0.0" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_UNICAST | A non-multicast or broadcast IP address in dotted notation. | "127.0.0.1" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_E164 | An international number without the international access code, including the country code and excluding the leading zero of the area code. | "31161249111" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_AESA | The ATM End System Address in binary format (40 bytes) | 01234567890ABCDEF01234567890ABCDEF01234567 |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_URL | A uniform resource locator as defined in IETF RFC 1738 [6] | "http://www.parlay.org" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NSAP | The binary representation of the Network Service Access Point | 490001AA000400010420 |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_SMTP | An e-mail address as specified in IETF RFC 822 [7] | "webmaster@parlay.org" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_MSMAIL | Identical to P_ADDRESS_PLAN_SMTP | "john.doe@hitech.com" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_X400 | The X400 address structured as a set of attribute value pairs separated by semicolons. | "C=nl;ADMD=;PRMD=uninet;O=parlay;S=Doe;I=S;G=John" |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_SIP (Note 1) | A valid SIP address string | sip:user@parlay.org <sip:enquiries@1.2.3.4:5060>Enquiries |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_ANY (Note 2) | Not applicable | |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NATIONAL | Reserved for National Specific use | Refer to relevant National Numbering Plan Specification |

NOTE 1: It should be noted that two SIP addresses will be regarded as equivalent by a gateway if they correspond to the same user at the same network address. The textual form of the two addresses need not be the same. For example, `sip:enquiries@parlay.org` will be deemed to match `<sip:Enquiries@1.2.3.4:5060>Enquiries` (if `parlay.org` resolves to 1.2.3.4).

NOTE 2: This is only to be used with `TpAddressRange`

5.6.2 TpAddressSet

Defines a Numbered Set of Data Elements of [TpAddress](#).

5.6.3 TpAddressPresentation

Defines whether an address can be presented to an end user.

| Name | Value | Description |
|--|-------|--|
| P_ADDRESS_PRESENTATION_UNDEFINED | 0 | Undefined |
| P_ADDRESS_PRESENTATION_ALLOWED | 1 | Presentation Allowed |
| P_ADDRESS_PRESENTATION_RESTRICTED | 2 | Presentation Restricted |
| P_ADDRESS_PRESENTATION_ADDRESS_NOT_AVAILABLE | 3 | Address not available for presentation |

5.6.4 TpAddressScreening

Defines whether an address can be presented to an end user.

| Name | Value | Description |
|---|-------|---|
| P_ADDRESS_SCREENING_UNDEFINED | 0 | Undefined |
| P_ADDRESS_SCREENING_USER_VERIFIED_PASSED | 1 | user provided address verified and passed |
| P_ADDRESS_SCREENING_USER_NOT_VERIFIED | 2 | user provided address not verified |
| P_ADDRESS_SCREENING_USER_VERIFIED_FAILED | 3 | user provided address verified and failed |
| P_ADDRESS_SCREENING_NETWORK | 4 | Network provided address (see Note) |
| NOTE: Even though the application may provide the address to the gateway, from the end-user point of view it is still regarded as a network provided address. | | |

5.6.5 TpAddressPlan

Defines the address plan (or numbering plan) used. It is also used to indicate whether an address is actually defined in a [TpAddress](#) data element.

| Name | Value | Description |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NOT_PRESENT | 0 | No Address Present |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_UNDEFINED | 1 | Undefined |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_IP | 2 | IP |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_MULTICAST | 3 | Multicast |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_UNICAST | 4 | Unicast |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_E164 | 5 | E.164 |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_AESA | 6 | AESA |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_URL | 7 | URL |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NSAP | 8 | NSAP |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_SMTP | 9 | SMTP |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_MSMAIL (see Note) | 10 | Microsoft Mail |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_X400 | 11 | X.400 |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_SIP | 12 | SIP |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_ANY | 13 | Any address plan is deemed to match (This is only used for TpAddressRange) |
| P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NATIONAL | 14 | Reserved for National Specific use |

NOTE: This value is not used in the scope of 3GPP.

For the case where the P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NOT_PRESENT and P_ADDRESS_PLAN_ANY are indicated, the rest of the information in the TpAddress is not valid.

5.6.6 TpAddressError

Defines the reasons why an address is invalid.

| Name | Value | Description |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| P_ADDRESS_INVALID_UNDEFINED | 0 | Undefined error |
| P_ADDRESS_INVALID_MISSING | 1 | Mandatory address not present |
| P_ADDRESS_INVALID_MISSING_ELEMENT | 2 | Mandatory address element not present |
| P_ADDRESS_INVALID_OUT_OF_RANGE | 3 | Address is outside of the valid range |
| P_ADDRESS_INVALID_INCOMPLETE | 4 | Address is incomplete |
| P_ADDRESS_INVALID_CANNOT_DECODE | 5 | Address cannot be decoded |

5.6.7 TpAddressRange

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify a range of addresses.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Plan | TpAddressPlan |
| AddrString | TpString |
| Name | TpString |
| SubAddressString | TpString |

The AddrString defines the actual address information and the structure of the string depends on the Plan.

