

[MS-NMFTB-Diff]:

.NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol

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Revision Summary

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	6
1.1	Glossary	6
1.2	References	7
1.2.1	Normative References	7
1.2.2	Informative References	8
1.3	Overview	8
1.4	Relationship to Other Protocols	8
1.5	Prerequisites/Preconditions	9
1.6	Applicability Statement	9
1.7	Versioning and Capability Negotiation	9
1.8	Vendor-Extensible Fields	9
1.9	Standards Assignments.....	9
2	Messages.....	10
2.1	Transport	10
2.2	Common Message Syntax	10
2.2.1	Namespaces	10
2.2.2	Messages.....	10
2.2.3	Elements	10
2.2.4	Complex Types.....	10
2.2.5	Simple Types	10
2.2.6	Attributes	11
2.2.7	Groups	11
2.2.8	Attribute Groups.....	11
3	Protocol Details.....	12
3.1	Common Details	12
3.1.1	Abstract Data Model.....	12
3.1.2	Timers	13
3.1.3	Initialization.....	13
3.1.4	Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules	13
3.1.5	Timer Events.....	13
3.1.6	Other Local Events.....	13
3.1.6.1	TCP Connection Aborted	13
3.1.6.2	Higher-Layer Triggered Events	13
3.1.6.2.1	Abort the TCP Connection.....	13
3.2	Initiator Details.....	13
3.2.1	Abstract Data Model.....	13
3.2.1.1	CONNECTED State	14
3.2.1.2	BUSY State	14
3.2.2	Timers	14
3.2.3	Initialization.....	14
3.2.4	Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules	14
3.2.5	Timer Events.....	14
3.2.6	Other Local Events.....	14
3.2.6.1	End Framing Session	14
3.2.6.2	Higher-Layer Triggered Events	14
3.2.6.2.1	Connect	14
3.3	Receiver Details	15
3.3.1	Abstract Data Model.....	15
3.3.2	Timers	15
3.3.3	Initialization.....	15
3.3.4	Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules	15
3.3.5	Timer Events.....	15
3.3.6	Other Local Events.....	15

3.3.6.1	End Framing Session	15
4	Protocol Examples	17
5	Security	18
5.1	Security Considerations for Implementers	18
5.2	Index of Security Parameters	18
6	Appendix A: Full WSDL	19
7	Appendix B: Product Behavior	20
8	Change Tracking	21
9	Index.....	22

1 Introduction

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol specifies how the .NET Message Framing Protocol [MC-NMF] is used for framing SOAP messages over TCP [RFC793].

Note This specification does not define any SOAP messages. Rather, it specifies how SOAP messages defined by a higher-layer protocol are framed for transport over TCP.

Sections 1.5, 1.8, 1.9, 2, and 3 of this specification are normative. All other sections and examples in this specification are informative.

1.1 Glossary

This document uses the following terms:

authority: A hierarchical element in a URI scheme used for delegating governance of the name space defined by the remainder of the URI, as defined in [RFC3986] section 3.2.

connection: A logical communication path identified by a pair of sockets, as defined in [RFC793].

~~**end record:** A record containing no data that indicates that communication over a connection, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.9.~~

endpoint: In the context of a web service, a network target to which a SOAP message can be addressed. See [WSADDR].

fragment: A component of a URI that allows for indirect identification of a secondary resource by reference to a primary resource, as defined in [RFC3986] section 3.5.

~~**framing session:** The communication session established for framing of the .NET message, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 1.3.~~

~~**hierarchical URI:** A URI expressed using hierarchical syntax, as defined in [RFC3986].~~

host: A subcomponent of the naming authority in a URI scheme, as defined in [RFC3986] section 3.2.2.

initiator: The node that initiates the connection over which a protocol stream flows.

port: A subcomponent of the naming authority in a URI scheme ([RFC3986] section 3.2.3).

query: Contains nonhierarchical data used to identify a resource within the scope of a URI scheme and naming authority, as defined in [RFC3986] section 3.4.

receiver: The node that is the receiver of the protocol stream.

~~**scheme:** The name of a specification to refer to when assigning identifiers within a particular URI scheme, as defined in [RFC3986] section 3.1.~~

SOAP: A lightweight protocol for exchanging structured information in a decentralized, distributed environment. SOAP uses XML technologies to define an extensible messaging framework, which provides a message construct that can be exchanged over a variety of underlying protocols. The framework has been designed to be independent of any particular programming model and other implementation-specific semantics. SOAP 1.2 supersedes SOAP 1.1. See [SOAP1.2-1/2003].

