## REVISION SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>release for prototype implementation and validation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.1</td>
<td>correction of XML syntax errors; deleted <code>deploymentattributedefinition</code> element (D.4.2), which was redundant with simple (with the addition of action element to simple) and more in line with the CORBA components spec.; deleted <code>deploymentattribute</code> (D.4.3) for same reason; changed <code>deploymentattributedef</code> element to <code>propertyref</code> (D.2.1.8.10.1) for consistency with those changes; changed &quot;access&quot; to &quot;io&quot; to be consistent with SCAS terminology; added <code>softpkgrefid</code> attribute to SPD and SAD to allow profile to refer to a file already loaded in radio; clarified the initial implied value of the enumeration element (D.4.1.1.6); corrected and clarified description of ports element in D.5.1.4.2. Added section D.7 and Attachment 1 for complete DTDs.</td>
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<td>Incorporate approved Change Proposals, numbers 152, 270, 281, 308, 309, 318, 321.</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
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APPENDIX D. DOMAIN PROFILE

The Software Communications Architecture (SCA) specification provides architectural specifications for the deployment of communications software into a Software Definable Radio (SDR) device. The intent of the SDR device is to provide a re-configurable platform, which can host software components written by various vendors to support user functional services. The SCA specification requires portable software components to provide common information called a domain profile. The intent of this appendix is to clearly define to the component developers the requirements of information and format for the delivery of this information. The domain management functions use the component deployment information expressed in the Domain Profile. The information is used to start, initialize, and maintain the applications that are installed into the SCA-compliant system.

This appendix has been designed to follow the philosophy of the CORBA Components Specification (OMG version 3.0, formal/02-06-65: Chapter 6 - Packaging and Deployment). Due to the differences between the SCA Core Framework IDL and the CORBA Components Specification IDL, it was necessary to modify some of the deployment principles for use in the SCA. This specification defines the XML Document Type Definition (DTD) set for use in deploying SCA components. The complete DTD set is contained in Attachment 1 to this Appendix.

D.1 DEPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

The hardware devices and software components that make up an SCA system domain are described by a set of XML descriptor files that are collectively referred to as a Domain Profile. A Software Profile is the complete set of XML files needed to describe a particular software component – the composition depending on the type of component being described. These descriptor files describe the identity, capabilities, properties, and inter-dependencies of the hardware devices and software components that make up the system. All of the descriptive data about a system is expressed in the XML vocabulary. For purposes of this SCA specification, the elements of the XML vocabulary have been based upon the OMG’s CORBA Components specification (orbos/99-07-01).

Figure D-1 depicts the relationships between the descriptor files that are used to describe a system's hardware and software assets. The XML vocabulary within each of these files describes a distinct aspect of the hardware and software assets.

Within the Domain Profile, all CORBA software elements of the system are described by a Software Package Descriptor (SPD) and a Software Component Descriptor (SCD) file.

The software profile for an application consists of one SAD file that references (directly or indirectly) one or more SPD, SCD, and properties (PRF) files. An SPD file contains the details of an application’s software module that must be loaded and executed.

The SPD provides identification of the software (title, author, etc.) as well as the name of the code file (executable, library or driver), implementation details (language, OS, etc.), configuration and initialization properties (contained in a Properties File), dependencies to other SPDs and devices, and a reference to a Software Component Descriptor. The SPD also specifies
the *Device* implementation requirements for loading dependencies (processor kind, etc.) and processing capacities (e.g., memory, process) for the application software module.

The Software Component Descriptor (SCD) defines the CORBA interfaces supported and used by a specific component.

Since applications are composed of multiple SW components a Software Assembly Descriptor (SAD) file is defined to determine the composition and configuration of the application. The SAD references all SPDs needed for this application, defines required connections between application components (connection of provides and uses ports / interfaces), defines needed connections to devices and services, provides additional information on how to locate the needed
devices and services, defines any co-location (deployment) dependencies, and identifies a single component within the application as the assembly controller.

Similar to the application SAD, a device manager has an associated Device Configuration Descriptor (DCD) file. The DCD identifies all devices and services associated with this device manager, by referencing the associated SPDs. The DCD also defines properties of the specific device manager, enumerates the needed connections to services (file systems), and provides additional information on how to locate the domain manager. In addition to an SPD, a device may have a Device Package Descriptor (DPD) file which provides a description of the hardware device associated with this (logical) device including description, model, manufacturer, etc.

The implementation of the domain manager is itself described by the DomainManager Configuration Descriptor (DMD) which provides the location of the (SPD) file for the specific DomainManager implementation to be loaded. It also specifies the connections to other software components (services and devices) which are required by the domain manager.
**D.2 SOFTWARE PACKAGE DESCRIPTOR**

The Software Package Descriptor is used at deployment time to load a component and its various implementations. The information contained in the Software Package Descriptor will provide the basis for the domain management function to manage the component within the SCA architecture.

The software package descriptor may contain various implementations of any given component. Within the specification of a software package descriptor several other files are referenced including a component level *propertyfile* and a software component *descriptor* file. Within any given implementation there may be additional *propertyfiles*.

**D.2.1 Software Package**

The *softpkg* element (Figure D-2) indicates a Software Package Descriptor (SPD) definition. The *softpkg* id uniquely identifies the package and is a DCE UUID. The DCE UUID is as defined by the DCE UUID standard (adopted by CORBA). The DCE UUID format starts with the characters "DCE:" and is followed by the printable form of the UUID, a colon, and a decimal minor version number, for example: "DCE:700dc518-0110-11ce-ac8f-0800090b5d3e:1". The decimal minor version number is optional. The version attribute specifies the version of the component. The name attribute is a user-friendly label for the *softpkg* element. The type attribute indicates whether or not the component implementation is SCA compliant. All files referenced by a Software Package are located in the same directory as the SPD file or a directory that is relative to the directory where the SPD file is located.

![Figure D-2. softpkg Element Relationships](image)

The set of properties to be used for a Software Package come from the union of these properties sources using the following precedence order:
1. SPD Implementation Properties

2. SPD level properties

3. SCD properties

Any duplicate properties having the same ID are ignored. Duplicated properties must be the same property type, only the value can be over-ridden. The implementation properties are only used for the initial configuration and creation of a component by the CF ApplicationFactory and cannot be referenced by a SAD componentinstantiation, componentproperties or resourcefactoryproperties element.

```xml
<!ELEMENT softpkg
 ( title?,
  author+,
  description?,
  propertyfile?,
  descriptor?,
  implementation+,
  usesdevice*)
>
<!ATTLIST softpkg
 id ID #REQUIRED
 name CDATA #REQUIRED
 type (sca_compliant | sca_non_compliant) "sca_compliant"
 version CDATA #IMPLIED >
```

D.2.1.1 title

The title element is used for indicating a title for the software component being installed in accordance with the softpkg element.

```xml
<!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>
```

D.2.1.2 author

The author element (see Figure D-3) will be used to indicate the name of the person, the company, and the web page of the developer producing the component being installed into the system.
<!ELEMENT author
  ( name*,
   , company?,
   , webpage?)>

<!ELEMENT name  (#PCDATA)>  
<!ELEMENT company  (#PCDATA)>  
<!ELEMENT webpage  (#PCDATA)>  

D.2.1.3 description

The description element will be used to describe any pertinent information about the software component being delivered to the system.

