Web Services Description Language (WSDL) Version 1.2 Part 1: Core Language

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Abstract

This document describes the Web Services Description Language (WSDL) Version 1.2, an XML language for describing Web services. This specification defines the core language which can be used to describe Web services based on an abstract model of what the service offers.

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Patent disclosures relevant to this specification may be found on the Working Group's patent disclosure page.

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1. Introduction

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) provides a model and an XML format for describing Web services. WSDL enables one to separate the description of the abstract functionality offered by a service from concrete details of a service description such as "how" and "where" that functionality is offered.

This specification defines a language for describing the abstract functionality of a service as well as a framework for describing the concrete details of a service description. The *WSDL Version 1.2 Part 2: Message Patterns* specification [*WSDL 1.2 Message Patterns [p.62]*] defines define the sequence, direction, and cardinality of abstract messages sent or received by an operation. The *WSDL Version 1.2 Part 3: Bindings* specification [*WSDL 1.2 Bindings [p.62]*] defines a language for describing such concrete details for SOAP 1.2 [*SOAP 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework [p.63]*], HTTP [*IETF RFC 2616 [p.63]*] and MIME [*IETF RFC 2045 [p.63]*].

1.1 Web Service

WSDL describes Web services starting with the *messages* that are exchanged between the service provider and requester. The messages themselves are described abstractly and then bound to a concrete network protocol and message format. A message consists of a collection of typed data items. An exchange of messages between the service provider and requester is described as an *operation*.

A collection of operations is called an *interface*. An interface is bound to a concrete protocol and message format via one or more *binding*s. A binding, and therefore an interface, is accessible via one or more *endpoint*, each endpoint having its own URI. A *service* is a collection of *endpoints* bound to the same interface.

WSDL further considers that an interface represents (some of) the behavior of a *resource* on the World-Wide-Web. A service can thus be seen as a collection of endpoints bound to the same resource.

Figure 1-1 [p.6] shows a service offering a single interface to a resource, but this interface being accessible at multiple addresses (endpoints).

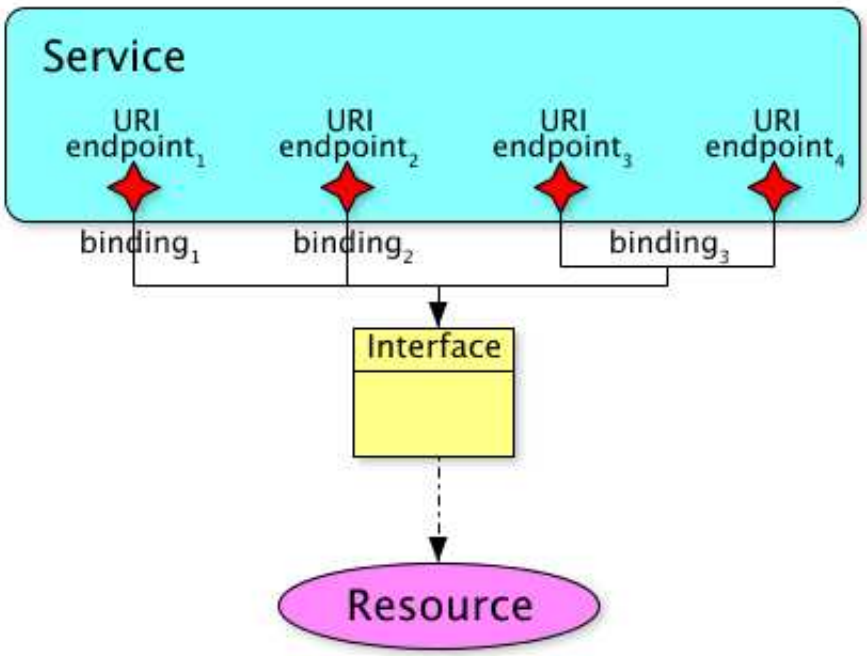

Figure 1-1. A resource offering a single Web Service [SVG 1.0 version]

Figure 1-2 [p.7] shows two services (`Service1` and `Service2`) bound to the same resource (`Resource1`), but offering different interfaces (`Interface1` and `Interface2`). `Interface1` and `Interface2` may be related to each other, but this specification is NOT defining what this relationship might be. For example, `Interface1` may be an operational interface, may `Interface2` might be a management interface.

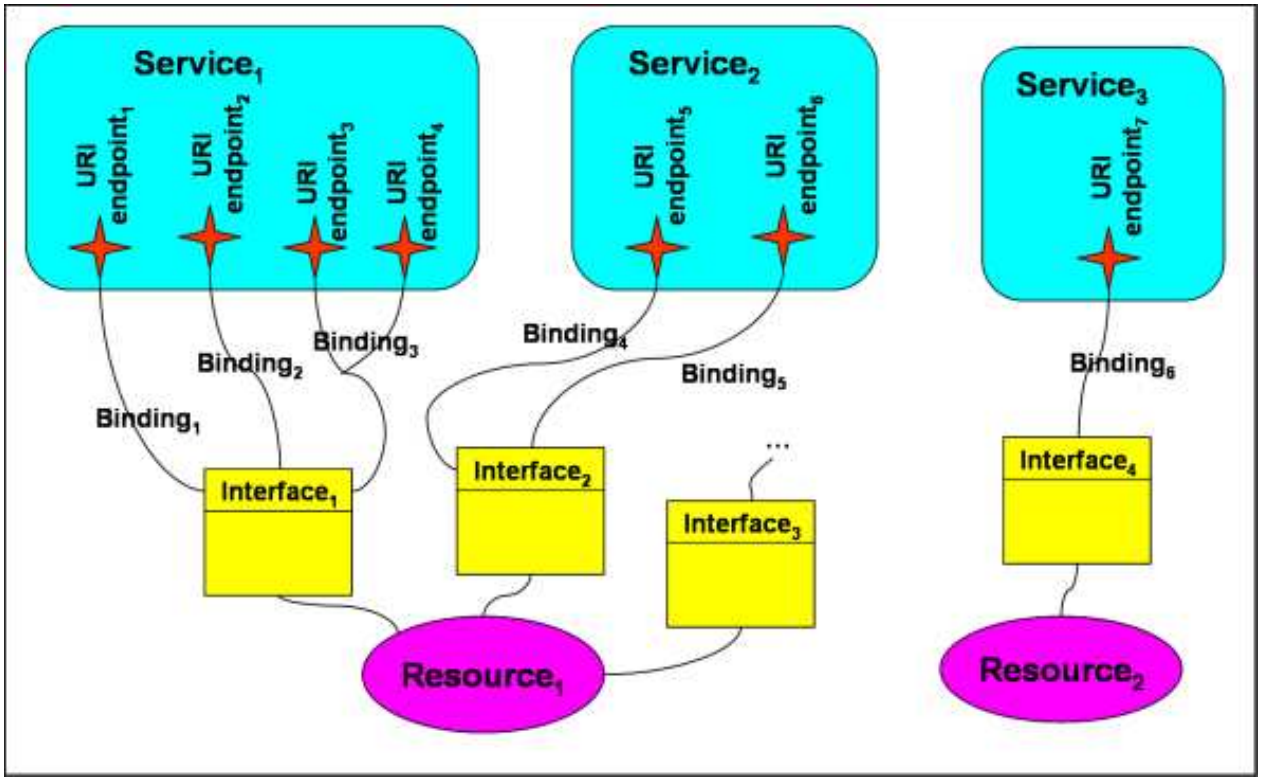

Figure 1-2. Two resources and three Web Services

In addition, Figure 1-2 [p.7] shows a third service (`Service3`) bound to a different resource (`Resource2`), and offering a single interface (`Interface4`). `Resource1` and `Resource2` are shown as having NO relationship; but they may in fact be related. This relationship can be defined using languages such as RDF, if necessary, but this is outside the scope of this specification.

1.2 Notational Conventions

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [*IETF RFC 2119 [p.61]*].

This specification uses properties from the XML Information Set [*XML Information Set [p.62]*]. Such properties are denoted by square brackets, e.g. [namespace name].

This specification uses namespace prefixes throughout; they are listed in Table 1-1 [p.8] . Note that the choice of any namespace prefix is arbitrary and not semantically significant (see [*XML Information Set [p.62]*]).

Table 1-1. Prefixes and Namespaces used in this specification

Prefix	Namespace	Notes
wsdl	"http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"	A normative XML Schema [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*], [*XML Schema: Datatypes [p.62]*] document for the "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl" namespace can be found at http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl. WSDL documents that do NOT conform to this schema are not valid WSDL documents. WSDL documents that DO conform to this schema and also conform to the other constraints defined in this specification are valid WSDL documents.
soap12	"http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl/soap12"	Defined by WSDL 1.2: Bindings [*WSDL 1.2 Bindings [p.62]*].
http	"http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl/http"	
mime	"http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl/mime"	
xs	"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"	Defined in the W3C XML Schema specification [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*], [*XML Schema: Datatypes [p.62]*].
xsi	"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"	

Namespace names of the general form "http://example.org/..." and "http://example.com/..." represent application or context-dependent URIs [*IETF RFC 2396 [p.62]*].

All parts of this specification are normative, with the EXCEPTION of pseudo-schemas, examples, and sections explicitly marked as "Non-Normative". Pseudo-schemas are provided for each component, before the description of this component.

2. Component Model

This section describes the conceptual model for WSDL as a set of components with properties, each aspect of a Web service that WSDL can describe having its own property. In addition an XML Infoset representation for these components is provided, along with a mapping from that representation to the various component properties. How the XML Infoset representation of a given set of WSDL components is constructed is outside the scope of this specification.

2.1 Definitions

```
<definitions
      targetNamespace="xs:anyURI" >
  <documentation />?
```

```
  [ <import /> | <include /> ]*
  <types />?
  [ <message /> | <interface /> | <binding /> | <service /> ]*
</definitions>
```

2.1.1 The Definitions Component

At the abstract level, the Definitions Component is just a container for two categories of component; WSDL components and type system components. WSDL components are messages, interfaces, bindings and services.

Type system components are element declarations and type definitions drawn from some type system. The former define the [local name], [namespace name], [children] and [attributes] properties of an *element information item*; the latter define only the [children] and [attributes] properties.

The properties of the Definitions Component are as follows:

- {messages} A set of named message definitions
- {interfaces} A set of named interface definitions
- {bindings} A set of named binding definitions
- {services} A set of named service definitions
- {type definitions} A set of named type definitions, each one isomorphic to a simple or complex type as defined by XML Schema
- {element declarations} A set of named element declarations, each one isomorphic to a global element declaration as defined by XML Schema

2.1.2 XML Representation of Definitions Component

WSDL definitions are represented in XML by one or more WSDL Information Sets (Infosets), that is one or more `definitions` *element information item*s. A WSDL Infoset contains representations for a collection of WSDL components which share a common target namespace. A WSDL Infoset which contains one or more `import` *element information item*s **4.2 Importing Descriptions** [p.52] corresponds to a collection with components drawn from multiple target namespaces.

The target namespace represents an unambiguous name for the intended semantics of the WSDL Infoset. The targetNamespace URI SHOULD point to a human or machine processable document that directly or indirectly defines the semantics of the WSDL Infoset.

The `definitions` *element information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `definitions` .

- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.1.2.1 targetNamespace attribute information item** [p.11] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order as follows:
  1. An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  2. Zero or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
     1. Zero or more `include` *element information item*s (see **4.1 Including Descriptions** [p.51])
     2. Zero or more `import` *element information item*s (see **4.2 Importing Descriptions** [p.52])
  3. An optional `types` *element information item* (see **3. Types** [p.47]).
  4. Zero or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
     1. `message` *element information item*s (see **2.2.2 XML Representation of Message Component** [p.13]).
     2. `interface` *element information item*s (see **2.4.2 XML Representation of Interface Component** [p.18]).
     3. `binding` *element information item*s (see **2.10.2 XML Representation of Binding Component** [p.34]).
     4. `service` *element information item*s (see **2.13.2 XML Representation of Service Component** [p.42]).
- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups allowed at the top-level of a WSDL document as described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.1.2.1 `targetNamespace` *attribute information item*

The `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* defines the namespace affiliation of top-level components defined in this `definitions` *element information item*. Messages, interfaces, bindings and services are top level components.

The `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `targetNamespace`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

2.1.3 Mapping Definitions' XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Definitions Component (see **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10]) and the XML Representation of the `definitions` *element information item* (see **2.1.2 XML Representation of Definitions Component** [p.10]) is described in Table 2-1 [p.12] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Definitions Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{messages}	The message definitions corresponding to all the `message` *element information item*s in the [children] of the `definitions` *element information item*, if any, plus any included or imported definitions (see **4. Modularizing WSDL descriptions** [p.51]).
{interfaces}	The interface definitions corresponding to all the `interface` *element information item*s in the [children] of the `definitions` *element information item*, if any, plus any included or imported definitions (see **4. Modularizing WSDL descriptions** [p.51]).
{bindings}	The binding definitions corresponding to all the `binding` *element information item*s in the [children] of the `definitions` *element information item*, if any, plus any included or imported definitions (see **4. Modularizing WSDL descriptions** [p.51]).
{services}	The service definitions corresponding to all the `service` *element information item*s in the [children] of the `definitions` *element information item*, if any, plus any included or imported definitions (see **4. Modularizing WSDL descriptions** [p.51]).
{type definitions}	The type definition components corresponding to all the type definitions defined as descendants of the `types` *element information item*, if any, plus any imported definitions. At a minimum this will include all the types defined by XML Schema `simpleType` and `complexType` *element information item*s. It MAY also include any definition from some other type system which describes the [attributes] and [children] properties of an *element information item*.
{element declarations}	The element declaration components corresponding to all the element declarations defined as descendants of the `types` *element information item*, if any, plus any imported definitions. At a minimum this will include all the global element declarations defined by XML Schema `element` *element information item*s. It MAY also include any definition from some other type system which describes the [local name], [namespace name], [attributes] and [children] properties of an *element information item*.

2.2 Message

```
<definitions>
  <message
        name="xs:NCName" >
    <documentation />?
    <part />*
  </message>
</definitions>
```

2.2.1 The Message Component

A message component describes the abstract format of a particular message that a Web service sends or receives. The format of a message is typically described in terms of XML *element information item*s and *attribute information item*s. A message binding (see **2.10 Binding** [p.33]) describes how the abstract content is mapped into a concrete format. However, in some cases, the abstract definition may match the concrete representation very closely or exactly for one or more bindings. Such bindings will supply little or no mapping information. However, another binding of the same message definition may require extensive mapping information. For this reason, it is not until the binding is inspected that one can determine "how abstract" a message really is.

Messages are named constructs and can be referred to by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]). For instance, interface components refer to messages in this way (see **2.8 Message Reference** [p.28]).

The properties of the Message Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {target namespace} A namespace name, as defined in [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {parts} A list of named part definitions.

For each message component in the {messages} property of a definitions container the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties MUST be unique.

2.2.2 XML Representation of Message Component

The XML representation for a message definition component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `message`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
    - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.2.2.1 name attribute information item with message [owner]** [p.14] .

- Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".

- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more `part` *element information item*s (see **2.3.2 XML Representation of Part Component** [p.15])
- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to messages described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.2.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `message` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* together with the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the `definitions` *element information item* forms the QName of the message,

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.2.3 Mapping Message's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Message Component (see **2.2.1 The Message Component** [p.13]) and the XML Representation of the `message` *element information item* (see **2.2.2 XML Representation of Message Component** [p.13]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.14] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Message Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{target namespace}	The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the [parent] `definitions` *element information item*
{parts}	The list of part definitions corresponding to the `part` *element information item*s in [children], if any.

2.3 Part

```
<definitions>
  <message>
    <part
          name="xs:NCName"
          element="xs:QName"?
          type="xs:QName"? >
      <documentation />?
    </part>
  </message>
</definitions>
```

2.3.1 The Part Component

A part component describes a portion of a particular message that a web service sends or receives. The format of a part is described by reference to type definition or element declaration components. Such components may be drawn from any appropriate type system. However WSDL makes special recognition of the XML Schema language [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*],[*XML Schema: Datatypes [p.62]*] as the RECOMMENDED type specification language (see **3. Types** [p.47]).

Part components are local to a given message component, they cannot be referred to by QName.

The properties of the Part Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {content reference} A reference to either an element declaration or a type definition component

For each part component in the {parts} property of a given message component the {name} property MUST be unique.

2.3.2 XML Representation of Part Component

The XML representation for a part definition is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `part`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
    - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.3.2.1 name attribute information item with part [owner]** [p.16] .
    - One of the following:

        - An `element` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.3.2.2 element attribute information item** [p.17] .
        - A `type` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.3.2.3 type attribute information item** [p.17] .
        - A namespace qualified *attribute information item* in a namespace other than "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl" indicating the validation rules for this part in an alternative schema language.
    - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children] in order, as follows:
    - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]) amongst its [children].
    - Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to message parts described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

A part carries information about its type system by the reference contained in the `type`, `element`, or alternative qualified *attribute information item*. The schema language used is determined by examining the referred-to namespace and associating it with an imported or embedded schema. WSDL uses the `type` and `element` *attribute information item*s to refer to constructs in XML Schema [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*],[*XML Schema: Datatypes [p.62]*]. Alternative schema languages may re-use these *attribute information item*s if appropriate. If the concepts embodied by the `type` and `element` *attribute information item* are not appropriate for an alternative schema language, that language should specify an alternative *attribute information item* with prescribed semantics. Such *attribute information item*s are not defined by this specification.

2.3.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `part` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* identifies a given `part` *element information item* inside a given `message` *element information item*.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.3.2.2 `element` *attribute information item*

The `element` *attribute information item* refers, by QName, to an element declaration component.

The `element` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `element`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `element` *attribute information item* is *xs:QName*.

2.3.2.3 `type` *attribute information item*

The `type` *attribute information item* refers, by QName, to a type description component.

The `type` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `type`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `type` *attribute information item* is *xs:QName*.

2.3.3 Mapping Part's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Part Component (see **2.3.1 The Part Component** [p.15]) and the XML Representation of the `part` *element information item* (see **2.3.2 XML Representation of Part Component** [p.15]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.17] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Part Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{content reference}	The element declaration resolved to by the value of the `element` *attribute information item* if present, otherwise the type definition resolved to by the value of the `type` *attribute information item* if present, otherwise a similar construct in some type system as referred to by some other *attribute information item*

2.4 Interface

```
<definitions>
  <interface
        name="xs:NCName"
        extends="list of xs:QName"? >
```

```
    <documentation />?
    [ <operation /> | <feature /> | <property /> ]*
  </interface>
</definitions>
```

2.4.1 The Interface Component

An interface component describes a set of messages that a service sends and/or receives. It does this by grouping related messages into operations. An operation is a set of input and output messages, an interface is a set of operations.

An interface can optionally extend one or more other interfaces. In such cases the interface contains the operations of the interfaces it extends, along with any operations it defines. The interfaces a given interface extends MUST NOT themselves extend that interface either directly or indirectly.

Interfaces are named constructs and can be referred to by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]). For instance, binding components refer to interfaces in this way.

The properties of the Interface Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {target namespace} A namespace name, as defined in [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {extended interfaces} A set of named interface definitions.
- {operations} A set of named interface operation definitions.
- {features} A set of named feature definitions.
- {properties} A set of named property definitions.

For each interface component in the {interfaces} property of a definitions container the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties must be unique.

2.4.2 XML Representation of Interface Component

The XML representation for an interface definition component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `interface`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
    - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.4.2.1 name attribute information item with interface [owner]** [p.19] .

- An optional `extends` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.4.2.2 extends attribute information item** [p.19] .
- Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".

- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order, as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
    - Zero or more `operation` *element information item*s **2.7.2 XML Representation of Interface Operation Component** [p.26] .
    - Zero or more `feature` *element information item*s **2.5.2 XML Representation of Feature Component** [p.21] .
    - Zero or more `property` *element information item*s **2.6.2 XML Representation of Property Component** [p.23] .
- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to interfaces described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.4.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `interface` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* together with the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the `definitions` *element information item* forms the QName of the interface.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.4.2.2 `extends` *attribute information item*

The `extends` *attribute information item* lists the interfaces that this interface derives from.

The `extends` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `extends`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `extends` *attribute information item* is a list of *xs:QName*.

2.4.3 Mapping Interface's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Interface Component (see **2.4.1 The Interface Component** [p.18]) and the XML Representation of the `interface` *element information item* (see **2.4.2 XML Representation of Interface Component** [p.18]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.20] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Interface Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{target namespace}	The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the [parent] `definitions` *element information item*
{extended interfaces}	The set of interface definitions resolved to by the values in the `extends` *attribute information item* if any, plus the set of interface definitions in the {extended interfaces} property of those interface definitions, otherwise empty.
{operations}	The set of interface operation definitions corresponding to the `operation` *element information item*s in [children], if any, plus the set of interface operation definitions in the {operations} property of the interface definitions in {extended interfaces}, if any.
{features}	The set of feature definitions corresponding to the `feature` *element information item*s in [children], if any, plus the set of feature definitions in the {features} property of the feature definitions in {extended interfaces}, if any.
{properties}	The set of property definitions corresponding to the `property` *element information item*s in [children], if any, plus the set of property definitions in the {properties} property of the property definitions in {extended interfaces}, if any.

Note:

Per **2.4.1 The Interface Component** [p.18] , the interface components in the {extended interfaces} property of a given interface component MUST NOT contain that interface component in any of their {extended interfaces} properties, that is to say, recursive extension of interfaces is disallowed.

2.5 Feature

```
<feature
      uri="xs:QName"
      required="xs:boolean"? >
  <documentation />?
</feature>
```

2.5.1 The Feature Component

A feature component describes a particular feature that a Web service accepts or requires in particular interactions. Features can be engaged in inbound, outbound messages, or both. Features in the feature component are identified by their URI. Unless otherwise specified, recognizing a feature's URI is assumed to be semantically equivalent to understanding the feature's specification.

The properties of the Feature Component are as follows:

- {name} A URI as defined by [*IETF RFC 2396 [p.62]*].
- {required} A boolean value.

2.5.2 XML Representation of Feature Component

The XML representation for a feature definition component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `feature`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `uri` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.5.2.1 uri attribute information item with feature [owner]** [p.21] .
  - An optional `required` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.5.2.2 required attribute information item with feature [owner]** [p.22] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to features described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.5.2.1 `uri` *attribute information item* with `feature` [owner]

The `uri` *attribute information item* specifies the URI of the feature.

The `uri` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `uri`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `uri` *attribute information item* is `xs:anyURI`.

2.5.2.2 `required` *attribute information item* with `feature` [owner]

The `required` *attribute information item* specifies whether the use of the feature is mandatory or optional.

The `required` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `required`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `required` *attribute information item* is `xs:boolean`.

2.5.3 Mapping Feature's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Feature Component (see **2.5.1 The Feature Component** [p.21]) and the XML Representation of the `feature` *element information item* (see **2.5.2 XML Representation of Feature Component** [p.21]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.22] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Feature Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `uri` *attribute information item*
{required}	If the value of the `required` *attribute information item* is "true" or "1", then "true", otherwise "false".

