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E-health multimedia services and applications – Personal health systems

Interoperability design guidelines for personal health systems: Services interface: Authenticated persistent session capability

Recommendation ITU-T H.812.4

ITU International Telecommunication Union

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Recommendation ITU-T H.812.4

Interoperability design guidelines for personal health systems: Services interface: Authenticated persistent session capability

Summary

The Continua Design Guidelines (CDG) defines a framework of underlying standards and criteria that ensure the interoperability of devices and data used for personal connected health services. It also contains design guidelines (DGs) that further clarify the underlying standards or specifications by reducing options or by adding missing features to improve interoperability.

This specification defines the additional design guidelines for the Authenticated Persistent Session (APS), whose function is to provide a secure, long-lived, persistent bidirectional data channel between the health and fitness services application and a PHG application, suitable for sending unsolicited commands to the PHG or to devices connected via the PHG.

Recommendation ITU-T H.812.4 is part of the "ITU-T H.810 interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems" subseries that covers the following areas:

– ITU-T H.810 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: System overview

– ITU-T H.811 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Personal health devices interface design guidelines

– ITU-T H.812 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Services interface design guidelines

– ITU-T H.812.1 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Services interface: Observation upload capability

– ITU-T H.812.2 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Services interface: Questionnaires capability

– ITU-T H.812.3 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Services interface: Capability exchange capability

– ITU-T H.812.4 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Services interface: Authenticated Persistent Session capability

– ITU-T H.813 – Interoperability design guidelines for personal connected health systems: Healthcare information system interface design guidelines

History

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FOREWORD

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure, e.g., interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/.

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0 Introduction

The Continua Design Guidelines (CDG) defines a framework of underlying standards and criteria that ensure the interoperability of devices and data used for personal connected health. They also contain additional design guidelines that further clarify the underlying standards or specifications by reducing options or by adding missing features to improve interoperability.

This specification defines the additional design guidelines for the Authenticated Persistent Session (APS), whose function is to provide a secure, long-lived, persistent bidirectional data channel between the health and fitness services application and a PHG application, suitable for sending unsolicited commands to the PHG or to devices connected via the PHG.

This Recommendation is part of the "ITU-T H.810 interoperability design guidelines for personal health systems" subseries. See [ITU-T H.810] for more details.

0.1 Organization

This Recommendation is organized in the following manner.

Clauses 0 to 5: **Introduction and terminology** – These clauses provide useful background information to help understand the structure of the design specifications.

Clause 6: Use cases – A descriptive scenario that motivates the class of problems that the APS is addressing.

Clause 7: Authenticated Persistent Session overview – A technical overview of the operation of the Authenticated Persistent Session (APS).

Clause 8: Authenticated Persistent Session management – This clause describes the interactions between the information exchange parties.

Clause 9: Behavioural model: MQTT – This clause is an overview of sequences of interactions under this CCC and summarizes typical iterations, constraints and exceptions.

Clause 10: Behavioural model: SMS shoulder tap capability – This clause defines an SMS-based capability that facilitates operation of the APS with networks that remove IP infrastructure for inactive connections.

Annex A: The guidelines that document the normative elements for the Authenticated Persistent Session are presented in a tabular format in this annex. The annex references other locations with normative content.

Annex B: root file for an Authenticated Persistent Session.

Appendix I: APS details.

Appendix II: APB resource schema.

0.2 Guideline releases and versioning

See clause 0.2 of [ITU-T H.810] for release and versioning information.

0.3 What's new

To see what is new in this release of the design guidelines, refer to clause 0.3 of [ITU-T H.810].

Recommendation ITU-T H.812.4

Interoperability design guidelines for personal health systems: Services interface: Authenticated persistent session capability

1 Scope

This Recommendation defines two certified capability classes. Both certified capability classes contain guidelines that document a secure mechanism by which a services application can initiate communications with an application residing within a transient piece of customer premises equipment known as a personal health gateway (PHG). The two certified capability classes are respectively for the services application (APS-CCC-Services) and for the PHG application (APS-CCC-PHG).

The mechanism addresses: (1) the establishment and management of a persistent long term session between the services application and the PHG application, (2) the use of the message queuing telemetry transport (MQTT) protocol for message exchange and (3) the use of short message service (SMS) to re-establish IP level connectivity with transient PHGs that have a cellular interface.

2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

[ITU-T H.810] Recommendation ITU-T H.810 (2016), *Interoperability design guidelines for personal health systems*.

All other referenced documents can be found in clause 2 of [ITU-T H.810].

3 Definitions

This Recommendation uses terms defined in [ITU-T H.810].

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses abbreviations and acronyms defined in [ITU-T H.810].

5 Conventions

This Recommendation follows the conventions defined in [ITU-T H.810].

6 Authenticated Persistent Session use case

The Authenticated Persistent Session provides a mechanism by which future Continua certified capability classes (CCCs) can initiate communications from cloud based services to the PHG.

7 Authenticated Persistent Session (APS) overview

The Authenticated Persistent Session certified capability class defines a long lived, persistent context for exchanging messages between a health and fitness services application and a PHG application. The context is persistent in that it maintains operational state across TCP connections, pausing when the underlying TCP connection is lost and resuming when it is re-established. The session is long

lived in that applications maintain the session for whatever time duration is required. Long lived persistent sessions support applications that send occasional messages requiring a timely response.

NOTE 1 – These guidelines define an Authenticated Persistent Session certified capability class for a PHG application (APS-CCC-PHG) and for a health and fitness services application (APS-CCC-Services Interface). The notation APS-CCC is used as a shorthand when it is not necessary to disambiguate between the actual service and PHG CCCs.

The APS-CCC is optimized for sending messages over networks where bandwidth, power, and IP resources are limited. The optimization is obtained by eliminating PHG application based polling. The APS-CCC defines an optional wake up capability based on the short message service (SMS) for use when the PHG has cellular network connectivity. This capability allows the health and fitness services application to wake up a PHG application that no longer has IP connectivity due to the cellular network reallocating inactive resources. Implementations that support SMS may be able to take advantage of this optional capability in order to minimize their network utilization.

The term *Authenticated Persistent Session* (APS) describes the concept of the persistent session as defined in this Recommendation. A related term, *authenticated persistent binding* (APB) is used to describe the information resource exchanged during persistent session establishment. We qualify *persistent session* and *persistent binding* with *authenticated* to emphasize a relationship that the health and fitness services application creates between the APB resource and a PHG application security credential in order to ensure proper authentication when the PHG application resumes a persistent session.

Figure 7-1 depicts the framework of the APS.

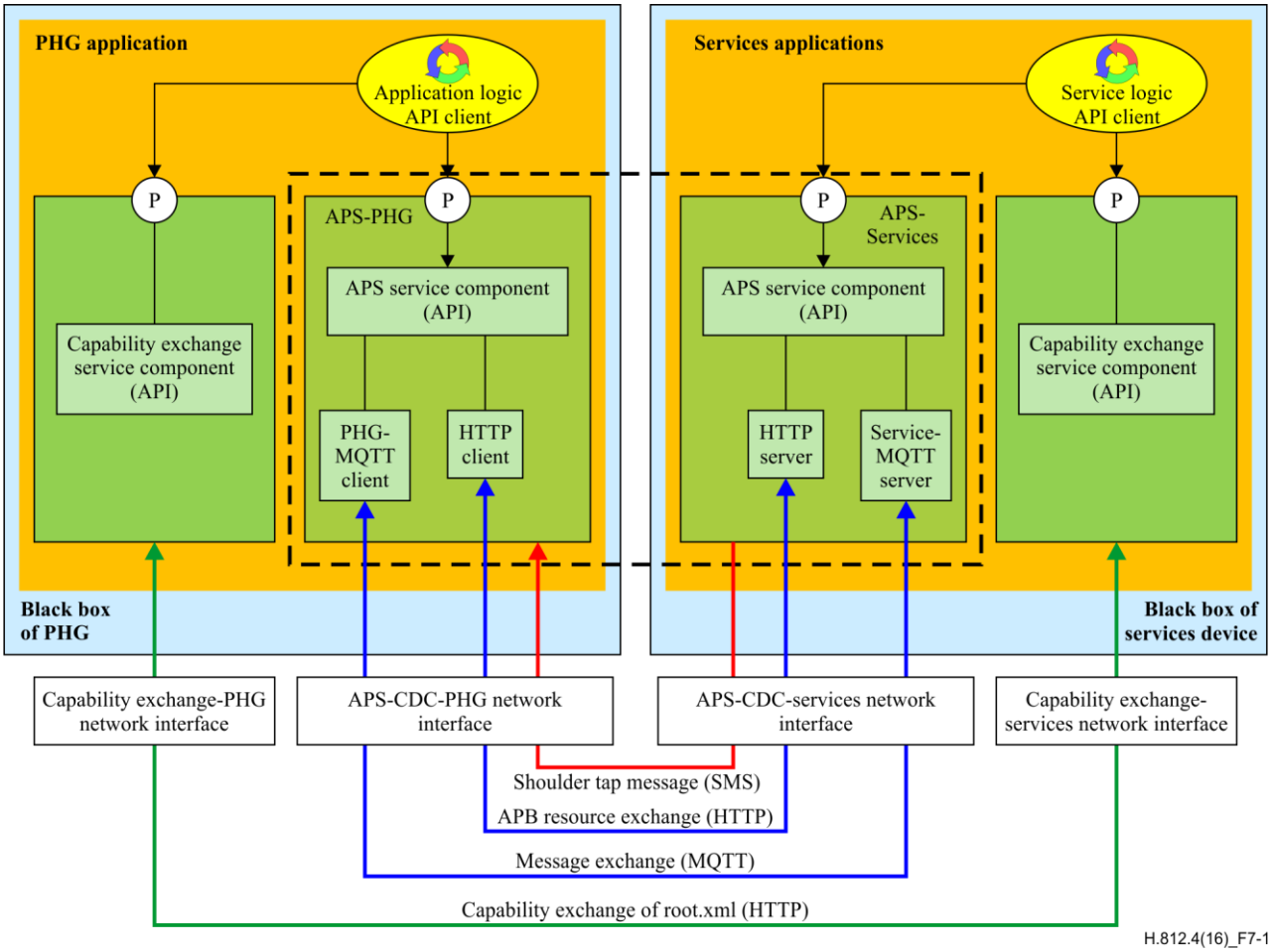

Figure 7-1 – APS framework

An Authenticated Persistent Session (APS) is a binding between two *APS service components*, one in the *health and fitness services application* and one in *the PHG application*, which enables the *API clients* to behave as if there is an always connected pipe between them. In Figure 7-1 the *APS API service components* are the peer entities that implement these guidelines in order to deliver the persistent session service to their *API clients*. The *health and fitness services application* using the APS *API client* component (see clause 6.1.1 *Devices, components, applications and interfaces* of [ITU-T H.810]) can securely issue commands to the PHG application, across service disruptions, without needing to manage the connectivity or authenticity of the peer.

NOTE 2 – Figure 7-1 represents an architectural model and does not mandate a particular implementation.

NOTE 3 – The existence of an APS between two components does not mean that messages can be exchanged between the components at a given point in time. Message delivery is only possible when there is connectivity at the transport layer.

The APB resource that defines the APS is based on exchanged security credentials using a given source of authentication information. Any entity that provides the appropriate authentication information may gain access to the APS and continue the persistent session.

NOTE 4 – It is possible for an APS to move from one physical device to a different physical device as long as the PHG implementation presents the same credentials. Therefore a health and fitness services application should not assume that an APS represents a connection to a particular PHG hardware platform; the APS is bound to a security credential such as an X.509 certificate, an OAuth token, or SAML token.

There are three steps involved in creating and exchanging a message using an APS. Once the APS is in place only the final step is needed to send additional messages. The three steps, in order are:

– Capability exchange, see [ITU-T H.812.3] – In this phase the PHG application obtains information from the health and fitness services application using HTTP. The information identifies if the health and fitness services application has support for APS-CCC-Services. The information is contained in the root.xml file of the health and fitness services application and includes the URL to use for APS establishment. See clause 8.1.

– APS establishment – The PHG application, using a secure HTTPS connection, creates the APB resource on the health and fitness services application indicating its desire to establish a persistent session. During this phase the PHG application authenticates itself to the health and fitness services application and is provided with APB resource information. When this phase completes the PHG has either established the APS and is ready to exchange messages with the health and fitness services application, or has terminated the APS establishment process causing the APB resource to be removed. See clause 8.2.3.

– Message exchange using MQTT (see clause 9) – In this phase a transport level security (TLS) connection is established by the PHG application connecting it to the MQTT server exposed by the health and fitness services application. This connection is used for the normal exchange of messages. In an APS the management information is contained in the APB resource, which is manipulated using RESTful operations over HTTPS. The data flow associated with the operation of the APS is carried in messages flowing over the MQTT connection. Once an APS has been created there is typically no additional management activity, so all activity is over MQTT.