SOAP message: An XML document consisting of a mandatory SOAP envelope, an optional SOAP header, and a mandatory SOAP body. See [SOAP1.2-1/2007] section 5 for more information.

~~**TCP connection:** A connection established as specified in [RFC793] section 3.4.~~

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP): A protocol used with the Internet Protocol (IP) to send data in the form of message units between computers over the Internet. TCP handles keeping track of the individual units of data (called packets) that a message is divided into for efficient routing through the Internet.

transport session: A group of messages correlated into conversation by the transport.

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): A string that identifies a resource. The URI is an addressing mechanism defined in Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax [RFC3986].

~~**user information:** User information for the authority in a URI scheme, as defined in [RFC3986] section 3.2.1.~~

Web Services Description Language (WSDL): An XML format for describing network services as a set of endpoints that operate on messages that contain either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information. The operations and messages are described abstractly and are bound to a concrete network protocol and message format in order to define an endpoint. Related concrete endpoints are combined into abstract endpoints, which describe a network service. WSDL is extensible, which allows the description of endpoints and their messages regardless of the message formats or network protocols that are used.

XML namespace: A collection of names that is used to identify elements, types, and attributes in XML documents identified in a URI reference [RFC3986]. A combination of XML namespace and local name allows XML documents to use elements, types, and attributes that have the same names but come from different sources. For more information, see [XMLNS-2ED].

XML Schema (XSD): A language that defines the elements, attributes, namespaces, and data types for XML documents as defined by [XMLSCHEMA1/2] and [W3C-XSD] standards. An XML schema uses XML syntax for its language.

MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT: These terms (in all caps) are used as defined in [RFC2119]. All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

1.2 References

Links to a document in the Microsoft Open Specifications library point to the correct section in the most recently published version of the referenced document. However, because individual documents in the library are not updated at the same time, the section numbers in the documents may not match. You can confirm the correct section numbering by checking the Errata.

1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information.

[MC-NBFSE] Microsoft Corporation, ".NET Binary Format: SOAP Extension".

[MC-NBFS] Microsoft Corporation, ".NET Binary Format: SOAP Data Structure".

[MC-NMF] Microsoft Corporation, ".NET Message Framing Protocol".

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

[RFC3986] Berners-Lee, T., Fielding, R., and Masinter, L., "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax", STD 66, RFC 3986, January 2005, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>

[RFC793] Postel, J., Ed., "Transmission Control Protocol: DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification", RFC 793, September 1981, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc793.txt>

[SOAP1.1] Box, D., Ehnebuske, D., Kakivaya, G., et al., "Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1", W3C Note, May 2000, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/NOTE-SOAP-20000508/>

[SOAP1.2-1/2003] Gudgin, M., Hadley, M., Mendelsohn, N., et al., "SOAP Version 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework", W3C Recommendation, June 2003, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/REC-soap12-part1-20030624>

[WSDLSOAP] Angelov, D., Ballinger, K., Butek, R., et al., "WSDL 1.1 Binding Extension for SOAP 1.2", W3C Member Submission, April 2006, <http://www.w3.org/Submission/2006/SUBM-wsdl11soap12-20060405/>

[WSDL] Christensen, E., Curbera, F., Meredith, G., and Weerawarana, S., "Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1", W3C Note, March 2001, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/NOTE-wsdl-20010315>

[XMLNS-2ED] World Wide Web Consortium, "Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Second Edition)", August 2006, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-names-20060816/>

[XMLSCHEMA1] Thompson, H., Beech, D., Maloney, M., and Mendelsohn, N., Eds., "XML Schema Part 1: Structures", W3C Recommendation, May 2001, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-1-20010502/>

[XMLSCHEMA2] Biron, P.V., Ed. and Malhotra, A., Ed., "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes", W3C Recommendation, May 2001, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-2-20010502/>

1.2.2 Informative References

None.

1.3 Overview

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol specifies how the mechanism for framing messages over any transport protocol, as defined in the .NET Message Framing Protocol [MC-NMF], can be applied over the TCP [RFC793] transport protocol.

