## Web Services Description Requirements

## W3C Working Draft 28 October 2002

This version: http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-ws-desc-reqs-20021028 Latest version: http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-desc-reqs Previous version: http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-ws-desc-reqs-20020429 Editor:

Jeffrey C. Schlimmer, Microsoft

This document is also available in these non-normative formats: <u>XML</u>, <u>PS</u>, <u>PDF</u>, and <u>TXT</u>.

<u>Copyright</u> © 2002 <u>W3C</u><sup>®</sup> (<u>MIT</u>, <u>INRIA</u>, <u>Keio</u>), All Rights Reserved. W3C <u>liability</u>, <u>trademark</u>, <u>document use</u>, and <u>software licensing</u> rules apply.

## Abstract

DOCKE

This document describes the Web Services Description Working Group's requirements for the Web Services Description specification.

## Status of this Document

This is a <u>W3C Last Call Working Draft</u> of the Web Services Description Requirements document. It is a <u>chartered</u> deliverable of the <u>Web Services Description Working Group (WG)</u>, which is part of the <u>Web Services Activity</u>. This document represents the current consensus within the Working Group about Web Services Description requirements. The Working Group does not intend to take this document further than Last Call, except to update this document in response to comments and requests from other Working Groups and the public.

The Last Call review period ends on 31 December 2002. Comments on this document should be sent to <u>public-ws-desc-comments@w3.org</u> (<u>public archive</u>). It is inappropriate to send discussion emails to this address.

Discussion of this document takes place on the public <u>www-ws-desc@w3.org</u> mailing list (<u>public</u> <u>archive</u>) per the email communication rules in the <u>Web Services Description Working Group</u> <u>Charter</u>.

#### disclosure page.

This is a public W3C Working Draft. It is a draft document and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use W3C Working Drafts as reference material or to cite them as other than "work in progress". A list of all <u>W3C technical reports</u> can be found at http://www.w3.org/TR.

## Table of Contents

- 1 Notations
- 2 Definitions
  - 2.1 Non-normative definitions
  - 2.2 Normative definitions
- 3 Relationship to WG Charter
- 4 Requirements
  - 4.1 General
  - 4.2 Simplicity
  - 4.3 Interface Description
  - 4.4 Description of Interactions with a Service
  - 4.5 Messages and Types
  - 4.6 Service Types
  - 4.7 InterfaceBindings
  - 4.8 Reusability
  - 4.9 Extensibility
  - 4.10 Versioning
  - 4.11 Security
  - 4.12 Mapping to the Semantic Web
- 5 Requirements from other W3C WGs
  - 5.1 XML Protocol
  - 5.2 XForms
  - 5.3 <u>RDF</u>
  - 5.4 <u>P3P</u>

**Appendices** 

A <u>References</u>

B Acknowledgments (Non-Normative)

## 1 Notations

The following terminology and typographical conventions have been 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 in a manner similar to that described in [IETF RFC 2119]. (Changes from [IETF RFC 2119] are indicated with *emphasis*.)

#### MUST, REQUIRED, SHALL

RM

Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at docketalarm.com.

address this requirement.

## SHOULD, RECOMMENDED

There may exist valid reasons for the WG to ignore this requirement, but the implications of doing so must be understood and weighed before doing so.

## MAY, OPTIONAL

The *requirement* is truly optional. *The WG* may choose to omit the *requirement* for the sake of scope or schedule.

For the sake of process and clarity, each requirement is annotated with meta data.

- Each requirement has an identification number. The numbers are arbitrary and do not imply any ordering or significance.
- Draft requirements are annotated to indicate their review status within the WG:

#### [Draft]

A candidate requirement the WG is actively considering but has *not* yet reached consensus on.

• To indicate their source, requirements may be annotated with the initials of the original submitter, 'Charter' (from [WSD Charter]), or 'WG' (from WG discussion).

## 2 Definitions

The definitions in this section are drawn primarily from [WSDL 1.1] and are intended to be used for purposes of discussion. They are not intended to constrain the results of the WG.