7.1 Support for multiple CCCs

A PHG application in the future may contain multiple CCCs (or vendor specific components) that make use of the APS. An example of this might be a CCC for remote PHG configuration. These CCCs will have message handlers to process the received messages. Each message that is transmitted from the services application is addressed to one of these message handlers via the topic name used in the MQTT PUBLISH command. It is the responsibility of the APS implementer to ensure that messages received by the PHG application are dispatched to the correct message handler.

NOTE 1 – The dispatcher does not use any information in the MQTT payload. The payload is opaque to the dispatcher.

Figure 7-2 shows an example of delivering the payload in an MQTT message to different message handlers. There are two message handlers in this example: 1) the APS management message handler which supports the ECHO message; 2) an undefined future CCC or vendor specific message handler. The MQTT message is received by the Network-IF component which forwards it to the dispatcher. The dispatcher extracts the MQTT header. The MQTT header contains the topic name which identifies the message handler to which the payload needs to be delivered. The topic name is a string that uniquely identifies the CCC that is expected to process the message.

NOTE 2 – This description is illustrative and does not proscribe a particular method of implementation.

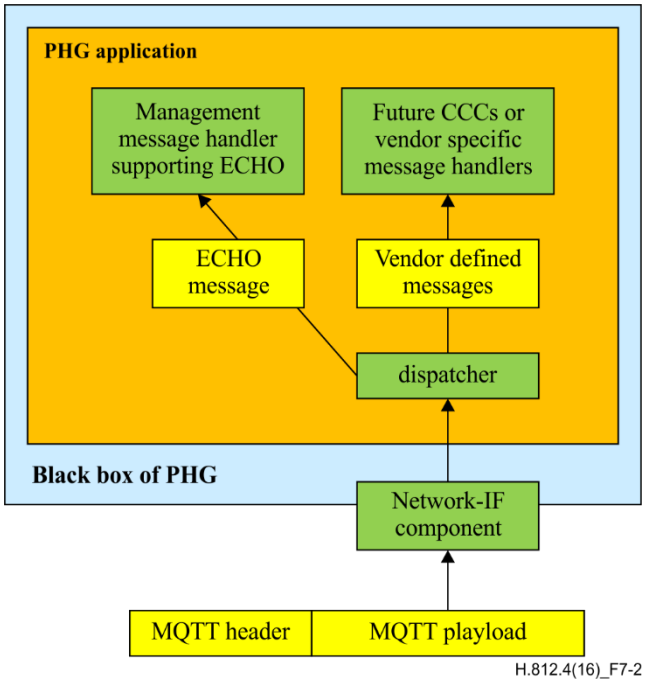

Figure 7-2 – Example of payload delivery to different message handlers

7.2 Topics used in MQTT

Continua compliant entities implementing the APS-CCC **shall** support the use of the MQTT protocol to publish and subscribe to messages. The MQTT protocol uses a topic-based addressing mechanism, and this standard specifies three kinds of topics to be used by an APS. They are shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 – Topics used in MQTT

Name used in this document	Format of the topic string used in MQTT	Description
Message topics	`pcha/message/<HFS APBI>/<PHG APBI>/<mh>`	Topics used to transmit messages to the APS API client components in the PHG application.
Status topic	`pcha/status/<HFS APBI>/<PHG APBI>`	Topic used to track status of the APS
Response topics	`pcha/response/<HFS APBI>/<PHG APBI>/<mh>`	Topic used to receive responses from the PHG application

Each APS is identified by a pair of APB identifiers (APBIs) in the corresponding APB resource, and these APBIs **shall** be inserted in the topic strings in place of the characters <PHG APBI> and <Services APBI>. See clause 8.2.2 for more details on the APBIs. The <mh> **shall** be replaced by an identifier specified by the CCC that is using the APS exchange

mechanism. The identifier allows different CCC peers to exchange messages in the context of a single APS. An example of a message topic for an APS might appear as follows:

pcha/message/1/34521ee41da2eff/APS

The MQTT server **shall** control access to these topics using the following rules:

– A health and fitness services application **shall** have write access to any message topics containing its Services APBI.

– A health and fitness services application **shall** have read access to the status and response topics containing its Services APBI.

– A PHG application **shall** have read access to any message topics containing its PHG APBI.

– A PHG application **shall** have write access to any status topics containing its PHG APBI.

– A PHG application **shall** have write access to any response topics containing its PHG APBI.

– Suitably authenticated management applications MAY have read access to any topic.

– All other access **shall** NOT be permitted.

In general the above requirements are stating that an APS-CCC shall only have access to topics defined for that APS-CCC. A similar relationship holds, in theory, between the health and fitness services application and MQTT server, but how the health and fitness services application and MQTT server actually interact is implementation dependent. In many implementations the health and fitness services application is also the authenticated management application.

7.3 Shoulder tap

If the health and fitness services application needs to send a message to the PHG application and the PHG application is no longer connected to the MQTT server, the health and fitness services application can use one of the shoulder tap methods supported by the PHG application to alert it that a message is waiting. The PHG application, upon reception of the shoulder tap, reconnects to the MQTT server. The PHG is then able to receive messages from the health and fitness services application. Currently the only defined shoulder tap method is binary SMS messaging.

8 APS management

An authenticated persistent session (APS) is a long term association between two mutually authenticated peer entities, one associated with the health and fitness services application and the other with the PHG application. Authentication is performed using TLS in conjunction with OAUTH as outlined in Annex B of [ITU-T H.812].

The health and fitness services application, after it has successfully authenticated the PHG application allocates a resource, called the authenticated persistent binding (APB). The APB contains a set of attributes that both define the APS and provide the basis for its management. It is the responsibility of the health and fitness services application to ensure that for a given OAUTH bearer token: (1) the same APB **shall** be returned on repeated requests for the APS resource, and that (2) if a different OAUTH bearer token is provided a different APS resource (or an error) **shall** be returned.

The APB resource is an XML document with a set of elements as defined in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2. The management of APB resources is covered in this clause.

The health and fitness services application implementing the APS-CCC uses hData to present to the PHG application three items relating to APSs in the root.xml file. The first item is a *profile*. The profile is an entry that indicates that the health and fitness services application supports the APS-CCC. The second item, *resourceType*, describes the content of the APB resource and contains a reference to a XML schema that can be used to validate it. The third item, *section*, is an entry that

indicates to the PHG application where to POST its contribution to the APB resource when first establishing the APS.

The initial content of the APB resource is jointly established by the PHG and health and fitness services applications. The PHG application provides an APB resource structured in accordance with the XML schema identified in the *resourceType* element of the root.xml file. The PHG application provides values for a subset of the APB elements as identified in Table 8-1. The health and fitness services application when it receives the APB resource from the PHG application fills in the remaining elements as defined in Table 8-1.

During the establishment of an APS, a pair of identifiers is allocated by the health and fitness services application. These identifiers are part of the APB resource. One identifier in the pair is associated with the PHG application (PHG APBI) and the other identifier is associated with the health and fitness services application (services APBI). The services APBI together with the PHG APBI identify the APB instance and **shall** be unique across all the APSs being managed by the health and fitness services application.

8.1 APB resources

The APS-CCC-Services defines a management interface that uses HTTPS and hData. These mechanisms prescribe a RESTful and secure access mechanism to information defining the APS, which is contained in the APB resource. The starting point for the hData layout of this interface is the root.xml file. For a health and fitness services application implementing the APS-CCC-Services the root.xml file **shall** contain the entries as specified in Figure 8-1, Figure 8-2 and Figure 8-3.

```
<profile>
 <!-- Specified value -->
 <id>APS-CCC-Services</id>
 <reference>
  http:// handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/H.812.4.pdf
 </reference>
</profile>
```

Figure 8-1 – Profile element indicating capability

The entry in Figure 8-1 indicates to the PHG application that the health and fitness services application supports the APS message transfer infrastructure (APS-CCC-Services). This entry **shall** appear exactly as shown in Figure 8-1.

```
<resourceType>
 <resourceTypeID>APB</resourceTypeID>
 <!-- location of reference that describes the APS standard -->
 <reference>
  http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/H.812.4.pdf
 </reference>
 <representation>
 <mediaType>application/xml</mediaType>
 <!-- Schema for the APB resource xml -->
 <validator>
  http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/APBConfigResource.xsd
  </validator>
 </representation>
<resourceType>
```

Figure 8-2 – ResourceType element describing APB content

The entry in Figure 8-2 provides a description and the structure (such as a schema) of the APB. The entry **shall** appear exactly as shown in Figure 8-2.

```
<section>
 <!-- chosen by the Health & Fitness application -->
 <path>path/to/post/folder</path>
 <profileID>APS-CAC-Services</profileID>
 <!-- required in this specification; optional but recommended in hData; -->
 <resourcePrefix>true</resourcePrefix>
 <resourceTypeID>APB</resourceTypeID>
</section>
```

Figure 8-3 – Section element describing where to POST

The entry in Figure 8-3 identifies a URL to which the PHG application performs the initial POST in the APS establishment. The <profileID> element value **shall** be that of the <id> element value in the <profile> element and the <resourceTypeID> value **shall** be APB. The <resourcePrefix> element **shall** be present in this specification and it **shall** be set to true (it is optional in the hData specification). The <path> element **shall** be present but the URL value is determined by the application.

Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 describe the contents of the APB resource that characterizes the APS.

The APB resource is expressed as an xml document, an example of which is shown in Figure 8-4. The example in Figure 8-4 shows a PHG application supporting MQTT and an SMS shoulder tap. See Appendix II for the APB resource schema.

Table 8-1 – APB xml elements provided by PHG application

Element	Usage
supportedMH	Mandatory – A space-separated list identifying the message handlers that are supported by the PHG application. All PHG applications that support APS message transfer shall support the APS diagnostic handler as denoted below. – The three uppercase characters "APS" This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application. Note: If a vendorspecific message handler is used, the identifying string should have properties that minimize the potential for a collision with another uncoordinated vendor message handler.
exchangeMechanism	Mandatory – A space-separated list identifying the underlying technologies that are being used by the PHG application to support message exchanges. The PHG application shall identify each technology that it supports in an ordered list with the first entry in the list being its preferred choice. The only currently supported exchange mechanism is MQTT. This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application.
shoulderTapMechanism	Mandatory – A space-separated list identifying the underlying technologies that the PHG application uses to accept a shoulder tap. The shoulder tap enables the health and fitness services application to re-establish a TCP connection with the PHG application in the event that the resources used to maintain that connection have been removed. The PHG application identifies each technology that it supports in an ordered list with the first entry in the list being its preferred choice. The health and fitness services application shall select the first technology that it supports from the list. If the PHG application does not support a shoulder tap it shall provide an empty list. SMS is currently the only defined mechanism for performing a shoulder tap.

Table 8-1 – APB xml elements provided by PHG application

Element	Usage
	This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application.
SMS	Conditionally required – This element shall be present if a shoulder tap mechanism of SMS is selected. The SMS element contains the information that the Health and fitness services application will use in order to perform the shoulder tap operation. The SMS element is the parent element for SMSHeaderDstPort, SMSApplicationId, and MSISDN. This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application.
MSISDN	Mandatory SMS Child – The MSISDN is the SMS number used to reach the PHG application (the PHG application's 'phone number'). It shall be composed of the numeric digits [0-9] with an optional leading "+". The total string shall be 15 characters of less. This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application.
SMSHeaderDstPort	Mandatory SMS Child – The SMSHeaderDstPort gives the value to be used as the 16-bit destination port in the SMS User Data Header (UDH information element identifier value of 0x05). See clause 9.3.1 for additional information. The information shall be represented in this element as a decimal number. This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application.
SMSApplicationId	Optional SMS Child – The SMSApplicationID shall be a sequence of Unicode characters. The length of this string, when encoded using UTF8, shall not exceed 148 octets. This string shall be sent in the payload of a Shoulder Tap. The purpose of the element is to provide an application identifier in the shoulder tap which can be used to route the shoulder tap message to the appropriate PHG application The exact semantics associated with how this routing takes place on a given PHG platform is not defined by these guidelines. If the APS is being formed by an application on a platform in which other applications may create APSs the value of SMSApplicationId may need to be managed. This value shall be ignored by the PHG application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the health and fitness services application.
APSState	See description of the element in Table 8-2

Table 8-2 – APB xml elements provided by health and fitness services application

Element	Usage
Health and fitness APBI	Mandatory – The identifier for the health and fitness component of the authenticated persistent binding resource that was created. The Health & FitnessAPBI shall be represented as a string of size less than 2048 UTF-8 characters. The following characters shall not be present in the string: "/", "#", "+", "*". The Unicode NULL character may not be used. This value shall be ignored by the health and fitness services application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the PHG application.
PHGAPBI	Mandatory – The identifier for the PHG application component of the