<!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)>  

D.2.1.4 propertyfile

The propertyfile element is used to indicate the local filename of the Property Descriptor file associated with the Software Package. The intent of the propertyfile will be to provide the definition of properties elements common to all component implementations being deployed in accordance with the Software Package (softpkg). Property Descriptor files may also contain properties elements that are used in definition of command and control id value pairs used by the SCA Resource configure() and query() interfaces. The format of the properties element is described in the Properties Descriptor (Section D.4).

<!ELEMENT propertyfile
  (localfile)
>
<!ATTLIST propertyfile
type   CDATA   #IMPLIED>
**D.2.1.4.1 localfile**

The `localfile` element is used to reference a file in the same directory as the SPD file or a directory that is relative to the directory where the SPD file is located. When the name attribute is a simple name, the file exists in the same directory as the SPD file. A relative directory indication begins either with “../” meaning parent directory and “./” means current directory in the name attribute. Multiple “../” and directory names can follow the initial “../” in the name attribute. All name attributes must have a simple name at the end of the file name.

```xml
<!ELEMENT localfile EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST localfile
  name CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

**D.2.1.5 descriptor**

The `descriptor` element points to the local filename of the Software Component Descriptor (SCD) file used to document the interface information for the component being delivered to the system. In the case of an SCA Component, the SCD will contain information about three aspects of the component (the component type, message ports, and IDL interfaces). The SCD file is optional, since some SCA components are non-CORBA components, like digital signal processor (DSP) “c” code (see section on software component descriptor file, section D.5).

```xml
<!ELEMENT descriptor (localfile )>
<!ATTLIST descriptor
  name CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

**D.2.1.6 implementation**

The `implementation` element (see Figure D-4) contains descriptive information about the particular implementation template for a software component contained in the `softpkg` element. The `implementation` element is intended to allow multiple component templates to be delivered to the system in one Software Package. Each `implementation` element is intended to allow the same component to support different types of processors, operating systems, etc. The `implementation` element will also allow definition of implementation-dependent properties for use in CF Device, CF Application, or CF Resource creation. The `implementation` element’s id attribute uniquely identifies a specific implementation of the component and is a DCE UUID value, as stated in section D.2.1. The compiler, `programminglanguage`, `humanlanguage`, `os`, `processor`, and `runtime` elements are optional dependency elements.
Figure D-4. implementation Element Relationships

```xml
<!ELEMENT  implementation
  ( description?,
    propertyfile?,
    code,
    compiler?,
    programminglanguage?,
    humanlanguage?,
    runtime?,
    ( os | processor | dependency )*,
    usesdevice*)>

<!ATTLIST implementation
  id ID #REQUIRED
  aepcompliance (aep_compliant | aep_non_compliant)
    "aep_compliant">

D.2.1.6.1 propertyfile

The propertyfile element is used to indicate the local filename of the Property Descriptor file associated with this component package described by the implementation element. Although the SCA specification does not restrict the specific use of the Property Descriptor file based on context, it is intended within the implementation element to provide component implementation specific properties elements for use in command and control id value pair settings to the CF Resource configure() and query() interfaces. See the description of the properties element format in the Properties Descriptor, section D.4.
D.2.1.6.2 description

The description element will be used to describe any pertinent information about the software component implementation that the software developer wishes to document within the software package profile.

D.2.1.6.3 code

The code element (see Figure D-5) will be used to indicate the local filename of the code that is described by the softpkg element, for a specific implementation of the software component. The stack size and priority are options parameters used by the CF ExecutableDevice execute operation. Data types for the values of these options are unsigned long. The type attribute for the code element will also indicate the type of file being delivered to the system. The entrypoint element provides the means for providing the name of the entry point of the component being delivered. The valid values for the type attribute are: “Executable”, “KernelModule”, “SharedLibrary”, and “Driver.”

The meaning of the code type attribute:

1. Executable means to use CF LoadableDevice::load and CF ExecutableDevice::execute operations. This is a “main” process.
2. Driver and Kernel Module means load only.
4. Without a code entrypoint element means load only.
5. With a code entrypoint element means load and CF Device::execute.
Figure D-5. code Element Relationships

```xml
<!ELEMENT code
  ( localfile , entrypoint?,
    , stacksize?,
    , priority?)>

<!ATTLIST code
  type CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

D.2.1.6.4 compiler

The compiler element will be used to indicate the compiler used to build the software component being described by the softpkg element. The required name attribute will specify the name of the compiler used, and the version attribute will contain the compiler version.

```xml
<!ELEMENT compiler EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST compiler
  name CDATA #REQUIRED
  version CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

D.2.1.6.5 programminglanguage

The programminglanguage element will be used to indicate the type of programming language used to build the component implementation. The required name attribute will specify a language such as “c”, “c++”, or “java”.
<!ELEMENT programminglanguage EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST programminglanguage
    name CDATA #REQUIRED
    version CDATA #IMPLIED>

D.2.1.6.6 humanlanguage

The humanlanguage element will be used to indicate the human language for which the software component was developed.

<!ELEMENT humanlanguage EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST humanlanguage
    name CDATA #REQUIRED>

D.2.1.6.7 os

The os element will be used to indicate the operating system on which the software component is capable of operating. The required name attribute will indicate the name of the operating system and the version attribute will contain the operating system. The os attributes will be defined in a property file as an allocation property of string type and with names os_name and os_version and with an action element value other than “external”. The os element is automatically interpreted as a dependency and compared against allocation properties with names of os_name and os_version. Legal os_name attribute values are listed in Attachment 2 to this appendix.

<!ELEMENT os EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST os
    name CDATA #REQUIRED
    version CDATA #IMPLIED>

D.2.1.6.8 processor

The processor element will be used to indicate the processor and/or processor family on which this software component will operate. The processor name attribute will be defined in a property file as an allocation property of string type and with a name of processor_name and with an action element value other than “external”. The processor element is automatically interpreted as a dependency and compared against an allocation property with a name of processor_name. Legal processor_name attribute values are listed in Attachment 2 to this appendix.

<!ELEMENT processor EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST processor
    name CDATA #REQUIRED>

D.2.1.6.9 dependency

The dependency element (see Figure D-6) is used to indicate the dependent relationships between the components being delivered and other components and devices, in an SCA compliant system. The softpkgref element is used to specify a Software Package file that must be resident within the system for the component, described by this softpkg element, to load without errors. The propertyref will reference a specific allocation property, using a unique identifier, and provide the value that will be used by a CF Device capacity model. The CF DomainManager will use these dependency definitions to assure that components and devices
that are necessary for proper operation of the implementation are present and available. The type attribute is descriptive information indicating the type of dependency.

