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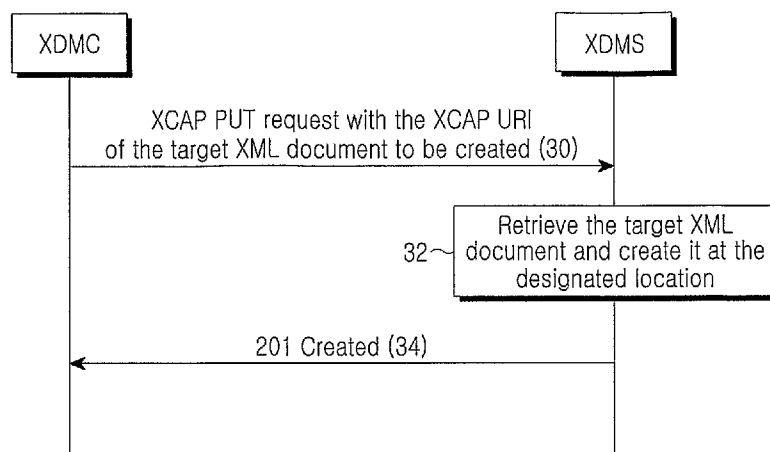
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(54) Title: XDM SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMPLEMENTING XML DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT FUNCTION BY USING POSITION DESCRIPTION OF XML DOCUMENT



(57) Abstract: A method for indirectly creating an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) document in an XDMS (XML Document Management Server) by using a URL (Uniform Resource Locator), which indicates the position of an XCAP (XML Configuration Access Protocol) document, in an XDM (XML Document Management) system including an XDMC (XDM Client) and an XDMS. The method includes transmitting an XCAP PUT request message, which contains an XCAP URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) and a storage position of an XML document to be created, to a corresponding XDMS by the XDMC; and receiving the XCAP PUT request message by the XDMS, retrieving an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, and storing the XML document in the storage position.

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**XDM SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMPLEMENTING XML
DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT FUNCTION BY USING POSITION
DESCRIPTION OF XML DOCUMENT**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to an OMA (Open Mobile Alliance) XDM (eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Document Management) service enabler, and more particularly to an XDM system and a method using the position description of an XML document.

2. Description of the Related Art

As generally known in the art, an XDM v1.0 service enabler implements an XDM operation for creating an XML document in an XDMS (XDM Server) by transmitting an XML document, which is to be created, to the XDMS while being contained in an XCAP (XML Configuration Access Protocol) PUT request message.

The flow of messages during an XDM operation for creating an XML document of URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) list in a shared XDMS will now be described with reference to FIG. 1, and Tables 1 and 2 given below.

An XDMC (XDM Client) transmits an XCAP PUT request message, which contains an XML document to be created, to the XDMS in step 10 of FIG. 1. When the XCAP PUT request message is composed as shown in Table 1, the XDMC may use the XCAP PUT request message to request that the friends.xml document, which contains a URI list included in the content body, be created in the user directory of sip:jay@example.com.

Table 1

-2-

```

PUT http://xcap.example.com/resource-lists/users/sip:jay@example.com/friends.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Thu, 25 July 2006 18:59:57 GMT+9
X-NCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:jay@example.com"
Content-Type: application/resource-lists+xml
Content-Length: {...}

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<resource-lists xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:resource-lists">
  <list name="My friends">
    <entry uri="sip:friend1@example.com">
      <display-name>Friend1</display-name>
    </entry>
  </list>
</resource-lists>

```

Upon receiving the XCAP PUT request message shown in Table 1, the XDMS creates a corresponding XML document and transmits an XCAP 201 Created message 12 of FIG. 1 to the XDMC to inform of successful creation. The XCAP 201 Created message 12 of FIG. 1 is composed as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

```

HTTP/1.1 201 CREATED
Server: XDM-serv/OMA1.0
Date: Thu, 25 July 2006 19:00:00 GMT+9
Etag: "et187"
Content-Length: 0

```

As mentioned above, an XML document can be created in the XDMS using the XDM of XDM v1.0 service enabler. Furthermore, an XDM v2.0 service enabler supports new XDM functions, including XDM Copying and XDM Forwarding. These functions are used to retrieve an XML document already existing in the XDMS or deliver the XML document to another user [XDM2_RD] (Reference: "OMA XML Document Management Requirements," Version 2.0, Open Mobile Alliance, OMA-RD-XDM-V2_0, URL: <http://www.openmobilealliance.org>). Therefore, when these are implemented by using an existing XDM function for creating an XML document in the XDMS, the XDMC transmits an XCAP GET request to retrieve a corresponding XML document from the XDMS in steps 20 and 22 of FIG. 2. Then, the XDMC adds the XML document, which has been retrieved from the XDMS, to an XCAP PUT request so the document is created and stored in a desired XDMS in steps 24 and 26 of FIG. 2.

The fundamental reason for the above-mentioned process is that, in order to create a new XML document in the XDMS, the corresponding XML document

needs to be included in the XCAP PUT request, as has been described with regard to the creation of an XML document in the XDMS by the XDM v1.0 service enabler.