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol also defines the `net.tcp` URI scheme and a URI for identifying this protocol as the transport for sending SOAP 1.1 messages [SOAP1.1] or SOAP 1.2 messages [SOAP1.2-1/2003].

1.4 Relationship to Other Protocols

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol uses TCP as the transport [RFC793].

This protocol uses .NET Message Framing [MC-NMF] to send SOAP 1.1 messages [SOAP1.1] or SOAP 1.2 messages [SOAP1.2-1/2003].

The following figure shows the protocol stack:

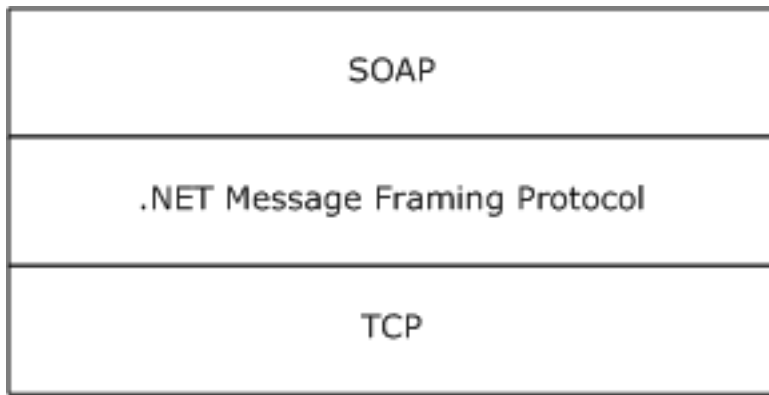


Figure 1: .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol transport stack

1.5 Prerequisites/Preconditions

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol requires that an initiator can connect to a receiver over TCP [RFC793].

1.6 Applicability Statement

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol is applicable in scenarios where an initiator and a receiver require a communication mechanism to send and receive SOAP messages over TCP [RFC793].

1.7 Versioning and Capability Negotiation

This document covers versioning issues in the following areas:

- **Supported Transports:** This protocol requires TCP [RFC793] as specified in section 2.1.
- **Protocol Versions:** This protocol requires .NET Message Framing Protocol version 1.0 [MC-NMF]. When this protocol is implemented using SOAP, the use of SOAP version 1.1 [SOAP1.1] or SOAP version 1.2 [SOAP1.2-1/2003] is required.
- **Capability Negotiation:** This protocol does not support negotiation of the version or capabilities to use.

1.8 Vendor-Extensible Fields

This protocol has no vendor-extensible fields.

1.9 Standards Assignments

There are no standards assignments for this protocol.

2 Messages

2.1 Transport

The .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol requires TCP [RFC793].

An endpoint that uses the .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol with [SOAP1.2-1/2003] MUST set the value of the transport attribute of the soap12:binding element [WSDLSOAP] to <http://schemas.microsoft.com/soap/tcp>.

An endpoint that uses the .NET Message Framing TCP Binding Protocol with [SOAP1.1] MUST set the value of the transport attribute of the soap:binding element [WSDL] to <http://schemas.microsoft.com/soap/tcp>.

2.2 Common Message Syntax

This section contains common definitions used by this protocol. The syntax of the definitions uses XML Schema as defined in [XMLSCHEMA1] and [XMLSCHEMA2], and Web Services Description Language as defined in [WSDL].

2.2.1 Namespaces

This specification defines and references various XML namespaces using the mechanisms specified in [XMLNS-2ED]. Although this specification associates a specific XML namespace prefix for each XML namespace that is used, the choice of any particular XML namespace prefix is implementation-specific and not significant for interoperability.

Prefix	Namespace URI	Reference
soap	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd/soap	[WSDL]
soap12	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd/soap12/	[WSDLSOAP]
wSDL	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd/	[WSDL]

2.2.2 Messages

This specification does not define any common XML Schema message definitions.

2.2.3 Elements

This specification does not define any common XML Schema element definitions.

2.2.4 Complex Types

This specification does not define any common XML Schema complex type definitions.

2.2.5 Simple Types

This specification does not define any common XML Schema simple type definitions.

2.2.6 Attributes

This specification does not define any common XML Schema attribute definitions.

2.2.7 Groups

This specification does not define any common XML Schema group definitions.

2.2.8 Attribute Groups

This specification does not define any common XML Schema attribute group definitions.