```xml
<!ELEMENT dependency
  ( softpkgref | propertyref )>
<!ATTLIST dependency
type CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

D.2.1.6.9.1 `softpkgref`

The `softpkgref` element (see Figure D-7) refers to a `softpkg` element contained in another Software Package Descriptor file and indicates a file-load dependency on that file. The other file is referenced by the `localfile` element. An optional `implref` element refers to a particular implementation-unique identifier, within the Software Package Descriptor of the other file.
D.2.1.6.9.2 propertyref

The propertyref element is used to indicate a unique refid attribute that references a simple allocation property, defined in the package, and a property value attribute used by the domain Management function to perform the dependency check. This refid is a DCE UUID, as specified in section D.2.1.

D.2.1.6.10 runtime

The runtime element specifies a runtime required by a component implementation. An example of the runtime is a Java VM.

D.2.1.7 usesdevice

The usesdevice element describes any “uses” relationships this component has with a device in the system. The propertyref element references allocation properties, which indicate the CF Device to be used, and/or the capacity needed from the CF Device to be used.

D.2.1.7.1 propertyref

See D.2.1.6.9.2 for a definition of the propertyref element.
D.3 DEVICE PACKAGE DESCRIPTOR

The SCA Device Package Descriptor (DPD) is the part of a Device Profile that contains hardware device Registration attributes, which are typically used by a Human Computer Interface application to display information about the device(s) resident in an SCA-compliant radio system. DPD information is intended to provide hardware configuration and revision information to a radio operator or to radio maintenance personnel. A DPD may be used to describe a single hardware element residing in a radio or it may be used to describe the complete hardware structure of a radio.

D.3.1 Device Package

The devicepkg element (see Figure D-8) is the root element of the DPD. The devicepkg id attribute uniquely identifies the package and is a DCE UUID, as defined in paragraph D.2.1. The version attribute specifies the version of the devicepkg. The format of the version string is numerical major and minor version numbers separated by commas (e.g., "1,0,0,0"). The name attribute is a user-friendly label for the devicepkg.

![Figure D-8. devicepkg Element Relationships](image)

Figure D-8. devicepkg Element Relationships
<!ELEMENT devicepkg ( title?,
   , author+,
   , description?,
   , hwdeviceregistration )>
<!ATTLIST devicepkg
   id ID #REQUIRED
   name CDATA #REQUIRED
   version CDATA #IMPLIED>

D.3.1.1 title
The title element is used for indicating a title for the hardware device being described by devicepkg.

<!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>

D.3.1.2 author
See D.2.1.2 for a definition of the author element.

D.3.1.3 description
The description element is used to describe any pertinent information about the device implementation that the hardware developer wishes to document within the Device Package.

<!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)>

D.3.1.4 hwdeviceregistration
The hwdeviceregistration element (see Figure D-9) provides device-specific information for a hardware device. The hwdeviceregistration id attribute uniquely identifies the device and is a DCE UUID, as defined in paragraph D.2.1. The version attribute specifies the version of the hwdeviceregistration element. The format of the version string is numerical major and minor version numbers separated by commas (e.g., "1,0,0,0"). The name attribute is a user-friendly label for the hardware device being registered. At a minimum, the hwdeviceregistration element must include a description, the manufacturer, the model number and the device’s hardware class(es).
Figure D-9. `hwdeviceregistration` Element Relationships

```xml
<!ELEMENT hwdeviceregistration
  ( propertyfile?,
    description,
    manufacturer,
    modelnumber,
    deviceclass,
    childhwdevice*)>

<!ATTLIST hwdeviceregistration
  id        ID             #REQUIRED
  name      CDATA          #REQUIRED
  version   CDATA          #IMPLIED>
```

D.3.1.4.1 propertyfile

The `propertyfile` element is used to indicate the local filename of the property file associated with the `hwdeviceregistration` element. The format of a property file is described in the Properties Descriptor (Section D.4).

The intent of the property file is to provide the definition of properties elements for the hardware device being deployed and described in the Device Package (devicepkg) or hwdeviceregistration element.
D.3.1.4.2 description
See D.2.1.3 for definition of the description element.

D.3.1.4.3 manufacturer
The manufacturer element is used to convey the name of manufacturer of the device being installed.

D.3.1.4.4 modelnumber
The modelnumber element is used to indicate the manufacture's model number, for the device being installed.

D.3.1.4.5 deviceclass
The deviceclass element is used to identify one or more hardware classes that make up the device being installed.

D.3.1.4.6 childhwdevice
The childhwdevice element (see Figure D-10) indicates additional device-specific information for hardware devices that make up the root or parent hardware device registration. An example of childhwdevice would be a radio's RF module that has receiver and exciter functions within it. In this case, a CF Device representing the RF module itself would be a parent Device with its DPD, and the receiver and exciter are child devices to the module. The parent / child relationship indicates that when the RF module is removed from the system, the receiver and exciter devices are also removed.
Figure D-10. childhwdevice Element Relationships

<!ELEMENT childhwdevice
  ( hwdeviceregistration | devicepkgref )>

D.3.1.4.7 hwdeviceregistration

The hwdeviceregistration element provides device-specific information for the child hardware device. See D.3.1.4 for definition of the hwdeviceregistration element.

D.3.1.4.8 devicepkgref

The devicepkgref element is used to indicate the local filename of a Device Package Descriptor file pointed to by Device Package Descriptor (e.g., a devicepkg within a devicepkg).

<!ELEMENT devicepkgref
  ( localfile )>
<!ATTLIST devicepkgref
  type CDATA #IMPLIED>
D.4 PROPERTIES DESCRIPTOR

The Properties Descriptor file details component and device attribute settings. For purposes of the SCA, Property Descriptor files will contain simple, simplesequence, test, struct or structsequence elements. These elements will be used to describe attributes of a component that will be used for dependency checking. These elements will also be used for SCA component values used by a CF Resource component’s configure, query, and runTest operations.

D.4.1 properties

The properties element (see Figure D-11) is used to describe property attributes that will be used in the configure and query operations for SCA CF Resource components and for definition of attributes used for dependency checking. The properties element can also be used in the CF TestableObject::runTest operation to configure tests and provide test results.

Figure D-11. properties Element Relationships

```xml
<!ELEMENT properties
    ( description?,
      (simple | simplesequence | test | struct | structsequence )+)
>
```

D.4.1.1 simple

The simple element (see Figure D-12) provides for the definition of a property which includes a unique id, type, name and mode attributes of the property that will be used in the CF Resource configure() and query() operations, for indication of component capabilities, or in the CF TestableObject runTest operation. The simple element is specifically designed to support id-value pair definitions. A simple property id attribute corresponds to the id of the id-value pair.
The value and range of a simple property correspond to the value of the id-value pair. The optional *enumerations* element allows for the definition of a label-to-value for a particular property. The mode attribute defines whether the *properties* element is “readonly”, “writeonly” or “readwrite”. The id attribute is an identifier for the *simple* property element. The id attribute for a *simple* property that is an allocation type is a DCE UUID value, as specified in section D.2.1. The id attribute for all other *simple* property elements can be any valid XML ID type. The mode attribute is only meaningful when the type of the *kind* element is “configure”.