2.6 Property

```
<property
      uri="xs:QName"
      required="xs:boolean"? >
  <documentation />?
  [ <value /> | <constraint /> ]
</property>
```

2.6.1 The Property Component

A property component describes the set of possible values for a particular property. The permissible values are specified by references to a Schema description. A property is typically used to control a feature's behavior. Properties, and hence property values, can be shared amongst features.

The properties of the Property Component are as follows:

- {name} A URI as defined by [*IETF RFC 2396 [p.62]*].
- {value constraint} A type definition constraining the value of the property.

2.6.2 XML Representation of Property Component

The XML representation for a property definition component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `property`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `uri` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.6.2.1 uri attribute information item with property [owner]** [p.23] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- One or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - One *element information item* from among the following:
    - A `value` *element information item* as described in **2.6.2.2 value element information item with property [parent]** [p.24]
    - A `constraint` *element information item* as described in **2.6.2.3 constraint element information item with property [parent]** [p.24]
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to properties described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.6.2.1 `uri` *attribute information item* with `property` [owner]

The `uri` *attribute information item* specifies the URI of the property. It has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `uri`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `uri` *attribute information item* is `xs:anyURI`.

2.6.2.2 `value` *element information item* with `property` [parent]

```
<property>
  <value>
    xs:anySimpleType
  </value>
</property>
```

The `value` *element information item* specifies the value of the property. It has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `value`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"

The type of the `value` *element information item* is `xs:anySimpleType`.

2.6.2.3 `constraint` *element information item* with `property` [parent]

```
<property>
  <constraint>
    xs:QName
  </constraint>
</property>
```

The `constraint` *element information item* specifies a constraint on the value of the property. It has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `constraint`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"

The type of the `constraint` *attribute information item* is `xs:QName`.

2.6.3 Mapping Property's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Property Component (see **2.6.1 The Property Component** [p.22]) and the XML Representation of the `property` *element information item* (see **2.6.2 XML Representation of Property Component** [p.23]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.24] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Property Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `uri` *attribute information item*
{value constraint}	If the `constraint` *element information item* is present, the type referred to by the value of this *element information item*. Otherwise, if the `value` *element information item* is present, an anonymous simple type, whose base type is "xs:anySimpleType", with a single "enumeration" facet whose value is that of the *element information item*. Otherwise, "xs:anySimpleType".

2.7 Interface Operation

```
<definitions>
  <interface>
    <operation
          name="xs:NCName"
          pattern="xs:anyURI" >
      <documentation />?
      [ <feature /> | <property /> |
        [ <input /> | <output /> | <infault /> | <outfault /> ]+
      ]*
    </operation>
  </interface>
</definitions>
```

2.7.1 The Interface Operation Component

An interface operation component describes an operation that a given interface supports. An operation is a set of message references and an associated message pattern. Message references are references either to messages accepted by this operation (input messages), or messages sent by this operation (output messages).Such messages may be ordinary messages or fault messages.

Interface operation components are local to interface components, they cannot be referred to by QName, despite having both {name} and {target namespace} properties

The properties of the Interface Operation Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {target namespace} A namespace name, as defined in [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {message pattern} A URI identifying the message pattern used by the operation
- {message references} A set of message reference components for the ordinary messages the operation accepts or sends

- {fault references} A set of fault reference components for the fault messages the operation accepts or sends
- {features} A set of named feature definitions used by the operation
- {properties} A set of named property definitions used by the operation

For each interface operation component in the {operations} property of an interface component the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties must be unique.

In cases where, due to an interface extending one or more other interfaces, two or more interface operation components have the same value for their {name} and {target namespace} properties, then the component models of those interface operation components MUST be equivalent (see **2.15 Equivalence of components** [p.46]). If the interface operation components are equivalent then they are considered to collapse into a single component. It is an error if two interface operation components have the same value for their {name} and {target namespace} properties but are not equivalent.

Note:

Due to the above rules, if two interfaces that have the same value for their {target namespace} property also have one or more operations that have the same value for their {name} property then those two interfaces cannot both form part of the derivation chain of a derived interface unless those operations are the same operation. Therefore it is considered good practice to ensure, where necessary, that operation names within a namespace are unique, thus allowing such derivation to occur without error.

2.7.2 XML Representation of Interface Operation Component

The XML representation for an interface operation component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `operation`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.7.2.1 name attribute information item with operation [owner]** [p.27] .
  - A `pattern` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.7.2.2 pattern attribute information item with operation [owner]** [p.27] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- One or more *element information item* amongst its [children], in order, as follows:

- An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
- One or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
  - Zero or more `input` *element information item*s (see **2.8.2 XML Representation of Message Reference Component** [p.29]).
  - Zero or more `output` *element information item*s (see **2.8.2 XML Representation of Message Reference Component** [p.29]).
  - Zero or more `infault` *element information item*s (see **2.9.2 XML Representation of Fault Reference Component** [p.31]).
  - Zero or more `outfault` *element information item*s (see **2.9.2 XML Representation of Fault Reference Component** [p.31]).

- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children] from among the following, in any order:
  - A `feature` *element information item* (see **2.5.2 XML Representation of Feature Component** [p.21]).
  - A `property` *element information item* (see **2.6.2 XML Representation of Property Component** [p.23]).
- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to interface operations described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.7.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `operation` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* identifies a given `operation` *element information item* inside a given `interface` *element information item*.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.7.2.2 `pattern` *attribute information item* with `operation` [owner]

The `pattern` *attribute information item* identifies the message pattern a given operation uses.

The `pattern` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `pattern`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `pattern` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

2.7.3 Mapping Interface Operation's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Interface Operation Component (see **2.7.1 The Interface Operation Component** [p.25]) and the XML Representation of the `interface` *element information item* (see **2.7.2 XML Representation of Interface Operation Component** [p.26]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.28] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Interface Operation Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{target namespace}	The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the [parent] `definitions` *element information item* of the [parent] `interface` *element information item*.
{message pattern}	The actual value of the `pattern` *attribute information item*
{message references}	The set of message references corresponding to the `input` and `output` *element information item*s in [children], if any.
{fault references}	The set of fault references corresponding to the `infault` and `outfault` *element information item*s in [children] if any.
{features}	The set of features corresponding to the `feature` *element information item*s in [children], if any.
{properties}	The set of properties corresponding to the `property` *element information item*s in [children], if any.

2.8 Message Reference

```
<definitions>
  <interface>
    <operation>
      <input
            name="xs:NCName"?
            message="xs:QName" >
        <documentation />?
      </input>
      <output
            name="xs:NCName"?
            message="xs:QName" >
```

```
        <documentation />?
      </output>
    </operation>
  </interface>
</definitions>
```

2.8.1 The Message Reference Component

A message reference component refers to a named message that forms part of an operation.

Message reference components are local to a given interface operation component, they cannot be referred to by QName

The properties of the Message Reference Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {direction} One of in or out.
- {message} A reference, by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]), to a named message component.

For each message reference component in the {message references} and {fault references} properties of an interface operation component the {name} property must be unique.

2.8.2 XML Representation of Message Reference Component

The XML representation for a message reference component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `input` or `output`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.8.2.1 name attribute information item with input, or output [owner]** [p.30] .
  - A `message` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.8.2.2 message attribute information item with input, or output [owner]** [p.30] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order, as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).

- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to input, output or fault children of interface operations described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.8.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `input` , or `output` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* identifies a given message reference *element information item* within a given `operation` *element information item*.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.8.2.2 `message` *attribute information item* with `input` , or `output` [owner]

The `message` *attribute information item* refers, by QName, to a message component.

The `message` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `message`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `message` *attribute information item* is *xs:QName*.

2.8.3 Mapping Message Reference's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Message Reference Component (see **2.8.1 The Message Reference Component** [p.29]) and the XML Representation of the message reference *element information item* (see **2.8.2 XML Representation of Message Reference Component** [p.29]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.30] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Message Reference Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{direction}	If the [local name] of the *element information item* is `input` then "in", else if the [local name] of the *element information item* is `output` then "out".
{message}	The message component resolved to by the value of the `message` *attribute information item*

2.9 Fault Reference

```
<definitions>
  <interface>
    <operation>
      <infault
            name="xs:NCName"
            messages="list of xs:QName" >
        <documentation />?
      </infault>
      <outfault
            name="xs:NCName"
            messages="list of xs:QName" >
        <documentation />?
      </outfault>
    </operation>
  </interface>
</definitions>
```

2.9.1 The Fault Reference Component

A fault reference component refers to named fault messages that form part of an operation.

Fault reference components are local to a given interface operation component, they cannot be referred to by QName.

The properties of the Fault Reference Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {direction} One of in or out.
- {messages} A set of references, by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]), to named message components.

For each fault reference component in the{fault references} properties of an interface operation component the {name} property must be unique.

2.9.2 XML Representation of Fault Reference Component

The XML representation for a fault reference component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `infault` or `outfault`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:

- A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.9.2.1 name attribute information item with infault or outfault [owner]** [p.32] .
- A `messages` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.9.2.2 messages attribute information item with infault or outfault [owner]** [p.32] .
- Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".

- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order, as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to infault or outfault children of interface operations described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.9.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `infault` or `outfault` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* identifies a given fault reference *element information item* within a given `operation` *element information item*.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.9.2.2 `messages` *attribute information item* with `infault` or `outfault` [owner]

The `messages` *attribute information item* refers, by QNames, to a set of message components.

The `messages` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `message`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `message` *attribute information item* is a list of *xs:QName*.

2.9.3 Mapping Fault Reference's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Fault Reference Component (see **2.8.1 The Message Reference Component** [p.29]) and the XML Representation of the fault reference *element information item* (see **2.9.2 XML Representation of Fault Reference Component** [p.31]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.33] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Fault Reference Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{direction}	If the [local name] of the *element information item* is `infault` then "in", else if the [local name] of the *element information item* is `outfault` then "out".
{messages}	The message components resolved to by the value of the QNames listed in the `message` *attribute information item*

2.10 Binding

```
<definitions>
  <binding
        name="xs:NCName"
        interface="xs:QName" >
    <documentation />?
    [ <feature /> | <property /> | <operation /> ]*
  </binding>
</definitions>
```

Editorial note: Should WSDL 1.2 (part 3) including bindings for SOAP 1.1?	June 25, 2002
The WS Description WG currently investigating whether it will support SOAP 1.1 in this specification, as a W3C note, or otherwise. We will of course support SOAP 1.2.	

2.10.1 The Binding Component

A binding component described a concrete binding of an interface component and associated operations to a particular concrete message format and transmission protocol.

No concrete binding details are given in this specification. The companion specification, *WSDL (Version 1.2): Bindings* [*WSDL 1.2 Bindings [p.62]*] defines such bindings for SOAP 1.1 [*SOAP 1.1 [p.63]*], SOAP 1.2 [*SOAP 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework [p.63]*], HTTP [*IETF RFC 2616 [p.63]*] and MIME [*IETF RFC 2045 [p.63]*]. Other specifications MAY define additional binding details. Such specifications are expected to annotate the binding component (and its sub-components) with additional properties and specify the mapping between those properties and the XML representation.

Bindings are named constructs and can be referred to by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]). For instance, service components refer to bindings in this way.

The properties of the Binding Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].

- {target namespace} A namespace name, as defined in [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {interface} A named interface definition
- {operations} A set of named binding operation definitions
- {features} A set of named feature definitions
- {properties} A set of named property definitions

For each binding component in the {bindings} property of a definitions container the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties must be unique.