In other words, the XDMC retrieves an XML document, which is already stored in the XDMS, and stores the XML document again in the XDMS. This results in the redundant information being exchanged, and thus causing signaling overhead. Further, considering that the XDM service enabler provides services in wireless environments and thus that the above-mentioned signaling occurs over a wireless channel, such signaling overhead would result in resource waste and processing time delay.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, in the purpose to solve the above-mentioned problems occurring in the prior art the present invention provides a system and a method for indirectly creating an XML document in an XDMS by using the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of an XCAP document.

Also, the present invention provides a system and a method for concretely implementing the XDM Copying function of an XDM v2.0 service enabler by indirectly creating an XML document in an XDMS by using the URL of an XCAP document.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an XDM system for realizing an XML document management function, the XDM system including an XDMC for transmitting an XCAP PUT request message to a corresponding XDMS, the XCAP PUT request message containing an XCAP URI and a storage position of an XML document to be created; and an XDMS for receiving the XCAP PUT request message, retrieving an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, and storing the XML document in the storage position.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for implementing an XML document management function in an XDM system having an XDMC and an XDMS, the method including transmitting an XCAP PUT request message to a corresponding XDMS by the XDMC, the XCAP PUT request message containing an XCAP URI and a storage position of an XML document to be created; and receiving the XCAP PUT

request message by the XDMS, retrieving an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, and storing the XML document in the storage position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a flowchart showing a process for creating an XML document in an XDMS according to the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing a process for implementing a forwarding/copying function according to the prior art;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing a process for indirectly creating an XML document by using the XCAP URI of an XML document in a single domain according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing a process for indirectly creating an XML document by using the XCAP URI of an XML document in multiple domains according to the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing a process for indirectly creating an XML document in an XDMS by using the XCAP URI of an XML document according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, the same elements will be designated by the same reference numerals although they are shown in different drawings. Further, various specific definitions found in the following description, such as specific values of packet identifications, contents of displayed information, etc., are provided only to help general understanding of the present invention, and it is apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention can be implemented without such definitions. Further, in the following description of the present invention, a description of

known functions and configurations incorporated herein will be omitted when it may make the subject matter of the present invention rather unclear.

A method for indirectly creating an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) document in an XDMS (XML Document Management Server) by using the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of an XCAP (XML Configuration Access Protocol) document to improve the XDM (XML Document Management) function of an XDM v2.0 service enabler, as well as a method for implementing XDM creation and copying functions according to the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

A method for using the URL of an XML document to indirectly describe the corresponding XML document in an XCAP request will now be described.

According to the disclosure of "Definition of the URL MIME External-Body Access-Type," N. Freed, et al., RFC (Request For Comment) 2017, October 1996, URL: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2017.txt> [RFC2017] and "A Mechanism for Content Indirection in Session Initiation Protocol (SIP Messages)," E. Burger, Ed., RFC 4483, May 2006, URL: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4483.txt> [RFC4483], an object is not directly described in an HTTP (HyperText Transport Protocol) or SIP request, but only the URL of the object is contained in the HTTP or SIP request so as to indirectly describe the object (i.e. 'message/external-body' MIME (Multimedia Internet Message Extensions) type).

The present invention utilizes such 'message/external-body' MIME type to directly express an XML document by describing only the XCAP URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) of the XML document in the XCAP request. The XCAP URI of the XML document refers to the storage position of the XML document in the XDMS, and is obtained by concatenating the XCAP root URI to an XCAP document selector [XDM_Core] (reference: "XML Document Management (XDM) Specification," Version 1.0, Open Mobile AllianceTM, OMA-TS-XDM_CORE-V1_0, URL:<http://www.openmobilealliance.org/>). Based on the 'message/external-body' MIME type, an XCAP PUT request message containing only the XCAP URI of an XML document is obtained as given Table 3 below.

Table 3

```

PUT http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/copyed-poc-
group.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:33 GMT+9
X-NCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:copyer@example.com"
Content-Type: message/external-body;
  ACCESS-TYPE=URL;
  URL="http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyee@example.com/source-poc-
group.xml";
  size=..
Content-Length: (..)
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml

```

Referring to Table 3, “message/external-body Content-Type” means that the content of this XCAP request is an external object. In addition, “ACCESS-TYPE,” “URL,” and “size” are optional parameters of “message/external-body Content-Type,” and respectively mean that the corresponding external object will be accessed based on its URL, that the URL is the XCAP URI of “http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyee@example.com/source-poc-group.xml,” and that the external object has a specific size. The content type of the external object is described again below “Content-Type: message/external-body,” and “Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml” means that the content type of the external object existing in the URL corresponds to a PoC (Push to talk over Cellular) group XML document.

It is possible to express a number of external objects by using a multipart MIME type. An example of describing two PoC group XML documents with regard to their XCAP URI only to indirectly express them in an XCAP request is given in Table 4 below.