**Figure D-12. simple Element Relationships**

```xml
<!ELEMENT simple
  ( description?, value?, units?,
    range?, enumerations?,
    kind*, action? )>

<!ATTLIST simple
  id ID #REQUIRED
  type ( boolean | char | double | float | short | long |
       objref | octet | string | ulong | ushort ) #REQUIRED
  name CDATA #IMPLIED
  mode ( readonly | readwrite | writeonly ) “readwrite”>
```

### D.4.1.1.1 description

The *description* element is used to provide a description of the *properties* element that is being defined.
D.4.1.1.2 value
The value element is used to provide a value setting to the properties element.

D.4.1.1.3 units
The units element describes the intended practical data representation to be used for the properties element.

D.4.1.1.4 range
The range element describes the specific min and max values that are legal for the simple element. The intent of the range element is to provide a means to perform range validation. This element is not used by the CF ApplicationFactory or CF Application implementations.

D.4.1.1.5 enumerations
The enumerations element is used to specify one or more enumeration elements.

D.4.1.1.6 kind
The kind element’s kindtype attribute is used to specify the kind of property. The types of kindtype attributes are:

1. configure, which is used in the configure and query operations of the CF Resource interface. The application factory will use the configure kind of properties to build the
CF Properties input parameter to the configure operation that is invoked on the assemblycontroller component during application creation. The device manager will use the configure kind of properties to build the CF Properties input parameter to the configure operation that is invoked on components implementing the Device interface, during device creation. The application factory will also use the configure kind of properties for CF ResourceFactory create options parameters. When the mode is readonly, only the query behavior is supported. When the mode is writeonly, only the configure behavior is supported. When the mode is readwrite, both configure and query are supported.

2. test, which is used in the runTest operation of the CF TestableObject interface. The test kind of properties will be used as the testValues parameter to the runTest operation that is invoked on CF Resource components.

3. allocation, which is used in the allocateCapacity and deallocateCapacity operations of the Device interface. The application factory and device manager will use the simple properties of kindtype allocation to build the input capacities parameter to the allocateCapacity operation that is invoked on device components during application creation, when the action element of those properties is external. The application factory and device manager manage simple properties of kindtype allocation when the action is not external. Allocation properties that are external can also be queried using the CF PropertySet query operation.

4. execparam, which is used in the execute operations of the Device interface. The CF ApplicationFactory and DeviceManager will use the execparam kind of properties to build the CF Properties input parameter to the execute operation that is invoked on the CF ExecutableDevice components during CF Device and/or CF Application creation. Only simple elements can be used as execparam types.

5. factoryparam, which is used in the createResource operations of the CF ResourceFactory interface. The CF ApplicationFactory will use the factoryparam type of properties to build the CF Properties input parameter to the createResource operation.

A property can have multiple kind elements and the default kindtype is configure.

<!ELEMENT kind EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST kind
    kindtype ( allocation | configure | test | execparam | factoryparam) "configure">

D.4.1.1.7 action

The action element is used to define the type of comparison used to compare an SPD property value to a device property value, during the process of checking SPD dependencies. The kindtype attribute of the action element, will determine the type of comparison to be made (e.g., equal, not equal, greater than, etc.). The default value for kindtype is external.

In principle, the action element defines the operation executed during the comparison of the allocation property value, provided by an SPD dependency element, to the associated allocation property value of a CF Device. The allocation property is on the left side of the action and the dependency value is on the right side of the action. This process allows for the allocation of
appropriate objects within the system based on their attributes, as defined by their dependent relationships.

For example, if a CF Device's properties file defines a DeviceKind allocation property whose action element is set to "equal", then at the time of dependency checking a valid DeviceKind property is checked for equality. If a software component implementation is dependent on a DeviceKind property with its value set to "NarrowBand", then the component's SPD dependency propertyref element will reference the id of the DeviceKind allocation property with a value of "NarrowBand". At the time of dependency checking, the CF ApplicationFactory will check CF Devices whose properties kind element is set to “allocation” and property id is DeviceKind for equality against a "NarrowBand" value.

```xml
<!ELEMENT action EMPTY>
<ATTLIST action
type ( eq | ne | gt | lt | ge | le | external )"external">
```

**D.4.1.2 simplesequence**

The simplesequence element (see Figure D-13) is used to specify a list of properties with the same characteristics (e.g., type, range, units, etc.). The simplesequence element definition is similar to the simple element definition except that it has a list of values instead of one value. The simplesequence element maps to the sequence types for CF and PortTypes CORBA modules, defined in SCA Appendix C section C.2, based upon the type attribute.

![Figure D-13. simplesequence Element Relationships](image)

```xml
<!ELEMENT simplesequence
( description?,
  values?,
  units?,
  range?,
  kind*,
  action? )>
```
D.4.1.3 test

The test element (see Figure D-14) is used to specify a list of test properties for executing the runTest operation in order to perform a component specific test. This element contains inputvalue and resultvalue elements and it has an id attribute for grouping test properties to a specific test. The id attribute will be represented by a numeric value. Inputvalues are used to configure the test to be performed (e.g., frequency and RF power output level). When the test has completed, resultvalues contain the results of the testing (e.g., pass or a fault code/message).

![Figure D-14. test Element Relationships]

D.4.1.3.1 inputvalue

The inputvalue element is used to provide test configuration properties. The simple properties it contains must have a kindtype value of test.

<!ELEMENT inputvalue
 ( simple+ )>

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D.4.1.3.2 resultvalue

The `resultvalue` element is used to specify the desired results of the `runTest` operation. The simple properties it contains must have a `kindtype` value of `test`.

```
<!ELEMENT resultvalue ( simple+ )>
```

D.4.1.4 struct

The `struct` element (see Figure D-15) is used to group properties with different characteristics (i.e., similar to a structure or record entry). Each item in the `struct` element can be a different simple type (e.g., short, long, etc.). The `struct` element corresponds to the CF `Properties` type where each `struct` item (ID, value) corresponds to a `properties` element list item. The `properties` element list size is based on the number of `struct` items.

![Figure D-15. struct Element Relationships](image-url)

Figure D-15. `struct` Element Relationships
<!ELEMENT struct (
  description?,
  simple+,
  configurationkind?
)>  
<!ATTLIST struct
    id ID  #REQUIRED
    name CDATA  #IMPLIED
    mode (readonly | readwrite | writeonly) "readwrite">”

D.4.1.4.1 configurationkind

The configurationkind element’s kindtype attribute is used to specify the kind of property. The kindtypes are:

1. configure, which is used in the configure() and query() operations of the SCA Resource interface. The CF ApplicationFactory and DeviceManager will use the configure kind of properties to build the CF Properties input parameter to the configure() operation that is invoked on the CF Resource components during application creation. When the mode is readonly, only the query behavior is supported. When the mode is writeonly, only the configure behavior is supported. When the mode is readwrite, both configure and query are supported.

2. factoryparam, which is used in the createResource operations of the CF ResourceFactory interface. The CF ApplicationFactory will use the factoryparam kind of properties to build the CF Properties input parameter to the createResource() operation. A property can have multiple configurationkind elements and their default kindtype is “configure”.