2.10.2 XML Representation of Binding Component

The XML representation for a binding component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `binding`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.10.2.1 name attribute information item with binding [owner]** [p.35] .
  - An `interface` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.10.2.2 interface attribute information item with binding [owner]** [p.35] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order, as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
    - Zero or more `operation` *element information item*s (see **2.11.2 XML Representation of Binding Operation Component** [p.37]).
    - Zero or more `feature` *element information item*s (see **2.5.2 XML Representation of Feature Component** [p.21]).
    - Zero or more `property` *element information item*s (see **2.6.2 XML Representation of Property Component** [p.23]).

- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to bindings described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] . Such *element information item*s are considered to be binding extension elements (see **2.10.2.3 Binding extension elements** [p.35]).

2.10.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `binding` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* together with the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the `definitions` *element information item* forms the QName of the binding.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.10.2.2 `interface` *attribute information item* with `binding` [owner]

The `interface` *attribute information item* refers, by QName, to an interface component

The `interface` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `interface`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `interface` *attribute information item* is *xs:QName*.

2.10.2.3 Binding extension elements

Binding extension elements are used to provide information specific to a particular binding. The semantics of such *element information item*s are defined by the specification for those *element information item*s. Such specifications are expected to annotate the binding component with additional properties and specify the mapping between those properties and the XML representation.

2.10.3 Mapping Binding's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Binding Component (see **2.10.1 The Binding Component** [p.33]) and the XML Representation of the `binding` *element information item* (see **2.10.2 XML Representation of Binding Component** [p.34]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.35] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Binding Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{target namespace}	The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the [parent] `definitions` *element information item*
{interface}	The interface definition resolved to by the actual value of the `interface` *attribute information item*.
{operations}	The set of binding operation definitions corresponding to the `operation` *element information item*s in [children], if any.
{features}	The set of feature definitions corresponding to the `feature` *element information item*s in [children], if any.
{properties}	The set of property definitions corresponding to the `property` *element information item*s in [children], if any.

2.11 Binding Operation

```
<definitions>
  <binding>
    <operation
          name="xs:NCName" >
      <documentation />?
      [ <feature /> | <property /> |
        [ <input /> | <output /> | <infault /> | <outfault /> ]+
      ]*
    </operation>
  </binding>
</definitions>
```

2.11.1 The Binding Operation Component

A binding operation component describes a concrete binding for a particular operation of an interface to a particular concrete message format.

Binding operation components are local to a given binding component

The properties of the Binding Operation Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {target namespace} A namespace name, as defined in [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {messages} A set of binding message reference components

For each binding operation component in the {operations} property of a binding component the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties must be unique.

2.11.2 XML Representation of Binding Operation Component

The XML representation for a binding operation component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `operation`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.11.2.1 name attribute information item with operation [owner]** [p.38] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order, as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
    - Zero or more `input` *element information item*s (see **2.12 Binding Message Reference** [p.39])
    - Zero or more `output` *element information item*s (see **2.12 Binding Message Reference** [p.39])
    - Zero or more `infault` *element information item*s (see **2.12 Binding Message Reference** [p.39])
    - Zero or more `outfault` *element information item*s (see **2.12 Binding Message Reference** [p.39])
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children] from among the following, in any order:
  - Zero or more `feature` *element information item*s
  - Zero or more `property` *element information item*s
- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to binding operations described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] . Such *element information item*s are considered to be binding operation extension elements as described below (see **2.11.2.2 Binding**

operation extension elements [p.38]).

2.11.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `operation` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* identified a given `operation` *element information item* within a given `binding` *element information item*.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.11.2.2 Binding operation extension elements

Binding operation extension elements are used to provide information specific to a particular operation in a binding. The semantics of such *element information item*s are defined by the specification for those *element information item*s. Such specifications are expected to annotate the binding operation component with additional properties and specify the mapping between those properties and the XML representation.

2.11.3 Mapping Binding Operation's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Binding Operation Component (see **2.11.1 The Binding Operation Component** [p.36]) and the XML Representation of the `binding` *element information item* (see **2.11.2 XML Representation of Binding Operation Component** [p.37]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.38] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Binding Operation Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{target namespace}	The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the [parent] `definitions` *element information item* of the [parent] `interface` *element information item*.
{messages}	The set of binding message reference components corresponding to the `input` , `output` and `fault` *element information item*s in [children], if any.
{features}	The set of feature components corresponding to the `feature` *element information item* in [children], if any.
{properties}	The set of property components corresponding to the `property` *element information item* in [children], if any.

2.12 Binding Message Reference

```
<definitions>
  <binding>
    <operation>
      <input
            name="xs:NCName"? >
        <documentation />?
      </input>
      <output
            name="xs:NCName"? >
        <documentation />?
      </output>
      <infault
            name="xs:NCName" >
        <documentation />?
      </infault>
      <outfault
            name="xs:NCName" >
        <documentation />?
      </outfault>
    </operation>
  </binding>
</definitions>
```

2.12.1 The Binding Message Reference Component

A binding message reference component describes a concrete binding for a particular message in an operation to a particular concrete message format.

Binding message reference components are local to a given binding operation component, they cannot be referred to by QName.

The properties of the Binding Message Reference Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {direction} One of in or out

For each binding message reference component in the {messages} property of a binding operation component the {name} property must be unique.

2.12.2 XML Representation of Binding Message Reference Component

The XML representation for a binding message reference component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `input` , `output` , `infault` or `outfault` .
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"

- Zero or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
    - An optional `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.12.2.1 name attribute information item with input, output or fault [owner]** [p.40] .
    - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children], in order, as follows:
    - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
    - Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to input, output or fault children of binding operations described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] . Such *element information item*s are considered to be binding message reference extension elements, as described below (see **2.12.2.2 Binding message reference extension elements** [p.40]).

2.12.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `input` , `output` or `fault` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* identifies a given binding message reference *element information item* within a given `operation` *element information item*.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.12.2.2 Binding message reference extension elements

Binding message reference extension elements are used to provide information specific to a particular message in an operation. The semantics of such *element information item*s are defined by the specification for those *element information item*s. Such specifications are expected to annotate the binding message reference component with additional properties and specify the mapping between those properties and the XML representation.

2.12.3 Mapping Binding Message Reference's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Binding Message Reference Component (see **2.12.1 The Binding Message Reference Component** [p.39]) and the XML Representation of the `binding` *element information item* (see **2.12.2 XML Representation of Binding Message Reference Component** [p.39]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.41] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Binding Message Reference Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item* if present, otherwise the actual value of the `name` *attribute information item* on the *element information item* with the same [local name] whose [parent] `operation` *element information item* has the same value for its `name` *attribute information item* as the `operation` *element information item* in the `binding` *element information item* but is rather in the `interface` *element information item* referred to by the `type` *attribute information item*.
{variety}	If the [local name] of the *element information item* is `input` or `infault` then in, else if the [local name] of the *element information item* is `output` or `outfault` then out.

2.13 Service

```
<definitions>
  <service
        name="xs:NCName"
        interface="xs:QName"
        targetResource="xs:anyURI"? >
    <documentation />?
    <endpoint />*
  </service>
</definitions>
```

2.13.1 The Service Component

A service component describes one and only one interface that a service provides, and the endpoints it is provided over.

Service are named constructs and can be referred to by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]).

The properties of the Service Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {target namespace} A namespace name, as defined in [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {target resource} A URI as defined by [*IETF RFC 2396 [p.62]*].
- {interface} An interface component
- {endpoints} A set of endpoint components

For each service component in the {services} property of a definitions container the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties MUST be unique.

2.13.2 XML Representation of Service Component

The XML representation for a service definition component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `service`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A mandatory `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.13.2.1 name attribute information item with service [owner]** [p.42] .
  - An optional `targetResource` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.13.2.2 targetResource attribute information item with service [owner]** [p.43] .
  - A mandatory `interface` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.13.2.3 interface attribute information item with service [owner]** [p.43] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- One or more *element information item* amongst its [children], as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - One or more `endpoint` *element information item*s (see **2.14.2 XML Representation of Endpoint Component** [p.44]
- Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s amongst its [children]. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to services described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] .

2.13.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `service` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* together with the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the `definitions` *element information item* forms the QName of the service.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.13.2.2 `targetResource` *attribute information item* with `service` [owner]

The `targetResource` *attribute information item* identifies the resource that the service is a representation of.

The `targetResource` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `targetResource`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `targetResource` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

2.13.2.3 `interface` *attribute information item* with `service` [owner]

The `interface` *attribute information item* identifies the interface that the service is an instantiation of.

The `interface` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `interface`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `interface` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.13.3 Mapping Service's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Service Component (see **2.13.1 The Service Component** [p.41]) and the XML Representation of the `service` *element information item* (see **2.13.2 XML Representation of Service Component** [p.42]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.43] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Service Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{target namespace}	The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the [parent] `definitions` *element information item*
{target resource}	The actual value of the `targetResource` *attribute information item*, if present, otherwise the empty URI.
{interface}	The interface component resolved to by the actual value of the `interface` *attribute information item* on the bindings resolved to by the `binding` *attribute information item* on the `endpoint` *element information item*s in [children], if any.
{endpoints}	The endpoint components corresponding to the `endpoint` *element information item*s in [children] if any.

2.14 Endpoint

```
<definitions>
  <service>
    <endpoint
          name="xs:NCName"
          binding="xs:QName" >
      <documentation />?
    </endpoint>
  </service>
</definitions>
```

2.14.1 The Endpoint Component

An endpoint component defines the particulars of a specific end-point at which a given service is available.

Endpoint components are local to a given service component, they cannot be referred to by QName

The properties of the Endpoint Component are as follows:

- {name} An NCName as defined by [*XML Namespaces [p.62]*].
- {binding} A named binding component

For each endpoint component in the {endpoints} property of a service component the {name} property must be unique.

2.14.2 XML Representation of Endpoint Component

The XML representation for a endpoint definition component is an *element information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `endpoint`
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl"
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `name` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.14.2.1 name attribute information item with endpoint [owner]** [p.45] .
  - A `binding` *attribute information item* as described below in **2.14.2.2 binding attribute information item with endpoint [owner]** [p.45] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".

- Zero or more *element information item* amongst its [children], as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *element information item*s. Such *element information item*s MUST be a member of one of the element substitution groups related to endpoints described in **6. Language Extensibility** [p.54] . Such *element information item*s are considered to be endpoint extension elements (see **2.14.2.3 Endpoint extension elements** [p.45]).

2.14.2.1 `name` *attribute information item* with `endpoint` [owner]

The `name` *attribute information item* together with the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the `definitions` *element information item* forms the QName of the endpoint.

The `name` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `name`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `name` *attribute information item* is *xs:NCName*.

2.14.2.2 `binding` *attribute information item* with `endpoint` [owner]

The `binding` *attribute information item* refers, by QName, to a binding component

The `binding` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `binding`
- A [namespace name] which has no value

The type of the `binding` *attribute information item* is *xs:QName*.

2.14.2.3 Endpoint extension elements

Endpoint extension elements are used to provide information specific to a particular endpoint in a server. The semantics of such *element information item*s are defined by the specification for those *element information item*s. Such specifications are expected to annotate the endpoint component with additional properties and specify the mapping between those properties and the XML representation.

2.14.3 Mapping Endpoint's XML Representation to Component Properties

The mapping between the properties of the Endpoint Component (see **2.14.1 The Endpoint Component** [p.44]) and the XML Representation of the `endpoint` *element information item* (see **2.14.2 XML Representation of Endpoint Component** [p.44]) is as described in Table 2-1 [p.45] .

Table 2-1. Mapping between Endpoint Component Properties and XML Representation

Property	Mapping
{name}	The actual value of the `name` *attribute information item*
{binding}	The binding component resolved to by the actual value of the `binding` *attribute information item*

2.15 Equivalence of components

Two components of the same type are considered equivalent if the values of the properties of one component are the same as the values of the properties in the second component.

