

EEBus UC Technical Specification

Configuration of Room Heating System Function

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Table of contents

Table of contents.....	3
List of figures	4
List of tables	4
1 Scope of the document	5
1.1 References.....	5
1.1.1 EEBUS documents	5
1.1.2 Normative references.....	5
1.2 Terms and definitions.....	5
1.3 Requirements	6
1.3.1 Requirements wording.....	6
1.3.2 Mapping of High-Level requirements.....	6
2 High-Level description.....	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Actors	7
2.2.1 Configuration Appliance	7
2.2.2 HVAC Room	7
2.3 Scenarios	7
2.3.1 Scenario 1 - Set room heating operation mode	8
2.4 Dependencies to other Use Cases.....	8
2.4.1 "Configuration of Room Heating Temperature"	8
2.5 Assumptions and Prerequisites.....	8
3 Technical SPINE solution	9
3.1 General rules and information	9
3.1.1 Underlying technology documents	9
3.1.2 Use Case discovery rules	9
3.1.3 Rules for "Content of Specialization..." tables and "Content of Function..." tables	10
3.1.4 Rules for "Feature Types and Functions..." tables	18
3.1.5 "Actor ... overview" diagram rules	19
3.1.6 Specializations	20
3.1.7 Order of messages within the sequence diagrams	21
3.1.8 Further information and rules.....	21
3.2 Actors	21
3.2.1 Configuration Appliance.....	21
3.2.2 HVAC Room	24
3.3 Pre-Scenario communication	28
3.3.1 General information.....	28
3.3.2 Detailed discovery	29
3.3.3 Binding.....	31
3.3.4 Subscription.....	31
3.3.5 Dynamic behaviour.....	32
3.4 Scenarios	32
3.4.1 Scenario 1 - Set room heating operation mode	32

List of figures

Figure 1: High-Level Use Case functionality overview	7
Figure 2: Scenario overview	7
Figure 3: Actor overview example.....	20
Figure 4: Actor "Configuration Appliance" overview	22
Figure 5: Actor "HVAC Room" overview.....	25
Figure 6: Pre-Scenario communication - Detailed discovery sequence diagram.....	30
Figure 7: Pre-Scenario communication - Binding sequence diagram	31
Figure 8: Pre-Scenario communication - Subscription sequence diagram	32
Figure 9: Scenario 1 - Initial Scenario communication sequence diagram	33
Figure 10: Scenario 1 - Runtime Scenario communication sequence diagram.....	35

List of tables

Table 1: Scenario implementation requirements for Actors	8
Table 2: Presence indication description	10
Table 3: Example table for cardinality indications on Elements and list items.....	12
Table 4: Content of an example Specialization	16
Table 5: Presence indication of Feature Types and Functions support	18
Table 6: Content of Specialization	
"HVAC_RoomHeatingSystemFunctionOperationMode_Configuration" at Actor Configuration Appliance.....	24
Table 7: Feature Types and Functions used within this Use Case by the Actor HVAC Room	26
Table 8: Content of Function "hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData" at Actor HVAC Room	27
Table 9: Content of Function "hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData" at Actor HVAC Room	27
Table 10: Content of Function "hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData" at Actor HVAC Room	28
Table 11: Content of Function "hvacSystemFunctionListData" at Actor HVAC Room.....	28
Table 12: Initial Scenario communication content references for Scenario 1	34
Table 13: Runtime Scenario communication content references for Scenario 1	36

1 Scope of the document

This document describes the Use Case "Configuration of Room Heating System Function" (short-name: CRHSF). Chapter 2 specifies the High-Level Use Case. Chapter 3 details the technical solution for SPINE for this Use Case. Within this document, a top-down approach is used to derive the requirements for the technical solution from the High-Level description.

1.1 References

1.1.1 EEBUS documents

[UseCaseBaseSpecification] EEBus_UC_TS_UseCaseBaseSpecification.pdf

[ProtocolSpecification] EEBus_SPINE_TS_ProtocolSpecification.pdf

[ResourceSpecification] EEBus_SPINE_TS_ResourceSpecification.pdf

[SHIP] SHIP_Specification_v1.0.0.pdf

1.1.2 Normative references

[RFC2119] IETF RFC 2119: 1997, Key words for use in RFCs to indicate requirement levels
Please see section 1.3.1 for details.

1.2 Terms and definitions

Actor

An Actor models a role within a Use Case definition (e.g. an energy manager or an electric vehicle).

CEM

Abbreviation for Customer Energy Manager. The CEM is an energy manager located at the home or premises of the user or in a cloud application. The energy manager enables energy-optimized operation of the connected devices by harmonising energy demand and availability.

CRHSF

Configuration of Room Heating System Function (short name of this Use Case)

DHW

Abbreviation for Domestic Hot Water

HVAC

Abbreviation for Heat, Ventilation and Air Conditioning

Scenario

Part of a Use Case. Splitting a Use Case into Scenarios helps to understand the Use Case more quickly. Some Scenarios are mandatory for a Use Case, whereas others may be recommended or optional.

112 Specialization

113 Reusable data collection for a specific functionality.

114 SPINE

115 Smart Premises Interoperable Neutral-message Exchange: Technical Specification of EEBus Initiative
116 e.V.

117

118 1.3 Requirements**119 1.3.1 Requirements wording**

120 The following keywords are used:

- 121 - SHALL
- 122 - SHALL NOT
- 123 - SHOULD
- 124 - SHOULD NOT
- 125 - MAY

126 Note: They apply only if written in capital letters.

127 For the meaning of the keywords, please refer to [RFC2119].

128

129 1.3.2 Mapping of High-Level requirements

130 Within the High-Level Use Case description, the following abbreviation is used:

131 [CRHSF-xyz]

132 e.g.: [CRHSF-007]

133 The abbreviation is used to mark High-Level requirements or rules of this Use Case with a unique
134 number xyz. These requirements are referenced throughout the technical solution to show how each
135 High-Level requirement is realized in the technical part.

136

2 High-Level description

2.1 Introduction

An HVAC system function (heating, cooling, ventilation or domestic hot water (DHW)) can be monitored or configured by an external appliance or viewing unit. The external appliance can be a Customer Energy Manager (CEM), a viewing unit (e.g. an HMI (human-machine-interface) like a smart home display/configurator) or an application on a tablet or smartphone. In this Use Case, a Configuration Appliance configures the system function heating by changing the operation mode (e.g. on/off/auto/eco).

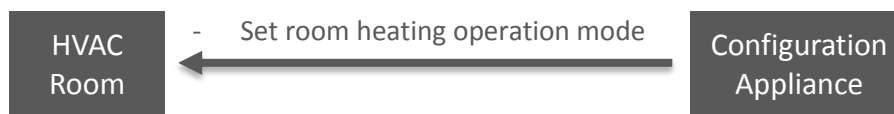


Figure 1: High-Level Use Case functionality overview

Added value: An HVAC system may offer comfort functions through the smart home system or smart phone. For example, the current operation mode of the system function heating may be switched by the user from "on" to "auto" or "off".

2.2 Actors

2.2.1 Configuration Appliance

The Actor Configuration Appliance (e.g. a CEM) controls the HVAC system functions or overruns of HVAC appliances.

2.2.2 HVAC Room

The Actor HVAC Room represents a logical or physical room whose temperature can be monitored or controlled.

2.3 Scenarios

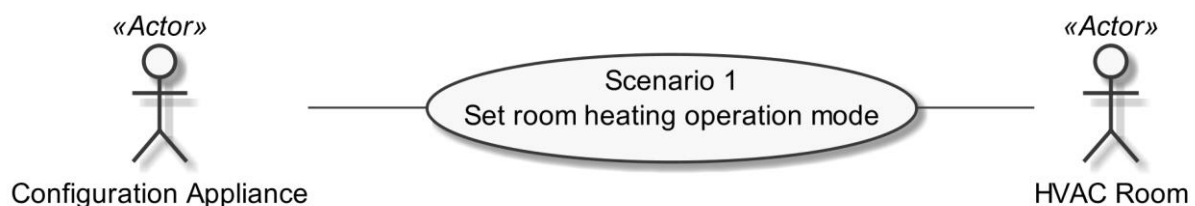


Figure 2: Scenario overview

164

Scenario number	Scenario name	Configuration Appliance	HVAC Room
1	Set room heating operation mode	M	M

165 *Table 1: Scenario implementation requirements for Actors*

166

167 **2.3.1 Scenario 1 - Set room heating operation mode**168 **2.3.1.1 Description**

169 The user sets the heating operation [CRHSF-001], for example "off", "on", "auto" or "eco" in order to
 170 adapt the space heating ("never", "always", "time schedule based", "night temperature") to his
 171 personal needs.

172

173 **2.3.1.2 Conditions**174 **Triggering Event:**

175 The Actor Visualization Appliance wants to change the operation mode of the system function
 176 heating of the Actor HVAC Room.

177 **Pre-condition:**

178 The Actor Visualization Appliance has not changed the operation mode of the system function
 179 heating of the Actor HVAC Room.

180 **Post-condition:**

181 The Actor Visualization Appliance has changed the operation mode of the system function heating of
 182 the Actor HVAC Room.