<!ELEMENT configurationkind EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST configurationkind
    kindtype (configure | factoryparam) "configure”>

D.4.1.5 structsequence

The structsequence element (see Figure D-16) is used to specify a list of properties with the same struct characteristics. The structsequence element maps to a properties element having the CF Properties type. Each item in the CF Properties type will be the same struct definition as referenced by the structrefid attribute.
Figure D-16. *structsequence* Element Relationships

```
<!ELEMENT structsequence
  ( description?,
    structvalue+,
    configurationkind? )>

<!ATTLIST structsequence
  id    ID  #REQUIRED
  structrefid   CDATA  #REQUIRED
  name    CDATA #IMPLIED
  mode  (readonly | readwrite | writeonly) "readwrite">
```

```
<!ELEMENT structvalue
  ( simpleref+ )>
```

```
<!ELEMENT simpleref EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST simpleref
  refid    CDATA  #REQUIRED
  value   CDATA   #REQUIRED>
```

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D.5 SOFTWARE COMPONENT DESCRIPTOR

This descriptor file is based on the CORBA Component Descriptor specification. The SCA components CF Resource, CF Device, and CF ResourceFactory that are described by the software component descriptor are based on the SCA CF specification, and the following specification concentrates on definition of the elements necessary for describing the ports and interfaces of these components.

D.5.1 softwarecomponent

The softwarecomponent element (see Figure D-17) is the root element of the software component descriptor file. For use within the SCA the sub-elements that are supported include:

1. corbaversion – indicates which version of CORBA the component is developed for.
2. componentrepid – is the repository id of the component
3. componenttype – identifies the type of software component object
4. componentfeatures – provides the supported message ports for the component
5. interface – describes the component unique id and name for supported interfaces.

Figure D-17. softwarecomponent Element Relationships

<!ELEMENT softwarecomponent
 ( corbaversion
   , componentrepid
   , componenttype
   , componentfeatures
   , interfaces
   , propertyfile?
 )>
D.5.1.1 corbaversion

The `corbaversion` element is intended to indicate the version of CORBA that the delivered component supports.

```xml
<!ELEMENT corbaversion (#PCDATA)>
```

D.5.1.2 componentrepid

The `componentrepid` uniquely identifies the interface that the component is implementing. The `componentrepid` may be referred to by the `componentfeatures` element. The `componentrepid` is derived from the CF Resource, CF Device, or CF ResourceFactory.

```xml
<!ELEMENT componentrepid EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST componentrepid repid CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

D.5.1.3 componenttype

The `componenttype` describes properties of the component. For SCA components, the component types include resource, device, resourcefactory, domainmanager, log, filesystem, filemanager, devicemanager, namingservice and eventservice.

```xml
<!ELEMENT componenttype (#PCDATA)>
```

D.5.1.4 componentfeatures

The `componentfeatures` element (see Figure D-18) is used to describe a component with respect to the components that it inherits from, the interfaces the component supports, and its provides and uses ports. At a minimum, the component interface has to be a CF Resource, CF ResourceFactory, or CF Device interface. If a component extends the CF Resource or CF Device interface then all the inherited interfaces (e.g., CF Resource) are depicted as `supportsinterface` elements.

```
0..n
{1}

Figure D-18. componentfeatures Element Relationships
```
D.5.1.4.1 supportsinterface

The supportsinterface element is used to identify an IDL interface that the component supports. These interfaces are distinct interfaces that were inherited by the component’s specific interface. One can widen the component’s interface to be a supportsinterface. The repid is used to refer to the interface element (see interfaces section D.5.1.5).

D.5.1.4.2 ports

The ports element (see Figure D-19) describes what interfaces a component provides and uses. The provides elements are interfaces that are not part of a component’s interface but are independent interfaces known as facets (in CORBA Components terminology) (i.e. a provides port at the end of a path, like I/O Device or Modem Device, does not need to be a CF Port type). The uses element is a CF Port interface type that is connected to a provides or supportsinterfaces interface. Any number of uses and provides elements can be given in any order. Each ports element has a name and references an interface by repid (see interfaces section D.5.1.5). The port names are used in the Software Assembly Descriptor to connect ports together. A ports element also has an optional porttype element that allows for identification of port classification. Values for porttype include “data”, “control”, “responses”, and “test”. If a porttype is not given then “control” is assumed.

![Figure D-19. ports Element Relationships](image-url)
The `interfaces` element is made up of one to many `interface` elements. The `interface` element describes an interface that the component, either directly or through
inheritance, provides, uses, or supports. The name attribute is the character-based non-qualified
name of the interface. The repid attribute is the unique repository id of the interface, which has
formats specified in the CORBA specification. The repid is also used to reference an `interface`
element elsewhere in the SCD, for example from the `inheritsinterface` element.

D.5.1.6 `propertyfile`

The `propertyfile` element is used to indicate the local filename of the Property Descriptor file
associated with the software component. The definition of the `propertyfile` element can be found
in section D.2.1.4. Within the Software Component Descriptor, the `localfile` sub-element of the

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propertyfile element is a relative pathname referencing a file in the same directory as the SCD or in a directory that is relative to the directory where the SCD file is located.
D.6 SOFTWARE ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTOR

This section describes the XML elements of the Software Assembly Descriptor (SAD) XML file; the `softwareassembly` element (see Figure D-20). The SAD is based on the CORBA Components Specification Component Assembly Descriptor. The intent of the software assembly is to provide the means of describing the assembled functional application and the interconnection characteristics of the SCA components within that application. The component assembly provides four basic types of application information for domain management. The first is partitioning information that indicates special requirements for collocation of components, the second is the assembly controller for the software assembly, the third is connection information for the various components that make up the application assembly, and the fourth is the visible ports for the application assembly.

D.6.1 `softwareassembly`

The installation of an application into the system involves the installation of a SAD file. The SAD file references component’s SPD files to obtain deployment information for these components. The `softwareassembly` element’s `id` attribute is a DCE UUID, as specified in section D.2.1, which uniquely identifies the assembly. The `softwareassembly` element’s `name` attribute is the user-friendly name for the `ApplicationFactory` name attribute. The `softwareassembly` element's `version` attribute is the version of the application.

![Figure D-20. softwareassembly Element Relationships](image)

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D.6.1.1 description

The description element of the component assembly may be used to describe any information the developer would like to indicate about the assembly.

D.6.1.2 componentfiles

The componentfiles element is used to indicate that an assembly is made up of 1..n component files. The componentfile element contains a reference to a local file, which is a Software Package Descriptor file.

D.6.1.2.1 componentfile

The componentfile element is a reference to a local file. See section D.2.1.4.1 for the definition of the localfile element. The type attribute is “Software Package Descriptor”.

D.6.1.3 partitioning

A component partitioning element (see Figure D-21) specifies a deployment pattern of components and their components-to-hosts relationships. A component instantiation is captured inside a componentplacement element. The hostcollocation element allows the components to be placed on a common device. When the componentplacement is by itself and not inside a hostcollocation, it then has no collocation constraints.
D.6.1.3.1 componentplacement

The componentplacement element (see Figure D-22) defines a particular deployment of a component. The component can be deployed either directly or by using a CF ResourceFactory.

D.6.1.3.2 componentfileref

The componentfileref element is used to reference a particular Software PackageDescriptor file. The componentfileref element’s refid attribute corresponds to the componentfile element’s id attribute.
D.6.1.3.3 componentinstantiation

The componentinstantiation element (see Figure D-23) is intended to describe a particular instantiation of a component relative to a componentplacement element. The componentinstantiation’s id attribute is a DCE UUID that uniquely identifies the component. The id is a DCE UUID value as specified in section D.2.1. The componentinstantiation element’s id may be referenced by the usesport and providesport elements within the SAD file. It is the component name for the instantiation not the application name.

The optional componentproperties element (see Figure D-24) is a list of configure, factoryparam, and/or execparam properties values that are used in creating the component or for the initial configuration of the component.

The following sources will be searched in the given precedence order for initial values for simple properties with a kindtype of “execparam” or “configure” and a mode attribute of “readwrite” or “writeonly”:

1. The SAD partitioning : componentplacement : componentinstantiation element,
2. The value or default value, if any, from the SPD using the properties precedence stated in D.2.1.

If no values are found in the sources above, the property is discarded.

The following sources will be searched in the given precedence order for initial values for simple properties with a kindtype of “factoryparam”:

1. The SAD partitioning : componentplacement : componentinstantiation : findcomponent : componentresourcefactoryref : resourcefactoryproperties element,
2. The SAD partitioning : componentplacement : componentinstantiation : componentproperties element,
3. The value or default value, if any, from the SPD using the properties precedence stated in D.2.1.

If no values are found in the sources above, the property is discarded.

The optional findcomponent element (see Figure D-25) is used to obtain the CORBA object reference for the component instance. The two sources for obtaining a CORBA object reference are:

1. The componentresourcefactoryref element, which refers to a particular CF ResourceFactory componentinstantiation element found in the SAD, which is used to obtain a CF Resource instance for this componentinstantiation element. The refid attribute refers to a unique componentinstantiation id attribute. The componentresourcefactoryref element contains an optional resourcefactoryproperties element (see Figure D-26), which specifies the properties “qualifiers”, for the CF ResourceFactory create call.
2. The CORBA Naming Service, which is used to find the component’s CORBA object reference. The name specified in the namingservice element is a partial name that is used by the CF ApplicationFactory to form the complete context name.

The optional findcomponent element should be specified except when there is no CORBA object reference for the component instance (e.g., DSP code).

Figure D-23. componentinstantiation Element Relationships

<!ELEMENT componentinstantiation
 ( usagename?, componentproperties?, findcomponent? )>
<!ATTLIST componentinstantiation
 id ID #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT usagename (#PCDATA)>

Figure D-24. componentproperties Element Relationships
<!ELEMENT componentproperties
    ( simpleref | simplesequenceref | structref |
     structsequenceref )+ >

<!ELEMENT findcomponent
    ( componentresourcefactoryref | namingservice )>

<!ELEMENT componentresourcefactoryref
    ( resourcefactoryproperties? )>

<!ATTLIST componentresourcefactoryref
    refid CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT resourcefactoryproperties
    ( simpleref | simplesequenceref | structref | structsequenceref )+ >

Figure D-25. findcomponent Element Relationships

Figure D-26. resourcefactoryproperties Element Relationships
The `hostcollocation` element specifies a group of component instances that are to be deployed together on a single host. For purposes of the SCA, the `componentplacement` element will be used to describe the 1..n components that will be collocated on the same host platform. Within the SCA specification, a host platform will be interpreted as a single device. The id and name attributes are optional but may be used to uniquely identify a set of collocated components within a SAD file.