Table 8-2 – APB xml elements provided by health and fitness services application

Element	Usage
	authenticated persistent binding resource that was created. The PHGAPBI shall be represented as a string of size less than 2048 UTF-8 characters. The following characters shall not be present in the string: "/", "#", "+", "*". The Unicode NULL character may not be used. This value shall be ignored by the health and fitness services application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the PHG application.
APSExchangeURL	Mandatory – The URL to use when establishing the TLS session on which MQTT messages will be exchanged. The URI scheme shall be mqtts. The PHG application may need to change the URI scheme to work with a given MQTT client. This value shall be ignored by the health and fitness services application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the PHG application.
APSState	Mandatory – The state of the APS. The health and fitness services application shall set this element to NEW in response to a PHG application POST operation if the APS does not exist. If the Health and fitness services application already has an existing APS in place with the PHG application, as determined by the authentication of the security credential, this value shall be set to ENABLED. The PHG shall set this value to TERMINATED to close and remove the persistent session with the health and fitness services application. The health and fitness services application shall support a valid XPath representation of the APSState element of the APS when setting the value of APSState.
expirationTime	Mandatory – The maximum time period that may elapse after the last POST to the APB resource by the PHG application, or the last activity on the message channel in which the peer PHG application was known to be active. If this time period is exceeded the health and fitness services application Should terminate the APS. However, if the APB resource is in the ENABLED state the Health and fitness services application shall attempt to issue the ECHO management message before terminating the APS. The health and fitness services application Should not terminate the APS if a response is received to the ECHO message. (Note that the health and fitness services application may terminate an APS at any time though that action may not represent graceful behaviour.). This element shall be expressed as an ISO8601 duration – for example a 12 hour expirationTime is represented as PT12H.
requiredResponseTime	Mandatory – The maximum delay in seconds that the health and fitness services application can tolerate for a response to the ECHO message. This value provides the PHG application with information that it can use to determine how to best allocate APS resources. A PHG application Should Not establish an APS with a health and fitness services application if it is unable or unwilling to meet, in normal operation, the requiredResponseTime for an ECHO message. This element shall be expressed as an ISO8601 duration – for example a 10 second requiredResponseTime is represented as PT10S. This value shall be ignored by the health and fitness services application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the PHG application.
clientId	Conditionally required – This element shall be present if an exchangeMechanism of MQTT is selected. The clientId shall be used by the PHG application when it issues an MQTT CONNECT. The value of the clientId is generated by the health and fitness services application. This value shall be ignored by the health and fitness services application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the PHG application.

Table 8-2 – APB xml elements provided by health and fitness services application

Element	Usage
PHGCredential	Conditionally required – This element shall be present if an exchangeMechanism of MQTT is selected. The PHGCredential shall be used by the PHG application as the password when it issues a MQTT CONNECT. This value shall be ignored by the health and fitness services application whenever the APB resource is obtained from the PHG application.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 <aps:APB xmlns:aps="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS "
     xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation =
"http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/APBConfigResource.xsd ">

 <!-- These fields are filled in by the PHG -->
 <supportedMH>APS lampreynetworks.com/private</supportedMH>
 <exchangeMechanism>MQTT privateMessageProtocol</exchangeMechanism>
 <shoulderTapMechanism>SMS</shoulderTapMechanism>
 <SMS>
  <MSISDN>441111223344</MSISDN>
  <SMSHeaderDstPort>1234</SMSHeaderDstPort>
  <SMSApplicationId>4827351</SMSApplicationId>
 </SMS>

 <!-- These fields are filled in by the Health & Fitness application -->
 <Health & Fitness APBI>Health & Fitness APBI_1</Health & Fitness APBI>
 <PHGAPBI>5468233453aae3fd224</PHGAPBI>
 <APSExchangeURL>mqtts://example.org:1883</APSExchangeURL>

 <!-- State set by Health & Fitness application when first created -->

 <APSState>NEW</APSState>
 <expirationTime>PT50H</expirationTime> <!-- Time in hours -->
 <requiredResponseTime>PT30S</requiredResponseTime>  <!-- Time in seconds -->
 <clientId>RestPHG</clientId>
 <PHGCredential>PHGCredential55555</PHGCredential>
</aps:APB>
```

Figure 8-4 – Example of PHG application supporting MQTT and an SMS shoulder tap

8.2 APS behaviour

8.2.1 APS session state

An APS is in one of three states: NEW, ENABLED, or TERMINATED. A health and fitness services application **shall** only issue messages to a PHG application when the state of the APS is ENABLED. An APS is in the NEW state when it is first created during the APS establishment procedure. Once the PHG application agrees to establish the APS the PHG application moves the APS into the ENABLED state where it remains until either the PHG application or health and fitness application capability terminates it. See Table 8-2 for additional information on the APSState element in the APB resource.

8.2.2 Authenticated persistent binding identifiers (APBI)

During the establishment of an APS between a PHG application and a health and fitness services application, the health and fitness services application allocates and maintains a pair of identifiers for the life of the APS. One identifier in the pair is associated with an APS instance on the PHG application (PHG APBI) and the other identifier is associated with the APS instance in the health and fitness services application (Services APBI). The pair of identifiers is used, to bind the sending and receiving APS endpoints together. It is the responsibility of the health and fitness services application to manage the allocation of both the Services APBI and the PHG API such that every distinct APS that is created by the health and fitness services application can be uniquely identified by the pair of APBIs alone. Further, the health and fitness services application must assure that this unique APB resource is only exchanged with a PHG application possessing the security credential (e.g. X.509 certificate) that was used when the APS was first created. The PHG APBI must be unique across the full set of existing APSs maintained by the health and fitness services application.

8.2.3 Authenticated persistent binding establishment

APS establishment refers to the process by which the PHG application and the health and fitness services application exchange information in order to enable and configure the APS. An APS must be established before messages can be exchanged. The PHG initiates APS establishment after it completes capability exchange with a health and fitness services application and determines that the health and fitness services application supports the APS CCC.

APS establishment requires that the PHG application authenticate itself to the health and fitness services application (acting as an OAUTH Authorization server) using some method that results in the PHG obtaining an authorized OAUTH bearer token. A successfully authenticated TLS connection in which the PHG application possesses a valid OAUTH access token represents mutual authentication for the purposes of an APS.

When there has been mutual authentication the health and fitness services application has the required security credentials it needs in order to identify and associate an APS with a given PHG application, in this and all subsequent transactions. How the health and fitness services application uses the certificate to link the APS to a PHG application is up to the implementation.

Within this mutually authenticated context, the PHG application establishes the APS by performing an HTTP POST to the health and fitness services application. The resource posted is an xml document containing the APB resource but the PHG application fills in only those elements as specified in Table 8-1.

The element values provide the health and fitness services application with the information it needs to configure and allocate the internal resources needed to support the APS. The reply to this POST contains a URL to a modified version of the APB resource containing the services provided elements of . The PHG application then retrieves the APB resource via an HTTP GET to the provided URL. The health and fitness services application may refuse to establish an APS due to resource limitations.

8.2.4 Accepting an authenticated persistent binding

The PHG application examines the response of the GET. If the parameters are acceptable to the PHG application, it establishes a secured connection to the MQTT server and sets up the MQTT link performing the necessary subscription and publishing actions. Upon successful completion of these steps, the PHG application shall indicate that it accepts the APS by performing an HTTP PUT to the health and fitness services application, using the URL provided in the POST response with APSState appended to it (URL/APSState). The value of the APSState element identified by the URL in the PUT operations shall be set to ENABLED. See clause I.4 for details. At this point the APS is enabled and the PHG application can receive messages. The Health and fitness services application shall only update the APSState of its APB resource in this transaction. Should the PHG application

provide an XPath that references something other than <APSState> the health and fitness services application shall return an appropriate HTTP error. A PHG application may perform additional PUT operations to update the APSState of the APS as needed.

8.2.5 Authenticated persistent binding termination

A PHG application may terminate the APS at any time by setting the APSState value to TERMINATED (see clause I.5). The PHG application should then perform appropriate operations to release resources used in association with the APS, including clearing the MQTT server (see clause 9.1.1). The APBI is no longer valid after the PHG application terminates the APS. The health and fitness services application may terminate the APS session if the PHG application has failed to renew the APS within the specified expirationTime interval, or due to a decision by the application logic. The health and fitness services application does not remove the APS session due to a termination of a transport connection.