Table 4

-7-

```

PUT http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/ HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:33 GMT+9
X-SCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:copyer@example.com"
Content-Type: multipart/mixed, boundary=zz993453
Content-Length: {...}

--zz993453
Content-Type: message/external-body;
  ACCESS-TYPE=URL;
  URL="http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/source-poc-
  group.xml";
  size=...
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml
Content-Description: First PoC Group XML document
--zz993453
Content-Type: message/external-body;
  ACCESS-TYPE=URL;
  URL="http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/source-poc-
  group2.xml";
  size=...
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml
Content-Description: Second PoC Group XML document
--zz993453

```

According to another aspect of the present invention, an alternative to the above-mentioned method is provided. Particularly, a method for defining a new XML application MIME type to indirectly express the corresponding XML document in an XML. For convenience, the XML document uses "application/vnd.oma.external-body+xml" as the name of the new MIME type. The XML information contains the XCAP URI of the corresponding external object, i.e. XML document, as in the above-mentioned method, and other pieces of information, e.g. size, content type etc., are optionally described. Tables 5 and 6 below respectively show the examples given in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, after modified and expressed in the XML type.

Table 5

```

PUT http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/copyed-poc-
group.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:33 GMT+9
X-SCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:copyer@example.com"
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.external-body+xml
Content-Length: {...}

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<external-bodys>
  <external-body
    URL="http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/source-poc-
    group.xml">
    <size>...</size>
    <Content-Type>application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml</Content-Type>
  </external-body>
</external-bodys>

```

Table 6

```

PUT http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/ HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:33 GMT+9
X-NCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:copyer@example.com"
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.external-body+xml
Content-Length: {...}

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<external-bodies>
  <external-body
    URL="http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/source-poc-
    group.xml">
    <size>...</size>
    <Content-Type>application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml</Content-Type>
    <Content-Description> First PoC Group XML document</Content-Description>
  </external-body>
  <external-body
    URL="http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/source-poc-
    group2.xml">
    <size>...</size>
    <Content-Type>application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml</Content-Type>
    <Content-Description> Second PoC Group XML document</Content-Description>
  </external-body>
</external-bodies>

```

A method for indirectly creating an XML document in an XDMS by describing the XCAP URI of the XML document will now be described.

The present invention provides a procedure for creating an XML document in an XDMS by describing the XCAP URI of the corresponding XML document, rather than containing the document itself, in an XCAP PUT request message. The procedure will be described with reference to two cases. In the first case, an XDMS storing an XML document, which has been described with regard to the XCAP URI of the XML document, is in the same domain as an XDMS, in which a corresponding XML document is to be newly created (i.e. single domain). In the second case, an XDMS storing an XML document, which has been described with regard to the XCAP URI of the XML document, is in a domain different from that of an XDMS, in which a corresponding XML document is to be newly created (i.e. multiple domains).

A procedure will now be described with reference to FIG. 3 based on the first case (single domain), i.e. based on an assumption that an XDMS storing an XML document, which has been described with regard to the XCAP URI of the XDMS, is in the same domain as the XDMS, in which a corresponding XML document is to be newly created.

A user or an XDMC sends an XCAP PUT request message, which contains the XCAP URI of an XML document to be created, to a corresponding

XDMS in step 30. Based on the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request, the XDMS confirms that the corresponding XML document is stored in the XDMS in step 32 of FIG. 3. Then, the XDMS retrieves the corresponding XML document, checks the storage position in the XCAP PUT request message, creates the XML document, and stores the XML document in the requested position. The XDMS transmits a 201 Created message to the XDMS to inform that the corresponding XML document has been successfully created in step 34 of FIG. 3.

The above-mentioned Tables 3 and 5 give examples of the XCAP PUT request message shown in FIG. 3, and the XCAP PUT request message is processed in the following manner based on the process shown in FIG. 3.

1. A user represented by "sip:copyer@example.com" requests that a PoC group XML document described as "http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyee@example.com/source-poc-group.xml" be created as a PoC group XML document named "copyed-poc-group.xml" in his/her user directory described as "/users/sip:copyer@example.com" within a PoC XDMS described as "http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc."

2. The corresponding PoC XDMS confirms that the requested PoC group XML document is stored in it, retrieves a "source-poc-group.xml" PoC group document from a user directory of "sip:copyee@example.com," and creates a document named "copyed-poc-group.xml" in a user directory of "sip:copyer@example.com."

3. The corresponding PoC XDMS informs a user represented by "sip:copyer@example.com" of the result of successful creation of the XML document.

The second case (i.e. multiple domains), in which an XML document to be created is in the XMS of a different domain, will now be described with reference to FIG. 4, which is the same as FIG. 3 except that an XDMS in domain A, i.e. an XDMS in which an XML document is to be created, directly retrieves an XML document stored in an XDML of domain B by using an XCAP GET request message. This case will now be described with reference to FIG. 4.

A user or an XDMS sends an XCAP PUT request message, which contains the XCAP URI of an XML document to be created, to a corresponding XDMS in step 40 of FIG. 4. Based on the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, the XDMS in domain A confirms that the corresponding

-10-

XML document is stored in a different XDMS, i.e. XDMS in domain B, and sends an XCAP GET request message regarding the XML document in step 42 of FIG. 4. In this case, both XDMSs have the same application ID.

Upon receiving the XCAP GET request message, the XDMS in domain B sends the requested XML document to the XDMS in domain A in response to the XCAP GET request in step 44. Then, the XDMS in domain A checks the position, in which the transmitted XML document is to be stored, based on the XCAP PUT request message, creates a document, and stores the XML document in the requested position. The XDMS in domain A transmits a 201 Created message to the XDMS to inform that the corresponding XML document has been successfully created in step 48.