183

184 **2.4 Dependencies to other Use Cases**185 **2.4.1 "Configuration of Room Heating Temperature"**

186 The Use Case "Configuration of Room Heating Temperature" is linked to this Use Case. A server that
 187 provides Scenarios of both Use Cases SHALL consider the following:

188 The server SHALL provide the Scenarios on the same Entity for both Use Cases.

189

190 **2.5 Assumptions and Prerequisites**

191 None.

3 Technical SPINE solution

3.1 General rules and information

3.1.1 Underlying technology documents

This technical solution relies on the SPINE Resources Specification version 1.1.0 [ResourceSpecification].

For interoperable connectivity this technical solution relies on:

- SPINE Protocol Specification version 1.1.0 [ProtocolSpecification] as application protocol.
- SHIP Specification version 1.0.0 [SHIP] as transport protocol.

Further applicable documents:

- EEBUS Use Case Base Specification version 1.0.0 [UseCaseBaseSpecification].

3.1.2 Use Case discovery rules

Use Case discovery SHOULD be supported by each Actor. If Use Case discovery is supported the following rules SHALL apply:

- The string content for the Element "nodeManagementUseCaseData. useCaseInformation. useCaseSupport. useCaseName" within the Use Case discovery (please refer to [ProtocolSpecification]) SHALL be "configurationOfRoomHeatingSystemFunction". The string content SHALL only be defined by this Use Case (regardless of the Use Case version).
- The string content of the Element "nodeManagementUseCaseData. useCaseInformation. actor" within the Use Case discovery (please refer to [ProtocolSpecification]) SHALL be set to the according value stated within the corresponding Actor's section.
- An Actor A that is implemented to support this Use Case specification SHALL set the Element "nodeManagementUseCaseData. useCaseInformation. useCaseSupport. useCaseVersion" within the Use Case discovery (please refer to [ProtocolSpecification]) to "1.0.0" (for details on the structure of the Use Case version number please refer to [UseCaseBaseSpecification]).
- If an Actor A supports multiple versions of this Use Case with the same major version number, only the highest one SHOULD be set within the Use Case discovery.
- If an Actor A finds a proper counterpart Actor B for this Use Case that supports multiple versions of this Use Case with the same major version number as supported by Actor A, the Actor A SHOULD evaluate from these versions of Actor B only the highest version number.
- If an Actor A supports multiple versions of this Use Case with different major version numbers, for each major version number only the highest version number SHOULD be set within the Use Case discovery.
- If an Actor A finds a proper counterpart Actor B for this Use Case that supports only versions with a major version number not implemented by Actor A, it still might be possible to run the Use Case or parts of the Use Case. Therefore, the Actor A should try to evaluate the Actor B as a valid partner for this Use Case.

3.1.3 Rules for "Content of Specialization..." tables and "Content of Function..." tables

3.1.3.1 General presence indication definitions

Abbreviations for the presence indication of Elements listed in the tables are defined as follows:

Abbreviation	Meaning	Link to requirement keywords
M	Mandatory	SHALL
R	Recommended	SHOULD
O	Optional	MAY

Table 2: Presence indication description

An Actor MAY support Elements that are not listed in the tables. However, another Actor MAY ignore these Elements.

The presence indications "M", "R" and "O" are always meant relative to the respective parent Element. I.e. if a parent Element is optional ("O") and a child is mandatory ("M") the child Element can only be present if the parent Element is present as well.

Note: The indications and the aforementioned rules apply for "complete messages" (so-called "full function exchange", please refer to [ProtocolSpecification]). In contrast, the so-called "restricted function exchange" is designed to permit exchange of specific excerpts of data, i.e. fewer Elements than potentially available from the data owner (partially even not all "mandatory" Elements).

3.1.3.2 Presence indications for "Content of Specialization..." tables

This section only defines rules for the client side.

Elements that are marked with "M" SHALL be supported by the client in case of readable as well as writeable data. This Element may be optional on the server side.

The following applies for readable data that is exchanged in a "read/reply" or "notify" operation:

- "R" means that the data SHOULD be supported by the client. In other words: If the server responds with the according Element, the client SHOULD be able to interpret the according Elements.
- "O" means that the data MAY be supported by the client. In other words: If the server responds with the according Element, the client MAY be able to interpret the according Elements.

The following applies for writeable data that is exchanged in a "write" operation:

- "R" means that the data SHOULD be written by the client.
- "O" means that the data MAY be written by the client.
- "F" means that the data SHALL NOT be written by the client.

The following applies for Elements that are not listed in the Actor section:

- In case of a received "reply" message: The client MAY ignore the Element.
- In case of a "write" operation to be created: The client MAY set the Element but SHALL consider that the server may ignore the Element.

- In case of a received "notify" message: The client MAY ignore the Element.

M, R or O may be combined with the suffix "(event)" to express that a supported Element or value only has to be supported during a certain event and hence does not need to be present at all times. If the event is not active the Element may be omitted or another value may be set. In most cases a High-Level requirement reference for the event is given in the rules column.

3.1.3.3 Presence indications for "Content of Function..." tables

This section only defines rules for the server side.

Elements that are marked with "M" SHALL be supported by the server in case of readable as well as writeable data. In case of writeable data (marked with "M \W") the server does not need to set the Element, because the Element is set only by the client.

The following applies for readable data that is exchanged in a "read/reply" or "notify" operation:

- "R" means that the data SHOULD be provided by the server.
- "O" means that the data MAY be provided by the server.
- "F" means that the data SHALL NOT be provided by the server.

The following applies for writeable data that is exchanged in a "write" operation:

- "R" means that the data SHOULD be supported. In other words: If the client writes the Element, the server SHOULD accept those messages and the contained Elements.
- "O" means that the data MAY be supported. In other words: If the client writes the Element, the server MAY accept those messages and the contained Elements.

The following applies for Elements that are not listed in the Actor section:

- In case of a received "read" request: The according Element MAY be set in the reply.
- In case of a received "write" operation: The server MAY ignore the Element.
- In case of a "notify" operation to be created: The server MAY set the Element.

Note: The server will only accept write operations if the result fulfils the server Function requirements (permitted values, e.g.). Write operations on Elements that are not writeable MAY result in an error message.

M, R or O may be combined with the suffix "(event)" to express that a supported Element or value only has to be supported during a certain event and hence does not need to be present at all times. If the event is not active the Element may be omitted or another value may be set. In most cases a High-Level requirement reference for the event is given in the rules column.

3.1.3.4 Cardinality indications on Elements and list items

A cardinality indication on an Element or list item expresses constraints on the number of occurrences of a given Element or data set. In this section we use "X" as representation for such an Element or data set. Furthermore, "a" and "b" represent constraints. The following rules apply for the occurrence of "X" and its content related to a specific Scenario (see note underneath the list):

1. X
No cardinality indication.
2. X (a..b)
This means "X" SHALL occur at least "a" times and at maximum "b" times.
3. X (a..
This means "X" SHALL occur at least "a" times and MAY occur more than "a" times.
4. X (..b)
This means "X" SHALL occur at maximum "b" times and MAY occur less than "b" times (even zero occurrences are permissive).

Note: These rules apply only under consideration of presence indications and with regards to the given Scenario or Function definition for this Use Case.

The following table is an example to explain this for two different placements.

Scenario [...]: M/R/O [W][C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
...
2: M \W	xFeatureType. xListData. xData. (1..3)		
2: M \W	xId	<*(1..)>	PRIMARY IDENTIFIER
2: M \W	timePeriod		...
2: M \W	timePeriod. startTime	<xs:duration>	
2: M \W	xSlot. (1..)		
2: M \W	xSlot. xSlotId		...
2: M \W	xSlot. duration	<xs:duration>	...
...

Table 3: Example table for cardinality indications on Elements and list items

The field

xFeatureType. xListData. xData. (1..3)

introduces a data pattern (required Elements and values) for "xData" instances used for Scenario 2. The field itself specifies that such an "xData" instance SHALL occur at least 1 time and at maximum 3 times within "xListData" of Feature Type "xFeatureType". However, this constraint holds only for Scenario 2 and only if such "xData" are required. In this case, they are required, as the left field

2: M \W

denotes that this data set is mandatory for Scenario 2.

The field

xSlot. (1..)

expresses that the Element "xSlot" SHALL occur at least one time within its "xData", but MAY occur more than one time.

For the expression "<*(1..)>" of Element "xId" please see section 3.1.3.6.

The remaining fields do not have an explicit cardinality indication.

Note: Cardinality expressions are also used within placeholder expressions as defined in section 3.1.3.6. In many cases such placeholder expressions define the number of required or permitted Elements or list items as they explicitly define how many different values for a given Identifier are required or permitted for a given Scenario.

3.1.3.5 Writability and changeability indication

In the same column where the presence indications are denoted, a mark is used to distinguish between writeable, changeable or readable Elements:

- Elements that are marked with "\W" are written by a client and SHALL be writeable at the server according to their presence indications. The client is not obliged to read the according data. Received notifications do not need to be evaluated.
- Elements that are marked with "\C" are changed by a client and SHALL be changeable at the server according to their presence indications. The client is not obliged to read the according data. Received notifications do not need to be evaluated.
- Elements that are marked with "\RW" are read and written by a client and SHALL be writeable and provided by the server according to their presence indications. Received notifications SHALL be evaluated according to their presence indications.
- Elements that are marked with "\RC" are read and changed by a client and SHALL be changeable and provided by the server according to their presence indications. Received notifications SHALL be evaluated according to their presence indications.
- Elements that are not marked are only read by a client and SHALL be provided by the server according to their presence indications. Received notifications SHALL be evaluated according to their presence indications.

