WebServiceSpecifications

Web Service Specifications

WS-Acknowledgement: The WS-Acknowledgement protocol is designed to enable WS-Acknowledgement senders to request explicit acknowledgement from WS-Acknowledgement receivers that a WS-Acknowledgement Request Message has been received.

WS-ActiveProfile: The WS-Federation specification defines an integrated model for federating identity, authentication and authorization across different trust realms. This specification defines how the federation model is applied to active requestors such as SOAP applications.

WS-Addressing: provides transport-neutral mechanisms to address Web services and messages. Specifically, this specification defines XML elements to identify Web service endpoints and to secure end-to-end endpoint identification in messages.

WS-Attachments: defines an abstract model for SOAP attachments and based on this model defines a mechanism for encapsulating a SOAP message and zero or more attachments in a DIME message.

WS-Authorization: will describe how to manage authorization data and authorization policies.

WS-AtomicTransaction: provides the definition of the atomic transaction coordination type that is to be used with the extensible coordination framework described in the WS-Coordination specification.

WS-BusinessActivity: defines a specific set of protocols that plug into the WS-Coordination model to implement long-running, compensation-based transaction protocols.

WS-CAF: Composite Application Framework - open, multi-level framework for standard coordination of long-running business processes across multiple, incompatible transaction processing models and architectures.

WS-Callback: used to dynamically specify where to send asynchronous responses to a SOAP request.

WS-Coordination: describes an extensible framework for providing protocols that coordinate the actions of distributed applications.

WS-Eventing: The WS-Eventing specification "describes a protocol that allows Web services to subscribe to or accept subscriptions for event notification messages."

WS-Events: The WS-Events specification defines an XML syntax and a set of processing rules for advertising, subscribing, producing and consuming Web Services Events using a push and pull mode.

WS-Federation: will describe how to manage and broker the trust relationships in a heterogeneous federated environment including support for federated identities.

WS-Inspection: is an XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services.

WS-Manageability: introduces the general concepts of a manageability model in terms of manageability topics and the aspects used to define them.

WS-PassiveProfile describes how the cross trust realm identity, authentication and authorization federation mechanisms defined in WS-Federation can be utilized used by passive requestors such as Web browsers to provide Identity Services. Passive requesters of this profile are limited to the HTTP protocol.

WS-EndpointResolution: A set of Web service mechanisms that support selecting a specific endpoint for an operation or message from a set of allowed candidates. This is particularly useful in server farms and mobile environments.

WS-MessageData introduces two specific types of message meta-data, MessageId and RefToMessageId.

WS-MetadataExchange specification enables a service to provide metadata to others through a Web services interface.

WS-Policy: will describe the capabilities and constraints of the security (and other business) policies on intermediaries and endpoints (e.g. required security tokens, supported encryption algorithms, privacy rules).

WS-PolicyAssertions: provides an initial set of assertions to address some common needs of Web Services applications.

WS-PolicyAttachment: defines an abstract policy model and an XML policy expression grammar for making policy assertions. This specification defines a general-purpose mechanism for associating policy expressions with subjects.

WS-Provisioning: describes the APIs and schemas necessary to facilitate interoperability between provisioning systems and to allow software vendors to provide provisioning facilities in a consistent way.

WS-Privacy: will describe a model for how Web services and requesters state privacy preferences and organizational privacy practice statements.

WS-Referral: Web Services Referral Protocol (WS-Referral) is a SOAP-based, stateless protocol for inserting, deleting, and querying routing entries in a SOAP router

WS-Reliability: is a SOAP-based protocol for exchanging SOAP messages with guaranteed delivery, no duplicates, and guaranteed message ordering.

WS-ReliableMessaging: describes a protocol that allows messages to be delivered reliably between distributed applications in the presence of software component, system, or network failures.

WS-Routing: is a SOAP-based, stateless protocol for exchanging one-way SOAP messages from an initial sender to the ultimate receiver, potentially via a set of intermediaries.

WS-SecureConversation: will describe how to manage and authenticate message exchanges between parties including security context exchange and establishing and deriving session keys.

WS-Security: describes how to attach signature and encryption headers to SOAP messages. In addition, it describes how to attach security tokens, including binary security tokens such as X.509 certificates and Kerberos tickets, to messages.

WS-SecurityPolicy: builds on WS-Security by defining how to describe policies related to various features defined in the WS-Security specification, and is therefore considered an "addendum" to the WS-Security specification

WS-Transaction: defines what constitutes a transaction and what will determine when it has completed successfully.

WS-TransmissionControl: A set of constructs for controlling the exchange of messages between services to improve reliability by preventing message loss due to service unavailability, overloading queues, and other causes.

WS-Trust: will describe a framework for trust models that enables Web services to securely interoperate.

WSMF: The Web Services Management Framework (WSMF) is a logical architecture for managing computing resources, including Web services themselves, through Web services. Obsolete - superseded by WSDM.

WSDM: The purpose of this TC is to define web services management, including using web services architecture and technology to manage distributed resources. This TC will also develop the model of a web service as a manageable resource. Consists of Management using Web Services (MuWS) and Management of Web Services (MoWS).

WSRF: The WS-Resource Framework is a set of specifications that provide a consistent way to describe and access Web services that offer access to stateful resources (being standardized at http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/wsrf/). Comprised of WS-Resource, WS-ResourceProperties, WS-ResourceLifetime, WS-ServiceGroup, and WS-BaseFaults.

WS-Notification: WS-Notification (WSN) is a set of specifications that provide support for eventing using web services technologies (being standardized at http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/wsn/). Comprised of WS-BaseNotification, WS-Topics, and WS-BrokeredNotification.

SOAP 1.1: SOAP 1.1 is a lightweight protocol for exchange of information in a decentralized, distributed environment.

SOAP 1.2: SOAP 1.2 is the latest version of SOAP and provides the definition of the XML-based information which can be used for exchanging structured and typed information between peers in a decentralized, distributed environment.

WSDL 1.1: WSDL is an XML format for describing network services as a set of endpoints operating on messages containing either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information.

WSDL 2.0: WSDL 2.0 (formerly known as 1.2) is the latest version of WSDL

UDDI 2.0: Universal Description, Discovery and Integration, or UDDI, is the name of a group of web-based registries that expose information about a business or other entity[2] and its technical interfaces (or API's).

UDDI 3.0: The UDDI Version 3.0 Specification describes the Web services, data structures and behaviors of all instances of a UDDI registry.

SAML: SAML is an XML framework for exchanging authentication and authorization information.

[BPEL4WS]: defines a notation for specifying business process behavior based on Web Services

WS-Choreography: describes mechanisms to co-ordinate the interaction among Web Services and their users

WSRP: are visual, user-facing web services centric components that plug-n-play with portals or other intermediary web applications that aggregate content or applications from different sources.

WSXL: is a Web services centric component model for interactive Web applications, that is, for applications that provide a user experience across the Internet

WS-MD MessageDelivery

Other languages

German

Deutsche Übersicht über alle Web Service Spezifikationen: WS-Universe Spezifikationsuebersicht

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If you see any others not listed here, please feel free to edit the Wiki or let me know Davanum Srinivas (dims@yahoo.com)