The following Tables 7, 8, and 9 give examples of the XCAP PUT request message transmitted in step 40 of FIG. 4, the XCAP GET request message transmitted in step 42 of FIG. 4, and XCAP GET response message transmitted in step 44 of FIG. 4, respectively.

Table 7

```
PUT http://xcap.example.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyer@example.com/copyed-poc-
group.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:33 GMT+9
X-XCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:copyer@example.com"
Content-Type: message/external-body;
  ACCESS-TYPE=URL;
  URL="http://xcap.example2.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyee@example2.com/source-
poc-group.xml";
  size=..
Content-Length: {...}
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml
```

Table 8

```
GET http://xcap.example2.com/org.openmobilealliance.poc/users/sip:copyee@example.com/source-poc-
group.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: xcap.example2.com
User-Agent: XDM-client/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:35 GMT+9
X-XCAP-Asserted-Identity: "sip:copyer@example.com"
Content-Length: 0
```

Table 9

-11-

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: XDM-serv/OMA1.0
Date: Wed, 26 July 2006 22:03:40 GMT+9
E-tag: "eti87"
Content-Type: application/vnd.oma.poc.groups+xml
Content-Length: {..}

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<group xmlns="urn:oma:xml:poc:list-service"
  xmlns:rl="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:resource-lists"
  xmlns:cr="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:common-policy"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <list-service uri="sip:myconference@example.com">
    <display-name xml:lang="en-us">Friends</display-name>
    <list>
      <entry uri="tel:+43012345678"/>
      <entry uri="sip:hermione.blossom@example.com"/>
    </list>
    <max-participant-count>10</max-participant-count>
    <cr:ruleset>
      <cr:rule id="a7c">
        <cr:conditions>
          <is-list-member/>
        </cr:conditions>
        <cr:actions>
          <join-handling>true</join-handling>
          <allow-anonymity>true</allow-anonymity>
        </cr:actions>
      </cr:rule>
    </cr:ruleset>
  </list-service>
</group>

```

Referring to Table 7, based on the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message shown in Table 7, the PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example.com" confirms that the requested PoC group XML document is stored in the PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example2.com." Then, the PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example.com" sends an XCAP GET request message (shown in Table 8) to the PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example2.com." The request line of the XCAP GET request message shown in Table 8 corresponds to the XCAP URI of the PoC group document transmitted via the XCAP PUT request message shown in Table 7, and "X-XCAP-Asserted-Identify" becomes "sip:copyer@example.com" just like the XCAP PUT request shown in Table 7.

The PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example2.com" retrieves the corresponding PoC group document, adds the PoC XDMS document to the response message shown in Table 9, and sends the PoC XDMS document to the PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example.com."

Upon receiving the PoC group document, the PoC XDMS in domain "xcap.example.com" creates an XML document of "copied-poc-group.xml" in a user directory of "sip:copyer@example.com" as specified in the request line of the XCAP PUT request shown in Table 7, and stores the transmitted PoC group document.