The health and fitness services application removes information that associated the APS with the authentication key such that if the PHG application initiated another APS capability exchange with the same authentication credential, the health and fitness services application can release resources associated with a terminated APS. Terminating an APS is an abortive process that may cause a currently in operation command to fail.

An APS can be terminated by administrative procedures.

8.2.6 APS-CCC diagnostic message

The APS-CCC provides the basic framework by which application oriented CCCs can initiate message exchange from the health and fitness services application. These application oriented CCCs are expected to have well defined operations that are specific to the application's needs. These operations are out of scope for the APS-CCC

The APS-CCC does define a message structure in order to support managing the APS-CCC itself. Only one command is defined for supporting the APS-CCC, the ECHO command. In future releases, other commands may be added. All entities implementing the APS-CCC **shall** support the management message ECHO command.

8.2.6.1 Diagnostic message structure for the APS-CCC message exchange

8.2.6.1.1 Payload

The APS-CCC message exchange facility (MQTT) supports a diagnostic message format that defines a small set of commands that can be exchanged between APS-CCC peer entities. These commands are carried in the payload section of the diagnostic message. A diagnostic message shall contain only one command. The content of the payload depends upon the command. The diagnostic message shall be sent in Network Byte Order and has the layout shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 – Fields of the APS-CDC diagnostic message

Field Name	Description	Size in Bits	Values
Operation Octet 0	Identifies the operation to be performed. The two MSB bits in the operation field are reserved and shall be sent as 0 and ignored on reception. Responses to commands shall be formed by performing a logical OR of the command with 0x40. Thus a command of 0x03 causes a value of 0x43 to be returned in the operation field.	8	0x00 – 0x3F: command 0x40 – 0x7F: response 0x80 – 0xFF: reserved
Handle Octet 1-4	A handle shall be provided by the sender of the command and returned by the receiver. The handle is opaque to the receiver of the command. The sender shall not reuse a handle that is associated with an outstanding command.	32	
Status Octet 5	The status field shall be present in both command and response messages. In commands it shall be set to 0x00 by the sender, and ignored by the receiver. If the status field is not 0x00 in a response message the sender should not process the rest of the message.	8	The validity of fields after the status field may not be reliable when the status field is not 0x00.
Length Octet 6-7	The payload length shall be present in all diagnostic messages. The length field shall be given in octets and represents the number of octets in the message payload from the first octet after the length field through the last octet of the message payload.	16	Since the payload field includes the 21 octets used to represent time the minimum value of length is 21.
Payload	The payload shall start with a fixed length subfield of 21 octets. This subfield holds the current value of time as being reported by the sender or responder to the command. The payload May contain additional octets of echo data. The sender of the ECHO command shall ensure that the length field properly identifies the number of octets of ECHO data. The time subfield shall be encoded as a string of UTF-8 characters and formatted in accordance with [ITU-T H.812.1] clause D.1.5 (Timestamping and time synchronization). Since the timestamp is reported in a fixed length field the fractions of a second component is NULL padded	Depends upon the command. Specified in the length field	If a receiver is able to detect a mismatch between the number of octets of data in the message and the length of the payload is should return an appropriate error code

Table 8-3 – Fields of the APS-CDC diagnostic message

Field Name	Description	Size in Bits	Values
	for each level of accuracy not reported in the timestamp.		

NOTE – the term payload can be confusing since it is used in several contexts in this Recommendation. The diagnostic message itself is the payload of an MQTT message. The payload here refers to the set of bytes that are associated with a given command instruction. For example, the payload of an ECHO command diagnostic message is a timestamp followed by an arbitrary string of bytes that is returned by the recipient.

8.2.6.1.2 Supported diagnostic message commands

All diagnostic messages defined by these design guidelines have associated responses. The responding entity shall form a reply to a command by structuring the fields as documented in Table 8-3. The commands supported are identified below:

ECHO

(Operation field value of 0x01 for command and 0x41 for response)

The ECHO command enables the health and fitness services application to determine if the PHG application is able to receive and respond to diagnostic messages and allows the health and fitness services application to obtain the PHG application's sense of time.

The entity sending the ECHO command shall provide a payload in which the first 21bytes contain the time of the sender as defined above in Table 8-3. The remaining bytes, if any, may be set to any value of interest to the sender. The length field is set to the length of the ECHO payload.

The responder to the ECHO command shall set the operation field to 0x81.

The ECHO response shall contain the handle provided by the health and fitness services application from the corresponding ECHO command, the status field, the length field and the payload received from the ECHO command with the time field replaced by the time of the ECHO responder using the same format as defined for the sender. The ECHO response should be sent in an expeditious manner. The responder to the ECHO message shall examine the length field to determine if the sent value exceeds the implementation defined limit. If it does, it shall set the status code appropriately, and return the local time and the maximum number of additional bytes supported by the implementation. The payload length field shall reflect the number of bytes in the returned payload. If the implementation can support the number of bytes sent in the ECHO command it shall return the sent payload. All implementations shall support ECHO payloads that are less than or equal to 256 bytes.

8.2.6.1.3 Status field

The status field is composed of a bit indicating valid time and a status code. The most significant bit in the status field is the time synchronized bit. It shall be set to indicate that valid NTP synchronized time, or equivalent, is being reported in the time field of the payload, and shall be cleared otherwise.

The following status codes values are defined for the ECHO response

– 0x0000 – Success – No error was detected in processing the command

– 0x0001 – Unknown Failure – The requested command was not successfully performed. The length field may be set to a positive value. When the length field is a positive value the payload contains a message of length bytes that may provide additional insight as to the error encountered.

– 0x0002 – Command not supported. The responding entity shall return this value whenever the value in the operation field (byte 0) of a received diagnostic message is not supported.

– 0x0003 – Length of command exceeds maximum supported value

– 0x0004 – Error in field values

9 Behavioural model: MQTT

MQTT [OASIS MQTT] is a required capability for applications that support the APS-CCC. This clause describes the usage of MQTT in supporting the transmission of messages in the context of an APS.

9.1 Overview of operation

The health and fitness services application for APS implements an MQTT server. The hostname or IP address and TCP port number of the server is provided in the APB resource. The exchange of messages between the PHG application and the health and fitness services application uses an MQTT server that is associated with the health and fitness services application, using the topics defined in clause 7.2. The following figure provides an overview of the exchanges between the PHG application and the health and fitness services application. The topic strings, as shown in Figure 9-1, are dependent on the PHG APBI, the services APBI and the message handlers used by different CCCs as described in the following clause.

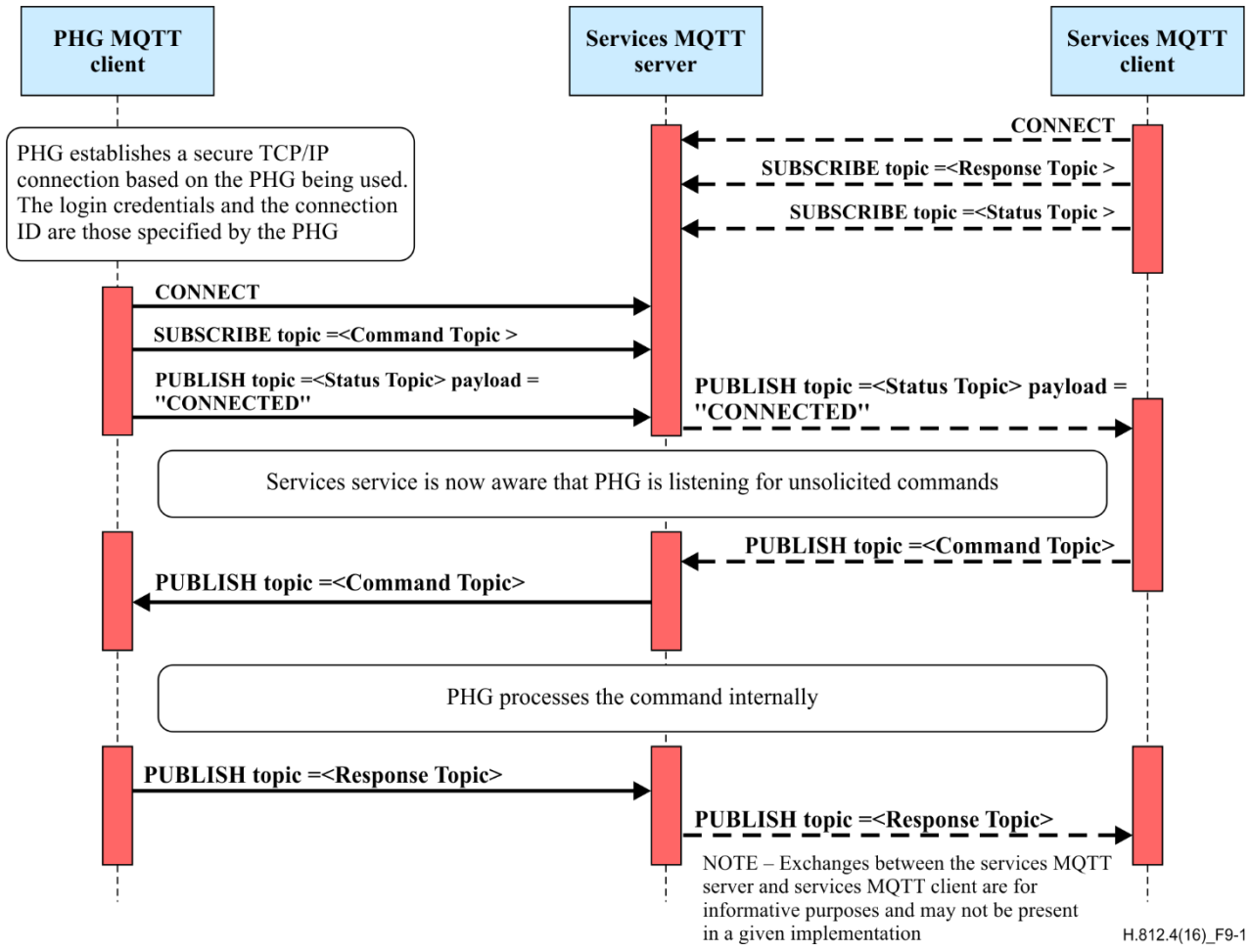

Figure 9-1 – PHG application and health and fitness services application MQTT client interactions

In clause 8.2, interactions are described from the point of view, respectively, of the PHG application and the health and fitness services application. It is important to note that how the health and fitness services application communicates with its MQTT server is up to the application. The only

normative components of the APS interface are the exchanges between the PHG application and the health and fitness and MQTT services.

9.1.1 Graceful APS termination

When possible, a PHG application should terminate an APS gracefully.

To terminate an APS gracefully the following steps shall be taken by the PHG application:

– Establish a connection with the health and fitness services application that owns the APB resource defining the APS that is to be terminated

– Perform a PUT operation of an APB resource with the <APSState> element set to TERMINATED to disable further use of the APS by the health and fitness services application.

– CLOSE any active connection used by the APS to exchange messages over MQTT.

– Perform an MQTT CONNECT with the clean session flag set to true (clears the PHG's subscriptions on the MQTT server), the state of the retained Will flag to cleared, and the Will topic and Will message absent (prevents the allocation of any resources to send a status message when the connection to the PHG application is lost).

– Publish a zero length message to the status topic with the retain flag set to true to release the status resource.

– Disconnect from the MQTT server.

9.2 Interaction of the health and fitness services application with the PHG application

The health and fitness services application interacts with the PHG application via its associated MQTT server component. The precise way in which the health and fitness services application interfaces with its MQTT server is not specified in these guidelines.

The health and fitness services application, if it has determined that a message is to be sent using the APS, sends this message by issuing a PUBLISH packet to the appropriate message topic. The MQTT server uses a QoS level of 2 when issuing the PUBLISH packet.

If the health and fitness services application has a message to send and the status topic indicates that the PHG application is not connected, it may attempt to bring the connection back up (if the PHG application supports shoulder tapping) by sending the out of band shoulder tap.

Informative Note: The health and fitness services application may subscribe to any APS response topics of interest. It may also subscribe to status topics, should it wish to track the online/offline status of its APSs. To listen for status updates from all APSs it can subscribe to the following wildcarded topic expression:

```
pcha/status/<Services APBI>/#
```

9.3 State of the PHG's connection to the health and fitness services MQTT server

Figure 9-1 documents the states that the status topic can be in and the events that cause transitions between states.

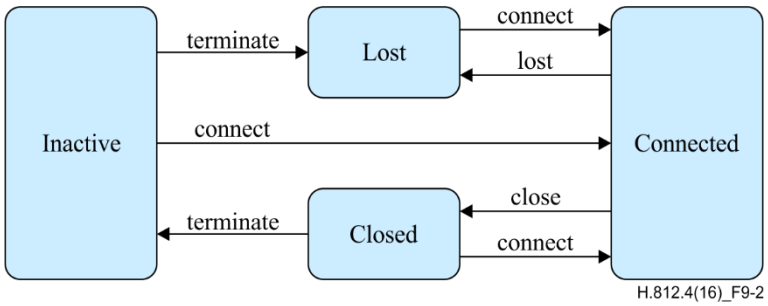

Figure 9-2 – State diagram for the status topic

Table 9-1 is a normative table that documents the states and state transitions of the status topic. The status topic is used by the health and fitness services application to track the status of the PHG application's connectivity to the APS.

Table 9-1 – State table for the status topic

State	Event	Next state	Description
INACTIVE	connect	CONNECTED	The PHG application has established an MQTT session by logging in with a new client ID and a clean session flag set to false. The PHG application publishes a message to the status topic with a payload content of CONNECTED.
CONNECTED	lost	LOST	The health and fitness (MQTT) service has detected a TCP disconnection or a timeout event due to the absence of MQTT ping messages. The health and fitness (MQTT) service will publish a Will message to the status topic containing a payload of LOST.
CONNECTED	close	CLOSED	The PHG application closes the MQTT connection (sends an MQTT DISCONNECT control packet) but does not terminate the MQTT session. The PHG application publishes a message to status topic with a payload of CLOSED prior to disconnecting.
LOST	connect	CONNECTED	The PHG application has reconnected to an MQTT session by logging in with its existing client ID and a clean session flag set to false. The PHG application publishes a message to status topic with a payload content of CONNECTED.
LOST	terminate	INACTIVE	The PHG application has decided to terminate the APS by logging in with its existing client id and setting the clean session flag to true. It signals this condition by publishing a zero length message to the status topic. It then logs out by sending an MQTT DISCONNECT control packet.
CLOSED	connect	CONNECTED	The PHG application has reconnected to an MQTT session by logging in with its existing client ID and a clean session flag set to false. The PHG application publishes a message to status topic with a payload content of CONNECTED.
CLOSED	terminate	INACTIVE	The PHG application has decided to terminate the APS by logging in with its existing client id and setting the clean session flag to true. It signals this condition by publishing a zero length message to the status topic. It then logs out by sending an MQTT DISCONNECT

Table 9-1 – State table for the status topic

State	Event	Next state	Description
			control packet.

9.3.1 Interaction of a PHG application with the MQTT server

The PHG application establishes the APS session by performing an HTTP POST to the health and fitness services application in the context of a secure connection providing some security credential. Once the PHG application has received this information, it interacts with the health and fitness services application by creating a TLS connection with the MQTT server component associated with the health and fitness services application.

Once it has established a TLS connection, the PHG application sends an MQTT CONNECT control packet to the MQTT server on that connection. The PHG application waits for a response from the MQTT server. If it receives a data packet that is not an MQTT connection acknowledgement, then the PHG application closes the TCP/IP connection.

The PHG application sets the following fields in its MQTT connect message (normal connection).

Table 9-2 – Information contained in the PHG application's MQTT connect message

Information element	Value set by the PHG	Comments
Flags	0xEC	– User name and password are present – Retained Will message requested (with QoS 2) – Clean session not requested
Keep Alive	Chosen by the PHG implementation	If no activity has taken place during a given keep alive time period the PHG application should send an MQTT PING to keep the connection open. It may set a value of 0 to indicate that it doesn't commit to send any PING messages
Client Identifier	A string provided by the health and fitness services application in the APB resource.	The MQTT server uses the client identifier to identify the MQTT session. When operating in the context of a particular APS the PHG application must always use the string specified by the health and fitness services application in the APB resource
Will Topic	The PHG's *status* topic	Topic used to track the status of the connection
Will Message	The string "LOST"	Payload of MQTT message that is to be generated (internal to the health and fitness services application) indicating that the PHG has gone offline unexpectedly.
User Name	The PHG APBI provided by the health and fitness services application in the APB resource	Used to authorize PHG application access to topics.
Password	The PHGCredential provided by the health and fitness services application in the APB resource	Used to authenticate the PHG application

The Will flag, Will Retain flag and Will Message ensure that the health and fitness services application is informed when communications with the PHG are unexpectedly disrupted. This notification process is internal to the implementation of the health and fitness services application,

but is controlled by these parameters. The PHG application is required to set them to the values specified above.

The MQTT Keep Alive value determines how quickly the MQTT server will detect the loss of connectivity to the PHG application. It also commits the PHG application to periodically send an MQTT PING packet if there has been no other activity.

When it has a received a positive connection acknowledgement from the MQTT server, the PHG application then proceeds to send MQTT SUBSCRIBE requests to its command topics. These command topics are qualified by the CCC message handler as shown in clause 7.2. The PHG application **shall** subscribe on behalf of all the message handlers it has advertised in the APB resource. It sets the information in the MQTT SUBSCRIBE request indicated in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 – Information contained in MQTT SUBSCRIBE message

Information element	Value	Comments
Topic	The *command* topic name	A set of topics from which the PHG application wishes to receive PUBLISH messages
Requested QoS	2	This allows the health and fitness services application to define the QoS level based on the value of QoS selected in the PUBLISH control packet

When it has a received a positive SUBSCRIBE Acknowledgement from the MQTT server, the

PHG application sends a PUBLISH control packet to update the *status* topic to show that it has come online. The publish status is sent with QoS 2. The message parameters are shown in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4 – Information contained in the PHG's Publish Status message

Information element	Value	Comments
Retain Flag	True	Message is to be retained by the MQTT server so that later subscribers can be informed of the PHG application's current connection status
Topic	The *status* topic name	Topic that is tracking the connection state of the APS
QoS	2	
Payload	The string "CONNECTED" Or "CLOSED"	Status information to be sent to the health and fitness services application indicating that the PHG application associated with the APS is online Or Status information to be sent to the health and fitness services application indicating that the PHG application is disconnecting from the MQTT server but maintaining the APS enabled

There is a second type of publish status message defined in this standard. This message is used only when the PHG application is in the process of terminating the APS. The publish status message in this case has the retain flag set to true and an empty payload. The purpose of this message is to clear resources associated with the APS on the MQTT server.

After the PHG application has completed the SUBSCRIBE operation it is ready to receive messages from the health and fitness services application.

At this point the PHG application enables the APS performing an HTTP PUT operation to the URL provided by the health and fitness services application during APS establishment. The HTTP PUT

contains the APB resource with the <APSState> element value set to ENABLED. No message can be received before the PHG application enables the APS.

When the PHG application has processed a message, it responds by sending an MQTT PUBLISH control packet indicated in Table 9-5.

Table 9-5 – Information contained in the PHG application's MQTT Publish Response message

Information element	Value	Comments
Retain Flag	False	Message does not need to be retained once it has been delivered to the Health and fitness services application
Topic	The *response* topic name	See Table 7-1.
QoS	2	The response shall be delivered exactly once
Payload	Dependent on entity using the APS service	Response to be sent to the health and fitness services application

If the PHG application detects loss of its MQTT connection, or loss of the underlying TCP/IP connection then it may attempt to reconnect immediately, following the process described at the beginning of this clause. If it is able to tell that the disconnection happened because of a total loss of network connectivity, then it should defer a reconnection attempt until the network is restored.

The PHG application may elect to disconnect the MQTT connection while still maintaining the APS. In this case, the PHG application should publish a status update message, but with a payload of CLOSED rather than CONNECTED, prior to sending the MQTT DISCONNECT message. It may reconnect at a future time of its choosing.

If the PHG application supports a shoulder tap mechanism it must attempt to reconnect when it receives a shoulder tap.

Upon reconnection, the PHG application should be prepared to handle incoming messages immediately, since some messages might have been queued up for it during the time when it was disconnected.

10 Behavioural model: SMS shoulder tap capability

These guidelines define a capability that facilitates operation of the APS with networks that remove IP infrastructure for inactive connections. This capability is based on the short message service (SMS) as defined in [b-GSM/UMTS] and [TIA-637-C]. Future versions of these guidelines may provide different mechanisms to implement this capability as cellular network providers deploy additional services.

10.1 Shoulder tap overview

When there is no data exchanged between a health and fitness services application and a PHG application, both wireless network resources and PHG energy consumption can be reduced by tearing down the wireless data connection, resulting in a loss of IP connectivity. A wireless data connection can also be lost due to coverage issues, or lack of energy (available battery capacity) on a PHG. The loss of IP connectivity does not terminate the APS and when IP connectivity is re-established, the software entities bound by the APS can once again use the IP network to exchange information.

This clause defines an out-of-band mechanism called a shoulder tap (ST), which the health and fitness services application can use to accelerate the re-establishment of IP connectivity. The mechanism can be used with any PHG application that has a cellular interface supporting SMS.

Figure 10-1 presents a high level overview of the sequence of events in a shoulder tap.

The first step of the ST process is an exchange of information between the PHG application and the health and fitness services application. This takes place during APS establishment. At some subsequent point in time, the network connection between the PHG application and the health and fitness services application is discontinued causing the underlying exchange mechanism to mark the connection as being lost. When an application activity using the APS-CCC requires the health and fitness services application to send a message, the Health and fitness services application recognizes the fact that the IP connectivity to the PHG application has been lost. At this point it transmits a Shoulder Tap message to the PHG application using an out-of-band capability such as SMS to wake up the PHG. Receipt of the shoulder tap message informs the PHG application that the health and fitness services application wishes to exchange a message with it. The PHG application then re-establishes IP data connectivity and resumes message exchange with the health and fitness services application in the context of the APS.

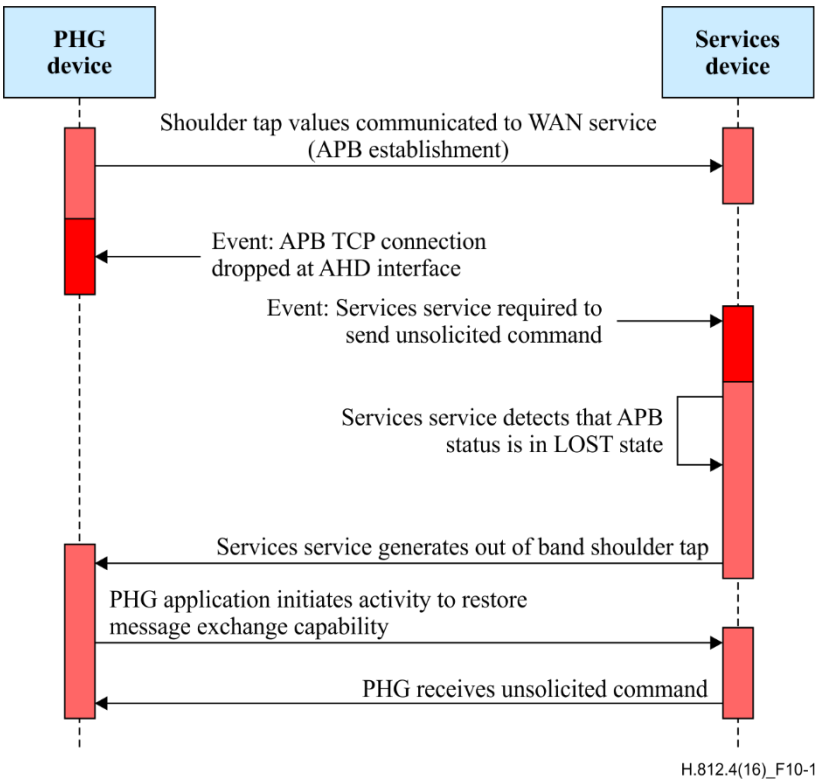

Figure 10-1 – Shoulder tap overview

10.2 Scope

The availability of an out-of-band shoulder tap mechanism is a function of the capabilities of the networks that the PHG application and the health and fitness services application are associated with, the capability of the health and fitness services application to initiate the shoulder tap and the capability of the PHG application to receive and process the shoulder tap. This implies that all entities including the health and fitness services application, the network, and the PHG application, must be able to operate in accordance with these guidelines to implement shoulder tap functionality. However, these guidelines only document the interface behaviour between the PHG application and the health and fitness services application as seen at the PHG's interface to the network. It is the responsibility of the system integrator to ensure that the required network infrastructure is in place to enable the health and fitness services application to meet the interface requirements defined here.

10.3 Shoulder tap invocation determination

It is possible that an active data connection is currently available to the PHG application so that a shoulder tap does not need to be invoked by the health and fitness services application. This can be

determined by looking at the status of the connection state in the underlying message exchange facility. When using MQTT the connection state is maintained in the status topic. The shoulder tap should not be performed if the status topic already indicates that the connection is operational (CONNECTED state).

10.4 PHG SMS information

When a PHG application uses SMS shoulder tapping the PHG application communicates the following information to the health and fitness services application during APS establishment:

– The supported types of shoulder tapping, which must include SMS

– The address (MSISDN) to which the SMS message is to be sent

– The port number used in the SMS user data header (UDH) to identify the UDH defined end point (port) that will receive the SMS message.

– A PHG application specified identifier that is returned to the PHG in the SMS payload.

The health and fitness services application uses the PHG provided information to generate the SMS message as defined in this clause. In the event that a third party SMS provider is used to generate or deliver the SMS message to the PHG, the third party SMS provider is considered to be part of the health and fitness services application and proper behaviour at the PHG interface is determined by the structure of the SMS message delivered to the PHG by the third party provider.

10.5 SMS message structure

The health and fitness services application creates a SMS message as defined herein and sends the message toward the PHG. The following bullet points describe the SMS message as it is delivered to the PHG.

– The message is a binary SMS message

– The message is delivered to the MSISDN provided by the PHG application.

– The SMS message contains a User Data Header and the transfer layer protocol data header indicator (TP-UDHI) bit is set.

– The layout of the SMS payload is shown in Figure 10-2.

– The SMSHeaderDstPort is encoded into the UDH

NOTE – The corresponding source port associated with information element 0x04 in the UDH is not used by the PHG application.

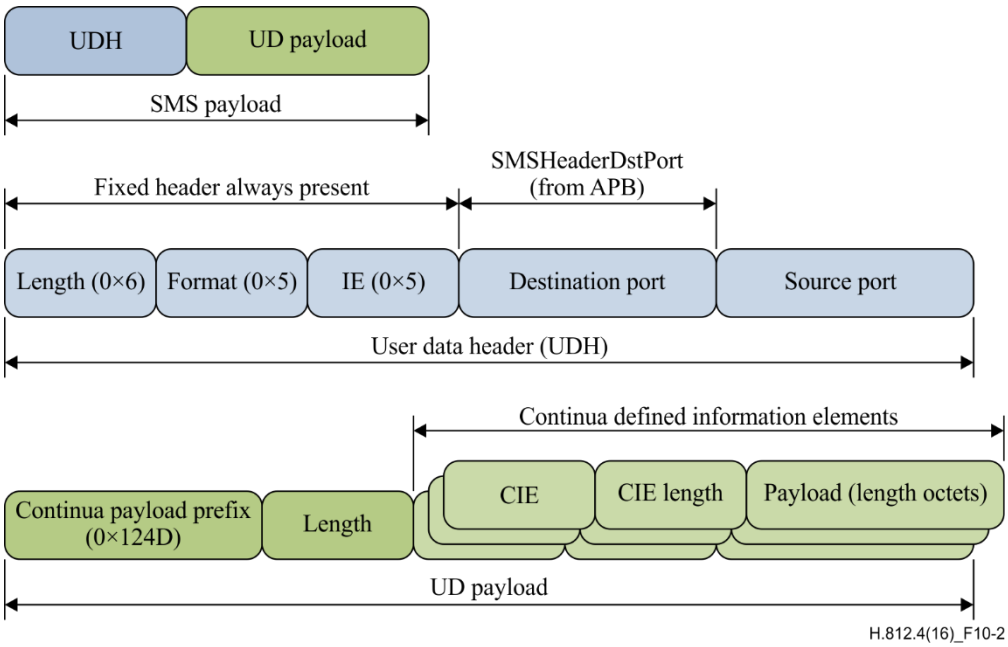

Figure 10-2 – Payload of binary SMS message

The UDH is six octets long with the information in the header formatted in hexadecimal (0x05). The header contains one information element (value 0x05 – Application port addressing scheme, 16 bit addressing).

The payload contains a Continua defined prefix value of 0x124D and a repeating sequence of Continua information elements (CIE) as defined in Table 10-2.

Table 10-1 – Structure of payload

Field	Length
Continua Prefix '0001001001001101'b'0001001001001101'b =0x124D	2 octets
Length of Shoulder tap payload excluding first three octets	1 octet
Type of Information-element "A"	1 octet
Length of Information-element "A"	1 octet