"Writeable" means that the Element and its value may be written by a client. This includes the possibility to modify (if the Element is already present), create (if the Element is not present yet), and delete the Element. The server SHALL adjust its Function according to the received "write" operation (unless the server cannot accept the "write" operation according to section 3.1.3.3).

"Changeable" means that the Element's value may be changed by a client. If the Element is not present at the resource before, it probably **cannot** be created by the client via the "write" operation. In this case the server MAY decline such a message.

Note: "\W" includes "\C" already.

Note: Depending on the resource a client might need to request a proper binding before the server accepts a "write" operation.

3.1.3.6 "Value" placeholders

3.1.3.6.1 Introduction

Specializations may use placeholders to model relations between different Elements or even list items of different Functions. The main purpose is to declare which Identifier values relate to each other. As a Use Case does not prescribe specific values to be used for a given Identifier, a placeholder like "<x1>" can be used in "Value" columns to express the intended relations.

There are two styles placeholders that can be referenced:

1. <xM>
2. <xM#S>

where

1. "x" is any alphabetical prefix like "m", "t", "ec", "cc", etc.
2. "M" is a (major) number like "1", "2", "15", etc.
3. "S" is a sub-number like "1", "7", "10", etc.

Examples for the first style are "<ec1>", "<z12>". Examples for the second style are "<p4#2>", "<m22#3>". For a given placeholder, only one of the styles can be used.

In addition, there are also styles for placeholders that do not need to be referenced:

1. <*>
2. <*#S>

The second style is only used with so-called cardinality expressions.

3.1.3.6.2 Uniqueness of placeholders

A given placeholder <xM> or <xM#S> represents the same value throughout a given Use Case specification for a given set of its parent Identifier values. This shall be explained in a brief example:

We assume a list item with PRIMARY IDENTIFIER "pId". It also has a SUB IDENTIFIER "sId" with placeholder "<s1>". Then, each occurrence of "<s1>" represents the same value for a given value of pId. This means that "<s1>" of a list item with pId=1 can differ from "<s1>" of a list item with pId=2. But it also means that "<s1>" represents the same value in all list items with pId=1.

Note: Typically, parent Identifiers like "pId" will also be expressed with a placeholder like "<p5>", e.g. In this case, the uniqueness rule applies for "<p5>" likewise.

Note: The uniqueness also applies for placeholders used as FOREIGN IDENTIFIER.

3.1.3.6.3 Placeholder expressions with cardinalities

For some Identifiers, more than one placeholder is needed. Several notations are used for this purpose, which make use of cardinality expressions. The general notation is as follows:

1. <xM#(a..b)>

396 This is equivalent to this explicit definition:

397 At least a and at maximum b placeholders of this list: <xM#1> <xM#2> ... <xM#b>

398 This means that the implementation of a given Use Case (or Scenario) requires a minimum of "a"
399 distinct values of the respective Identifier. In total, there can be up to "b" distinct values of the
400 respective Identifier.

401 Additionally, the following notations may occur:

402 2. <xM#(a..)>

403 This is equivalent to "<xM#(a..b)>" with "b" equal to infinity.

404 3. <xM#(..b)>

405 This is equivalent to "<xM#(a..b)>" with "a" equal to zero.

406 "<xM#(a..)>" has only a lower bound of "a" distinct values, but no upper bound. "<xM#(..b)>", on the
407 other hand, expresses that the Identifier may not be required at all, but it is permitted to have up to
408 "b" distinct values.

409 Similarly, the cardinality can be used for placeholders that are not referenced, i.e. <*#(a..b)> etc.

410 Note: The cardinality does NOT express which of the sub-numbers have to be used! I.e., it does NOT
411 mean that the Identifiers <xM#1> ... <xM#a> are always used and just those with larger sub-numbers
412 (<xM#a+1> ... <xM#b>) are optional. If, for instance, a placeholder expression "<xM#(3..5)>" is given,
413 it may well happen that an implementation makes use of <xM#2>, <xM#4>, and <xM#5> (i.e., it does
414 NOT use <xM#1>, <xM#3>). Which sub-numbers are used usually depends on other parts of a
415 Specialization and their references to required placeholders, which is explained in section 3.1.3.6.4.

416

417 3.1.3.6.4 References to placeholders and relations

418 According to the styles for placeholders that can be referenced, an enumeration value "e" can refer
419 to a particular placeholder:

420 1. e(-><xM>)

421 2. e(-><xM#S>)

422 This denotes that "e" is to be used with "<xM>" or "<xM#S>", resp.

423 Example: A Specialization contains the Elements "mId" and "phase". "mId" is an Identifier with
424 placeholder definition <m2#(1..3)>. "phase" is a string that permits the values "a", "b", and "c" using
425 this expression:

426 "a"(-><m2#1>)

427 "b"(-><m2#2>)

428 "c"(-><m2#3>)

429 This expresses that the enumeration value "a" is to be used with the placeholder <m2#1>, "b" is to
430 be used with <m2#2> and "c" with <m2#3>.

431 Similarly, a placeholder "yN" can refer to a particular placeholder:

- 432 3. <yN->xM>
 433 4. <yN->xM#S>
 434 5. <yN#T->xM>
 435 6. <yN#T->xM#S>

436 where "T" is a sub-number of "yN".

437 It is also feasible to associate placeholders with cardinalities:

- 438 7. <yN#(a..b)->xM#(a..b)>

439 denotes that <yN#1> is to be used with <xM#1>, <yN#2> is to be used with <xM#2>, etc.

440 Note: In this case, the placeholder expressions of yN and xM must have the same cardinality.

441 In some cases, there is a need to express that multiple list items with similar values are feasible or
 442 required, but only particular combinations of these different data are permitted. The following
 443 example shows that several "fData" list items with different "phase" value are required, but that
 444 these list items may only express either the "phase" value combination { "a", "b", "c" } or the "phase"
 445 value combination { "a", "abb", "neutral" }. The permitted combinations are defined in a note below
 446 a table:

Scenario [...]: M/R/O [W][C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
2: M	F. fListData. fData.		
2: M	zId	<z3#(3..5)>	
2: M	phase	"a"(-><z3#1>)	
		"b"(-><z3#2>)	
		"c"(-><z3#3>)	
		"abc"(-><z3#4>)	
		"neutral"(-><z3#5>)	

447 Table 4: Content of an example Specialization

448 Note: One of the following combinations SHALL be used at least: {<z3#1>, <z3#2>, <z3#3>} or
 449 {<z3#1>, <z3#4>, <z3#5>}.

450

451 3.1.3.7 Rules for content of "Value" column

452 For a given Scenario, the "Value" column may restrict the permitted content of a Function's Element
 453 to one or more particular values. This means that Elements with values deviating from the restriction
 454 (i.e. from the permitted values) do not belong to the respective Scenario and need to be considered
 455 as if the Element is not set. If more than one particular value is permitted for an Element, the values
 456 are in a single line each.

457 If a presence indication is set for the value (in an additional column before the value), the following
 458 rules SHALL be applied:

- "M" means that the value SHALL be supported. This means the value needs to be set at a certain point in time (depending on the value rules) or for a certain Element within a list entry.
- "R" means that the value SHOULD be supported.
- "O" means that the value MAY be supported.

If all possible values of a given mandatory Element are optional or recommended and this Element is used for the purpose of the respective Scenario, one of the values SHALL be set. If all possible values of a given optional or recommended Element are optional or recommended, this Element MAY contain also other values, but then this Element SHALL NOT be considered as part of the respective Scenario.

M, R or O may be combined with the suffix "(event)" to express that a supported value only has to be supported during a certain event and hence does not need to be present at all times. If the event is not active another value may be set. In most cases a High-Level requirement reference for the event is given in the rules column.

If no presence indication is set for the value, the following rules SHALL be applied:

- In case of Elements where the server may set or change an Element on its own (see section 3.1.3.5):
 - o within the tables in the "Server data - Resources" sections:
 - the server SHALL support at least one of the listed values.
 - o within the tables in the "Client data - Specializations" sections:
 - the client SHALL support all listed values.
- In case of Elements that are writable or changeable (see section 3.1.3.5):
 - o within the tables in the "Server data - Resources" sections:
 - the server SHALL support all listed values.
 - o within the tables in the "Client data - Specializations" sections:
 - the client SHALL support at least one of the listed values.

Depending on the Element, different values may be used during runtime. If this is the case, those rules are described within the value rules.

If a value is placed in parenthesis, the corresponding value is a recommendation. The actual value MAY deviate from this, e.g. "(1024)".

3.1.3.8 General information on how to interpret the "Content of Function..." and "Content of Specialization..." tables

Within the "Client data - Specializations" sections each Specialization is described in an own subsection with the name "Specialization "<name of the Specialization>" (e.g. "Specialization "Measurement_GridFeedInEnergy"). It contains only one table that includes all Elements needed for this Specialization. The different Functions are mentioned in a continuous row, highlighted with grey background colour. This row contains the following parts:

<Feature Type>. <Function>.[<list entry instance name>.]