Although it has been described how to indirectly create an XML document in an XDMS by using the XCAP URI description with regard to a single XML document, it is also possible to indirectly create XML documents in XDMSs by using the XCAP URI description with regard to a plurality of XML documents.

A method for creating XML documents in XDMSs by using the XCAP URI description of a plurality of XML documents will now be described.

Even when a plurality of target XML documents have their XCAP URI described in the XCAP PUT request message, as in Tables 4 and 6, the same procedure as in FIGs. 3 and 4 are followed. It is to be noted that the request line of the XCAP PUT request describes nothing further than user directories to be created, instead of the XCAP URI of XML documents to be created, because a plurality of XML documents are to be created. The name of a created XML document is not limited in any manner as long as it is unique in the user directory, and is generally equal to that of the target XML document. In Tables 4 and 6, "source-poc-group.xml" and "source-poc-group2.xml," which have been retrieved from a user directory of "sip:copyee@example.com," may be created and stored in a user directory of "sip:copyer@example.com" as "source-poc-group.xml" and "source-poc-group2.xml," respectively.

Meanwhile, an authorization check regarding a user requesting the creation of an XML document has been omitted for clarity in the above description with reference to FIGs. 3 and 4. However, such a process for checking whether a user requesting the creation of an XML document is authorized to do so is inevitable in actual implementation. As is clear from the exemplary messages, the ID of a requester is transmitted to the XDMS via an "X-XCAP-Asserted-Identify" header or a corresponding header of a different type. Each XDMS performs an authorization check with regard to the request before any operation. In particular, the XDMS checks whether the requester is authorized to create an XML document in the user directory described in the request line of the XCAP PUT request message. The XDMS also checks whether the requester is authorized to retrieve an XML document, which has been described with regard to the XCAP URI of the XML document. When an XCAP GET request message causes a corresponding XML document be retrieved from an XDMS in a different domain, the retrieval authorization may be checked by the XDMS, which has received the XCAP GET request, e.g. XDMS in domain B shown in FIG. 4.

A process for receiving an XCAP PUT request message, which contains the XCAP URI corresponding an XML document to be created, from an XDMS by an XDMS, creating the corresponding XML document, and storing the XML document in a designated position will now be described with reference to FIG. 5.

The XDMS receives an XCAP PUT request message in step 500. The XDMS checks whether the “message/external-body Content-Type” of the received XCAP PUT request message corresponds to an external object in step 502. If so, the XDMS proceeds to step 504 and, if not, proceeds to 503, in which the XDMS performs corresponding processing with regard to the received XCAP PUT request message.

After proceeding from step 502 to step 504, the XDMS checks whether the requester is authorized to create an XML document in the user directory described in the request line. The authorization check is based on the ID of the requester contained in the header of the XCAP PUT request message. If it is confirmed in step 504 that the requester is authorized to do so, the XDMS proceeds to step 506 and checks whether an XML document, which has been described with reference to its XCAP URI, is stored therein.