An overview of the AddrString formats can be found at the description of the TpAddress data-type.

The difference with TpAddress is that there are no Presentation and Screening elements, the AddrString can contain wildcards and Plan may contain P_ADDRESS_PLAN_ANY.

If P_ADDRESS_PLAN_ANY is set then the TpAddressRange will be deemed by the gateway to match any TpAddress. If a specific Plan is set (including P_ADDRESS_PLAN_NOT_PRESENT) then the address plan of the range must be identical to the plan contained in an address for the two to match.

Two wildcards are allowed: * which matches zero or more characters and ? which matches exactly one character. For E.164 addresses [9], * which matches zero or more characters and ? are allowed at the beginning or end.

Some examples for E.164 addresses [9]:

- "123" matches specified number;
- "123*" matches all numbers starting with 123 (including 123 itself);
- "123??" matches all numbers starting with 123 and at least 5 digits long;
- "123???" matches all numbers starting with 123 and exactly 6 digits long;
- '*' matches any address

The following address ranges are illegal:

- '1?3'
- '1*3'
- '?123*'
- "

Legal occurrences of the '*' and '?' characters in AddrString should be escaped by a '\' character. To specify a '\' character '\\' shall be used.

For e-mail style addresses, the wildcards are allowed at the beginning of the AddrString:

- "*"@parlay.org" matches all email addresses in the parlay.org domain.

For SIP addresses, a range of wildcard options may be supported:

- "sip:*@parlay.org" matches all SIP addresses at parlay.org:5060
- 'sip:*.domain1.com' Matches all SIP addresses in the domain domain1.com
- 'sip:user*@*' Matches all users starting with the string 'user'
- 'sip:user*@*:5060' Matches all users starting with the string 'user' using port 5060
- 'sip:*' Matches all SIP addresses
- 'sip:*@*' Matches all SIP addresses
- 'sip:user*@*:5060' Matches all users starting with the string 'user' using port 5060

In addition for SIP addresses, the absence of an explicit port number at the end of a SIP address, shall be considered to indicate an implicit wildcard for any port number.

- 'sip:[user1@parlay.org](#)' may be considered equivalent to 'sip:user1@parlay.org:*

5.6.8 TpURL

This data type is identical to a [TpString](#) and contains a URL address. The usage of this type is distinct from [TpAddress](#), which can also hold a URL. The latter contains a user address which can be specified in many ways: IP, e-mail, URL etc. On the other hand, the TpURL type does not hold the address of a user and always represents a URL. This type is used in user interaction and defines the URL of the test or stream to be sent to an end-user. It is therefore inappropriate to use a general address here.

5.7 Price-related Data definitions

5.7.1 TpPrice

This data type is identical to a [TpString](#). It specifies price information. This is defined as a string of characters (digits) in the following format:

DDDDDD.DD

5.7.2 TpAoCInfo

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify the Advice Of Charge information to be sent to the terminal.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ChargeOrder | TpAoCOrder | Charge order |
| Currency | TpString | Currency unit according to ISO-4217 [8] |

5.7.3 TpAoCOrder

Defines the Tagged Choice of Data Elements that specify the charge plan for the call.

| | Tag Element Type | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| | TpCallAoCOrderCategory | |

| Tag Element Value | Choice Element Type | Choice Element Name |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| P_CHARGE_ADVICE_INFO | TpChargeAdviceInfo | ChargeAdviceInfo |
| P_CHARGE_PER_TIME | TpChargePerTime | ChargePerTime |
| P_CHARGE_NETWORK | TpString | NetworkCharge |

5.7.4 TpCallAoCOrderCategory

| Name | Value | Description |
|----------------------|-------|--|
| P_CHARGE_ADVICE_INFO | 0 | Set of GSM Charge Advice Information elements according to 3GPP TS 22.024 [5] |
| P_CHARGE_PER_TIME | 1 | Charge per time |
| P_CHARGE_NETWORK | 2 | Operator specific charge plan specification, e.g. charging table name / charging table entry |

5.7.5 TpChargeAdviceInfo

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify the two sets of Advice of Charge parameters. The first set defines the current tariff. The second set may be used in case of a tariff switch in the network.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type | Description |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| CurrentCAI | TpCAIElements | Current tariff |
| NextCAI | TpCAIElements | Next tariff after tariff switch |

5.7.6 TpCAIElements

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify the Charging Advice Information elements according to 3GPP TS 22.024 [5].