With respect to top-level components (messages, interfaces, bindings and services) this effectively translates to name-based equivalence given the constraints on names. That is, given two top-level components of the same type, if the {name} properties have the same value and the {target namespace} properties have the same values then the two components are in fact, the same component.

2.16 Symbol Spaces

This specification defines 4 symbol spaces, one for each top-level component type (message, interface, binding and service). Within a symbol space all names, that is the combination of {name} and {target namespace} properties, are unique. Between symbol spaces, the combination of these two properties need not be unique. Thus it is perfectly coherent to have, for example, a binding and an interface that have the same name.

When XML Schema is being used as one of the type systems for a WSDL description, then 6 other symbol spaces also exist, one for each of global element declarations, global attribute declarations, named model groups, named attribute groups, type definitions and key constraints, as defined by [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*]. Other type systems may define additional symbol spaces.

2.17 QName resolution

In its serialized form WSDL makes significant use of references between components. Such references are made using the Qualified Name, or QName of the component being referred to. QNames are a tuple, consisting of two parts; a namespace name and a local name. For example, in the case of an interface component, the namespace name is represented by the {namespace name} property and the local name is represented by the {name} property.

QName references are resolved by looking in the appropriate property of the definitions component. For example, to resolve a QName of an interface (as referred to by the `interface` *attribute information item* on a binding), the {interfaces} property of the definitions component would be inspected.

If the appropriate property of the definitions component does not contains a component with the required QName then the reference is a broken reference, it cannot be resolved.

3. Types

```
<definitions>
  <types>
    <documentation />?
    [extension elements]*
  </types>
</definitions>
```

At the abstract level, the {type definitions} and {element declarations} properties of **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] are collections of imported and embedded schema components. By design, WSDL supports any schema language for which the syntax and semantics of import or embed have been defined. Support for the W3C XML Schema Description Language [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*],[*XML Schema: Datatypes [p.62]*] is required of all processors. Instances of WSDL may require support for an alternative schema language by using the standard `wsdl:required` *attribute information item* (any imported or embedded XML Schema *element information item*s may be regarded as having this *attribute information item* set). Only the XML Schema implementation is defined in this specification.

The schema components contained in the {type definitions} and {element declarations} properties of **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] provide the type system used for message parts. Message parts indicate their structure and content by using the standard *attribute information item*s `type` and `element`, or for alternate schema languages in which these concepts do not map well, by defining alternative *attribute information item* extensions to the `part` *element information item*. Such extensions should define how they reference type system components. Such type system components MAY appear in additional collection properties on **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] .

The `types` *element information item* encloses data type definitions used to define messages and has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `types` .
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s in its [attributes] property. The [namespace name] property of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl
- Zero or more *element information item*s amongst its [children] as follows:
    - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]) in its [children] property.
    - Zero or more *element information item*s from among the following, in any order:
        - `xs:import` *element information item*s
        - `xs:schema` *element information item*s

- Other namespace qualified *element information item*s whose namespace is NOT http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl

3.1 Using W3C XML Schema Description Language

XML Schema MAY be used as the schema language, via import or embedding. Each method defines a different *element information item*. All processors MUST support XML Schema type definitions. Using the `xs:import` and/or `xs:schema` constructs is a necessary condition for making XML Schema components available to a WSDL description. That is, a WSDL description cannot refer to XML Schema components in a given namespace unless an `xs:import` and/or `xs:schema` statement for that namespace is present.

3.1.1 Importing XML Schema

Importing an XML Schema uses the `xs:import` mechanism defined by XML Schema [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*],[*XML Schema: Datatypes [p.62]*], with its syntax and semantics, plus some restrictions. The schema components defined in the imported schema are available for reference by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]). Note that only components defined in the schema itself and components included via `xs:include` are available to WSDL. Specifically components that the schema imports via `xs:import` are NOT available to WSDL.

A child *element information item* of the `types` *element information item* is defined with the Infoset properties as follows:

- A [local name] of "import".
- A [namespace name] of ""http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"".
- One or two *attribute information item*s as follows:
  - A `namespace` *attribute information item* as described below.
  - An optional `schemaLocation` *attribute information item* as described below.

3.1.1.1 `namespace` *attribute information item*

The `namespace` *attribute information item* defines the namespace of the type and element definitions imported from the referenced schema. If the referenced schema contains a `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* on its `xs:schema` *element information item*, then these values of these two *attribute information item*s MUST be identical. If the schema does not have a `targetNamespace` *attribute information item*, then the namespace specified by the `namespace` *attribute information item* is applied to all components of the schema as if it contained a corresponding targetNamespace declaration. The `namespace` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of namespace

- A [namespace name] which has no value.

The type of the `namespace` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

3.1.1.2 `schemaLocation` *attribute information item*

The `schemaLocation` *attribute information item*, if present, provides a hint to the processor as to where the schema may be located. Caching and cataloging technologies may provide better information than this hint. The `schemaLocation` *attribute information item* has the following infoset properties:

- A [local name] of schemaLocation.
- A [namespace name] that has no value.

The type of the `schemaLocation` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

3.1.2 Embedding XML Schema

Embedding an XML schema uses the existing top-level `xs:schema` *element information item*. It may be viewed as simply cutting and pasting an existing, stand-alone schema, to a location inside the types *element information item*. The schema components defined in the embedded schema are available to WSDL for reference by QName (see **2.17 QName resolution** [p.46]). Note that only components defined in the schema itself and components included via `xs:include` are available to WSDL. Specifically components that the schema imports via `xs:import` are NOT available to WSDL.

The `xs:schema` *element information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of schema.
- A [namespace name] of ""http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"."
- A `targetNamespace` *attribute information item*, amongst its [attributes] as described below.
- Additional *attribute information item*s as specified for the `xs:schema` *element information item* in the XML Schema specification.
- Child *element information item*s as specified for the `xs:schema` *element information item* in the XML Schema specification.

3.1.2.1 `targetNamespace` *attribute information item*

The `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* defines the namespace of the type and element definitions embedded in this schema. WSDL modifies the XML Schema definition of the `xs:schema` *element information item* to make this *attribute information item* required. The `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* has the following infoset properties:

- A [local name] of targetNamespace.

- A [namespace name] that has no value.

The type of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

3.1.3 References to Type and Element Definitions

Whether embedded or imported, the type and element definitions present in a schema may be referenced from a message part.

A named, global `xs:simpleType` or `xs:complexType` definition may be referenced from the `part` *element information item* using the `type` *attribute information item*. The QName is constructed from the `targetNamespace` of the schema and the content of the `name` *attribute information item* of the `simpleType` or `complexType` *element information item*. A `type` *attribute information item* may not be used to refer to an `xs:element` *element information item*.

A named, global `xs:element` definition may be referenced from the `part` *element information item* using the `element` *attribute information item*. The QName is constructed from the `targetNamespace` of the schema and the content of the `name` *attribute information item* of the `xs:element` *element information item*. An `element` *attribute information item* may not be used to refer to an `xs:simpleType` or `xs:complexType` *element information item*.

3.2 Using Other Schema Languages

Since it is unreasonable to expect that a single schema language can be used to describe all possible message parts and their constraints, WSDL allows alternate schema languages to be specified via extensibility elements. An extensibility *element information item* MAY appear under the `types` *element information item* to identify the schema language employed, and to locate the schema instance defining the grammar for message parts. Depending upon the schema language used, an *element information item* MAY be defined to allow embedding, if and only if the schema language can be expressed in XML. A specification of extension syntax for an alternative schema language MUST include an *element information item* definition, intended to appear as a child of the `wsdl:types` *element information item*, which references, names, and locates the schema instance (an "import" *element information item*). The extension specification SHOULD, if necessary, define additional properties of **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] to hold the components of the referenced type system. It is expected that additional extensibility attributes for `wsdl:part` will also be defined, along with a mechanism for resolving the values of those attributes to a particular imported type system component.

See **E. Examples of Specifications of Extension Elements for Alternative Schema Language Support.** [p.70] for examples of using other schema languages. These example reuse the {element declarations} and {type definitions} properties of **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] and the `type` and `element` *attribute information item*s of `wsdl:part` .

4. Modularizing WSDL descriptions

This specification provides two mechanisms, described in this section, for modularizing WSDL descriptions. These mechanisms help to make WSDL descriptions clearer by allowing separation of the various components of a description. Such separation could be performed according to the level of abstraction of a given set of components, or according to the namespace affiliation required of a given set of components or according to some other grouping such as application applicability.

Both mechanisms work at the level of WSDL components and NOT at the level of XML Information Sets or XML 1.0 serializations.

4.1 Including Descriptions

```
<definitions>
  <include
        location="xs:anyURI" >
    <documentation />?
  </include>
</definitions>
```

The WSDL `include` *element information item* allows for the separation of different components of a service definition, from the same target namespace, into independent WSDL documents which can be merged as needed.

The WSDL `include` *element information item* is modeled after the XML Schema `include` *element information item* (see [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*], section 4.2.3 "References to schema components in the same namespace"). Specifically it can be used to include components from WSDL descriptions that share a target namespace with the including description. Components in included descriptions are part of the component model of the including description. The included components can be referenced by QName. Note that because all WSDL descriptions have a target namespace, no-namespace includes (sometimes known as chameleon includes) never occur in WSDL.

The `include` *element information item* has:

- A [local name] of `include` .
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- One or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
    - A `location` *attribute information item* as described below in **4.1.1 location attribute information item with include [owner]** [p.52] .
    - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or one *element information item* amongst its [children], as follows:

- An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).

4.1.1 `location` *attribute information item* with `include` [owner]

The `location` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `location`.
- A [namespace name] which has no value.

A `location` *attribute information item* is of type `xs:anyURI`. Its actual value is the location of some information for the namespace identified by the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the containing `definitions` *element information item*.

The actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the included WSDL document MUST match the actual value of the `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* of the `definitions` *element information item* which is the [parent] of the `include` *element information item*.

4.2 Importing Descriptions

```
<definitions>
  <import
        namespace="xs:anyURI"
        location="xs:anyURI"? >
    <documentation />?
  </import>
</definitions>
```

The WSDL `import` *element information item*, like the `include` *element information item* (see **4.1 Including Descriptions** [p.51]) also allows for the separation of the different components of a WSDL description into independent descriptions, but in this case with different target namespaces, which can be imported as needed. This technique helps writing clearer WSDL descriptions, by separation the definitions according to their level of abstraction, and maximizes reusability.

The WSDL `import` *element information item* is modeled after the XML Schema `import` *element information item* (see [*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*], section 4.2.3 "References to schema components across namespaces"). Specifically it can be used to import components from WSDL descriptions that do not share a target namespace with the importing document. Components in imported descriptions are part of the component model of the importing description. The imported components can be referenced by QName. Using the `import` construct is a necessary condition for making components from another namespace available to a WSDL description. That is, a WSDL description cannot refer to components in a namespace other that the target namespace unless an import statement for that namespace is present.

The `import` *element information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `import` .

- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Two or more *attribute information item*s amongst its [attributes] as follows:
  - A `namespace` *attribute information item* as described below in **4.2.1 namespace attribute information item** [p.53] .
  - An optional `location` *attribute information item* as described below in **4.2.2 location attribute information item with import [owner]** [p.53] .
  - Zero or more namespace qualified *attribute information item*s. The [namespace name] of such *attribute information item*s MUST NOT be "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or one *element information item* amongst its [children], as follows:
  - An optional `documentation` *element information item* (see **5. Documentation** [p.54]).

4.2.1 `namespace` *attribute information item*

The `namespace` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `namespace`.
- A [namespace name] which has no value.