If an XML document described with reference to its XCAP URI is stored, the XDMS proceeds to step 508 and, if not, proceeds to step 518, in which it transmits an XCAP GET request message, which contains the ID of the requester and which has the described XCAP URI in the request line, to the XDMS of the corresponding domain. The XDMS then proceeds to step 520 and, if a response message to the XCAP GET request message, i.e. a response message containing the XML document is received, it proceeds to step 512.

If it is confirmed in step 506 that the XML document described with regard to its XCAP URI has been stored, the XDMS proceeds to step 508 and checks whether the requester is authorized to retrieve the corresponding XML document. The authorization check is based on the ID of the requester contained in the header of the XCAP PUT request message, as in the case of step 504. If the requester is authorized to retrieve the corresponding XML document, the XDMS proceeds to step 510 and retrieves the XML document. Then, the XDMS creates and stores the corresponding XML document in the position designated by the request line in step 512. The XDMS proceeds to step 514 and checks whether there is another XML described with reference to its XCAP URI. If it is confirmed in step 514 that there is another XML described with reference

to its XCAP URI, the XDMS proceeds to step 506 and executes a function requested with regard to the XML document. If it is confirmed in step 514 that there is no more XML document described with reference to its XCAP URI, the XDMS proceeds to step 516 and transmits the result of execution to the XDMC (i.e. requester).

As mentioned above, the method provided by the present invention can be used to implement new functions, such as XDM copying and XDM forwarding, of an XDM v2.0 service enabler. The method solves the signaling overhead problem occurring when an XDMC retrieves an XML document, which is already stored in an XDMS, and stores the XML document again in the XDMS (i.e. when redundant information is exchanged). Therefore, the performance of wireless channels and system resources is improved, and the time for processing requests is shortened.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to certain exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An XDM (eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Document Management) system for realizing an XML document management function, the XDM system comprising:

an XDMC (XDM Client) for transmitting an XCAP (XML Configuration Access Protocol) PUT request message to a corresponding XDMS (XDM Server), the XCAP PUT request message containing an XCAP URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) and a storage position of an XML document to be created; and

an XDMS (XDM Server) for receiving the XCAP PUT request message, retrieving an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, and storing the XML document in the storage position.

2. The XDM system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the XDMS is adapted to inform the XDMC of successful creation of the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI after retrieving the XML document and storing the XML document in the storage position.

3. The XDM system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the XCAP PUT request message contains at least one piece of information selected from the group consisting of a directory of the XDMC, a user ID (Identifier), a content type, an access type, an XCAP URI of an XML document to be created, and a size.