498 The <list entry instance name> is only included if the <Function> is a list-based Function. An example
 499 could be:

500 DeviceConfiguration. deviceConfigurationKeyValueDescriptionListData.
 501 deviceConfigurationKeyValueDescriptionData.

502 In the following rows, only the names of the Elements are stated, without the prefix described above.

503

504 Within the "Server data - Resources" sections each Feature Type is described in an own sub-section
 505 with the name "Feature Type "<name of the Feature Type>"" (e.g. "Feature Type "Measurement"").
 506 It contains sub-sections for each Function named "Function "<name of the Function>"" (e.g.
 507 "Function "measurementListData""). These sections contain one table with all Elements needed for
 508 this resource. The list entries are mentioned in a continuous row, highlighted with grey background
 509 colour. This row contains the following parts:

510 <Feature Type>. <Function>.[<list entry instance name>.]

511 The <list entry instance name> is only included if the <Function> is a list-based Function. An example
 512 could be:

513 Measurement. measurementDescriptionListData. measurementDescriptionData.

514 In the following rows, only the names of the Elements are stated, without the prefix described above.

515

516 For both kinds of tables, the following applies:

- 517 - Parent Elements are marked with a dot at the end of the name:
 518 <parent Element>.
 519 E.g.:
 520 value.
- 521 - If there are sub-Elements, they are described in own rows with the name of the parent
 522 Element as prefix, separated by a dot and a blank space:
 523 <parent Element>. <sub-Element>
 524 E.g.:
 525 value. number

526

527 3.1.4 Rules for "Feature Types and Functions..." tables

528 3.1.4.1 Presence indications for "Feature Types and Functions..." tables

529 The following presence indications are used:

Abbreviation	Meaning	Link to requirement keywords
M	Mandatory	SHALL
R	Recommended	SHOULD
O	Optional	MAY

530 Table 5: Presence indication of Feature Types and Functions support

531 If at least one Function of a Feature has the presence indication "M", it is mandatory to support the
532 Feature.

533

534 **3.1.4.2 Rules for "Possible operations" column**

535 Within the "Feature Types and Functions..." tables the column "Possible operations" state whether
536 the Function is read- or writeable (as defined in the detailed discovery mechanism, see
537 [ProtocolSpecification]).

538 If the "partial" concept (also called "restricted function exchange") SHALL be supported, the
539 following notation is used (separated for read and write access):

540 read (M). partial (M)

541 write (M). partial (M)

542 If the "partial" concept SHOULD be supported, the following notation is used:

543 read (M). partial (R)

544 write (M). partial (R)

545 If the "partial" concept MAY be supported, the following notation is used:

546 read (M). partial (O)

547 write (M). partial (O)

548 The server can decide whether a notification is submitted complete or partial (as described in
549 [ProtocolSpecification]) if not defined differently within this Use Case Specification.

550

551 **3.1.5 "Actor ... overview" diagram rules**

552 Within the "Actor [...] overview" diagrams in the "Actors" sub-sections the complete functionality of
553 this Use Case is provided, including optional Scenarios. Which Scenarios are optional can be found in
554 Table 1. The Actor MAY have more functionality implemented than needed for this Use Case.

555 For the following Actor overview example, a brief description of the graphical symbols will be
556 described.

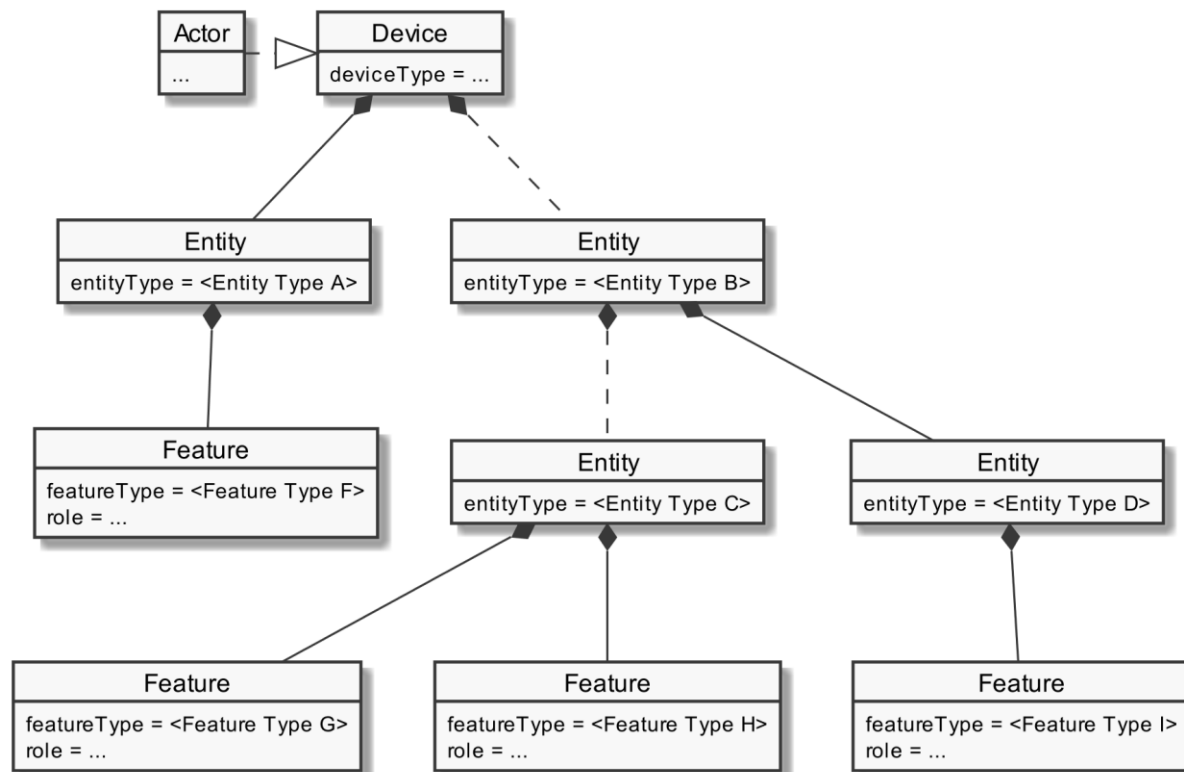


Figure 3: Actor overview example

The solid lines in the figure represent an immediate parent-childhood relation: The Entity with "<Entity Type A>" is a direct child of "Device". The Entity with "<Entity Type D>" is a direct child of the Entity with "<Entity Type B>". All Features are immediate child of the respective Entity.

The dashed lines in the figure express that there MAY be additional Entities between the shown Entities: A vendor's implementation MAY have one or more Entities between "Device" and the Entity with "<Entity Type B>". Likewise, a vendor's implementation MAY have one or more Entities between the Entity with "<Entity Type B>" and the Entity with "<Entity Type C>".

3.1.6 Specializations

Within the "Actors" sub-sections Specializations are referenced. A Specialization describes a dataset necessary to fulfil the specific requirements of a High-Level Use Case and its Scenarios. Often data from multiple different Features and Functions are needed to fulfil the requirements. Therefore, a Specialization defines a dataset that may encompass multiple related Functions from one or more different Features.

As different Use Cases sometimes share similar requirements, Specializations are also important from a re-usability perspective. This approach is used to improve consistency across Use Cases and avoid multiple variances of basically the same dataset. This is especially important in the case when an implementation supports multiple Use Cases. E.g. if a power measurement is necessary in two different Use Cases, both Use Cases could define slightly different datasets. In this case the server as well as the client functionality would have to implement both variances if both Use Cases are supported. This means, depending on the number of Use Cases, two or more datasets need to be

generated, transmitted and stored instead of one. Therefore, already existing Specializations specified within [UseCaseBaseSpecification] are used in this Use Case to avoid such problems.

If a Feature server can provide the data of a Specialization, the data does not necessarily always need to be available at the Feature server. There might be situations where the user deactivates a Use Case. There may also be other reasons why Use Case data cannot be provided currently. Therefore, a client always needs to be subscribed (as described in section 3.3.4) on the corresponding dataset to stay updated.

The SPINE resource description given in the "SPINE resources of the Actor" sections are derived from the Specializations given in the Actor's overview diagram. Please refer to [UseCaseBaseSpecification] for a detailed description of all Specializations.

3.1.7 Order of messages within the sequence diagrams

There are several sequence diagrams in this document describing message flows. The order of the messages SHOULD be kept by the communications partners, but there might be cases where a different order makes sense. The communications partners SHALL be able to handle the Scenario functionalities even if the messages are transmitted in a different order by the other Actor(s). The sequence diagrams can be seen as examples.

3.1.8 Further information and rules

None.

3.2 Actors

3.2.1 Configuration Appliance

3.2.1.1 Resource hierarchy

If Use Case discovery is supported (see section 3.1.2) this Actor SHALL be denoted as "ConfigurationAppliance" in the Element "nodeManagementUseCaseData. useCaseInformation. actor".

The following diagram provides an overview of the Actor Configuration Appliance's resource hierarchy.