The `namespace` *attribute information item* is of type `xs:anyURI`. Its actual value indicates that the containing WSDL document can contain qualified references to WSDL definitions in that namespace (via one or more prefixes declared with namespace declarations in the normal way). This value MUST NOT match the actual value of the enclosing WSDL document `targetNamespace` *attribute information item*. If the import statement results in the import of a WSDL document then the actual value of the `namespace` *attribute information item* MUST be identical to the actual value of the imported WSDL document's `targetNamespace` *attribute information item*.

4.2.2 `location` *attribute information item* with `import` [owner]

The `location` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `location`.
- A [namespace name] which has no value.

The `location` *attribute information item* is of type `xs:anyURI`. Its actual value is the location of some information for the namespace identified by the `namespace` *attribute information item*.

The `location` *attribute information item* is optional to allow WSDL components to be constructed from information other than serialized XML 1.0 and to allow for WSDL processors that have a priori knowledge of certain namespaces.

5. Documentation

```
<documentation>
  [extension elements]*
</documentation>
```

WSDL uses the optional `documentation` *element information item* as a container for human readable documentation. The content of the *element information item* is arbitrary *character information items* and *element information item*s ("mixed" in XML Schema[*XML Schema: Structures [p.62]*]). The `documentation` *element information item* is allowed inside any WSDL *element information item*.

The `documentation` *element information item* has:

- A [local name] of `documentation` .
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- Zero or more *attribute information item*s in its [attributes] property.
- Zero or more child *element information item*s in its [children] property.
- Zero or more *character information item*s in its [children] property.

6. Language Extensibility

The schema for WSDL has two extensibility models, one based on element substitution groups and another based on qualified attributes.

6.1 Element based extensibility

WSDL allows extensions to be defined in terms of *element information item*s. Several abstract global element declarations serve as the heads of substitution groups. Some are specific to a particular point in the schema while others appear in multiple places. This allows extension to be specific to a particular point of the WSDL schema or more general. Table 6-1 [p.55] shows the complete list of element substitution groups that along with their allowed locations.

It is expected that extensions will want to add to the existing properties of components in the component model. The specification for an extension *element information item* should include definitions of any such properties and the mapping between the XML representation of the extension and the properties in the component model.

The WSDL schema also defines a base type for use by extensibility elements. Example 6-1 [p.61] shows the type definition. The use of this type as a base type is optional. The element declarations which serve as the heads of the defined substitution groups are all of type "xs:anyType".

Extensibility elements are commonly used to specify some technology specific binding. They allow innovation in the area of network and message protocols without having to revise the base WSDL specification. WSDL recommends that specifications defining such protocols also define any necessary

WSDL extensions used to describe those protocols or formats.

An extension element is said to be *processed* if a WSDL processor decides (through whatever means) that its parent (an *element information item* in the "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl" namespace) will be processed. Note that it is possible for WSDL processors to process only a subset of a given WSDL document. For instance, a tool may wish to focus on interfaces and operations only, and will consequently skip bindings.

Table 6-1. Element substitution groups defined for element based extensibility

Element name	Allowed in [children] property of	Notes
globalExt	• `wsdl:definitions` after `wsdl:import` , `wsdl:include` and `wsdl:types` *element information item*s if present. • `wsdl:message` • `wsdl:part` • `wsdl:interface` • `wsdl:operation` • `wsdl:input` • `wsdl:output` • `wsdl:fault` • `wsdl:binding` • `wsdl:service` • `wsdl:endpoint`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as a child of any *element information item* in the "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl" namespace with the exception of `wsdl:import` , `wsdl:include` and `wsdl:types` .
msgAndinterfaceExt	• `wsdl:message` • `wsdl:interface`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as a child of `wsdl:message` and/or `wsdl:interface`

msginterfaceAndBindingExt	• `wsdl:message` • `wsdl:interface` • `wsdl:binding`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as a child of `wsdl:message` , `wsdl:interface` and/or `wsdl:binding`
msginterfaceBindingServiceExt	• `wsdl:message` • `wsdl:interface` • `wsdl:binding` • `wsdl:service`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as a child of `wsdl:message` , `wsdl:interface` , `wsdl:binding` and/or `wsdl:service`
bindingAndServiceExt	• `wsdl:binding` • `wsdl:service`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as a child of `wsdl:binding` and/or `wsdl:service`
preImportInclude	• `wsdl:definitions` before `wsdl:import` and `wsdl:include` , if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear before the `wsdl:import` and `wsdl:include` *element information item*s
inImportInclude	• `wsdl:definitions` before, between or after `wsdl:import` and `wsdl:include` , if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear interleaved with the `wsdl:import` and `wsdl:include` *element information item*s
preTypes	• `wsdl:definitions` after `wsdl:import` and `wsdl:include` and before `wsdl:types` , if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear after the `wsdl:import` and `wsdl:include` *element information item*s but before the `wsdl:types` *element information item*

postTypes	• `wsdl:definitions` after `wsdl:types` , if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear after the `wsdl:types` *element information item* (potentially interleaved with `wsdl:message` , `wsdl:interface` , `wsdl:/binding` and `wsdl:service` *element information item*s).
Abstract elements related to message		
msgExt	• `wsdl:message`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:message`
msgPrePartExt	• `wsdl:message` before `wsdl:part` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:message` before `wsdl:part`
msgPostPartExt	• `wsdl:message` after `wsdl:part` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:message` after `wsdl:part`
msgPartExt	• `wsdl:part`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:message/wsdl:part`
Abstract elements related to interface		
interfaceExt	• `wsdl:interface`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:interface`

interfacePreOpExt	• `wsdl:interface` before `wsdl:operation` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:interface` before `wsdl:operation`
interfacePostOpExt	• `wsdl:interface` after `wsdl:operation` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:interface` after `wsdl:operation`
interfaceOpExt	• `wsdl:operation` with `wsdl:interface` [parent]	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:operation` when it is a child of `wsdl:interface`
interfaceOpMsgExt	• `wsdl:input` with `wsdl:operation` [parent] which itself has `wsdl:interface` [parent] • `wsdl:output` with `wsdl:operation` [parent] which itself has `wsdl:interface` [parent]	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:input` or `wsdl:output` when they appear as children of `wsdl:operation` which itself appears as a child of `wsdl:interface`
interfaceOpFaultExt	• `wsdl:fault` with `wsdl:operation` [parent] which itself has `wsdl:interface` [parent]	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:fault` when it appears as a child of `wsdl:operation` which itself appears as a child of `wsdl:interface`
Abstract elements related to features and properties		

featureExt	• `wsdl:feature`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:feature`
propertyExt	• `wsdl:property`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:property`
Abstract elements related to bindings		
bindingExt	• `wsdl:binding`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:binding`
bindingPreOpExt	• `wsdl:binding` before `wsdl:operation` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:binding` before `wsdl:operation`
bindingPostOpExt	• `wsdl:binding` after `wsdl:operation` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:binding` after `wsdl:operation`
bindingOpExt	• `wsdl:operation` with `wsdl:binding` [parent]	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:operation` appearing as children of `wsdl:binding`

bindingOpMsgExt	• `wsdl:input` with `wsdl:operation` [parent] which itself has `wsdl:binding` [parent] • `wsdl:output` with `wsdl:operation` [parent] which itself has `wsdl:binding` [parent]	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:input` or `wsdl:output` when they appear as children of `wsdl:operation` which itself appears as a child of `wsdl:binding`
bindingOpFaultExt	• `wsdl:fault` with `wsdl:operation` [parent] which itself has `wsdl:binding` [parent]	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:fault` when it appears as a child of `wsdl:operation` which itself appears as a child of `wsdl:binding`
Abstract elements related to service		
serviceExt	• `wsdl:service`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:service`
servicePreEndpointExt	• `wsdl:service` before `wsdl:endpoint` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:service` before `wsdl:endpoint`
servicePostEndpointExt	• `wsdl:service` after `wsdl:endpoint` *element information item*s, if present.	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:service` after `wsdl:endpoint`
endpointExt	• `wsdl:endpoint`	This *element information item* serves as the head of a substitution group for extensibility elements that wish to appear as children of `wsdl:endpoint`

Example 6-1. Base type for extensibility elements

```
<xs:complexType name='ExtensibilityElement' abstract='true' >
  <xs:attribute ref='wsdl:required' use='optional' />
</xs:complexType>
```

6.1.1 Mandatory extensions

Extension elements can be marked as mandatory by annotating them with a `wsdl:required` *attribute information item* (see **6.1.2 required attribute information item** [p.61]) with a value of "true". Mandatory extensions are those that MUST be processed correctly by the WSDL processor. If a mandatory extension element is processed, the WSDL processor MUST either agree to fully abide by all the rules and semantics signaled by the extension element's qualified name, or immediate cease processing (fault). In particular, if the WSDL processor does not recognize the qualified name of the extension element, it MUST fault. If the WSDL processor recognizes the qualified name, and determines that the extension in question is incompatible with any other aspect of the document (including other required extensions), it MUST fault.

6.1.2 `required` *attribute information item*

WSDL provides a global *attribute information item* with the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of `required`.
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl".
- A [specified] property with a value of "true".

The type of the `required` is *xs:boolean*.

6.2 Attribute based extensibility

WSDL allows qualified *attribute information item*s whose [namespace name] is NOT "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl" to appear on any *element information item* whose namespace name IS "http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl". Such *attribute information item*ss can be used to annotate WSDL constructs such as messages, interfaces etc.

WSDL does not provide a mechanism for marking extension *attribute information item*s as mandatory.

7. References

7.1 Normative References

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[SOAP 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework]
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[XML Linking]
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[WSDL 1.1]
Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1, E. Christensen, F. Curbera, G. Meredith, and S. Weerawarana, Authors. World Wide Web Consortium, 15 March 2002. This version of the Web Services Description Language 1.1 Note is http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/NOTE-wsdl-20010315. The latest version of Web Services Description Language 1.1 is available at http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl.

[WSDL 1.2 Primer]
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Web Services Description Requirements, J. Schlimmer, Editor. World Wide Web Consortium, 28 October 2002. This version of the Web Services Description Requirements document is http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-ws-desc-reqs-20021028. The latest version of Web Services Description Requirements is available at http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-desc-reqs.

[XPointer Framework]
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Recommendation is http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/REC-xptr-framework-20030325/ The latest version of XPointer Framework is available at http://www.w3.org/TR/xptr-framework/.

A. The "application/wsdl+xml" Media Type

Editorial note: JJM	20021107
This was lifted from the SOAP 1.2 specification, and needs to be edited to reflect WSDL's own requirements. For example, the WG has not reached consensus on whether to use "text/xml", "text/wsdl+xml" or "application/wsdl+xml".	

This appendix defines the "application/wsdl+xml" media type which can be used to describe WSDL 1.2 documents serialized as XML. It is referenced by the corresponding IANA registration document [*WSDL MediaType [p.62]*].

A.1 Registration

MIME media type name:

application

MIME subtype name:

wsdl+xml

Required parameters:

none

Optional parameters:

charset

This parameter has identical semantics to the charset parameter of the "application/xml" media type as specified in [*RFC 3023 [p.62]*].

Encoding considerations:

Identical to those of "application/xml" as described in [*RFC 3023 [p.62]*], section 3.2, as applied to the WSDL document infoset.

Security considerations:

See section **A.2 Security considerations** [p.65] .

Interoperability considerations:

There are no known interoperability issues.

Published specification:

This document and [*WSDL 1.2 Bindings [p.62]*].

Applications which use this media type:

No known applications currently use this media type.

Additional information:

File extension:

WSDL documents are not required or expected to be stored as files.

