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## Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Application session services

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange  
d'information entre systèmes — Services de session d'application*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO/IEC 22534 was prepared by Ecma International (as ECMA-354) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

## Introduction

This International Standard defines Ecma Application Session Services – a set of XML-based services used to establish and maintain an application session for exchanging application messages.

The application session established by this International Standard is independent of the underlying transport protocol (TCP, HTTP, etc.) for exchanging application messages.

Sessions for application protocols such as CSTA-XML (ECMA-323) may be established using this International Standard.

# Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Application session services

## 1 Scope

The services defined in this International Standard are used to establish and maintain a relationship between an application and a server for the purpose of exchanging application messages. For the purpose of this International Standard this relationship is called an application session.

Application protocols, such as ECMA-323, require that an application session is established before application messages are exchanged. ECMA-269 specifies several mechanisms for establishing an application context. One possible mechanism is ACSE (ISO/IEC 8649) – but since ASCE uses ASN.1 encoding for its services, it is not desirable for use with XML based protocols such as ECMA-323.

This International Standard provides an XML-based alternative for establishing application sessions.

### 1.1 Overview

The Ecma Application Session Services consist of the following services:

- Start Application Session. This service is used by an application to establish an application session with a server. A globally unique sessionID is returned by the server in the response message. The sessionID is used in other services to address the session as long as the session exists.
- Stop Application Session. This service is used by an application to stop an application session.
- Reset Application Session Timer. This service is used by an application to reset the timer associated with an application session. If the application timer is not reset before it expires, the application session will be terminated.
- Application Session Terminated – This service is used by the server to indicate that the application session has been abnormally terminated (i.e. not via the Stop Application Session service).

### 1.2 Template Description

The services specified in Clause 4 include tables that contain the following columns:

- Parameter Name – the name that is used to reference the parameter. This corresponds to the XML element name specified in Clause 5.
- Type – the format of the parameter. This corresponds to the XML element type used in the XML schema definition in Clause 5.
- M/O – the Mandatory/Optional aspect of the parameter. Mandatory parameters must be included in the corresponding XML instance document while optional parameters may be omitted.
- Description – Describes the purpose of the parameter.