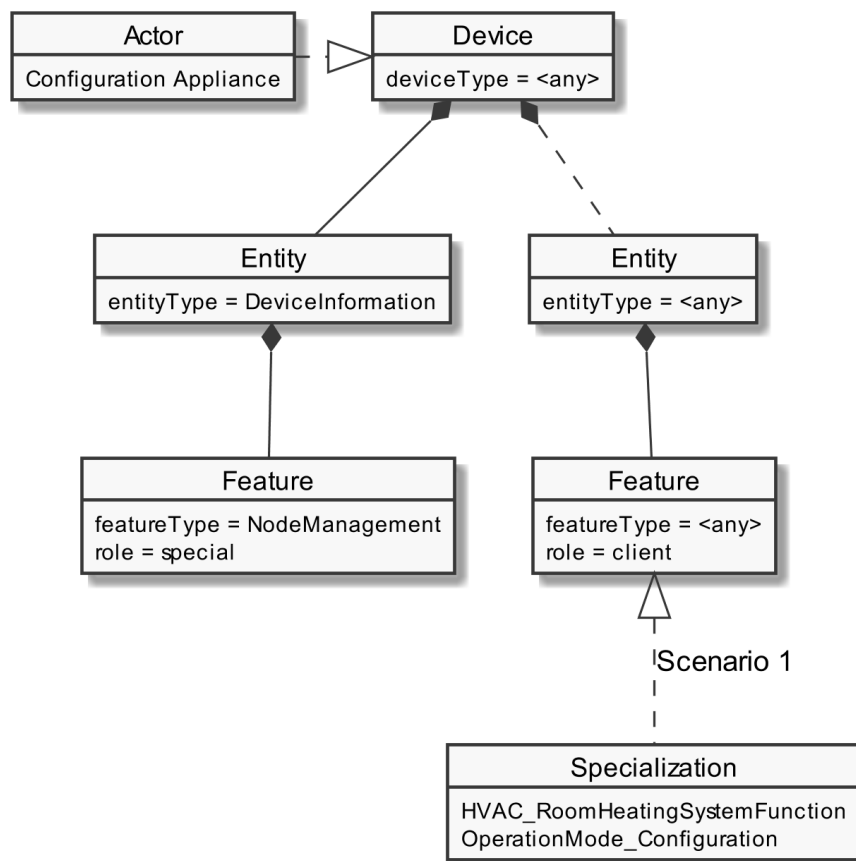


Figure 4: Actor "Configuration Appliance" overview

The "Actor ... overview" diagram rules" section describes how to interpret the diagram above. See the "Specializations" section for more information regarding the Specializations given in the diagram above.

Note: The entityType "DeviceInformation" with the featureType "NodeManagement" is required by the SPINE protocol and therefore SHALL be supported. Both types are added in the figure for completeness but are not directly linked to the Use Case.

The Use Case specific data follows behind any entityType. The Specializations represent the Scenario specific data that must be supported for each Scenario and are realized through the corresponding featureTypes.

If a Specialization is connected to a Feature with the role "client", the Actor has a client role for this data. This means that the Actor accesses the data set described by the Specialization at a corresponding server Feature. Further details are described in the sub-section "Client data - Specializations".

If a Specialization is connected to a Feature with the role "server", the Actor has the server role for this data. This means that the Actor must provide the corresponding data set of the Specialization as part of its Features. Further details are described in the sub-section "Server data - Resources".

3.2.1.2 Server data - Resources

As this Actor has only client functionality, no resources are described within this section.

3.2.1.3 Client data - Specializations**3.2.1.3.1 Topic "HVAC"****3.2.1.3.1.1 Specialization "HVAC_RoomHeatingSystemFunctionOperationMode_Configuration"**

Scenario [{...}]: M/R/O [\W][\C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
1: M	HVAC. hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData. hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionData.		
1: M	systemFunctionId	<sf1#(1..1)>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M	systemFunctionType	"heating"	SHALL be set.
1: M	HVAC. hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData. hvacOperationModeDescriptionData.		
1: M	operationModeId	<om1#(2..4)>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M	operationModeType	"auto" (-><om1#1>)	
		"on" (-><om1#2>)	
		"off" (-><om1#3>)	
		"eco" (-><om1#4>)	
1: M	HVAC. hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData. hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationData.		
1: M	systemFunctionId	<sf1#(1..1)>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M	operationModeId	<om1#(2..4)>	SHALL be set as FOREIGN IDENTIFIER (at least two) to the according operationModeId of the referenced operation mode.
1: M	HVAC. hvacSystemFunctionListData. hvacSystemFunctionData.		
1: M	systemFunctionId	<sf1#(1..1)>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M \C	currentOperationModeId	<om1#1> <om1#2> <om1#3> <om1#4>	[CRHSF-001] SHALL be set as FOREIGN IDENTIFIER to the according operationModeId of the currently selected operation mode. If the function hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData is used, only an operationModeId value related there to the according systemFunctionId SHALL be used here.

1: M	isOperationModelIdChangeable	"true"	If set to "true", a client MAY change the currentOperationModelId. If absent or set to "false" currentOperationModelId SHALL NOT be writeable.
------	------------------------------	--------	--

Table 6: Content of Specialization "HVAC_RoomHeatingSystemFunctionOperationMode_Configuration" at Actor Configuration Appliance

3.2.2 HVAC Room

3.2.2.1 Resource hierarchy

If Use Case discovery is supported (see section 3.1.2) this Actor SHALL be denoted as "HVACRoom" in the Element "nodeManagementUseCaseData. useCaseInformation. actor".

The following diagram provides an overview of the Actor HVAC Room resource hierarchy.

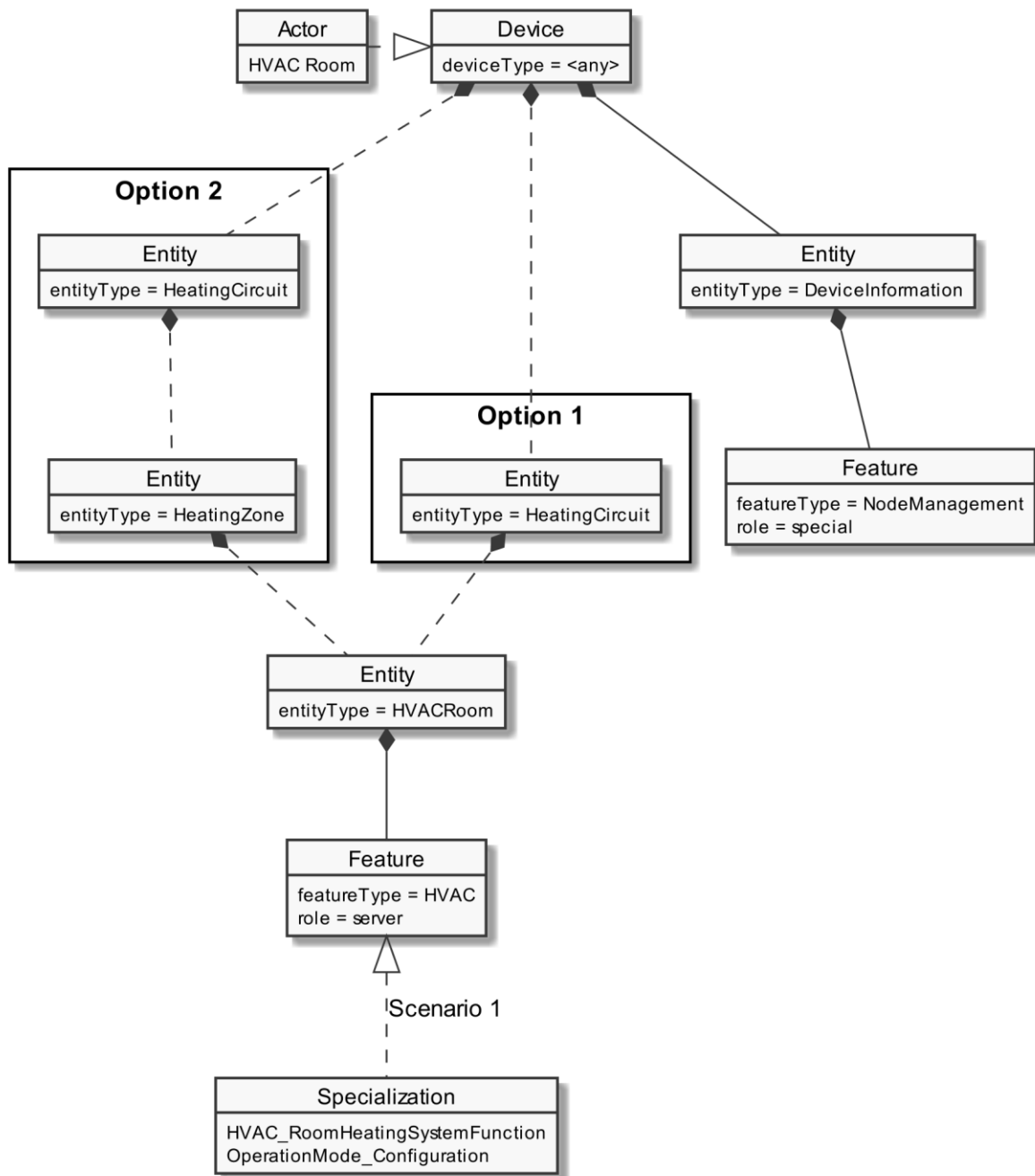


Figure 5: Actor "HVAC Room" overview

The "Actor ... overview" diagram rules" section describes how to interpret the diagram above. See the "Specializations" section for more information regarding the Specializations given in the diagram above.