3 Protocol Details

A participant in this protocol can behave in one of two roles:

- Initiator
- Receiver

An initiator initiates the process by establishing a TCP connection, [as specified in \[RFC793\] section 3.4](#), to a receiver. The resulting TCP connection is used as the transport for performing the .NET Message Framing Protocol [MC-NMF].

3.1 Common Details

3.1.1 Abstract Data Model

A net.tcp URI identifies a resource that listens for TCP connections and assumes the receiver role of this protocol.

A net.tcp URI is a URI that satisfies the following constraints:

- The scheme, [as defined in \[RFC3986\] section 3.1](#), component of the URI MUST be net.tcp.
- The URI MUST be a hierarchical URI, [as defined in \[RFC3986\]](#).
- The authority, [as defined in \[RFC3986\] section 3.2](#), component of the URI MUST be specified.
- The authority component of the URI MUST NOT include user information, [as defined in \[RFC3986\] section 3.2.1](#).
- The URI SHOULD NOT include the query URI component.<1>
- The URI SHOULD NOT include the fragment URI, [as defined in \[RFC3986\] section 3.5](#), component.<2>

If the authority component of a net.tcp URI does not specify a port, then the default port MUST be considered to be 808.

The protocol MUST maintain the following data elements for each TCP connection:

TCP Protocol Configuration Object (TPCO): A configuration object as defined in [MC-NMF] section 3.1.1 that satisfies the following constraints:

- The Via, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.3, specified by the **TPCO** MUST be a net.tcp URI as specified in this section.
- The Via, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.3, specified by the **TPCO** MUST be an absolute URI.
- The protocol version specified by the **TPCO** MUST be 1.0.
- The communication mode specified by the **TPCO** MUST NOT be Simplex, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.2.<3>
- The communication mode specified by the **TPCO** MUST NOT be Singleton-Sized, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.2.<4>
- If the communication mode is Duplex, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.2, then the encoding specified by the **TPCO** MUST NOT be Binary [MC-NBFS]. The transport in this mode uses a transport session.<5>

- If the communication mode is Singleton-Unsigned, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.2, then the encoding specified by the **TPCO** MUST NOT be Binary with in-band dictionary [MC-NBFSE]. The transport in this mode uses a transport session.<6>

3.1.2 Timers

None.

3.1.3 Initialization

A **TPCO** with an uninitialized transport is made available to the protocol as part of a higher-layer triggered event.

3.1.4 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

This specification does not define any common XML Schema operation definitions.

3.1.5 Timer Events

None.

3.1.6 Other Local Events

3.1.6.1 TCP Connection Aborted

If the TCP connection is aborted at any time, then the protocol MUST:

- Close the framing session (if one exists)
- Discard any state associated with the TCP connection
- Terminate

3.1.6.2 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

3.1.6.2.1 Abort the TCP Connection

The protocol MUST abort the TCP connection.

The protocol MUST discard any state associated with the TCP connection and framing session and then terminate.

3.2 Initiator Details

3.2.1 Abstract Data Model

The initiator role MUST maintain the following data elements for each TCP connection (in addition to the **TPCO**):

Connection State: One of two possible values.

- CONNECTED, see section 3.2.1.1
- BUSY, see section 3.2.1.2

3.2.1.1 CONNECTED State

CONNECTED is the initial state. The following events are processed in the CONNECTED state:

- Connect, as specified in section 3.2.6.2.1
- Abort the TCP connection, as specified in section 3.1.6.2.1

3.2.1.2 BUSY State

The following events are processed in the BUSY state:

- End the framing session, as specified in section 3.2.6.1
- Abort the TCP connection, as specified in section 3.1.6.2.1

3.2.2 Timers

None.

3.2.3 Initialization

When a new TCP connection is created, the **Connection State** for the TCP connection MUST be set to CONNECTED.

3.2.4 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

This specification does not define any XML Schema operation definitions for the initiator role.

3.2.5 Timer Events

None.

3.2.6 Other Local Events

3.2.6.1 End Framing Session

The End Framing session event occurs due to one of the following conditions:

- The initiator has both received an end message and has sent an end message. For details about the end message, see [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.9.
- The initiator sends a Fault Record. For details about the Fault Record, see [MC-NMF] section 2.2.5.
- The initiator receives a Fault Record.

