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WBEM Glossary

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Foreword

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Document conventions

Typographical conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this document:

- Document titles are marked in *italics*.
- Important terms that are used for the first time are marked in *italics*.
- Terms include a link to the term definition in the "Terms and definitions" clause, enabling easy navigation to the term definition.

WBEM Glossary

37

1 Scope

38 The WBEM Glossary includes the terms and symbols used for specifications.

39

2 Normative references

40 The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated or versioned references, only the edition cited (including any corrigenda or DMTF update versions) applies. For references without a date or version, the latest published edition of the referenced document (including any corrigenda or DMTF update versions) applies.

41 ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, *Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards* , http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink?func=ll&objId=4230456&objAction=browse&sort=subtype

42 DMTF DSP0004, *CIM Infrastructure Specification 2.7*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0004_2.7.pdf

43 DMTF DSP0200, *CIM Operations over HTTP 1.4*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0200_1.4.pdf

44 DMTF DSP0201, *Representation of CIM in XML 2.4*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0201_2.4.pdf

45 DMTF DSP0202, *CIM Query Language Specification 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0202_1.0.pdf

46 DMTF DSP0203, *CIM-XML DTD 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0203_2.4.0.dtd

47 DMTF DSP0205, *WBEM Discovery Using SLP 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0205_2.0.pdf

48 DMTF DSP0206, *WBEM SLP Template 2.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/wbem.2.0.en

49 DMTF DSP0207, *WBEM URI Mapping 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0207_1.0.pdf

50 DMTF DSP0210, *CIM-RS Protocol 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0210_1.0.pdf

51 DMTF DSP0211, *CIM-RS Payload Representation in JSON 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0211_1.0.pdf

52 DMTF DSP0212, *Filter Query Language Specification 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0212_1.0.pdf

53 DMTF DSP0223, *Generic Operations 1.1*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0223_1.1.pdf

54 DMTF DSP0226, *Web Services for Management (WS Management) 1.1*, http://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0226_1.1.xsd

55

DMTF DSP0227, *WS-Management CIM Binding Specification 1.1*, http://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0227_1.1.xsd

56 DMTF DSP0228, *Message Registry XML Schema 1.1*, http://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0228_1.1.xsd

57 DMTF DSP0230, *WS-CIM Mapping Specification 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0230_1.0.xsd

58 DMTF DSP0231, *CIM Simplified Policy Language (CIM-SPL) 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0231_1.0.xsd

59 DMTF DSP1001, *Management Profile Specification Usage Guide 1.1.1*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP1001_1.1.1.pdf

60 DMTF DSP8020, *Message Registry XML Schema Specification 1.0*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP8020_1.0.xsd

61 DMTF DSP8044, *CIM-XML XSD 2.4*, http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP8044_2.4.xsd

62 OMG formal/06-05-01, *Object Constraint Language 2.0*, http://www.omg.org/spec/OCL/2.0/

63 OMG formal/10-05-05, *Unified Modeling Language 2.3*, http://www.omg.org/spec/UML/2.3/Superstructure/PDF/

64

3 Terms and definitions

65 In this document, some terms have a specific meaning beyond the normal English meaning. Those terms are defined in this clause.

66

3.1 General

67 The terms "shall" ("required"), "shall not", "should" ("recommended"), "should not" ("not recommended"), "may", "need not" ("not required"), "can" and "cannot" in this document are to be interpreted as described in ISO/IEC Directives, Part2, Annex H. The terms in parenthesis are alternatives for the preceding term, for use in exceptional cases when the preceding term cannot be used for linguistic reasons. Note that ISO/IEC Directives, Part2, Annex H specifies additional alternatives. Occurrences of such additional alternatives shall be interpreted in their normal English meaning in this document.

68 The terms "clause", "subclause", "paragraph", "annex" in this document are to be interpreted as described in ISO/IEC Directives, Part2, Clause 5.

69 The terms "normative" and "informative" in this document are to be interpreted as described in ISO/IEC Directives, Part2, Clause 3. In this document, clauses, subclauses or annexes indicated with "(informative)" as well as notes and examples do not contain normative content.