Value of Information-element "A"	0 to "n" octets
(repeated for other information elements as needed)	

Table 10-2 – Continua information elements

CIE type	Length	Requirement	MEANING
00	1-148	optional	Shoulder tap application identifier – This value is communicated to the Health and fitness services application in the APB element <SMSApplicationId>. In the SMS message it is encoded using UTF-8.
01	1	optional	Shoulder Tap Semantic – This value indicates the action that the PHG application should take upon reception of the shoulder tap. Currently defined values are: 0x01: Re-establish transport level connectivity – The health and fitness services application wishes to send a message to the PHG application and is waiting for the transport level connectivity to be re-established.

10.6 PHG application requirements

When the PHG application is running on an OS platform that processes the arriving SMS message, that platform will need to provide an interface to the PHG application that allows the PHG application to be notified when the binary SMS message arrives. The mechanisms used to notify the PHG application are not specified by these guidelines.

10.7 Semantic behaviour of the PHG application relative to ST reception

Upon receipt of a shoulder tap with Reason 'Re-establish connection to message exchange server', the PHG application shall re-establish its TCP connection to the health and fitness service MQTT server and submit a CONNECT message. This procedure may need re-establishment of the connection to the packet-switched network.

Annex A

Normative guidelines for the APS-CCC

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

The tables in this annex list the guideline specifications for Continua certification of a PHG application and health and fitness services application that support Authenticated Persistent Sessions.

A.1 Guidelines for the APS components in capabilities exchange

A health and fitness services application that supports an Authenticated Persistent Session (APS-CCC-Services) **shall** provide a root.xml file in accordance with Table A-1. A PHG application that supports an Authenticated Persistent Session (APS-CCC-PHG) is also required to support Table A-1.

Table A-1 – APS elements of capabilities exchange

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-Services _Root_Support	A health and fitness services application shall indicate that it supports the APS-CCC- Services by providing a profile with the value of the id element set to APS-CCC- Services in the root.xml file.	See Table 8-1
APS-CCC-PHG_Root_Support	A PHG application that POSTs a root.xml file to a health and fitness services application during capability exchange shall provide a profile with the id element set to APS-CCC-PHG in the root.xml file.	See Figure 8-1. Note that APS-CCC- Services is replaced by APS-CCC-PHG.
APS-CCC- Services _Description_Information	A health and fitness services application shall describe the content of the APB resource using a <resourceType> entry in the root.xml in accordance with Figure 8-2.	This entry in the root.xml describes the content of the APB resource as well as referencing a validator for the formatting of the APB resource.
APS-CCC- Services POST_Location	A health and fitness services application shall provide a URL where the PHG application is to perform the initial POST to establish an APS in a <section> entry in the root.xml in accordance with Figure 8-3.	
APS-CCC- Services _Resource_Prefix	The <resourcePrefix> child element of the <section> entry shall be present and the value shall be set to true.	The resource prefix is required to be present and true in this specification though it is optional in the hDATA specification.
APS-CCC- Services _Profile_ID	The <profileID> value of the <section> described in Figure 8-3 and the <id> value of the <profile> described in Figure 8-1 shall be set to APS-CCC.	The profileID element value of the section identifies the profile to which it is associated.

A.2 Guidelines for PHG APS management (APS-CCC-PHG)

A PHG application that supports the Authenticated Persistent Session certified capability class **shall** operate in accordance with Table A.2.

Table A.2 – APS management PHG

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-PHG_Initiate_ APS_Establishment	If a PHG application indicates support for an APS during capability exchange then it shall initiate APB establishment by POSTing its APB resource.	These guidelines do not define the exact time by which the APS is to be established. However management services of the APS-CCC should be made available to the health and fitness service in a timely manner
_APS-CCC-PHG_POST_ Location	A PHG application establishing an APS session shall POST the APB resource to the URL specified in the <path> child element of the <section> defined in Figure 8-3.	The PHG application obtains the URL for the POST in a <section> element of the root.xml. Since there may be many sections in the root.xml, the <profileID> element value identifies the correct <section>.
APS-CCC-PHG_APB_ POST_XML	A PHG application establishing an APS session shall POST the APB resource as an xml document	The APS is described by an APB resource which is expressed as an xml document.
APS-CCC-PHG_APB_ Schema	A PHG application establishing an APS session shall always transmit APB resources in accordance with the APB resource schema of Appendix II.	
APS-CCC-PHG_APB_FILL	A PHG application establishing an APS session shall fill in elements of the APB resource in accordance with Table 8-1.	
APS-CCC-PHG_Supported_ MH_List	The entries in the <supportedMH> element shall be a space separated list.	The list may contain proprietary entries.
APS-CCC-PHG_APS_MH	A PHG application APSs shall include the string "APS" as one of the list entries in the supportedMH element of the APB resource.	This implies that all PHG applications will respond to APS-CCC defined management messages from the Health and fitness services application.
APS-CCC-PHG_Supported_ MX_List	The entries in <exchangeMechanism> shall be a space separated list ordered from the most desired to the least desired with the first element being the most desired by the PHG.	This guideline specifies the format of the listing in the element value
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ MX	The PHG application shall specify "MQTT" in its list of supported exchange mechanisms.	Continua compliant PHG applications implementing the APS-CCC must support MQTT.
APS-CCC-PHG_Supported_ ST_list	The entries in <shoulderTapMechanism> shall be a space separated list ordered from the most desired to the least desired with the first element being the most	This guideline specifies the format of the listing in the element value

Table A.2 – APS management PHG

Name	Description	Comments
	desired by the PHG.	
APS-CCC-PHG_ST_BASE	The PHG application shall provide an empty list for shoulderTapMechanism if it does not support a should tap mechanism	
APS-CCC-PHG_ST_SMS	If the PHG application supports SMS as a shoulder tap mechanism then the PHG application shall include the <SMS> element in the APB resource	
APS-CCC-PHG_SMS_ MSISDN	If the PHG application supports SMS as a shoulder tap mechanism then the PHG application shall include the number to reach the PHG application in the <MSISDN> child element of the <SMS> element in the APB resource	
APS-CCC-PHG_SMS_ Destination_Port	If the PHG application supports SMS as a shoulder tap mechanism the PHG application shall include the port associated with the PHG application in the <SMSHeaderDstPort> child element of the <SMS> element in the APB resource	The source port and the source number do not need to be specified in the APB since the PHG application never sends an SMS message to the health and fitness services application.
APS-CCC-PHG_SMS_ APP_ID	If the PHG application supports SMS as a shoulder tap mechanism the PHG application may include the <SMSApplicationId> child element of the <SMS> element in the APB resource	This message contains an identifier that the PHG application can use to identify the received SMS message as being for itself.
APS-CCC-PHG_SMS_ APP_ID_Limit	The PHG application shall not provide a string that when encoded inUTF-8 will exceed 148 octets for <SMSApplicationId>	
APS-CCC-PHG_SMS_ APB_GET	A PHG application shall obtain the completed APB resource by invoking an HTTP GET using the URL provided by the health and fitness services application in response to the PHG application's successful POST request.	The PHG application gets a URL in the POST return. This URL identifies the location of the APB resource which the PHG application can obtain using an HTTP GET.
APS-CCC-PHG_Ignore_ XML	A PHG application shall ignore any XML elements it does not understand in the APB.	Supports migration to future versions of the APB
APS-CCC-PHG_Process_ WAN_Elements	On receipt of an APB resource from the health and fitness services application the PHG application shall only process the elements defined in Table 8-2.	The PHG application is defined to provide values for particular elements in the APB. If a health and fitness services application incorrectly updates the values for these elements the PHG should

Table A.2 – APS management PHG

Name	Description	Comments
		ignore them.
APS-CCC-PHG_APS_ ENABLE	The PHG application shall invoke an HTTP PUT of the APB/APSState resource with the value set to ENABLED to indicate it is ready to accept messages	
APS-CCC-PHG_APS_ Termination	A PHG application shall indicate that the APS is terminated by invoking an HTTP PUT on the current APB resource with the <APSState> element value set to TERMINATED.	This action is the first step taken in APS termination.
APS-CCC-PHG_immutable	An APB resource obtained from a health and fitness services application shall not be modified except for the <APSState> element	The PHG cannot modify fields of the APB resource and communicate those back to the health and fitness services application

A.3 Guidelines for the PHG application interactions with the MQTT server

Table A.3 covers the interaction of the PHG application with respect to MQTT exchanges. A PHG application implementing the APS-CCC-PHG shall operate in accordance with Table A.3.

Table A.3 – PHG-MQTT exchanges

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-PHG_Message_ Exchange	A PHG application shall support the use of MQTT as a method of message exchange	Future versions of these guidelines may support other methods of message exchange.
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ conformance	A PHG application shall be compliant with the requirement for a client as specified in MQTT	
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ Connect_URL	A PHG application's MQTT client shall use the information identified in the <APS_ExchangeURL> element of the APB resource in order to establish the transport connection to the MQTT server.	The Health and fitness services application indicates to the PHG application the URL that allows it to connect to the MQTT server in the <APS_ExchangeURL> element value. See Table 8-2.
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT APS_Connect_Setup	The MQTT client component of the PHG application shall issue the MQTT CONNECT control packet in accordance with Table 9-2.	The APS requires specific MQTT settings to be used in a CONNECT control packet.
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT Connect_User _Name	A PHG application shall use the value of the <PHGAPBI> element provided by the health and fitness services	See Table 8-2

Table A.3 – PHG-MQTT exchanges

Name	Description	Comments
	application in the APB resource as the user name in the MQTT connect message.	
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ Connect _Password	A PHG application shall use the value of the <PHGCredential> element provided by the health and fitness services application in the APB resource as the password in the MQTT connect message.	See Table 8-2
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ Client_Identifier	A PHG application shall use the value of the <clientId> element provided by the health and fitness services application in the APB resource as the client identifier in the MQTT connect message.	See Table 8-2
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ Connect_Will_Topic	A PHG application shall set the Will topic of the connect message to the status topic for this APS as defined in Table 7-1.	The setting tells the MQTT server to publish the Will Message on the status topic when the connection to the PHG application is lost.
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT APS_Connect_Will_ Message	A PHG application shall set the Will message of the connect message to "LOST"	A LOST message will be sent to the Health and fitness services application if connection to the PHG application is lost.
APS-CCC-PHG_MQTT_ Normal_Connect_Flags	A PHG application shall set the flags field of the connect control packet to indicate that the user name and password are present, that a clean session is NOT requested, and that a retained WILL message is requested.	The MQTT connection is to require a user name and password login, a retained WILL message, with no clean session. The latter indicates that any messages for the PHG application will be received once the connection is complete and the PHG application has completed its subscription to the command topic
APS-CCC-PHG_PHG_ Command_Subscribe	A PHG application shall subscribe to the message topics as defined in Table 7-1.	
APS-CCC-PHG_Subscribe_ QoS	A PHG application shall set the QoS of the message topic subscription requests to 2 in accordance with Table 9-3.	
APS-CCC-PHG_PHG Subscribe_All_Supported_ mh	A PHG application shall subscribe to all message topics for message handlers that it has indicated support for in its <supportedMH> element value.	Since the PHG application does not know which CCCs are supported by the health and fitness services application, it needs to subscribe to all of them.
APS-CCC-PHG_Publish_ Status_Topic	A PHG application shall publish on the status topic for this APS as	

Table A.3 – PHG-MQTT exchanges

Name	Description	Comments
	defined in Table 7-1.	
APS-CCC-PHG_Status Publish_Retain	A PHG application shall issue a PUBLISH control packet in accordance with Table 9-4 when writing values to the status topic.	In the case where the PHG is retaining the APS in the enabled state, publishing is done with the retain flag true.
APS-CCC-PHG_Clear_ Queue	A PHG application shall set the retain flag of the PUBLISH control packet to true when setting the payload to a zero-length message.	In the case where the PHG is terminating the APS, publishing is done with the retain flag true since the publishing is to clear any outstanding status messages. See clause 9.1.1.
APS-CCC-PHG_Status_ Publish_QoS	A PHG application shall set the QoS level of the PUBLISH control packet on the status topic message to 2	A QoS of 2 applies to all PUBLISH control packets
APS-CCC-PHG_Status_ Publish_Payload _Values	A PHG application shall set the Payload of the PUBLISH control packet on the status topic to one of either "CONNECTED" or "CLOSED" or be of zero-length.	In these Guidelines the status message payload published by the PHG application may take on one of the following values "CONNECTED", "CLOSED" or of zero length, the last of which is used only in the case of clearing MQTT when the APS is terminated by the PHG application.
APS-CCC-PHG_Response_ Publish_Topic	A PHG application shall PUBLISH on the response topic in accordance with Table 9-4.	The response topic is specified in Table 7-1. The proper substitutions must be made.
APS-CCC-PHG_Response_ Publish _Retain	A PHG application shall set the retain flag to false when publishing on a response topic	The message does not need to be retained since it has been delivered to the Health and fitness services application. The MQTT server is internal to the health and fitness services application.
APS-CCC-PHG_Response_ Publish_QoS	A PHG application shall set the QoS level of the PUBLISH control packet on a response topic message to 2	A QoS of 2 applies to all PUBLISH control packets
APS-CCC-PHG_ECHO _ Support	A PHG application shall support the APS-CCC-Health & Fitness diagnostic message ECHO command as described in clause 8.2.6.	
APS-CCC-PHG_Status_ Behavior	A PHG application shall manage the status topic in accordance with Table 9-5.	
APS-CCC-PHG_Status_ Publish _Clear_MQTT	A PHG application shall set the status topic to INACTIVE when it successfully connects to the MQTT server under the conditions of setting the clean session flag to true with a	This guideline defines the publish action of the PHG after connecting to MQTT server to clear it of resources. This status update is part of a sequence of