Note: The entityType "DeviceInformation" with the featureType "NodeManagement" is required by the SPINE protocol and therefore SHALL be supported. Both types are added in the figure for completeness but are not directly linked to the Use Case.

The Use Case specific data follows behind the entityType "HVACRoom". The Specializations represent the Scenario specific data that must be supported for each Scenario and are realized through the corresponding featureTypes.

If a Specialization is connected to a Feature with the role "client", the Actor has a client role for this data. This means that the Actor accesses the data set described by the Specialization at a corresponding server Feature. Further details are described in the sub-section "Client data - Specializations".

If a Specialization is connected to a Feature with the role "server", the Actor has the server role for this data. This means that the Actor must provide the corresponding data set of the Specialization as part of its Features. Further details are described in the sub-section "Server data - Resources".

3.2.2.2 Server data - Resources

3.2.2.2.1 Overview

Behind the entityType "HVACRoom" the Actor HVAC Room SHALL offer the Feature Types and Functions given in the table below.

Feature Type	Scenario: M/R/O	Function	Possible operations
HVAC	1: M	hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData	read (M). partial (R)
	1: M	hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData	read (M). partial (R)
	1: M	hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData	read (M). partial (R)
	1: M	hvacSystemFunctionListData	read (M). partial (R) write (M). partial (R)

Table 7: Feature Types and Functions used within this Use Case by the Actor HVAC Room

For each of these Feature Types, the following rule applies: There SHALL be at maximum one Feature with the Feature Type in the Entity.

Note: As a consequence of the previous rule, an implementation may need to have Feature data from different Scenarios/Specializations or even Use Cases in a given Feature.

The Scenario number shows in which Scenarios the HVAC Room acts as server and which Feature Types and Functions are relevant in each Scenario.

A detailed definition of the Elements and values that shall be supported in each Function is given in the following sub-sections.

Note: If in the table above "partial" read is not mentioned or is only optional, it still might be mandatory to support partial notifications. The details of "partial" support are described within the Scenario sections.

Note: The presence indications stated above are meant relative to the ones of the according Scenario stated in Table 1. I.e., if a Scenario is optional ("O") and a Feature Type is mandatory ("M"), the Feature Type need only be supported if the Scenario is supported, too.

Note: Further Features MAY be implemented on the same Entities; also, further Functions MAY be implemented in the used Entities.

3.2.2.2.2 Feature Type "HVAC"

3.2.2.2.2.1 Function "hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData"

Scenario [...]: M/R/O [W][C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
1: M	HVAC. hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData. hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionData.		
1: M	systemFunctionId	<sf1#{1..1}>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M	systemFunctionType	"heating"	SHALL be set.

Table 8: Content of Function "hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData" at Actor HVAC Room

3.2.2.2.2.2 Function "hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData"

Scenario [...]: M/R/O [W][C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
1: M	HVAC. hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData. hvacOperationModeDescriptionData. (2..4)		
1: M	operationModeId	<om1#{2..4}>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M	operationModeType	"auto" (-><om1#1>)	
		"on" (-><om1#2>)	
		"off" (-><om1#3>)	
		"eco" (-><om1#4>)	

Table 9: Content of Function "hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData" at Actor HVAC Room

3.2.2.2.2.3 Function "hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData"

Scenario [...]: M/R/O [W][C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
1: M	HVAC. hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData. hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationData.		

1: M	systemFunctionId	<sf1#(1..1)>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M	operationModelId	<om1#(2..4)>	SHALL be set as FOREIGN IDENTIFIER (at least two) to the according operationModelId of the referenced operation mode.

Table 10: Content of Function "hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData" at Actor HVAC Room

3.2.2.2.4 Function "hvacSystemFunctionListData"

Scenario [...]: M/R/O [W][C]	Element	Value	[High-Level Mapping] Element and value rules
1: M	HVAC. hvacSystemFunctionListData. hvacSystemFunctionData.		
1: M	systemFunctionId	<sf1#(1..1)>	SHALL be set as PRIMARY IDENTIFIER.
1: M [C]	currentOperationModelId	<om1#1> <om1#2> <om1#3> <om1#4>	[CRHSF-001] SHALL be set as FOREIGN IDENTIFIER to the according operationModelId of the currently selected operation mode. If the function hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData is used, only an operationModelId value related there to the according systemFunctionId SHALL be used here.
1: M	isOperationModelIdChangeable	"true"	If set to "true", a client MAY change the currentOperationModelId. If absent or set to "false" currentOperationModelId SHALL NOT be writable.

Table 11: Content of Function "hvacSystemFunctionListData" at Actor HVAC Room

3.2.2.3 Client data - Specializations

As this Actor has only server functionality, no Specializations are described within this section.

3.3 Pre-Scenario communication

3.3.1 General information

The Pre-Scenario communication is needed if a client does not know the corresponding addresses on the server or if the required subscriptions or bindings are not active. In this case certain general communication mechanisms SHALL be used within SPINE:

- Detailed discovery: allows to discover resource addresses.
- Binding: allows to bind to resource address, which is frequently necessary to obtain write privileges.

- c) Subscription: allows to subscribe to resource addresses, which is necessary to receive unsolicited notifications if a resource changes during runtime.

It is possible to combine those steps for multiple Scenarios or also multiple Use Cases:

- E.g. if multiple Scenarios in multiple Use Cases use the same Feature, only one subscription needs to occur.
- E.g. a complete detailed discovery or a subscription to the NodeManagement Feature needs to occur only once for all Use Cases.

Depending on which Entity, Feature and Functions are used within a Scenario the payload of the corresponding messages may slightly differ, but the basic principles and messages used stay the same.

The subsequent messages SHALL be exchanged for those parts that have not already been performed since the current connection is established or if those parts are outdated for another reason (e.g. if the detailed discovery is needed, but the bindings and subscriptions are still active from a previous connection only the detailed discovery messages need to be exchanged). If all Pre-Scenario communication parts are up-to-date, this section MAY be skipped, and the implementation can proceed as described in the corresponding "Scenario communication" sections.

After the connection is re-established (e.g. due to a power loss or a firmware update) the Pre-Scenario communication SHALL be performed as well. There may be circumstances where messages from the Pre-Scenario communication may be exchanged again.

Often the necessary messages of different Scenarios can be combined, so that only one single message is needed instead of multiple messages for the different Scenarios. This also is the case for the Pre-Scenario communication. In most cases only one "read" operation on the detailed discovery is necessary, as well as only one subscription request or binding request is needed for each Feature. Often multiple Scenarios within a Use Case access the same Feature, so only one subscription or binding is necessary.

3.3.2 Detailed discovery

For the functionality where a client already has current detailed discovery information (i.e. independent of this Use Case or any Scenario of it) the remainder of this section SHOULD be skipped.

Otherwise, the following procedure SHALL be performed in the given order:

1. If a client is not subscribed to the primary NodeManagement instance, the client SHALL acquire a subscription according to the figure provided within this sub-section.
2. A client SHALL read the detailed discovery information according to the figure provided within this sub-section. It SHALL keep the received information as far as it concerns mandatory and supported optional Entity Types, Feature Types and Functions of this Use Case that are needed by the client. This means that a client may choose how to store the necessary information. E.g. a client Actor can store the information how to address the necessary Features of the implemented Scenarios but may discard the Entity information.

3. If and as long as a client has a subscription to the detailed discovery information of an Actor and receives proper notifications, it SHALL consider (i.e. integrate into the kept detailed discovery information) the received information as far as it concerns mandatory and supported optional Entity Types, Feature Types and Functions of this Use Case.