When the framing session, [as defined in \[MC-NMF\] section 1.3](#), has ended for a given TCP connection, the initiator MUST set the **Connection State** to CONNECTED (see section 3.2.1.1).

3.2.6.2 Higher-Layer Triggered Events

3.2.6.2.1 Connect

The initiator MUST establish a TCP connection with the host, [as defined in \[RFC3986\] section 3.2.2](#), that is specified by the authority component of the Via URI from the **TPCO**. The manner in which the TCP connection is established (for example, by creating a new connection or by reusing an existing

one) is implementation-specific. The initiator **MUST NOT** reuse a TCP connection in the **BUSY Connection State** (see section 3.2.1.2). Once the TCP connection is established, the initiator **MUST** set the **Connection State** for that TCP connection to **BUSY**.

If the initiator fails to establish a TCP connection, then the initiator **MUST** notify the higher layer of the error and then discard all state for the TCP connection.

An implementation **SHOULD NOT** leave a connection in the **CONNECTED** state indefinitely (see section 3.2.1.1).<7>

Once a TCP connection has been established, the initiator **MUST** set the **TPCO** transport to the TCP connection. The initiator **MUST** store the **TPCO** for the TCP connection. The initiator **MUST** then assume the initiator role, as defined in [MC-NMF] in section 3.2.

The initiator **MUST** use the **TPCO** stored for the TCP connection to initialize new framing sessions.

3.3 Receiver Details

3.3.1 Abstract Data Model

None.

3.3.2 Timers

None.

3.3.3 Initialization

The following initialization requirements are in addition to the initialization requirements specified in section 3.1.3.

The receiver **MUST** listen for a TCP connection at the host and port specified by the authority component of the Via URI from the **TPCO**.

Once a TCP connection has been established, the receiver **MUST** set the **TPCO** transport to the TCP connection. The receiver **MUST** then assume the receiver role as defined in [MC-NMF] section 3.3.

The receiver **MUST** use the **TPCO** to initialize new sessions.

If the receiver fails to start listening for TCP connections, then the receiver **MUST** notify the higher layer of the error and terminate.

3.3.4 Message Processing Events and Sequencing Rules

This specification does not define any XML Schema operation definitions for the receiver role.

3.3.5 Timer Events

None.

3.3.6 Other Local Events

3.3.6.1 End Framing Session

The End Framing session event occurs due to one of the following conditions:

- The receiver has both received an end message and has sent an end message. For more information about the end message, see [MC-NMF] section 2.2.3.9.
- The receiver sends a Fault Record. For more information about the Fault Record, see [MC-NMF] section 2.2.5.
- The receiver receives a Fault Record.

When the framing session has ended for a given TCP connection, the receiver **MUST** reassume the receiver role using the **TPCO** stored with the connection, as defined in [MC-NMF] section 3.3.

4 Protocol Examples

The protocol is initialized with the following **TPCO**:

- Transport: <no value>
- Protocol version: 1.0
- Mode: 0x02 (Duplex)
- Via: net.tcp://SampleServer/SampleApp/
- Encoding: Binary

The receiver listens for connections at the address 192.168.2.13 on port 802.

The initiator actively establishes a connection to the host at 192.168.2.13 on port 802 (a TCP connection for the specified Via does not already exist).

Both the initiator and the receiver store the **TPCO** with the established TCP connection as the transport and assume the initiator and receiver roles for the .NET Message Framing Protocol [MC-NMF] respectively.

The protocol exchange proceeds as described in [MC-NMF] section 4.1.

When the initiator receives the final end record, [as defined in \[MC-NMF\] section 2.2.3.9](#), the higher layer protocol aborts the connection.

5 Security

5.1 Security Considerations for Implementers

None.

5.2 Index of Security Parameters

None.

6 Appendix A: Full WSDL

The following WSDL specifies the WSDL 1.1 binding extension transport URI with the version of SOAP as indicated.