## 2.1 Non-normative definitions

#### Web Service

[Definition: A **Web Service** is a software application identified by a URI [IETF RFC 2396], whose interfaces and binding are capable of being defined, described and discovered by XML artifacts and supports direct interactions with other software applications using XML based messages via Internet-based protocols.]

#### Client

[Definition: A **Client** is a software that makes use of a <u>Web Service</u>, acting as its 'user' or 'customer'.]

## 2.2 Normative definitions

#### Message

DOCKE

[Definition: A **Message** is the basic unit of communication between a <u>Web Service</u> and a <u>Client</u>; data to be communicated to or from a Web Service as a single logical transmission.]

**R M** Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at <u>docketalarm.com</u>.

[Definition: A sequence of <u>Messages</u> related to a single <u>Web Service</u> action is called an **Operation**.]

#### Interface (AKA Port Type)

[Definition: A logical grouping of <u>operations</u>. An **Interface** represents an abstract <u>Web</u> <u>Service</u> type, independent of transmission protocol and data format.]

#### InterfaceBinding

[Definition: An association between an <u>Interface</u>, a concrete protocol and/or a data format. An **InterfaceBinding** specifies the protocol and/or data format to be used in transmitting <u>Messages</u> defined by the associated Interface.]

#### EndPoint (AKA Port)

[Definition: An association between a fully-specified <u>InterfaceBinding</u> and a network address, specified by a URI [IETF RFC 2396], that may be used to communicate with an instance of a <u>Web Service</u>. An **EndPoint** indicates a specific location for accessing a Web Service using a specific protocol and data format.]

#### Service

[Definition: A collection of EndPoints is called Service.]

## 3 Relationship to WG Charter

The Web Services Description WG Charter [WSD Charter] has two sections describing what is inscope and what is out-of-scope of the problem space defined for the WG. The WG considers all the requirements in <u>Section 1</u> of [WSD Charter] to be in-scope per the Charter.

Reviewers and readers should be familiar with the Web Services Description WG Charter [WSD Charter] because it provides the critical context for the requirements and any discussion of them.

## 4 Requirements

## 4.1 General

#### R001

The description language MUST allow any programming model, transport, or protocol for communication between peers. (From the Charter. Last revised 23 Apr 2002.)

#### R004

The WG specification(s) MUST describe constructs using the [XML Information Set] model (similar to the SOAP 1.2 specifications [SOAP 1.2 Part 1]). (From JS. Last revised 21 Feb 2002.)

R099



Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at docketalarm.com.

Processors of the description language MUST support XML Schema (http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema). See also [XML Schema Part 1]. (From WG discussion. Last discussed 21 Feb 2002.)

#### R100

The description language MUST allow other type systems besides XML Schema (http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema) via extensibility. (From WG discussion. Last discussed 21 Feb 2002.)

#### R098

The WG specification(s) schema and examples MUST be written in XML Schema and SHOULD be written in the latest public W3C XML Schema Recommendation. (From WG discussion. Last revised 28 Feb 2002.)

#### R005

The WG specification(s) MUST correct errors/inconsistencies in [WSDL 1.1]. (From KL. Last revised 10 Apr 2002.)

#### R007

The WG specification(s) MUST provide detailed examples, including on-the-wire messages. (From KL. Last revised 10 Apr 2002.)

#### R003

The WG specification(s) SHOULD use available XML technologies. (From JS. Last revised 10 Apr 2002.)

#### R105

The WG specification(s) SHOULD support Web Services that operate on resource constrained devices. (From YF. Last discussed 10 Apr 2002.)

#### R010

The WG specification(s) SHOULD use consistent terminology across all sections of the specification(s). (From KL. Last revised 10 Apr 2002.)

#### R124

The WG MUST register a MIME type for WSDL (perhaps application/wsdl+xml). (From WG discussion. Last revised 27 Jun 2002.)

#### 4.2 Simplicity

RM

#### R013

The WG specification(s) MUST be simple to understand and implement correctly. The description language MUST be simple to use. (From the Charter. Last discussed 7 Mar

# DOCKET A L A R M



# Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

## **Real-Time Litigation Alerts**



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

## **Advanced Docket Research**



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

## **Analytics At Your Fingertips**



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

## API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

#### LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

#### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

#### E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.