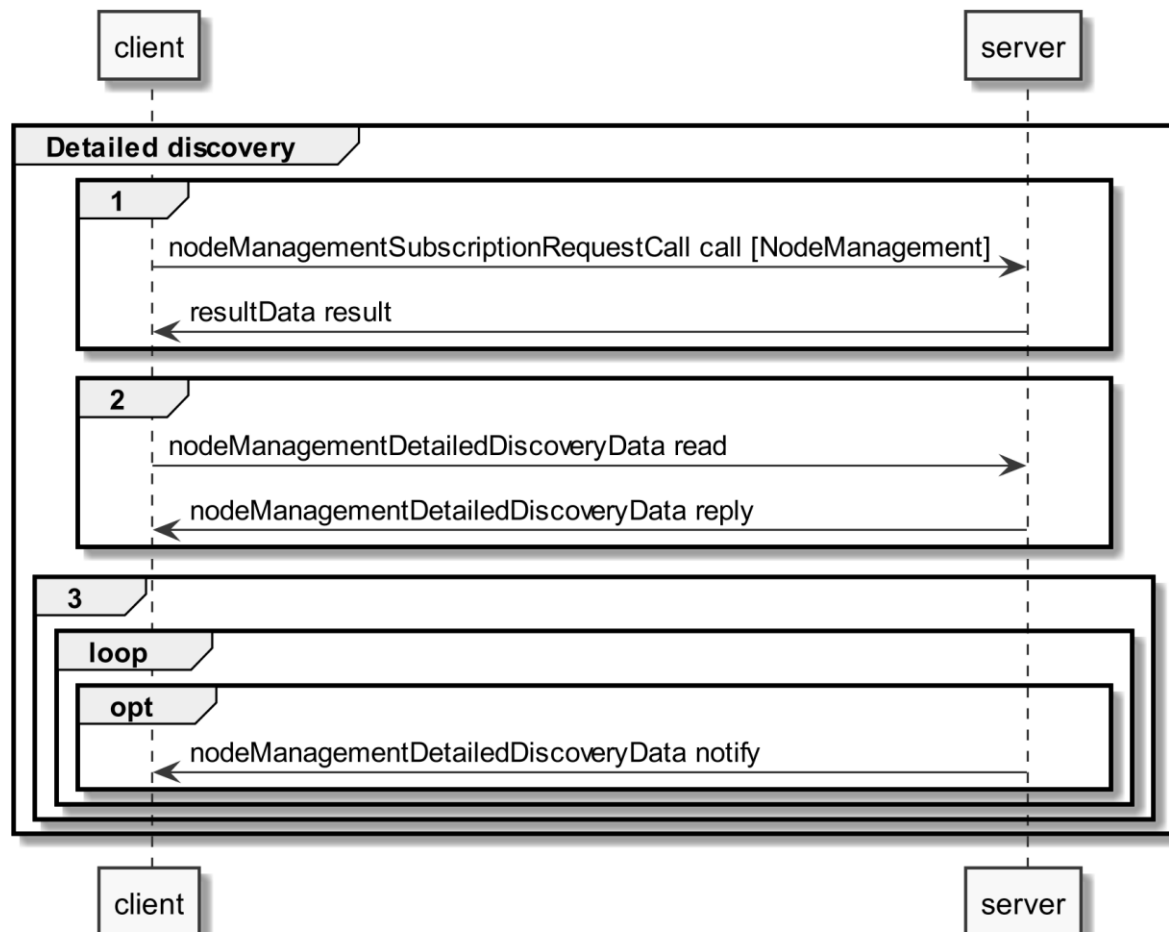


Figure 6: Pre-Scenario communication - Detailed discovery sequence diagram

If the "nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData read" fails, the client SHOULD retry to read the detailed discovery information until the "nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData reply" message was received successfully.

If all functionality is present at all times: The "nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData reply" message contains at least the mandatory Entities and Features given in the "Actor [...] overview" diagrams as well as the used Functions and their "possible operations" described in section 3.2 and its sub-sections.

If functionality is added or removed dynamically: The "nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData reply" message does not need to contain all mandatory Entities and Features given in the "Actor [...] overview" diagrams as well as all needed Functions and their "possible operations" described in section 3.2 and its sub-sections. However, as soon as the functionality is available it will be announced via a "nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData notify" message.

For the nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData read Function it is recommended to use a partial read with separated Selectors that may use one of the following Elements:

- 765 - entityType
- 766 - featureType

767 Note: Even with the usage of Selectors Features and Entities that are not relevant for this Use Case
 768 may be discovered. However, only Features and Entities that fulfil the hierarchical order as described
 769 within the Actors' sections shall be considered for this Use Case.

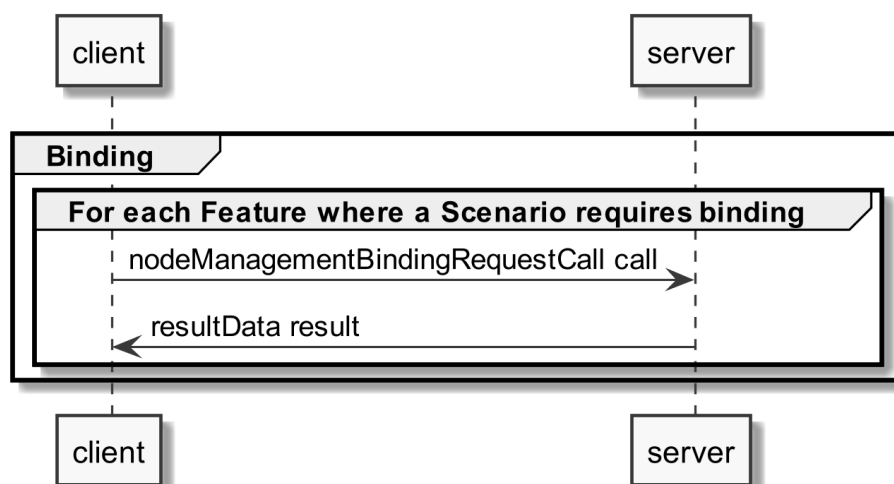
770 A "partial" notify SHALL be supported without using Selectors and Elements. Partial "delete" notify
 771 SHOULD also be supported with separated Selectors that may use one of the following Elements:

- 772 - entityAddress
- 773 - featureAddress

774

775 3.3.3 Binding

776 If binding is required by a Scenario that uses Features with writeable or changeable data, the server
 777 SHALL support binding for the respective Features. Before a write on a Function of a Feature occurs,
 778 the client SHALL create a binding to the corresponding Feature. For this the
 779 nodeManagementBindingRequestCall Function is used as shown in the following sequence diagram:



780

781 *Figure 7: Pre-Scenario communication - Binding sequence diagram*

782 If functionality is added or removed dynamically, binding may not be possible at all times on the
 783 required Functions. A client SHALL retry to create a binding again when receiving according updated
 784 detailed discovery information.

785

786 3.3.4 Subscription

787 A server SHALL support subscription for all Features that contain readable data that may change
 788 during runtime. The client SHALL create a subscription for all Features that the client wants to read.
 789 For this the nodeManagementSubscriptionRequestCall Function is used as shown in the following
 790 sequence diagram:

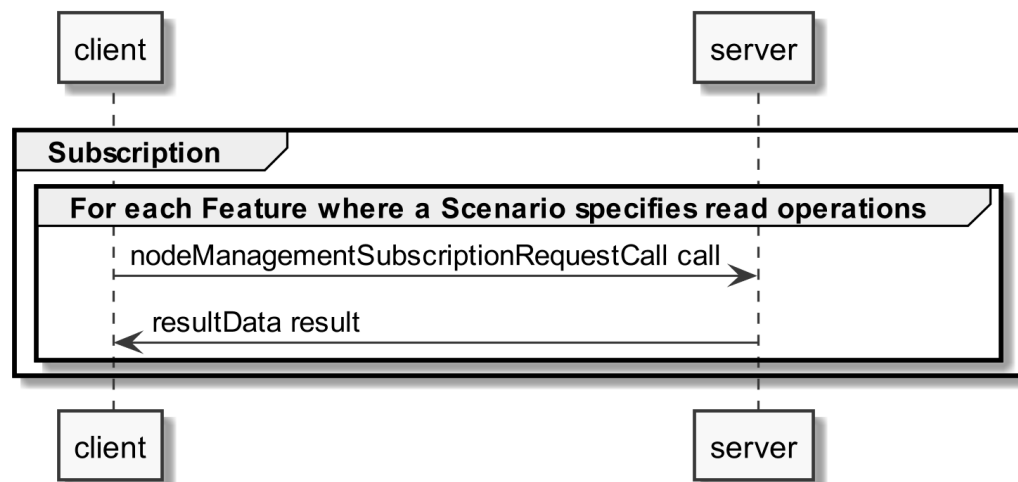


Figure 8: Pre-Scenario communication - Subscription sequence diagram

If the subscription request fails (e.g. because it is not supported by the server or the maximum number of possible subscriptions is reached), the client SHOULD read the data periodically (so-called "polling").

If functionality is added or removed dynamically, subscription may not be possible at all times on the required Functions. A client SHALL retry its subscription procedure again when receiving according updated detailed discovery information.

3.3.5 Dynamic behaviour

In case Entities or Features are removed, a nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData "notify" is transmitted that informs about the deleted Entities and Features. All existing binding or subscription entries on the deleted Features SHALL be deleted by each device.

In case Entities or Features are added the Pre-Scenario communication starts with transmitting a nodeManagementDetailedDiscoveryData "notify" that contains the added Entities and Features.

3.4 Scenarios

3.4.1 Scenario 1 - Set room heating operation mode

3.4.1.1 Pre-Scenario communication

1. **Detailed discovery:** Actors that act as client within this Scenario, need to know the addresses of the server Features used in the Initial Scenario communication. If the address of a particular server Feature is not known, the detailed discovery must be used, as described in section 3.3.2.
2. **Binding:** Binding SHOULD NOT be used for this Scenario.
3. **Subscription:** Actors SHALL create a subscription for each server Feature that is relevant for the corresponding Actor within this Scenario, as described in section 3.3.4.

The Initial Scenario communication SHALL start at the latest when the required resources on an Actor are known and the necessary binding and subscription procedures have been finished. However, as

soon as the address of a required resource is known, the Initial Scenario communication for this resource MAY start already, even if the addresses of other required resources are not known yet.

If required resources are removed and added again, they are re-discovered, and the Initial Scenario communication is triggered again for those resources.