WSDL 1.1 binding extension transport URI with SOAP 1.2 [SOAP1.2-1/2003]

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<wsdl:definitions xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
                  xmlns:soap12="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/">
  <!-- omitted elements -->
  <wsdl:binding name="MyBinding" type="MyPortType">
    <soap12:binding transport="http://schemas.microsoft.com/soap/tcp"/>
    <wsdl:operation name="MyOperation">
      <!-- omitted elements -->
    </wsdl:operation>
  </wsdl:binding>
  <wsdl:service name="MyService">
    <wsdl:port name="MyPort" binding="MyBinding">
      <soap12:address location="net.tcp://myhost/" />
    </wsdl:port>
  </wsdl:service>
</wsdl:definitions>
```

WSDL 1.1 binding extension transport URI with SOAP 1.1 [SOAP1.1]

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<wsdl:definitions xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
                  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/">
  <!-- omitted elements -->
  <wsdl:binding name="MyBinding" type="MyPortType">
    <soap:binding transport="http://schemas.microsoft.com/soap/tcp"/>
    <wsdl:operation name="MyOperation">
      <!-- omitted elements -->
    </wsdl:operation>
  </wsdl:binding>
  <wsdl:service name="MyService">
    <wsdl:port name="MyPort" binding="MyBinding">
      <soap:address location="net.tcp://myhost/" />
    </wsdl:port>
  </wsdl:service>
</wsdl:definitions>
```

7 Appendix B: Product Behavior

The information in this specification is applicable to the following Microsoft products or supplemental software. References to product versions include released service packs.

This document specifies version-specific details in the Microsoft .NET Framework. For information about which versions of the .NET Framework are available in each released Windows product or as supplemental software, see [MS-NETOD] section 4.

- Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0
- Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.6
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.7

Exceptions, if any, are noted below. If a service pack or Quick Fix Engineering (QFE) number appears with the product version, behavior changed in that service pack or QFE. The new behavior also applies to subsequent service packs of the product unless otherwise specified. If a product edition appears with the product version, behavior is different in that product edition.

Unless otherwise specified, any statement of optional behavior in this specification that is prescribed using the terms "SHOULD" or "SHOULD NOT" implies product behavior in accordance with the SHOULD or SHOULD NOT prescription. Unless otherwise specified, the term "MAY" implies that the product does not follow the prescription.

<1> Section 3.1.1: The Windows implementation of this protocol ignores the query and fragment components of the Via URI specified by the **TPCO**.

<2> Section 3.1.1: The Windows implementation of this protocol ignores the query and fragment components of the Via URI specified by the **TPCO**.

<3> Section 3.1.1: While establishing the framing session as defined in section 3.2.6.2.1, if the communication mode specified by the initiator is Simplex, the Windows implementation of the receiver sends an UnsupportedMode Fault Record to the initiator, as specified in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.5.

<4> Section 3.1.1: While establishing the framing session as defined in section 3.2.6.2.1, if the communication mode specified by the initiator is Singleton-Sized, the Windows implementation of the receiver sends an UnsupportedMode Fault Record to the initiator, as specified in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.5.

<5> Section 3.1.1: While establishing the framing session as defined in section 3.2.6.2.1, if the communication mode specified by the initiator is Duplex and the encoding is Binary, the Windows implementation of the receiver sends a ContentTypeInvalid Fault Record to the initiator, as specified in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.5.

<6> Section 3.1.1: While establishing the framing session as defined in section 3.2.6.2.1, if the communication mode specified by the initiator is Singleton-Unsigned and the encoding is Binary with in-band dictionary, the Windows implementation of the receiver sends a ContentTypeInvalid Fault Record to the initiator, as specified in [MC-NMF] section 2.2.5.

<7> Section 3.2.6.2.1: The Windows implementation of this protocol aborts the TCP connection if the connection is in the CONNECTED state for longer than two minutes, or if a connection in the CONNECTED state has existed for longer than five minutes.

8 Change Tracking

~~This section identifies **No table** of changes that were made to this is available. The document is either new or has had no changes since **theits** last release. Changes are classified as Major, Minor, or None.~~

~~The revision class **Major** means that the technical content in the document was significantly revised. Major changes affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of major changes are:~~

- ~~• A document revision that incorporates changes to interoperability requirements.~~
- ~~• A document revision that captures changes to protocol functionality.~~

~~The revision class **Minor** means that the meaning of the technical content was clarified. Minor changes do not affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of minor changes are updates to clarify ambiguity at the sentence, paragraph, or table level.~~

~~The revision class **None** means that no new technical changes were introduced. Minor editorial and formatting changes may have been made, but the relevant technical content is identical to the last released version.~~

~~The changes made to this document are listed in the following table. For more information, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com.~~

Section	Description	Revision class
7 Appendix B: Product Behavior	7182 : Added .NET Framework 4.7 to applicability list in Appendix B: Product Behavior	Major