```
<!ELEMENT hostcollocation (componentplacement)+>
<!ATTLIST hostcollocation
    id ID #IMPLIED
    name CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

### D.6.1.3.4.1 componentplacement

See `componentplacement`, section D.6.1.3.1.
D.6.1.4 assemblycontroller

The assemblycontroller element indicates the component that is the main CF Resource controller for the assembly. The CF Application object delegates its CF Resource::configure, query, start, stop, and runTest operations to the CF Resource's Assembly Controller component.

```xml
<!ELEMENT assemblycontroller
     ( componentinstantiationref )>
```

D.6.1.5 connections

The connections element is a child element of the softwareassembly element. The connections element is intended to provide the connection map between components in the assembly.

```xml
<!ELEMENT connections
     ( connectinterface* )>
```

D.6.1.5.1 connectinterface

The connectinterface element (see Figure D-27) is used when application components are being assembled to describe connections between their port interfaces. The connectinterface element consists of a usesport element and a providesport, componentsupportedinterface, or findby element. These elements are intended to connect two compatible components.

```xml
<!ELEMENT connectinterface
     ( usesport,
      ( providesport | componentsupportedinterface | findby )
     )>
<!ATTLIST connectinterface
     id ID #IMPLIED>
```

Figure D-27. connectinterface Element Relationships
D.6.1.5.1.1 *usesport*

The *usesport* element (see Figure D-28) identifies, using the *usesidentifier* element, the component port that is using the provided interface from the *providesport* element. A CF Resource type component may be referenced by one of four elements. One element is the *componentinstantiationref* that refers to the *componentinstantiation* id attribute (see *componentinstantiation*) within the assembly; the other elements are *findby*, *devicethatloadedthiscomponentref*, and *deviceusedbythiscomponentref*.

**Figure D-28. usesport Element Relationships**

```xml
<!ELEMENT usesport
  ( usesidentifier
    , ( componentinstantiationref | devicethatloadedthiscomponentref | deviceusedbythiscomponentref | findby )
  )>
```

D.6.1.5.1.1.1 *usesidentifier*

The *usesidentifier* element identifies which “uses port” on the component is to participate in the connection relationship. This identifier will correspond with an id for one of the component ports specified in the Software Component Descriptor.

```xml
<!ELEMENT usesidentifier (#PCDATA)>
```
D.6.1.5.1.1.2  componentinstantiationref
The componentinstantiationref element refers to the id attribute of the componentinstantiation element within the Software Assembly Descriptor file. The refid attribute will correspond to the unique componentinstantiation id attribute.

<!ELEMENT componentinstantiationref EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST componentinstantiationref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED>

D.6.1.5.1.1.3  findby
The findby element (see Figure D-29) is used to resolve a connection between two components. It tells the domain management function how to locate a component interface involved in a connection relationship. The namingservice element specifies a naming service name to search for the desired component interface.

The domainfinder element specifies an element within the domain that is known to the domain management function.

![Diagram of findby Element Relationships]

Figure D-29. findby Element Relationships

<!ELEMENT findby
  ( namingservice | domainfinder )>

D.6.1.5.1.1.4  namingservice
The namingservice element is a child element of the findby element. The namingservice element is used to indicate to the CF ApplicationFactory the requirement to find a component interface. The CF ApplicationFactory will use the name attribute to search the CORBA Naming Service for the appropriate interface.
<!ELEMENT namingservice EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST namingservice
  name CDATA #REQUIRED>

D.6.1.5.1.1.5  domainfinder

The domainfinder element is a child element of the findby element. The domainfinder element is used to indicate to the CF ApplicationFactory the necessary information to find an object reference that is of specific type and may also be known by an optional name within the domain. The valid type attributes are “filemanager”, “log”, “eventchannel”, and “namingservice”. If a name attribute is not supplied, then the component reference returned is the CF DomainManager’s FileManager, or Naming Service corresponding to the type attribute provided. If a name attribute is not supplied and the type attribute has a value of “log”, then a null reference is returned. The type attribute value of “eventchannel” is used to specify the event channel to be used in the OE’s CORBA Event Service for producing or consuming events. If the name attribute is not supplied and the type attribute has a value of “eventchannel” then the Incoming domain management event channel is used.