4. The XDM system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the XDMS is adapted to recognize that the XCAP PUT request message is a request message for XML creation; check whether the XDMC is authorized to create an XML document in a directory; check whether an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored when the XDMC is authorized to create an XML document in the directory; check whether the XDMC is authorized to retrieve the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored; retrieve the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI when the XDMC is authorized to retrieve the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI; and store the XML document in the storage position.

-16-

5. The XDM system as claimed in claim 4, wherein, when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is not stored, the XDMS transmits an XCAP GET request message to a different XDMS storing the XML document and receives an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI.

6. The XDM system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the XDMS is adapted to recognize that the XCAP PUT request message is a request message for XML creation when a content type contained in the XCAP PUT request message is an external body.

7. The XDM system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the XDMS is adapted to check whether a user is authorized to create an XML document in the directory by using a user ID (Identifier) contained in the XCAP PUT request message.

8. The XDM system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the XDMS is adapted to check whether the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored, check whether the XDMC is authorized to retrieve a corresponding XML document by using a user ID (Identifier) contained in the XCAP PUT request when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored, and retrieve the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI when the XDMC is authorized to retrieve the corresponding XML document.

9. The XDM system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the XDMC is adapted to transmit an XCAP PUT request message to a corresponding XDMS, the XCAP PUT request message containing an XCAP URI and a storage position of at least one XML document to be created, and

the XDMS is adapted to receive the XCAP PUT request message, retrieve an XML document corresponding to each XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, and store the XML document in the storage position.

10. A method for implementing an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) document management function in an XDM (XML Document Management) system having an XDMC (XDM Client) and an XDMS (XDM Server), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting an XCAP (XDM Configuration Access Protocol) PUT

-17-

request message to a corresponding XDMS by the XDMC, the XCAP PUT request message containing an XCAP URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) and a storage position of an XML document to be created; and

(b) receiving the XCAP PUT request message by the XDMS, retrieving an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI contained in the XCAP PUT request message, and storing the XML document in the storage position.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising informing the XDMC of successful creation of the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI by the XDMS after retrieving the XML document and storing the XML document in the storage position.

12. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the XCAP PUT request message contains at least one piece of information selected from the group consisting of a directory of the XDMC, a user ID (Identifier), a content type, an access type, an XCAP URI of an XML document to be created, and a size.

13. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein step (b) comprises:

recognizing that the XCAP PUT request message is a request message for XML creation when the XDMS receives the XCAP PUT request message;

checking whether the XDMC is authorized to create an XML document in a directory;

checking whether an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored when the XDMC is authorized to create an XML document in the directory;

checking whether the XDMC is authorized to retrieve a corresponding XML document when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored; and

retrieving the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI and storing the XML document in a corresponding storage position when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored and when the XDMC is authorized to retrieve the corresponding XML document.

14. The method as claimed in claim 13, further comprising transmitting an XCAP GET request message to a different XDMS storing the XML document

corresponding to the XCAP URI, when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is not stored in the XDMS, and receiving an XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI.

15. The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein, in the step of recognizing that the XCAP PUT request message is a request message for XML creation, the XDMS checks a content type contained in the XCAP PUT request message and, when the content type is an external body, recognizes that the XCAP PUT request message is a request message for XML creation.

16. The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein, in the step of checking whether the XDMS is authorized to create an XML document in a directory, a user ID (Identifier) contained in the XCAP PUT request message is used to check whether a user is authorized to create an XML document in the directory.

17. The method as claimed in claim 13, further comprising:

checking whether the XDMS is authorized to retrieve a corresponding XML document by using a user ID (Identifier) contained in the XCAP PUT request when the XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI is stored in the XDMS; and

retrieving a XML document corresponding to the XCAP URI when the XDMS is authorized to retrieve the corresponding XML document.

1/4

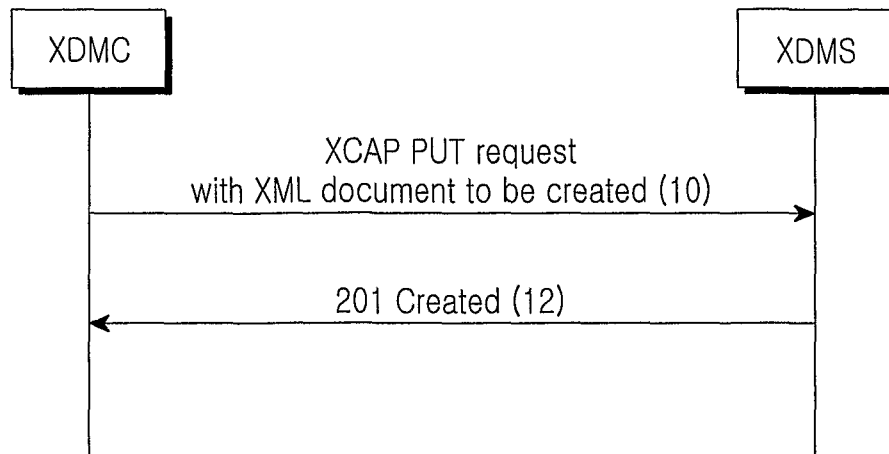


FIG.1

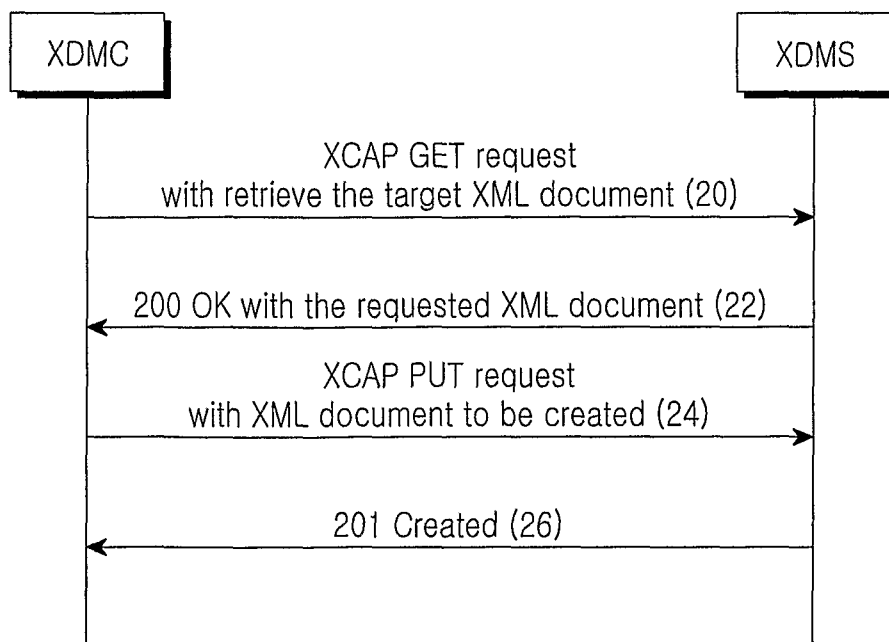


FIG.2

2/4

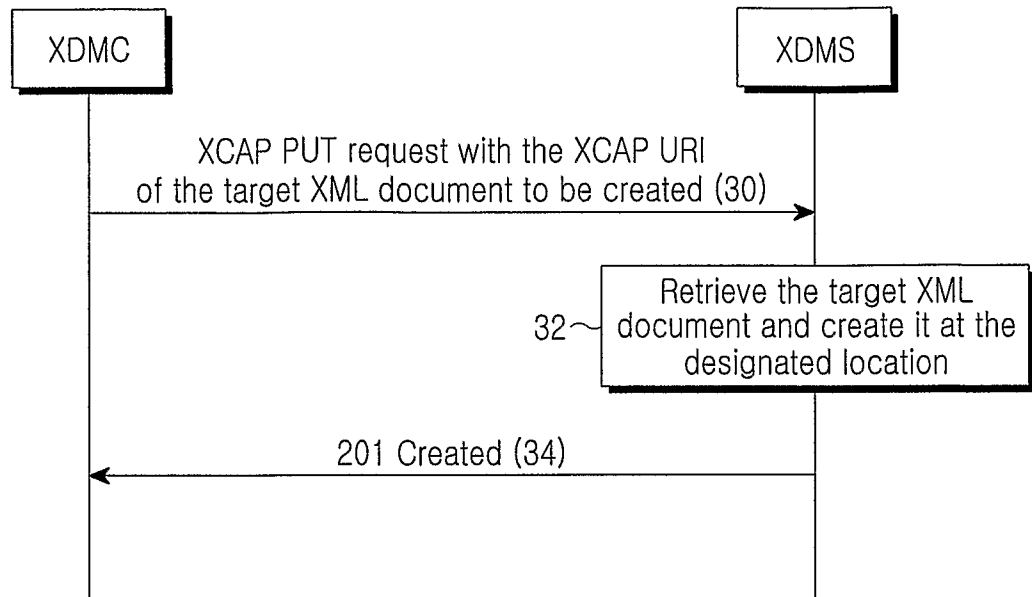


FIG.3

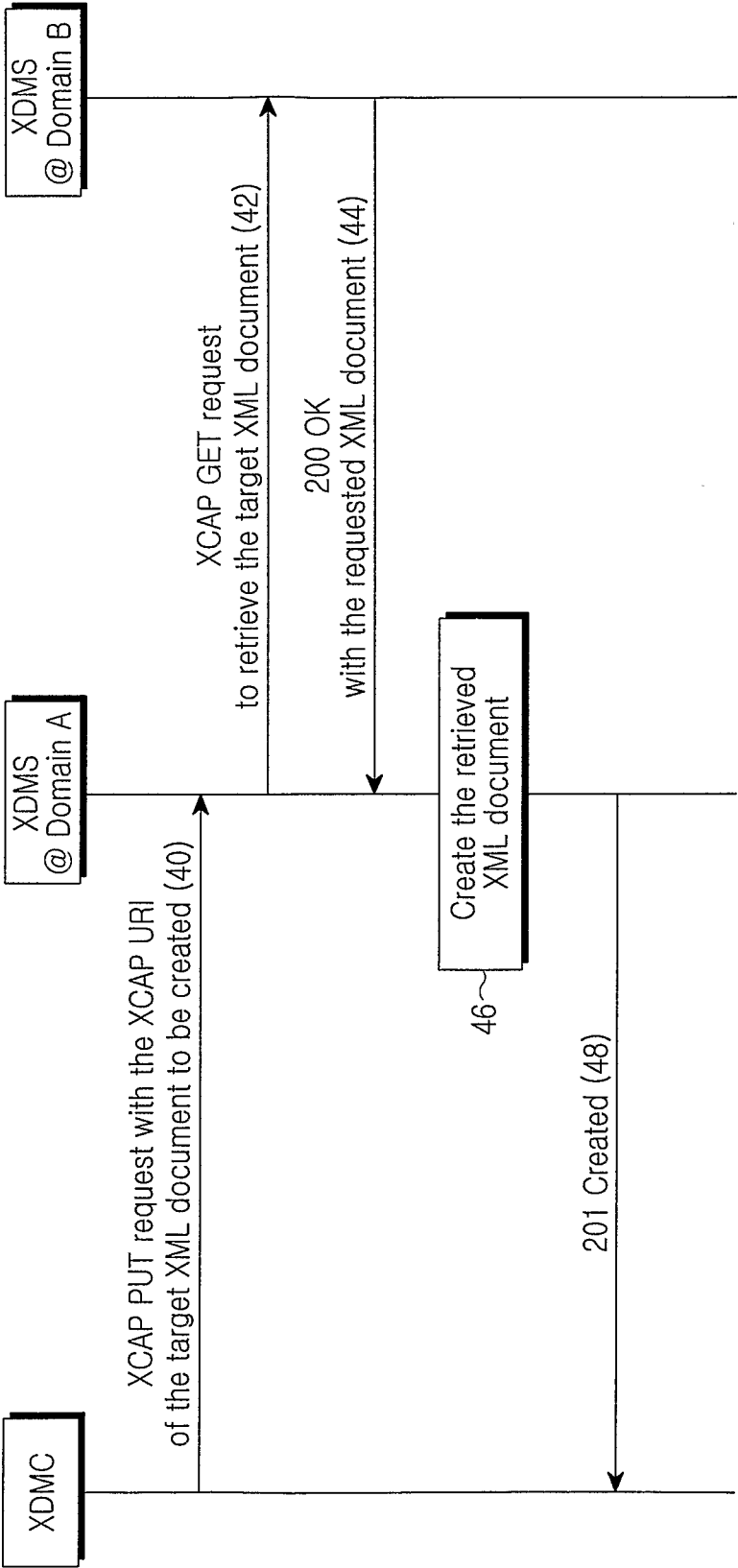


FIG.4

4/4

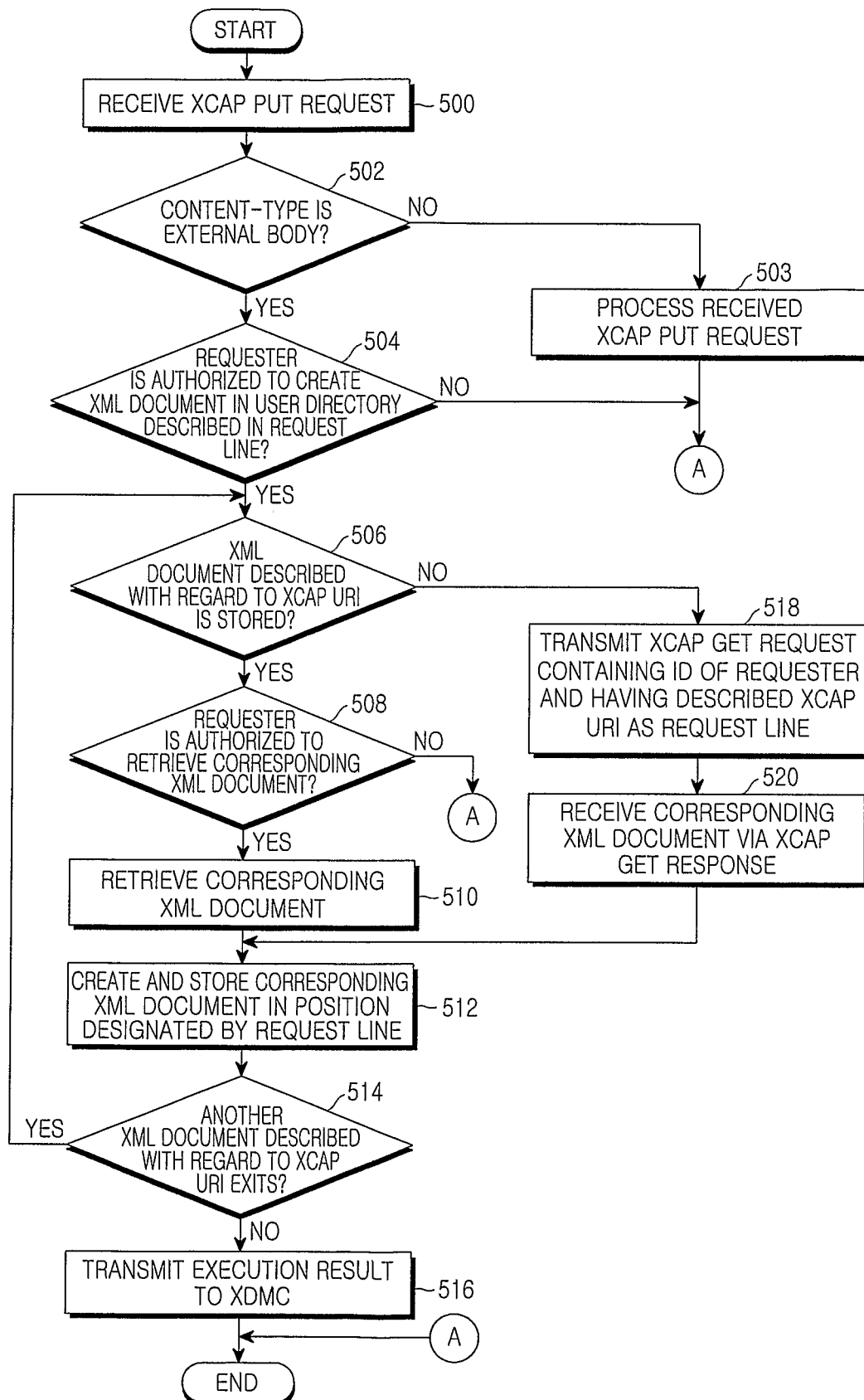


FIG.5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2007/003917**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****G06F 17/00(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC8 G06F 17/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Japanese Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

ekipass "XML, document, XDM(eXtensible Markup Language), URI, server, protocol"

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	US2003236903 A1 (DANIEL J. PIOTROWSKI) 25 DEC. 2003 See abstract; figures 1-4. claims 1~5,16,17.	1,9,10 2~8, 11~17
Y A	KR 10-2006-0070415 A (MICROSOFT CO., LTD.) 23 JUN. 2006 See abstract; figures 1.2 claims 1,7.	1,9,10 2~8, 11~17
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A	KR 10-2004-0001010 A (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.) 07 JAN. 2004 See abstract; figures 3,4,5. claims 1,5,8,10.	1~17



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

05 NOVEMBER 2007 (05.11.2007)

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

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