9 Index

A

- Abstract data model
 - initiator
 - BUSY state 14
 - CONNECTED state 14
 - overview (section 3.1.1 12, section 3.2.1 13)
 - receiver (section 3.1.1 12, section 3.3.1 15)
- Applicability 9
- Attribute groups 11
- Attributes 11

C

- Capability negotiation 9
- Change tracking 21
- Complex types 10

D

- Data model - abstract
 - initiator
 - BUSY state 14
 - CONNECTED state 14
 - overview (section 3.1.1 12, section 3.2.1 13)
 - receiver (section 3.1.1 12, section 3.3.1 15)

E

- Events
 - local
 - initiator
 - End Framing session event 14
 - TCP connection aborted 13
 - receiver
 - End Framing session event 15
 - TCP connection aborted 13
 - timer
 - initiator (section 3.1.5 13, section 3.2.5 14)
 - receiver (section 3.1.5 13, section 3.3.5 15)
- Examples - overview 17

F

- Fields - vendor-extensible 9
- Full WSDL 19

G

- Glossary 6
- Groups 11

H

- Higher-layer triggered events
 - initiator
 - Connect 14
 - TCP connection 13
 - receiver - TCP connection 13

I

- Implementer - security considerations 18
- Index of security parameters 18
- Informative references 8
- Initialization
 - initiator (section 3.1.3 13, section 3.2.3 14)
 - receiver (section 3.1.3 13, section 3.3.3 15)
- Initiator
 - abstract data model
 - BUSY state 14
 - CONNECTED state 14
 - overview (section 3.1.1 12, section 3.2.1 13)
 - higher-layer triggered events
 - Connect 14
 - TCP connection 13
 - initialization (section 3.1.3 13, section 3.2.3 14)
 - local events
 - End Framing session event 14
 - TCP connection aborted 13
 - message processing (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.2.4 14)
 - overview 12
 - sequencing rules (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.2.4 14)
 - timer events (section 3.1.5 13, section 3.2.5 14)
 - timers (section 3.1.2 13, section 3.2.2 14)
- Introduction 6

L

- Local events
 - initiator
 - End Framing session event 14
 - TCP connection aborted 13
 - receiver
 - End Framing session event 15
 - TCP connection aborted 13

M

- Message processing
 - initiator (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.2.4 14)
 - receiver (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.3.4 15)
- Messages
 - attribute groups 11
 - attributes 11
 - complex types 10
 - elements 10
 - enumerated 10
 - groups 11
 - namespaces 10
 - simple types 10
 - syntax 10
 - transport 10

N

- Namespaces 10
- Normative references 7

O

- Overview (synopsis) 8

P

- Parameters - security index 18
- Preconditions 9
- Prerequisites 9
- Product behavior 20
- Protocol Details
 - overview 12

R

- Receiver
 - abstract data model (section 3.1.1 12, section 3.3.1 15)
 - higher-layer triggered events - TCP connection 13
 - initialization (section 3.1.3 13, section 3.3.3 15)
 - local events
 - End Framing session event 15
 - TCP connection aborted 13
 - message processing (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.3.4 15)
 - overview 12
 - sequencing rules (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.3.4 15)
 - timer events (section 3.1.5 13, section 3.3.5 15)
 - timers (section 3.1.2 13, section 3.3.2 15)
- References 7
 - informative 8
 - normative 7
- Relationship to other protocols 8

S

- Security
 - implementer considerations 18
 - parameter index 18
- Sequencing rules
 - initiator (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.2.4 14)
 - receiver (section 3.1.4 13, section 3.3.4 15)
- Simple types 10
- Standards assignments 9
- Syntax
 - messages - overview 10
- Syntax - messages - overview 10

T

- Timer events
 - initiator (section 3.1.5 13, section 3.2.5 14)
 - receiver (section 3.1.5 13, section 3.3.5 15)
- Timers
 - initiator (section 3.1.2 13, section 3.2.2 14)
 - receiver (section 3.1.2 13, section 3.3.2 15)
- Tracking changes 21
- Transport 10
- Triggered events
 - initiator
 - Connect 14
 - TCP connection 13
 - receiver - TCP connection 13
- Types
 - complex 10
 - simple 10

V

- Vendor-extensible fields 9
- Versioning 9

W

WSDL 19