Table A.3 – PHG-MQTT exchanges

Name	Description	Comments
	payload of zero-length and a retain flag set to true.	events that take place when the PHG has terminated the APS.
APS-CCC-PHG_Graceful_ APS_Termination_Procedure	A PHG application shall terminate an APS following the procedure in clause 9.1.1.	This guideline intends to validate that the graceful APS termination procedure follows all the steps in clause 9.1.1 in order; terminate the APS on the APS management connection, put the MQTT server into the LOST or CLOSED state if not already in the LOST or CLOSED state, connect using the clear-connect configuration, publish using the clear-status configuration, and close the MQTT connection.

A.4 Guidelines for health and fitness services application APS management

The health and fitness services application configures several elements of the APB resource for the APS. It is also responsible for assuring that a given APS is associated with a given security credential where the security credential identifies the PHG that is authenticated to use the APS. A health and fitness services application implementing the APS-CCC-Health and Fitness shall operate in accordance with Table A.4.

Table A.4 – APS management requirements for the health and fitness services application

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC- Services _ Enforce_Authorized_ APB_Access	A health and fitness services application shall assure that the APB resource created to represent a given APS can only be accessed by an entity possessing the security credential that was used to establish the APS.	This guideline requires that the health and fitness services application assure that any reconnection made by the PHG application for APS management is only able to operate within the APS authorized for the PHG application.
APS-CCC- Services _ Enforce_Topic_ Space_Access	A health and fitness services application shall enforce access control to the topic space as defined in clause 7.2.	
APS-CCC- Services _ XPath	A health and fitness services application shall support references to the <APSState> element defined in the APB when this reference is expressed in accordance with [XPath 2.0].	

Table A.4 – APS management requirements for the health and fitness services application

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC- Services _ MQTT_Support	A health and fitness services application shall support the use of MQTT as a mechanism for APS message exchange.	How the health and fitness services application interacts with the MQTT server is implementation dependent but the interface exposed to the PHG application is that specified by the MQTT standard.
APS-CCC- Services _ APS_Management_ Support	A health and fitness services application supporting the APS-CCC shall support the APS management messages defined in clause8.2.6.1.1.	
APS-CCC- Services _ APB_POST_ RESPONSE_APB_ CREATED	If a health and fitness services application creates an APS with the PHG application it shall set the return code to 201	
APS-CCC-Services _ APB_POST_ RESPONSE_APB_ NOT_CREATED	If a health and fitness services application does not create or update an APB on a client request to do so, it shall return an appropriate status code in either the 400 group or 500 group.	
APS-CCC-Services _ Process_Services _ Elements	On receipt of an APB resource from the PHG application the health and fitness services application shall only process the elements defined in Table 8-1.	
APS-CCC-Services _ Ignore_XML	A health and fitness services application shall ignore any XML elements it does not understand in the APB.	Supports migration to future versions of the APB
APS-CCC-Services _ No_Modify	A health and fitness services application shall not modify any elements in Table 8-1 when presenting or processing the elements of the APB.	
APS-CCC-Services _ APB_Schema	A health and fitness services application establishing an APS session shall always transmit APB resources in accordance with the APB Resource Schema of Appendix II.	
APS-CCC-Services _ Unique_PHGAPBI	A health and fitness services application shall create an <PHGAPBI> element value that is unique across all APSs that are known to be valid for the health and fitness services application.	At any given time, if the Health and fitness services application has N APSs, the <PHGAPBI> value of each one of the N associated APB resources must be unique. This requirement does not exclude the reuse of a value from an APS that was terminated.

Table A.4 – APS management requirements for the health and fitness services application

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-Services _ PHGAPBI _ Constraints	The health and fitness services application shall restrict the <PHGAPBI> element's value according to the PHGAPBI entry in Table 8-2.	
APS-CCC-Services _ WANAPBI _ Constraints	The health and fitness services application shall restrict the <Health & Fitness APBI> element's value according to the health and fitness service APBI entry in Table 8-2.	
APS-CCC-Services _ Unique_ClientId	A health and fitness services application shall create a <clientId> value that is unique across all APSs currently in service.	Recall that this value serves as the MQTT PHG client identifier.
APS-CCC-Services _ ClientId_Contraints	A health and fitness services application shall restrict the <clientId> value according to the clientId entry in Table 8-2.	The current MQTT specification restricts the length of the string to be 23 UTF-8 characters.
APS-CCC-Services _ NEW_APSState	The health and fitness services application shall set the <APSState> value to NEW if the PHG application does an HTTP POST and there exists no APS for the given security credential.	When the health and fitness services application handles a POST from the PHG application and no APS currently exists for that security credential, the health and fitness services application will need to complete the APB resource POSTed by the PHG and in that case the state is set to NEW.
APS-CCC-Services _ ExpirationTime	A health and fitness services application shall provide an expiration time in the <expirationTime> element value which represents the time duration for which the health and fitness services application will tolerate inactivity.	This value represents the length of time the health and fitness services application will accept no activity from the PHG application within the APS before testing the PHG application to see if it is still engaged. After this time if the health and fitness services application receives no timely response to a APS "ECHO" management message after a shoulder tap wake up OR the PHG application does not respond to the shoulder tap wake up, the health and fitness services application may terminate the APS
APS-CCC-Services _ ResponseTime	A health and fitness services application shall provide a required response time to a APS "ECHO" management message in the <requiredResponseTime> element value which represents the duration in time for which it is prepared to wait for a response to the ECHO.	This value represents how long a PHG application has to respond to a UC "ECHO" message before the health and fitness services application considers the PHG application out of service at which time the health and fitness services application may terminate the APS.

Table A.4 – APS management requirements for the health and fitness services application

Name	Description	Comments
APS-SUPPORT-TERMINATE	A health and fitness services application shall support the termination of an APS as defined in clause 8.2.5.	
APS-CCC-Services _ MQTT_URL	A health and fitness services application shall provide the URL to the health and fitness service MQTT end point in the <APSExchangeURL> element value.	
APS-CCC-Services _ APB_EXISTS	If the PHG application invokes an HTTP POST and an APS already exists for the security credential the health and fitness services application shall ignore the contents of the POST and return the URL to the existing APB.	A PHG application that performs a POST to recover an APB using a security credential associated with an existing APB will get the already existing APB resource. The value of the APSState element in this case is set to ENABLED. It is advisable to check the state of APSState to ensure the expected value is returned. Note that when and APB already exists on the health and fitness service device, it will ignore all information the PHG includes in the APB POST. Therefore, when the PHG receives and APB with APSState set to ENABLED, it should check that all PHG related details in the APB are still correct. If the PHG related details are not correct anymore the PHG will first need to terminate this existing APB and subsequently create a new APB with updated information.
APS-CCC-Services _ APB_URL	A health and fitness services application shall respond to a HTTP POST that successfully created an APB resource with a URL that points to the APB resource	
APS-CCC- Services _ Provide_APB	A health and fitness services application shall provide the completed APB resource when the PHG application performs a GET using the POST URL. The POST URL is the URL returned by the health and fitness services application in response to the PHG applications POST operation.	When the PHG application does an HTTP GET for the APB resource, the health and fitness services application delivers the APB resource that the PHG application has been authenticated to operate with.

Table A.4 – APS management requirements for the health and fitness services application

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-Services _ NO_APB_GET	If a PHG does an HTTP GET for the APB resource but the health and fitness services application finds no APB resource that is authorized for use by this PHG application, the health and fitness services application shall respond with code 404 resource not found.	This case could happen, for example, when a trusted PHG has neglected to do a POST but still has the correct URL to point to the resource.
APS-CCC-Services _ APSState_Update	A health and fitness services application shall update the <APSState> element value of the APB resource to the <APSState> element value sent by the PHG application in an HTTP PUT transaction if the value is either ENABLED or TERMINATED, otherwise it shall return the status code 403	
APS-CCC- Services _ APSState_Only	A health and fitness services application shall ignore all values in the APB resource except the <APSState> element value sent by the PHG application in an HTTP PUT transaction.	
APS-CCC-Services _ NO_APB_PUT	If a PHG application does an HTTP PUT of an APB resource but the Health and fitness services application finds no existing APB resource authenticated for use by the PHG application, the health and fitness services application shall respond with code 404 resource not found	
APS-CCC-Services _ WAIT_FOR_ ENABLE	A health and fitness services application shall refrain from sending messages to a PHG application until the <APSState> is set to ENABLED	Though the PHG application is technically able to receive messages as soon as it has connected and subscribed to the message topic, no message are sent until the APS state has been set to enabled. Only the PHG application can set the state. The PHG application does not set the state to enabled until it is ready to handle messages.
APS-CCC-Services _ APB_Remove_On_ Terminate	A health and fitness services application shall terminate the APS associated with the APB when the PHG sets the <APSState> to TERMINATED. The health and fitness services application shall ensure that a MQTT connection based on the terminated APB resource will fail	

Table A.4 – APS management requirements for the health and fitness services application

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-Services _ ExpirationTime	A health and fitness services application shall operate in accordance to Table 8-2 relative to inactivity exceeding <expirationTime>	See Table 8-2, <expirationTime>

A.5 Guidelines for the PHG application SMS shoulder tap

A PHG application implementing the APS-CCC-PHG **shall** operate in accordance with Table A.5.

Table A.5 – SMS shoulder tap PHG

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC-PHG_ST_Missing_ID	If the PHG application supports a shoulder tap using SMS, and it provides a SMSApplicationId then it shall ignore all messages that do not contain the application identifier it set in the APB resource.	The identifier is a number the PHG application created in order to identify the SMS message as being for itself.
APS-CCC-PHG_ST_Reestablish	If the PHG application supports shoulder tap using SMS, then it shall attempt to re-establish TCP connectivity with the health and fitness services application when a SMS message containing the CEI of 01 (Re-establish transport level connectivity) is received.	This guideline assumes the message is addressed to the address and port specified in the APB resource.

A.6 Guidelines for the health and fitness services application SMS shoulder tap

A health and fitness services application implementing the APS-CCC-Services shall operate in accordance with Table A-6.

Table A-6 – Health and fitness services application SMS shoulder tap

Name	Description	Comments
APS-CCC- Services _ST_Send_Contents	If the health and fitness services application supports shoulder tap using SMS, then when generating the shoulder tap message it **shall**: a) use the MSISDN and SMSHeaderDstPort elements within the APB resource, and b) include the shoulder tap payload.	
APS-CCC- Services _ST_Format	A health and fitness services application **shall** format the Shoulder Tap payload as specified in clause 10.5.	This guideline specifies details such as the presence of the Continua header and TLV messages
APS-CCC- Services _ST_Include_APP_ID	A health and fitness services application **shall** include the <SMSApplicationId> element value of the APB resource in the payload of the SMS in accordance with clause 10.5.	This value is a means for the PHG application to identify the SMS message as being for itself.

Annex B

XML schema for the APB resource

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

The XML structure as seen by the PHG application performing the GET of the APB is as follows.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS"
    xmlns:tns="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS"
elementFormDefault="unqualified">
 <complexType name="APBType">
 <sequence>
  <element name="supportedMH">
  <simpleType>
   <list itemType="string" />
  </simpleType>
  </element>
  <element name="exchangeMechanism">
  <simpleType>
   <list itemType="string" />
  </simpleType>
  </element>
  <element name="shoulderTapMechanism">
  <simpleType>
   <list itemType="string" />
  </simpleType>
  </element>
  <element name="SMS" type="tns:SMSType" minOccurs="0"/>
  <group ref = "tns:HFSServerFields" minOccurs="0"/>
  <any namespace="##other" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"
processContents="lax" />
 </sequence>
 </complexType>
 <element name="APB" type="tns:APBType"></element>
 <complexType name="SMSType">
 <sequence>
  <element name="MSISDN">
  <simpleType>
   <restriction base="string">
   <maxLength value="15"></maxLength>
   <pattern value="\d+"></pattern>
   </restriction>
  </simpleType>
  </element>
  <element name="SMSHeaderDstPort" type = "unsignedShort"/>
  <element name="SMSApplicationId" minOccurs="0">
  <simpleType>
   <restriction base="string">
   <maxLength value="128"/>
   </restriction>
  </simpleType>
  </element>
 </sequence>
 </complexType>
 <simpleType name="APBI">
 <restriction base="string">
  <maxLength value="2047"></maxLength>
  <pattern value="[^/#+*]+"></pattern>
 </restriction>
```

```
 </simpleType>
 <group name="HFSServerFields">
 <sequence>
  <element name="HFSAPBI" type="tns:APBI" />
  <element name="PHGAPBI" type="tns:APBI" />
  <element name="APSExchangeURL" type="anyURI" />
  <element name="APSState">
  <simpleType>
   <restriction base="string">
   <enumeration value="NEW"></enumeration>
   <enumeration value="ENABLED"></enumeration>
   <enumeration value="TERMINATED"></enumeration>
   </restriction>
  </simpleType>
  </element>
  <element name="expirationTime" type="duration"/>
  <element name="requiredResponseTime" type="duration" />
  <element name="clientId" type="string" minOccurs="0"/>
  <element name="PHGCredential" type="string" minOccurs="0"/>
 </sequence>
 </group>
</schema>
```