Fragment identifiers:

Either a syntax identical to that of "application/xml" as described in [*RFC 3023 [p.62]*], section 5 or the syntax defined in **C.2 Fragment Identifiers** [p.67] .

Base URI:

As specified in [*RFC 3023 [p.62]*], section 6.

Macintosh File Type code:

TEXT

Person and email address to contact for further information:

@@@ <@@@@>

Intended usage:

COMMON

Author/Change controller:

The WSDL 1.2 specification set is a work product of the World Wide Web Consortium’s Web Service Description Working Group. The W3C has change control over these specifications.

A.2 Security considerations

Editorial note: JJM	20021107
Are there any security considerations other than the standard ones.	

This media type uses the "+xml" convention, it shares the same security considerations as described in [*RFC 3023 [p.62]*], section 10.

B. Acknowledgements (Non-Normative)

This document is the work of the W3C Web Service Description Working Group.

Members of the Working Group are (at the time of writing, and by alphabetical order): Adi Sakala (IONA Technologies), Alan Davies (SeeBeyond), Allen Brookes (Rogue Wave Softwave), Amelia Lewis (TIBCO/Extensibility), Arthur Ryman (IBM), Bijan Parsia (University of Maryland), Dale Moberg (Cyclone Commerce), Dan Kulp (IONA Technologies), David Booth (W3C), Dietmar Gaertner (Software AG), Don Mullen (TIBCO Software), Erik Ackerman (Lexmark), Glen Daniels (Macromedia), Igor Sedukhin (Computer Associates), Ingo Melzer (DaimlerChrysler Research and Technology), Jacek Kopecky (Systinet), Jean-Jacques Moreau (Canon), Jeff Mischkinsky (Oracle Corporation), Jeffrey Schlimmer (Microsoft Corporation), Jerry Thrasher (Lexmark), Jim Hendler (University of Maryland), Johan Pauhlsson (L'Échangeur), Jonathan Marsh (*Chair*, Microsoft Corporation), Kevin Canyang Liu (SAP), Laurent De Teneuille (L'Échangeur), Lily Liu (webMethods, Inc.), Martin Gudgin (Microsoft Corporation), Michael Champion (Software AG), Michael Mahan (Nokia), Michael Mealling (Verisign), Mike Ballantyne (Electronic Data Systems), Mike Davoren (W. W. Grainger), Mike McHugh (W. W. Grainger), Philippe Le Hégaret (W3C), Prasad Yendluri (webMethods, Inc.), Roberto Chinnici (Sun Microsystems), Sandeep Kumar (Cisco Systems), Sandra Swearingen (U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Air Force), Sanjiva Weerawarana (IBM), Steve Graham (Global Grid Forum), Steve Lind (AT&T), Steve Tuecke (Global Grid Forum), Tom Jordahl (Macromedia), Umit Yalcinalp (Oracle Corporation), Waqar Sadiq (Electronic Data Systems), William Vambenepe (Hewlett-Packard Company), Youenn Fablet (Canon)

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The people who have contributed to discussions on www-ws-desc@w3.org are also gratefully acknowledged.

C. URI References for WSDL constructs (Non-Normative)

This appendix provides a syntax for URI references for constructs found in a WSDL document. This includes first class constructs such as message, interface, binding and service and subordinate constructs such as message parts and interface operations. The URI references are easy to understand and compare, while imposing no burden on the WSDL author.

C.1 WSDL URIs

There are two main cases for WSDL URIs:

- the URI of a WSDL document
- the URI of a WSDL namespace

The URI of a WSDL document can be dereferenced to give a resource representation that contributes component definitions to a single WSDL namespace. If the media type is set to the WSDL media type, then the fragment identifiers can be used to identify the main components that are defined in the document.

However, this appendix specifies the use of the namespace URI with the WSDL fragment identifiers to form a URI-reference.

Editorial note: MJG	20030203
The URI of a WSDL namespace may not be dereferencable, or if it is dereferencable, then it may not resolve to a resource representation that has the WSDL media type. For example, a namespace URI may resolve to an HTML document that describes the namespace. Since the namespace URI does not necessarily reference a resource with the WSDL media type, the use of WSDL fragment identifiers with it is not strictly in compliance with the definition of URI-reference. Comment from the W3C Technical Architecture Group on this point is invited.	

C.2 Fragment Identifiers

The following fragment identifier syntax is compliant with the [*XPointer Framework [p.63]*].

The URI reference for a WSDL construct is the {target namespace} property of either the construct itself, in the case of messages, interfaces, bindings, services or operations, or the {target namespace} property of an ancestor construct. The URI provided by the {target namespace} property is combined with a fragment identifier, where the fragment identifier is constructed from the {name} property of the construct and the {name} properties of its ancestors as a path according to Table C-1 [p.67] . In that table the first column gives the name of the WSDL construct as the [local name] of the *element information item* that represents that construct in a WSDL document. Columns two, three and four populate the variables x, y and z respectively. These variables are then used to construct the fragment in column five.

Table C-1. Rules for determining fragments for WSDL constructs

Construct	x	y	z	Fragment
message	{name} property of message	n/a	n/a	`message(x)`
part	{name} property of part	{name} property of message	n/a	`part(y/x)`
interface	{name} property of interface	n/a	n/a	`interface(x)`
operation	{name} property of operation	{name} property of parent interface	n/a	`operation(y/x)`
input	{name} property of message reference	{name} property of parent operation	{name} property of grandparent interface	`input(z/y/x)`
output	{name} property of message reference	{name} property of parent operation	{name} property of grandparent interface	`output(z/y/x)`
fault	{name} property of message reference	{name} property of parent operation	{name} property of grandparent interface	`fault(z/y/x)`
binding	{name} property of binding	n/a	n/a	`binding(x)`
service	{name} property of service	n/a	n/a	`service(x)`
endpoint	{name} property of endpoint	{name} property of parent service	n/a	`endpoint(y/x)`

Note that the above rules are defined in terms of component properties rather than transfer syntax. Because of the mappings defined for these properties, values are always available, even if certain optional *attribute information item*s are missing from the WSDL document. This allows meaningful URI-references to be formed for constructs like message reference components (see **2.8 Message Reference** [p.28]) whose *element information item*s <input> and <output> may not actually carry a `name` *attribute information item*.

C.3 Extension Elements

WSDL has an open content model. It is therefore possible for an extension to define new components. The XPointer Framework scheme for components added by extensions is:

```
extension(extension-namespace, extension-specific-syntax)
```

where extension-namespace is the namespace that identifies the extension, e.g. for SOAP the namespace is http://www.w3.org/2003/06/wsdl/soap12, and extension-specific-syntax is defined by the extension. The owner of the extension must define any components contributed by the extension and a syntax for identifying them.

C.4 Example

Consider the following WSDL located at http://schemas.airlines.org/TicketAgent.wsdl:

Example C-1. URI References - Example WSDL

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<definitions name="TicketAgent"
    targetNamespace="http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/"
    xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
    xmlns:tns="http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/"
    xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xsd1="http://airline/">
    <import location="TicketAgent.xsd" namespace="http://airline/"/>
    <message name="listFlightsRequest">
        <part name="depart" type="xs:dateTime"/>
        <part name="origin" type="xs:string"/>
        <part name="destination" type="xs:string"/>
    </message>
    <message name="listFlightsResponse">
        <part name="result" type="xsd1:ArrayOfString"/>
    </message>
    <message name="reserveFlightRequest">
        <part name="depart" type="xs:dateTime"/>
        <part name="origin" type="xs:string"/>
        <part name="destination" type="xs:string"/>
        <part name="flight" type="xs:string"/>
    </message>
    <message name="reserveFlightResponse">
        <part name="result" type="xs:string"/>
    </message>
    <interface name="TicketAgent">
        <operation name="listFlights" parameterOrder="depart origin destination">
            <input message="tns:listFlightsRequest" name="listFlightsRequest"/>
            <output message="tns:listFlightsResponse" name="listFlightsResponse"/>
        </operation>
        <operation name="reserveFlight" parameterOrder="depart origin destination flight">
            <input message="tns:reserveFlightRequest" name="reserveFlightRequest"/>
            <output message="tns:reserveFlightResponse" name="reserveFlightResponse"/>
        </operation>
    </interface>
</definitions>
```

Its conceptual elements have the following URI-references:

Example C-2. URI References - Example URIs

```
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#message(listFlightsRequest)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(listFlightsRequest/depart)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(listFlightsRequest/origin)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(listFlightsRequest/destination)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#message(listFlightsResponse)
```