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type | Description |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| UnitsPerInterval | TpInt32 | Units per interval |
| SecondsPerTimeInterval | TpInt32 | Seconds per time interval |
| ScalingFactor | TpInt32 | Scaling factor |
| UnitIncrement | TpInt32 | Unit increment |
| UnitsPerDataInterval | TpInt32 | Units per data interval |
| SegmentsPerDataInterval | TpInt32 | Segments per data interval |
| InitialSecsPerTimeInterval | TpInt32 | Initial secs per time interval |

5.7.7 TpChargePerTime

Defines the Sequence of Data Elements that specify the time based charging information.

| Sequence Element Name | Sequence Element Type | Description |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| InitialCharge | TpInt32 | Initial charge amount (in currency units * 0.0001) |
| CurrentChargePerMinute | TpInt32 | Current tariff (in currency units * 0.0001) |
| NextChargePerMinute | TpInt32 | Next tariff (in currency units * 0.0001) after tariff switch Only used in setAdviceOfCharge() |

5.7.8 TpLanguage

This data type is identical to a TpString, and defines the language. In case an indication for the language is not needed an empty string shall be used. In other cases valid language strings are defined in ISO 639 [11].

Annex A (normative): OMG IDL Description of the Common Data definitions

The OMG IDL representation of the present document is contained in a text file (osa.idl contained in archive 2919802V480IDL.ZIP) which accompanies the present document.

Annex B (informative):

Change history

| Change history | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|------|-----|---|-------|-------|
| Date | TSG # | TSG Doc. | CR | Rev | Subject/Comment | Old | New |
| Mar 2001 | CN_11 | NP-010134 | 0047 | -- | CR 29.198: for moving TS 29.198 from R99 to Rel 4 (N5-010158) | 3.2.0 | 4.0.0 |
| Jun 2001 | CN_12 | NP-010330 | 0001 | -- | Corrections to OSA API Rel4 (Exception handling mechanism without ambiguity - Replace TpGeneralException and TpResultInfo with detailed exception classes which can be thrown for each method (N5-010261) | 4.0.0 | 4.1.0 |
| Jun 2001 | CN_12 | NP-010333 | 0002 | -- | Introduction of TpOctet (In order to make sure that some data is sent over the 'distributed wire' untouched a new data type is needed) (N5-010304) | 4.0.0 | 4.1.0 |
| Sep 2001 | CN_13 | NP-010465 | 0003 | -- | Changing references to JAIN | 4.1.0 | 4.2.0 |
| Sep 2001 | CN_13 | NP-010465 | 0004 | -- | Clarification of common exceptions | 4.1.0 | 4.2.0 |
| Sep 2001 | CN_13 | NP-010465 | 0005 | -- | Invalid parameter value exception for SLA violation | 4.1.0 | 4.2.0 |
| Sep 2001 | CN_13 | NP-010465 | 0006 | -- | Storing eventCriteria | 4.1.0 | 4.2.0 |
| Dec 2001 | CN_14 | NP-010595 | 0007 | -- | Replace Out Parameters with Return Types | 4.2.0 | 4.3.0 |
| Dec 2001 | CN_14 | NP-010595 | 0008 | -- | Correction to Common Data (CD) | 4.2.0 | 4.3.0 |
| Dec 2001 | CN_14 | NP-010595 | 0009 | -- | Correction to values of TpAddressPlan | 4.2.0 | 4.3.0 |
| Mar 2002 | CN_15 | NP-020104 | 0010 | -- | Ambiguous definition of TpAssignmentID | 4.3.0 | 4.4.0 |
| Mar 2002 | CN_15 | NP-020104 | 0011 | -- | Data type alignment in the common data types | 4.3.0 | 4.4.0 |
| Mar 2003 | CN_19 | NP-030018 | 0023 | -- | Correction to definition of sessionID | 4.4.0 | 4.5.0 |
| Mar 2003 | CN_19 | NP-030018 | 0024 | -- | Clarification on uniqueness of assignmentID | 4.4.0 | 4.5.0 |
| Mar 2003 | CN_19 | NP-030018 | 0026 | -- | Correction to P_INVALID_STATE value | 4.4.0 | 4.5.0 |
| Mar 2003 | CN_19 | NP-030018 | 0028 | -- | Addition of Support of National Numbering Plans | 4.4.0 | 4.5.0 |
| Jun 2003 | CN_20 | NP-030236 | 0033 | -- | Correction of SIP Address wildcard rules | 4.5.0 | 4.6.0 |
| Dec 2003 | CN_22 | NP-030580 | 0037 | 1 | Description correction of TpOctetSet | 4.6.0 | 4.7.0 |
| Dec 2003 | CN_22 | NP-030543 | 0039 | -- | Clarify use of base interface Reference within an inheritance relationship | 4.6.0 | 4.7.0 |
| Dec 2005 | CT-30 | CP-050562 | 0051 | -- | Correct references to ISO 4217 to make them undated | 4.7.0 | 4.8.0 |
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History

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|------------------|----------------|-------------|
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