<!ELEMENT domainfinder EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST domainfinder
  type (filemanager | log | eventchannel | namingservice)
#REQUIRED
  name CDATA #IMPLIED>

D.6.1.5.1.1.6  devicethatloadedthiscomponentref

The devicethatloadedthiscomponentref element refers to a specific component found in the assembly, which is used to obtain the logical CF Device that was used to load the referenced component from the CF ApplicationFactory. The logical CF Device obtained is then associated with this component instance. This relationship is needed when a component (e.g., modem adapter) is pushing data and/or commands to a non-CORBA capable device such as modem.

<!ELEMENT devicethatloadedthiscomponentref EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST devicethatloadedthiscomponentref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED>

D.6.1.5.1.1.7  deviceusedbythiscomponentref

The deviceusedbythiscomponentref element refers to a specific component, within the assembly, which is used to obtain the CF Device (e.g., logical Device) that is being used by the specific component from the CF ApplicationFactory. This relationship is needed when a component is pushing or pulling data and/or commands to another component that exists in the system such as an audio device.

<!ELEMENT deviceusedbythiscomponentref EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST deviceusedbythiscomponentref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED
  usesrefid CDATA #REQUIRED>

D.6.1.5.1.2  providesport

The providesport element (see Figure D-30) identifies, using the providesidentifier element, the
component port that is provided to the usesport interface within the connectinterface element. A CF Resource type component may be referenced by one of four elements. One element is the componentinstantiationref that refers to the componentinstantiation id within the assembly; the other elements are findby, devicethatloadedthiscomponentref, and deviceusedbythiscomponentref. The findby element by itself is used when the object reference is not a CF Resource type.

![Diagram of providesport Element Relationships]

Figure D-30. providesport Element Relationships

```xml
<!ELEMENT providesport
  ( providesidentifier,
    ( componentinstantiationref | devicethatloadedthiscomponentref | deviceusedbythiscomponentref | findby )
  )>
```

D.6.1.5.1.2.1 providesidentifier

The providesidentifier element identifies which “provides port” on the component is to participate in the connection relationship. This identifier will correspond with a repid attribute for one of the component ports elements, specified in the Software Component Descriptor.

```xml
<!ELEMENT providesidentifier (#PCDATA)>
```

D.6.1.5.1.2.2 componentinstantiationref

See D.6.1.5.1.1.2 for a description of the componentinstantiationref element.
D.6.1.5.1.2.3 findby.

See section D.6.1.5.1.1.3 for a description of the findby element. The namingservice element’s name attribute denotes a complete naming context.

D.6.1.5.1.2.4 devicethatloadedthiscomponentref.

See D.6.1.5.1.1.6 for a description of the devicethatloadedthiscomponentref element.

D.6.1.5.1.2.5 deviceusedbythiscomponentref.

See D.6.1.5.1.1.7 for a description of the deviceusedbythiscomponentref element.

D.6.1.5.1.3 componentsupportedinterface

The componentsupportedinterface element (see Figure D-31) specifies a component, which has a supportsinterface element, that can satisfy an interface connection to a port specified by the usesport element, within a connectinterface element. This component is identified by a componentinstantiationref or a findby element. The componentinstantiationref identifies a component within the assembly. The findby element points to an existing component that can be found within a Naming Service.

![componentsupportedinterface Element Relationships](image)

<!ELEMENT componentsupportedinterface ( supportedidentifier , ( componentinstantiationref | findby ) )>

D.6.1.5.1.3.1 supportedidentifier

The supportedidentifier element identifies which supported interface on the component is to participate in the connection relationship. This identifier will correspond with the repid attribute
of one of the component’s supportsinterface elements, specified in the Software Component Descriptor.

<!ELEMENT supportedidentifier (#PCDATA)>

D.6.1.5.1.3.2 componentinstantiationref.

See section D.6.1.5.1.1.2 for a description of the componentinstantiationref element.

D.6.1.5.1.3.3 findby.

See section D.6.1.5.1.1.3 for a description of the findby element.

D.6.1.6 externalports

The optional externalports element is a child element of the softwareassembly element (see Figure D-32). The externalports element is used to identify the visible ports for the software assembly. The CF Application getport() operation is used to access the assembly’s visible ports.

<!ELEMENT externalports
 ( port+ )>

```

Figure D-32. port Element Relationships
```
<!ELEMENT port
    ( description?,
      ( usesidentifier | providesidentifier | supportedidentifier),
      componentinstantiationref )>

<!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)>
D.7 DEVICE CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTOR

This section describes the XML elements of the Device Configuration Descriptor (DCD) XML file; the deviceconfiguration element (see Figure D-33). The DCD is based on the SAD (e.g., componentfiles, partitioning, etc.) DTD. The intent of the DCD is to provide the means of describing the components that are initially started on the CF DeviceManager node, how to obtain the CF DomainManager object reference, connections of services to components (CF Devices, CF DeviceManager), and the characteristics (file system names, etc.) for a CF DeviceManager. The componentfiles and partitioning elements are optional; if not provided, that means no components are started up on the node, except for a CF DeviceManager. If the partitioning element is specified then a componentfiles element has to be specified also.