```
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(listFlightsResponse/result)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#message(reserveFlightRequest)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(reserveFlightRequest/depart)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(reserveFlightRequest/origin)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(reserveFlightRequest/destination)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(reserveFlightRequest/flight)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#message(reserveFlightResponse)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#part(reserveFlightResponse/result)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#interface(TicketAgent)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#operation(TicketAgent/listFlights)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#input(TicketAgent/listFlights/listFlightsRequest)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#output(TicketAgent/listFlights/listFlightsResponse)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#operation(TicketAgent/lreserveFlight)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#input(TicketAgent/lreserveFlight/lreserveFlightRequest)
http://airline.wsdl/ticketagent/#output(TicketAgent/lreserveFlight/lreserveFlightResponse)
```

C.5 Relation to WSDL 1.1

This appendix applies to WSDL 1.2. It is does not apply to WSDL 1.1. For example, the proposed syntax does not disambiguate overloaded operation names, which are permissible in WSDL 1.1, but not in WSDL 1.2.

D. Migrating from WSDL 1.1 to WSDL 1.2 (Non-Normative)

This section will attempt to document some of the migration concerns of going from WSDL 1.1 to WSDL 1.2. We do not claim that all migration problems will be addressed here.

D.1 Operation Overloading

WSDL 1.1 supported operation overloading and WSDL 1.2 removes it. This section will provide some rationale for it and provide hints on how to work around some scenarios.

D.2 PortTypes

Port types have been renamed to interfaces. We now have interface inheritance.

D.3 Ports

Ports have been renamed to endpoints.

E. Examples of Specifications of Extension Elements for Alternative Schema Language Support. (Non-Normative)

E.1 DTD

A DTD may be used as the schema language for WSDL. It may not be embedded; it must be imported. A namespace must be assigned. DTD types appear in the {element declarations} property of **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] and may be referenced from `wsdl:part` only by the `element` *attribute information item*; DTDs do not have a construct corresponding to the contents of the {type definitions} property of the **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] .

The prefix, dtd, used throughout the following is mapped to the namespace URI "http://www.example.org/dtd/".

The `dtd:import` *element information item* references an external Document Type Definition, and has the following infoset properties:

- A [local name] of import.
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.example.org/dtd".
- One or two *attribute information item*s, as follows:
  - A `namespace` *attribute information item* as described below.
  - An optional `location` *attribute information item* as described below.

E.1.1 `namespace` *attribute information item*

The `namespace` *attribute information item* sets the namespace to be used with all imported element definitions described in the DTD. It has the following infoset properties:

- A [local name] of namespace.
- A [namespace name] that has no value.

The type of the `namespace` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

The WSDL author should ensure that a prefix is associated with the namespace at the proper scope (probably document scope).

E.1.2 `location` *attribute information item*

The `location` *attribute information item*, if present, provides a hint to the processor as to where the DTD may be located. Caching and cataloging technologies may provide better information than this hint. The `location` *attribute information item* has the following infoset properties:

- A [local name] of location.

- A [namespace name] that has no value.

The type of the `location` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

E.1.3 References to Element Definitions

In referring to an element definition (<!ELEMENT>) from a message part, the `type` *attribute information item* may not be used. The `element` *attribute information item* must be used. Its value must correspond to the content of the `namespace` *attribute information item* of the `dtd:import` *element information item*. The local name part must correspond to an element defined in the DTD.

Note that this pattern does not attempt to make DTDs namespace-aware. It applies namespaces externally, in the import phase.

E.2 RELAX NG

A RELAX NG schema may be used as the schema language for WSDL. It may be embedded or imported; import is preferred. A namespace must be specified; if an imported schema specifies one, then the [actual value] of the `namespace` *attribute information item* in the `import` *element information item* must match the specified namespace. RELAX NG provides both type and element definitions which appear in the {type definitions} and {element declarations} properties of **2.1.1 The Definitions Component** [p.10] respectively. The following discussion supplies the prefix rng which is mapped to the URI "http://www.relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0".

E.2.1 Importing RELAX NG

Importing a RELAX NG schema uses the rng:include mechanism defined by RNG, with restrictions on its syntax and semantics. A child *element information item* of the `types` *element information item* is defined with the Infoset properties as follows:

- A [local name] of include.
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0".
- Two *attribute information item*s as follows:
  - A `ns` *attribute information item* as described below.
  - A `href` *attribute information item* as described below.
  - Additional *attribute information item*s as defined by the RNG specification.

Note that WSDL restricts the `rng:include` *element information item* to be empty. That is, it cannot redefine `rng:start` and `rng:define` *element information item*s; it may be used solely to import a schema.

E.2.1.1 `ns` *attribute information item*

The `ns` *attribute information item* defines the namespace of the type and element definitions imported from the referenced schema. If the referenced schema contains an `ns` *attribute information item* on its `grammar` *element information item*, then the values of these two *attribute information item*s must be identical. If the imported grammar does not have an `ns` *attribute information item* then the namespace specified here is applied to all components of the schema as if it did contain such an *attribute information item*. The `ns` *attribute information item* contains the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of ns.
- A [namespace name] which has no value.

The type of the `ns` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

E.2.1.2 `href` *attribute information item*

The `href` *attribute information item* must be present, according to the rules of the RNG specification. However, WSDL allows it to be empty, and considers it only a hint. Caching and cataloging technologies may provide better information that this hint. The `href` *attribute information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of href.
- A [namespace name] that has no value.

The type of the `href` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

E.2.2 Embedding RELAX NG

Embedding an RNG schema uses the existing top-level `rng:grammar` *element information item*. It may be viewed as simply cutting and pasting an existing, stand-alone schema to a location inside the `wsdl:types` *element information item*. The `rng:grammar` *element information item* has the following Infoset properties:

- A [local name] of grammar.
- A [namespace name] of "http://www.relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0".
- An `ns` *attribute information item*s as described below.
- Additional *attribute information item*s as specified for the `rng:grammar` *element information item* in the RNG specification.
- Child *element information item*s as specified for the `rng:grammar` *element information item* in the RNG specification.

E.2.2.1 `ns` *attribute information item*

The `ns` *attribute information item* defines the namespace of the type and element definitions embedded in this schema. WSDL modifies the RNG definition of the `rng:grammar` *element information item* to make this *attribute information item* required. The `ns` *attribute information item* has the following infoset properties:

- A [local name] of ns.
- A [namespace name] that has no value.

The type of the `ns` *attribute information item* is *xs:anyURI*.

E.2.3 References to Type and Element Definitions

Whether embedded or imported, the type and element definitions present in a schema may be referenced from a message part.

A named rng:define definition may be referenced from the `part` *element information item* using the `type` *attribute information item*. The QName is constructed from the namespace (`ns` *attribute information item*) of the schema and the content of the `name` *attribute information item* of the `define` *attribute information item*. A `type` *attribute information item* may not be used to refer to an `rng:element` *element information item*.

A named Relax NG element definition may be referenced from the `part` *element information item* using the `element` *attribute information item*. The QName is constructed from the namespace (`ns` *attribute information item*) of the schema and the content of the `name` *attribute information item* of the `element` *element information item* An `element` *attribute information item* may not be used to refer to an `rng:define` *element information item*.

F. Part 1 Change Log (Non-Normative)

F.1 WSDL Specification Changes

Date	Author	Description
20030606	JJM	Refer to the two graphics by ID. Indicate pseudo-schemas are not normative.
20030604	JJM	Fixed figures so they don't appear as tables. Fixed markup so it validates.
20030603	JCS	Plugged in jmarsh auto-generated schema outlines
20030529	MJG	Fixed various issues with the XmlRep portions of the spec
20030527	MJG	Added text to **2.4.1 The Interface Component** [p.18] and **2.4.3 Mapping Interface's XML Representation to Component Properties** [p.20] indicating that recursive interface extension is not allowed.

20030523	JJM	Added pseudo-syntax to all but Type and Modularizing sections.
20030523	JJM	Added the "interface" and "targetResource" attribute on <service>.
20030523	JJM	Fixed miscellaneous typos (semi-colon instead of colon, space after parenthesis, etc.).
20030523	JJM	Rewrote the service-resource text and merge it with the introduction.
20030522	JCS	s/set of parts/list of parts/.
20030514	JJM	Updated the service-resource figure, and split the diagram into two.
20030512	JJM	Added service-resource drawing and description.
20030512	JJM	Added syntax summary for the interface component.
20030428	MJG	Various edits to **3. Types** [p.47] , **E. Examples of Specifications of Extension Elements for Alternative Schema Language Support.** [p.70] to accomadate other type systems and spell out how extensibility elements/attributes play out in such scenarios.
20030428	MJG	Added text to **1.2 Notational Conventions** [p.8] regarding normative nature of schema and validity of WSDL documents
20030411	JJM	Allowed features and properties at the interface, interface operation, binding and binding operation levels, as agreed at the Boston f2f http://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/www-ws-desc/2003Mar/0019.html.
20030411	JJM	Incorporate features and properties' text from separate document and merged change logs
20030313	MJG	Changed title to include 'part 1'
20030313	MJG	Changed port to endpoint
20030313	MJG	Changed type to interface in binding
20030313	MJG	Changed mep to pattern and message exchange pattern to message pattern
20030313	MJG	Added text to **D.2 PortTypes** [p.70]
20030313	MJG	Changed portType to interface
20030407	JJM	Refined and corrected the definitions for features and properties.
20030304	JJM	Filled in blank description of feature and property component.
20030303	MJG	Skeleton feature and property components

<table>
<tr><td>20030305</td><td>MJG</td><td>Merged ComponentModelForMEPs branch (1.46.2.5) into main branch (1.54). Below is change log from the branch:

<table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Author</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>20030220</td><td>MJG</td><td>Minor wording change at suggestion of JJM</td></tr><tr><td>20030212</td><td>MJG</td><td>Updated component model to include fault reference component. Associated changes to port type operation component</td></tr><tr><td>20030211</td><td>MJG</td><td>Changes to component model to support MEPs</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>20030228</td><td>MJG</td><td>Updated 4.2 Importing Descriptions [p.52] to be consistent in layout with other XML rep sections. Detailed that documentation and extensibility attributes are allowed, per schema</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030228</td><td>MJG</td><td>Updated 4.1 Including Descriptions [p.51] to be consistent in layout with other XML rep sections. Detailed that documentation and extensibility attributes are allowed, per schema</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030228</td><td>MJG</td><td>Updated 2.10.2 XML Representation of Binding Component [p.34] to list type attribute</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030217</td><td>MJG</td><td>Minor edits to wording in 2.7.1 The Interface Operation Component [p.25]</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030213</td><td>MJG</td><td>Added xlink nsdecl to spec element</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030213</td><td>MJG</td><td>Incorporated text from dbooths proposal on semantics, per decision 20021031</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030213</td><td>MJG</td><td>Merged operationnames branch (1.37.2.3) into main branch (1.46). Below is the change log from the branch.

<table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Author</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>20030130</td><td>MJG</td><td>Updated binding section to match changes to port type section WRT operation names</td></tr><tr><td>20030130</td><td>MJG</td><td>Added best practice note on operation names and target namespaces to 2.7.1 The Interface Operation Component [p.25]</td></tr><tr><td>20030122</td><td>MJG</td><td>Started work on making operations have unique names</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>20030213</td><td>MJG</td><td>Change name of {message exchange pattern} back to {variety} to consolidate changes due to MEP proposal</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030206</td><td>MJG</td><td>Updated Appendix A to refer to Appendix C</td></tr>
<tr><td>20030204</td><td>MJG</td><td>Tidied up appendix C</td></tr>
</table>

20030203	MJG	Incorporated resolution to R120
20030124	MJG	Fixed error in **2.8.2 XML Representation of Message Reference Component** [p.29] which had name *attribute information item* on input, output and fault *element information item* being mandatory. Made it optional.
20030123	JJM	Change name of {variety} property to {message exchange pattern}
20030130	MJG	Updated binding section to match changes to port type section WRT operation names
20030130	MJG	Added best practice note on operation names and target namespaces to **2.7.1 The Interface Operation Component** [p.25]
20030122	MJG	Started work on making operations have unique names
20030122	MJG	Added some <emph>, <el>, <att>, &AII;, &EII;, <el> markup
20030120	MJG	Incorporated Relax NG section from Amy's types proposal
20030120	MJG	Incorporated DTD section from Amy's types proposal
2003020	MJG	Incorporated Amy's types proposal except annexes
20030118	MJG	Made some changes related to extensibility
20030118	MJG	Amended content model for operation to disallow fault element children in the input-only and output-only cases
20030118	MJG	Removed {extension} properties from binding components and port components. Added text relating to how extension elements are expected to annotate the component model.
20030117	MJG	Made further edits related to extensibility model now using substitution groups
20030117	MJG	Added initial draft of section on QName resolution
20030117	MJG	Reworked section on extensibility
20030116	MJG	Added text regarding multiple operations with the same {name} in a single port type
20030116	MJG	Added section on symbol spaces
20030116	MJG	Removed various ednotes
20030116	MJG	Added section on component equivalence
20030116	MJG	More work on include and import
20021201	MJG	Did some work on wsdl:include
20021127	MJG	Added placeholder for wsdl:include

20021127	MJG	Cleaned up language concerning `targetNamespace` *attribute information item* **2.1.2.1 targetNamespace attribute information item** [p.11]
20021127	MJG	changed the language regarding extensibility elements in **2.1.2 XML Representation of Definitions Component** [p.10] .
20021127	MJG	Moved all issues into issues document (../issues/wsd-issues.xml)
20021127	MJG	Removed name attribute from definitions element
20021127	MJG	Removed 'pseudo-schema'
20021121	JJM	Updated media type draft appendix ednote to match minutes.
20021111	SW	Added appendix to record migration issues.
20021107	JJM	Incorporated and started adapting SOAP's media type draft appendix.
20021010	MJG	Added port type extensions, removed service type.
20020910	MJG	Removed parameterOrder from spec, as decided at September 2002 FTF
20020908	MJG	Updated parameterOrder description, fixed some spelling errors and other types. Added ednote to discussion of message parts
20020715	MJG	AM Rewrite
20020627	JJM	Changed a few remaining <emph> to either <att> or <el>, depending on context.
20020627	SW	Converted portType stuff to be infoset based and improved doc structure more.
20020627	SW	Converted message stuff to be infoset based and improved doc structure more.
20020625	SW	Mods to take into account JJM comments.
20020624	JJM	Fixed spec so markup validates.
20020624	JJM	Upgraded the stylesheet and DTD
20020624	JJM	Added sections for references and change log.
20020624	JJM	Removed Jeffrey from authors :-(Added Gudge :-)
20020620	SW	Started adding abstract model
20020406	SW	Created document from WSDL 1.1