3.4.1.2 Initial Scenario communication

Each time a (re-)connection is established, even if the Pre-Scenario communication phase is skipped, the messages shown in the following sequence diagram SHALL be exchanged, as the corresponding resources may have changed in the meantime:

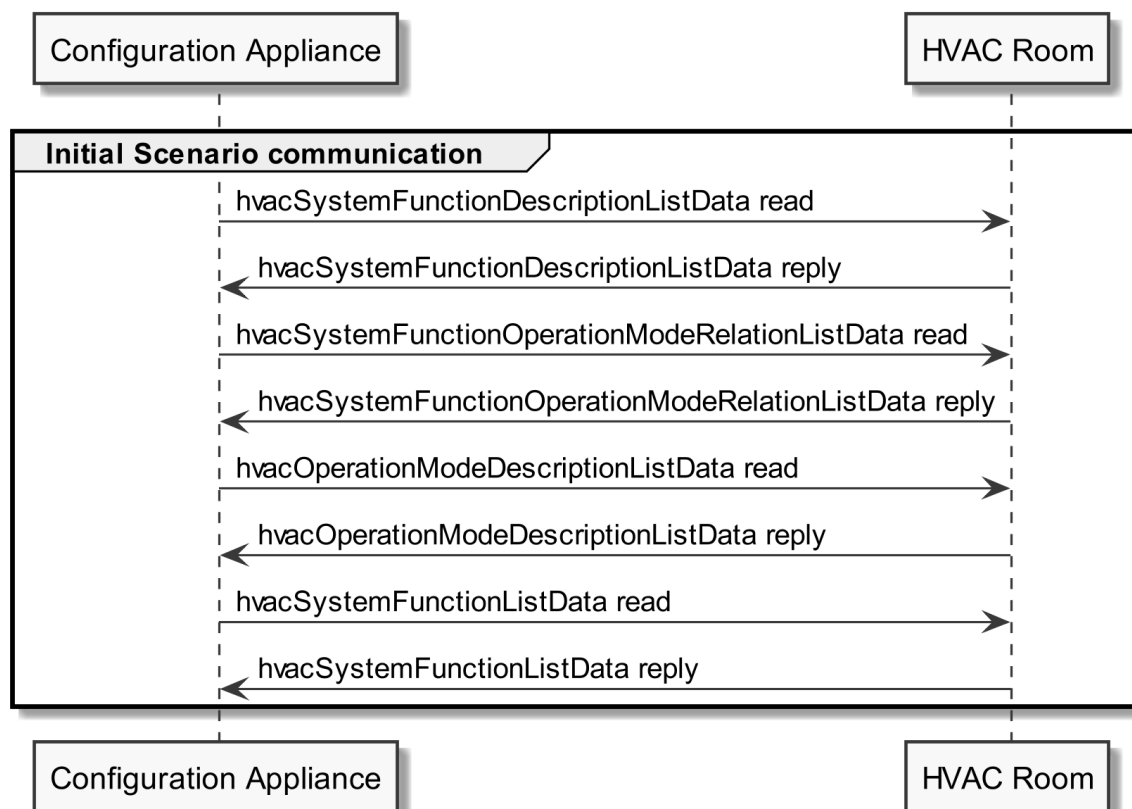


Figure 9: Scenario 1 - Initial Scenario communication sequence diagram

The `hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData read` SHOULD be a "partial" read operation with the following Selector:

- `systemFunctionType = "heating"`

The `hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData read` SHOULD be a "partial" read operation with the following Selector:

- `systemFunctionId` (derived from the `hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData reply`)

The `hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData read` SHOULD be a "partial" read operation with the following Selector:

838 - operationModelId (derived from the hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData
839 reply)

840 The hvacSystemFunctionListData read SHOULD be a "partial" read operation with the following
841 Selector:

842 - systemFunctionId (derived from the hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData reply)

843 Note: If partial read is not supported a full read SHALL be performed.

844

845 The following table shows where the required content of the messages from the sequence diagram is
846 described:

Message name from sequence diagram	Content description in table	Scenario number in table
hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData reply	Table 8	1
hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData reply	Table 9	1
hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData reply	Table 10	1
hvacSystemFunctionListData reply	Table 11	1

847 *Table 12: Initial Scenario communication content references for Scenario 1*

848 Note: Within the Initial Scenario communication, the content required by this Scenario MAY not be
849 provided completely, but later during Runtime Scenario communication.

850

851 **3.4.1.3 Runtime Scenario communication**

852 Based on the Initial Scenario communication, the Runtime Scenario communication provides updates
853 during runtime.

854 If one of the referenced server Functions' data change, the server SHALL submit the change as shown
855 in the following figure:

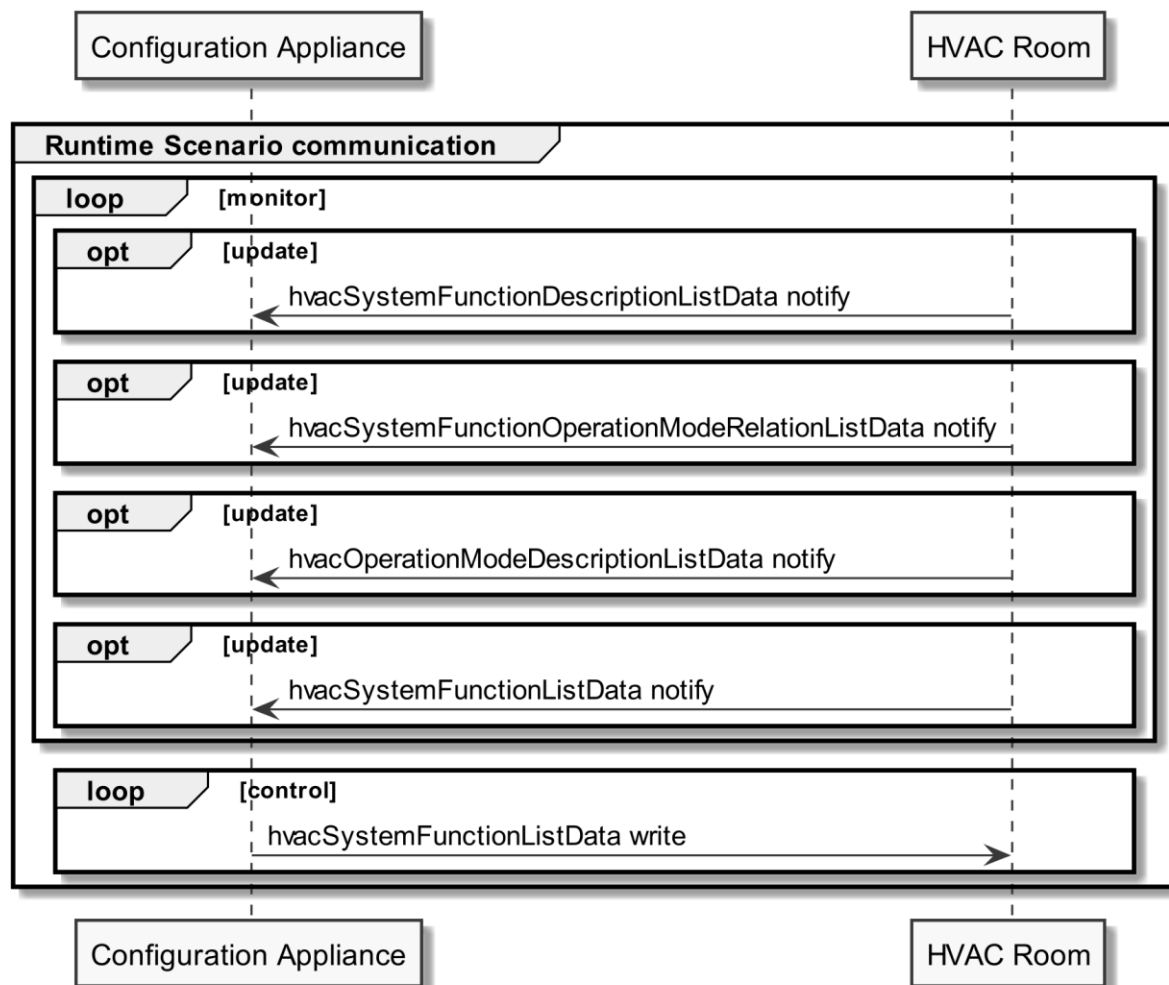


Figure 10: Scenario 1 - Runtime Scenario communication sequence diagram

Partial notifications without Selectors or Elements SHALL be supported for all Functions used in this Scenario.

Partial delete notification SHOULD be supported with the Selector:

- systemFunctionId

Partial write without Selectors or Elements SHALL be supported for the systemFunctionId function.

Partial delete write SHALL be supported for the systemFunctionId Function with the Selector:

- systemFunctionId

However, in general, the client SHOULD NOT perform a partial delete write in this Scenario.

Note: To interpret partial notification messages correctly the information obtained during the Initial Scenario communication phase is necessary.

Note: A read operation ("polling") on all Functions is possible at any time, e.g. if a notification could not be evaluated.

871 The following table shows where the required content of the messages of the sequence diagram is
 872 described:

Message name from sequence diagram	Content description in table	Scenario number in table
hvacSystemFunctionDescriptionListData reply	Table 8	1
hvacOperationModeDescriptionListData reply	Table 9	1
hvacSystemFunctionOperationModeRelationListData reply	Table 10	1
hvacSystemFunctionListData reply	Table 11	1
hvacSystemFunctionListData write	Table 11	1

873 *Table 13: Runtime Scenario communication content references for Scenario 1*

874

875 **3.4.1.4 Additional information**

876 None.

877