D.7.1 deviceconfiguration

The deviceconfiguration element’s id attribute is a unique identifier within the domain for the device configuration. This id attribute is a UUID value as specified in section D.2.1. The name attribute is the user-friendly name for the CF DeviceManager’s label attribute.

```xml
<!ELEMENT deviceconfiguration
    ( description?,
    devicemanagersoftpkg
    , componentfiles?
    , partitioning?
    , connections?
    , domainmanager
    , filesystemnames?)>

<!ATTLIST deviceconfiguration
    id ID #REQUIRED
    name CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

Figure D-33. deviceconfiguration Element Relationships
D.7.1.1 description

The optional description element, of the deviceconfiguration element, may be used to provide information about the device configuration.

<!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)>

D.7.1.2 devicemanagersoftpkg

The devicemanagersoftpkg element refers to the SPD for the CF DeviceManager that corresponds to this DCD. The SPD file is referenced by a localfile element. The referenced file can be used to describe the CF DeviceManager implementation and to specify the usesports for the services (Log(s), etc.) used by the CF DeviceManager. See (section D.2.1.4.1) for description of the localfile element.

<!ELEMENT devicemanagersoftpkg ( localfile )>

D.7.1.3 componentfiles

The optional componentfiles element is used to reference deployment information for components that are started up on the device. The componentfile element references a Software Package Descriptor (SPD). The SPD, for example, can be used to describe logical Devices, a CF DeviceManager, a CF DomainManager, a Naming Service, and CF FileSystems. See section D.6.1.2 for the definition of the componentfiles element.

D.7.1.4 partitioning

The optional partitioning element consists of a set of componentplacement elements. A component instantiation is captured inside a componentplacement element.

<!ELEMENT partitioning ( componentplacement )*>

D.7.1.4.1 componentplacement

The componentplacement element (see Figure D-34) is used to define a particular deployment of a component. The componentfileref element identifies the component to be deployed. The componentinstantiation element identifies the actual component created and its id attribute is a DCE UUID value with the format as specified in section D.2.1. Multiple components of the same kind can be created within the same componentplacement element.

The optional deployondevice element indicates the device on which the componentinstantiation element is deployed. The optional compositepartofdevice element indicates the parent device of the componentinstantiation element. When the component is a logical device, the devicepkgfile element indicates the hardware device information for the logical device.
D.7.1.4.1.1 componentfileref

The componentfileref element is used to reference a componentfile element within the componentfiles element. The componentfileref element’s refid attribute corresponds to a componentfile element’s id attribute.

D.7.1.4.1.2 deployondevice

The deployondevice element is used to reference a componentinstantiation element on which this componentinstantiation is deployed.

D.7.1.4.1.3 devicepkgfile

The devicepkgfile element is used to refer to a device package file that contains the hardware device definition.
<!ELEMENT devicepkgfile  
 ( localfile  
 )>
<!ATTLIST devicepkgfile  
 type CDATA  #IMPLIED>

D.7.1.4.1.4  localfile

See D.2.1.4.1 for a definition of the localfile element.

D.7.1.4.1.5  compositepartofdevice

The compositepartofdevice element is used when a parent-child relationship exists between devices to reference the componentinstantiation element that describes the parent device when this device’s componentinstantiation element describes the child device.

<!ELEMENT compositepartofdevice  EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST compositepartofdevice  
 refid CDATA  #REQUIRED>

D.7.1.4.1.6  componentinstantiation

The componentinstantiation element (see Figure D-35) is intended to describe a particular instantiation of a component relative to a componentplacement element. The componentinstantiation’s id attribute is a DCE UUID that uniquely identifies the component. The id is a DCE UUID value as specified in section D.2.1. The componentinstantiation contains a usagename element that is intended for an applicable name for the component. The optional componentproperties element (see Figure D-36) is a list of property values that are used in configuring the component. D.6.1.3.3 defines the property list for the componentinstantiation element, which contains initial properties values. For a component service type (e.g., Log), the usagename element is not optional and needs to be unique for each service type.

![Figure D-35. componentinstantiation Element Relationships](image)

<!ELEMENT componentinstantiation  
 ( usagename?,componentproperties?  
 )>
<!ATTLIST componentinstantiation
  id ID #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT usagename (#PCDATA)>

Figure D-36. componentproperties Element Relationships

<!ELEMENT componentproperties
  ( simpleref | simplesequenceref | structref |
    structsequenceref )+ >

<!ELEMENT simpleref EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST simpleref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED
  value CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT simplesequenceref
  ( values )>
<!ATTLIST simplesequenceref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT structref
  ( simpleref+ )>
<!ATTLIST structref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT structsequenceref
  ( structvalue+ )>
<!ATTLIST structsequenceref
  refid CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT structvalue
  ( simpleref+ )>
The `connections` element in the DCD is the same as the `connections` element in the SAD in section D.6.1.5. The `connections` element in the DCD is used to indicate the services (Log, etc…) instances that are used by the CF `DeviceManager` and CF `Device` components in the DCD. To establish connections to a CF `DeviceManager`, the DCD’s `deviceconfiguration` element’s `id` attribute value is used for the SAD’s `usesport` element’s `componentinstantiationref` element’s `refid` attribute value.

**D.7.1.6 domainmanager**

The `domainmanager` element (see Figure D-37) indicates how to obtain the CF `DomainManager` object reference.

See sections D.6.1.5.1.1.4 for description of the `namingservice`.

![Figure D-37. domainmanager Element Relationships](image)

**D.7.1.7 filesystemnames**

The optional `filesystemnames` element indicates the mounted file system names for CF `DeviceManager's FileManager`.

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The optional `filesystemnames` element indicates the names for file systems mounted within a CF `DeviceManager's FileManager`. The mountname attribute contains a file system name that uniquely identifies a mount point. The deviceid attribute is the unique identifier (UUID) for a specific component, within the DCD, which represents the device hosting this file system. The use of the deviceid attribute value is implementation dependent.

```xml
<!ELEMENT filesystemnames ( filesystemname+ )>

<!ELEMENT filesystemname EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST filesystemname
  mountname CDATA #REQUIRED
  deviceid CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

D.8 DOMAINDOMAINMANAGER CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTOR

This section describes the XML elements of the DomainManager Configuration Descriptor (DMD) XML file; the `domainmanagerconfiguration` element (see Figure D-38).

D.8.1 `domainmanagerconfiguration`

The `domainmanagerconfiguration` element id attribute is a DCE UUID that uniquely identifies the `DomainManager`. The id is a DCE UUID value as specified in section D.2.1.

![Figure D-38. domainmanagerconfiguration Element Relationships](image)

```xml
<!ELEMENT domainmanagerconfiguration ( description?, domainmanagersoftpkg, services )>
<!ATTLIST domainmanagerconfiguration
  id ID #required
  name #CDATA #required>
```
D.8.1.1 description

The optional description element of the DMD may be used to provide information about the configuration.

```xml
<!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)>
```

D.8.1.2 domainmanagersofpkg

The domainmanagersofpkg element refers to the SPD for the CF DomainManager. The SPD file is referenced by a localfile element. This SPD can be used to describe the CF DomainManager implementation and to specify the usesports for the services (Log(s), etc…) used by the CF DomainManager. See section D.2.1.4.1 for description of the localfile element.

```xml
<!ELEMENT domainmanagersofpkg
( localfile ) >
```

D.8.1.3 services

The services element in the DMD is used by the CF DomainManager to determine which service (Log, etc.) instances to use; it makes use of the service element (see Figure D-39). See section D.6.1.5.1.1.3 for a description of the findby element. See section D.6.1.5.1.1.1 for a description of the usesidentifier element.

```xml
<!ELEMENT services
( service+ ) >
```

![Figure D-39. service Element Relationships](image)

```
<!ELEMENT service
( usesidentifier , findby )>
```
D.9 PROFILE DESCRIPTOR

The profile element is used to specify an absolute file pathname relative to a mounted CF FileSystem. The filename attribute is the absolute pathname relative to a mounted FileSystem. This filename can also be used to access any other local file elements in the profile. The type attribute indicates the type of profile being referenced. The valid type attribute values are “SAD”, “SPD”, “DCD”, and “DMD”. This element is used as the parameter for interface profile attributes (e.g., CF Application, CF Device, CF ApplicationFactory, CF DeviceManager, CF DomainManager).

<!ELEMENT profile EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST profile
    filename CDATA #REQUIRED
    type CDATA #IMPLIED>

D.10 DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

Attachment 1 to Appendix D contains the complete DTDs for the Domain Profile.