Appendix I

APS details

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

I.1 APS information in the root.xml

A PHG obtains information regarding the capabilities supported by a health and fitness services application through examining the health and fitness services application's hData defined resource layout. This information is obtained through the root.xml file that is made available by the health and fitness services application using the capability exchange facility documented in [ITU-T H.812.3].

A health and fitness services application that supports the APS includes three entries related to the APS in its root.xml. The first entry indicates to the PHG application that the APS capability is supported. This entry is provided in a profile element and appears as shown in Figure 8-1.

A second entry provides both a reference to and a validator (such as an xml schema) for the APB descriptor (such as an xml schema). This entry is provided in a resourceType element and appears as shown in Figure 8-2.

The third entry provides the URL the PHG application is to use when it wishes to establish an APS with the Health and fitness services application. This URL is where the PHG application POSTs a description of its APS related capabilities. This entry is provided in a section element and appears as shown in Table 8-3.

NOTE – The Continua certified capability classes (CCCs) documented in the root.xml are not the message handlers supported by the PHG application. These are found in the APB resource. The health and fitness services application does not expose which protocols will use the APS service.

I.2 APS authentication: Resource owner password credentials approach

There are several techniques for associating an APS with a security credential. The following description illustrates the use of the resource owner password credentials as a method of obtaining access to the APB resource associated with the APS. For additional details see Annex B of [ITU-T H.812].

Once the PHG application determines that the health and fitness services application supports creating an APS through capability exchange, the PHG application can initiate the process of APS establishment. The first step in this process is for the PHG application to validate the health and fitness services application through establishing a TLS connection with the health and fitness services application. The PHG application may be aware of several different URLs associated with the health and fitness services application. In this case we assume that the PHG application and health and fitness services application have exchanged information relative to an authentication service. The login service accepts a username/password (resource owner credentials) from the PHG application and if these match returns an OAUTH access token of type bearer. With this access token in hand the PHG application is able to perform HTTPS operations to obtain the APB resource associated with the Authenticated Persistent Session service advertised in the root.xml file.

I.3 APS establishment: PHG application POST with partial APB

Once the connection has been established the PHG application does a POST to the URL provided in the root.xml of the health and fitness services application. The POST contains an xml document describing the PHG application's APS capabilities (Table 8-1) as shown in Figure I.1:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 <aps:APB xmlns:aps="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS"
xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation =
"http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/APBConfigResource.xsd">
 <!-- These fields are filled in by the PHG -->
 <supportedMH>APS lampreynetworks.com/private</supportedMH>
 <exchangeMechanism>MQTT privateMessageProtocol</exchangeMechanism>
 <shoulderTapMechanism>SMS</shoulderTapMechanism>
 <SMS>
  <MSISDN>441111223344</MSISDN>
  <SMSHeaderDstPort>1234</SMSHeaderDstPort>
  <SMSApplicationId>4827351</SMSApplicationId>
 </SMS>
</aps:APB>
```

Figure I.1 – Example APB posted by PHG application

The health and fitness services application can examine the space separated list of supported message handlers in the <supportedMH> element to see if the PHG application supports services that the Health and fitness services application can issue message to. The health and fitness services application can also inspect the space separated list of exchange mechanisms and the space separated list of shoulder tap mechanisms. If the health and fitness services application supports a transfer mechanism advertised by the PHG application, the health and fitness services application will be able to establish an APS. In this case the health and fitness services application responds with an appropriate HTTP code such as 201 CREATED and provides a URL to the authenticated persistent binding (APB) resource. If the PHG application does not support any CCCs or transfer mechanisms that the health and fitness services application supports, the health and fitness services application responds with an HTTP error code such as 501 (Not Implemented).

I.3.1 APS establishment: PHG GET for completed APB

The PHG application can then issue a GET request for the APB resource. The PHG application must properly format the resource path according to the <resourcePrefix> entry in the root.xml. The health and fitness services application creates the APB resource for the APS. The APB resource created is associated with the authentication credentials of the PHG application. The health and fitness services application fills in the remaining elements of the xml document describing the APB resource in accordance with Table 8-2.

The resulting APB, as would be obtained by the PHG using the GET operation, is outlined in Figure I.2.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<aps:APB xmlns:aps="http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS"
     xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation =
"http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/APBConfigResource.xsd">


 <!-- These fields are filled in by the PHG -->
 <supportedMH>APS lampreynetworks.com/private</supportedMH>
 <exchangeMechanism>MQTT privateMessageProtocol</exchangeMechanism>
 <shoulderTapMechanism>SMS</shoulderTapMechanism>
 <SMS>
 <MSISDN>441111223344</MSISDN>
 <SMSHeaderDstPort>1234</SMSHeaderDstPort>
 <SMSApplicationId>4827351</SMSApplicationId>
 </SMS>

 <!-- chosen by the Health & Fitness application; may be the same for every APS
-->
 <HFSAPBI>HFSAPBI</HFSAPBI>
 <!-- chosen by the Health & Fitness application; must be unique in all APSs on
the Health & Fitness application
  It is used as the 'user name' for MQTT -->
 <PHGAPBI>PHGAPBI</PHGAPBI>
 <!-- The address to the MQTT server -->
 <APSExchangeURL>address to the MQTT server</APSExchangeURL>
 <!-- The APS state which is NEW when first created -->
 <APSState>NEW</APSState>
 <!-- Chosen by the Health & Fitness application; The length of time the PHG may
be silent
  before the Health & Fitness application may try and shut it down (after
probing) -->
 <expirationTime>expirationTime</expirationTime>
 <!-- Chosen by the Health & Fitness application; The length of time that the
PHG has to
  respond to an ECHO -->
 <requiredResponseTime>requiredResponseTime</requiredResponseTime>
 <!-- chosen by the Health & Fitness application and serves as the client
identifier for the MQTT server -->
 <clientId>clientId</clientId>
 <!-- chosen by the Health & Fitness application and serves as the 'password'
for the MQTT server
  For example the thumbprint of the PHG certificate -->
 <PHGCredential>PHGCredential</PHGCredential>
</aps:APB>
```

NOTE – This example includes a private message handler (lampreynetworks.com/private) as well as the required APS message handler.

Figure I.2 – APB created by health and fitness service application

The health and fitness services application may want to configure the MQTT software component at this time. This standard does not specify how the health and fitness services application interacts with the MQTT server. The PHG application will publish on the response and status topics. How the health and fitness services application obtains this information is out of the scope of this Recommendation.

I.3.2 APS establishment: PHG setup with MQTT server

Once the PHG application receives the APB resource, it needs to establish a secured connection with the MQTT server. The address of the MQTT server is provided in the APB resource.

The MQTT CONNECT command flags are used in a manner to indicate that a username and password are present, that the Will message will be retained, and that the session is not to be cleaned (this means that undelivered messages will be persisted across teardowns of the TCP connection) as defined in Table 9-2. These settings allow a previously published message on a topic to be received once the PHG application subscribes to that topic. The user name and password are the PHGAPBI and PHGCredential, respectively, provided in the APB resource. The MQTT protocol requires that the PHG application provide a client identifier. The client identifier is provided in the clientID element of the APB resource. The PHG application also specifies a keep alive time which states how long it may remain inactive before issuing an MQTT PING. Specifying a 0 indicates that the PHG application will not send PING packets. The PHG application also sets the WILL message flag. This parameter indicates what the MQTT server will do when the connection to the PHG application is lost. The PHG application sets the WILL parameters to use the status topic with a payload "LOST". Thus when the connection to the PHG application is lost, the MQTT server will publish a message to the status topic with the payload "LOST".

I.3.3 MQTT: PHG application subscribes to commands

Once connected, the PHG application subscribes to the message topic for each CCC it is interested in receiving messages from. A single message topic is specified as follows:

```
pcha/message/HFSAPBI/PHGAPBI/mh
```

where the HFSAPBI and PHGAPBI are provided in the APB resource and the 'mh' parameter is the CCC that is to receive the message. An example message topic may appear as follows:

```
pcha/message/HFSAPBI/6d296e99-e5dc-43d0-b455-7c1f3eb35d83/APS
```

I.3.4 MQTT: PHG Application Publishes "CONNECTED"

When all the subscriptions are completed the PHG application publishes a message on the status topic

```
pcha/status/HFSAPBI/6d296e99-e5dc-43d0-b455-7c1f3eb35d83
```

with the payload "CONNECTED". At this time, the PHG application is technically able to receive commands from the health and fitness services application. However, there is an additional requirement that the health and fitness services application refrain from sending any messages until the PHG application enables the APS.

I.4 APS establishment: PHG application enables APS

Enabling the APS requires that the PHG application perform a PUT operation to the URL provided in the POST response (response_URL) appended with the XPath representation of the APSState element. (e.g. created_APS_resource_URL/APSState). The mime type is set to application/text and the http body contains the text ENABLED.

The health and fitness services application responds with success (200 OK) if it is able to change the APSSate.

I.5 Operation

At this point, the PHG application can receive messages for all message strings it has subscribed handlers to receive messages for. The PHG application is able to identify which CCC the message payload is for by examining the 'mh' component of the message topic. After handling the message, the PHG application responds by publishing a response-topic message with the payload returned from the CCC (if any).

The PHG application is allowed to disconnect from the MQTT server maintaining the APS session; the APS session is still enabled but the PHG application will not be able to receive messages. The

Health and fitness services application will discover that the connection is in the "CLOSED" state by the reception of a CLOSED message on the status topic. The PHG application can re-establish the connection at any time by re-invoking the MQTT connect sequence. The PHG application will publish "CONNECTED" on the status topic when it successfully establishes the MQTT client connection.

However the more likely situation for the PHG application reconnecting is that the Health and fitness services application wakes up the PHG application using one of the mutually supported shoulder-tap mechanisms because the health and fitness services application needs to send a message.

If there has been no activity for the APB resource for <expirationTime>, the PHG application may receive an ECHO ('APS') management message from the health and fitness services application. The PHG application informs the health and fitness services application that it is still alive and connected by publishing on the response topic the response to the "ECHO" command. The health and fitness services application expects to be notified of this response within the <requiredResponseTime> specified in the APB resource. If the PHG application is not connected at the time the health and fitness services application may choose to use the shoulder tap process in order to re-establish transport level connectivity.

At any time the PHG application can terminate an APS by performing a PUT operation in the same manner as when it enabled the APS but in this case setting the <APSState> element value of the APB resource to TERMINATED. The PHG application terminates the APS by clearing the MQTT server of any outstanding commands and UNSUBSCRIBES to associated response and status topics. Both sides may terminate the APS for administrative (out of band) reasons.

Once terminated, the health and fitness services application removes information that associated the APB resource with the PHG application's authentication credential so that if the PHG application initiated another APS establishment procedure with the same authentication credential, the health and fitness services application would return NEW for the APSState element value.

Appendix II

Example health and fitness service root.xml file

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

The following XML code is an example of a health and fitness service root.xml file.

```
<profile>
 <!-- Specified value -->
 <id>APS-CCC-HFS</id>
 <reference>
 http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/H.812.4.pdf
 </reference>
</profile>

<resourceType>
 <resourceTypeId>APB</resourceTypeId>
 <!-- location of reference that describes the APS standard -->
 <reference>
 http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/H.812.4.pdf
 </reference>
 <representation>
 <mediaType>application/xml</mediaType>
 <!-- Schema for the APB resource xml -->
 <validator>
  http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/3000/hData/APS/2016/01/APBConfigResource.xsd
 </validator>
 </representation>
<resourceType>

<section>
 <path>APB/</path>
 <profileId>APS-CCC-HFS</profileId>
 <!-- required in this specification; optional but recommended in hData; -->
 <resourcePrefix>true</resourcePrefix>
 <resourceTypeId>APB</resourceTypeId>
</section>
```

Bibliography

For a list of non-normative references and publications that contain further background information, see [ITU-T H.810].

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