70 The following additional terms are defined in this document.

71 **3.2**

72 **abstract profile**

a special kind of profile specifying common elements and behavior as a base for derived profiles

73 **3.3**

74 **adaptation**

a synonym for class adaptation

75

3.4

aggregation

a strong form of association that expresses a whole-part relationship between each instance on the aggregating end and the instances on the other ends, where the instances on the other ends can exist independently from the aggregating instance.

For example, the containment relationship between a physical server and its physical components can be considered an aggregation, since the physical components can exist if the server is dismantled. A stronger form of aggregation is a composition .

3.5

arity

the number of references exposed by an association class

3.6

association

short for CIM association

3.7

association end

a synonym for the reference defined in an association

3.8

autonomous profile

a profile that addresses an autonomous and self-contained management domain

3.9

backward compatibility

a characteristic of specifications enabling clients written against prior minor versions of a specification to use the functionality specified by that version in the context of a specification implementation of a later minor version, without requiring modifications

3.10

base adaptation

a class adaptation that is used as the base for another class adaptation

3.11

base profile

a profile that is used as the base for another profile

3.12

CIM-XML

a WBEM protocol that uses an XML encoding over HTTP. CIM-XML is defined in the following specifications;

- DSP0200, CIM Operations over HTTP
- DSP0201, Representation of CIM using XML
- DSP0203, CIM-XML DTD
- DSP8044, CIM-XML XSD

3.13
CIM-RS

a WBEM protocol that uses REST. CIM-RS is defined in the following specifications;

- DSP0210, CIM-RS Protocol
- DSP0211, CIM-RS Payload Representation in JSON

3.14
CIM association

a special kind of class that expresses the relationship between two or more other classes The relationship is established by two or more references defined in the association that are typed to a class the referenced instances are of.

For example, an association ACME_SystemDevice may relate the classes ACME_System and ACME_Device by defining references to those classes. A CIM association is a UML association class. Each has the aspects of both a UML association and a UML class, which may expose ordinary properties and methods and may be part of a class inheritance hierarchy. The references belonging to a CIM association belong to it and are also exposed as part of the association and not as parts of the associated classes. The term "association class" is sometimes used instead of the term "association" when the class aspects of the element are being emphasized.

Aggregations and compositions are special kinds of associations.

In a CIM server , associations are special kinds of objects. The term "association object" (i.e., object of association type) is sometimes used to emphasize that. The address of such association objects is termed "class path", since associations are special classes. Similarly, association instances are a special kind of instances and are also addressable objects. Associations may also be represented as embedded instances, in which case they are not independently addressable.

In a schema, associations are special kinds of schema elements. In the CIM meta-model, associations are represented by the meta-element named "Association".

3.15
CIM class

a common type for a set of instances that support the same features.

A class is defined in a schema and models an aspect of a managed object.

For example, a class named "ACME_Modem" may represent a common type for instances of modems and may define common features such as a property named "ActualSpeed" to represent the actual modem speed.

Special kinds of classes are ordinary classes , association classes and indication classes .

In a CIM server, classes are special kinds of objects. The term "class object" (i.e., object of class type) is sometimes used to emphasize that. The address of such class objects is termed "class path" .

In a schema, classes are special kinds of schema elements. In the CIM meta-model, classes are represented by the meta-element named Class.

3.16
CIM client

a role responsible for originating CIM operations for processing by a CIM server This definition does not imply any particular implementation architecture or scope, such as a client library component or an entire management application.

3.17

CIM indication

a special kind of class that expresses the notification about an event that occurred indications are raised based on a trigger that defines the condition under which an event causes an indication to be raised. Events may be related to objects accessible in a CIM server, such as the creation, modification, deletion of or access to an object, or execution of a method on the object. Events may also be related to managed objects, such as alerts or errors.

For example, an indication ACME_AlertIndication may express the notification about an alert event. The term "indication class" is sometimes used instead of the term "indication" to emphasize that an indication is also a class.

In a CIM server , indication instances are not addressable. They exist as embedded instances in the protocol message that delivers the indication. In a schema, indications are special kinds of schema elements. In the CIM meta-model, indications are represented by the meta-element named Indication.

The term "indication" also refers to an interaction within a CIM protocol that is originated on a CIM server and processed by a CIM listener.

3.18

CIM instance

This term has two (different) meanings:

- As instance of a class: An instance of a class has values (including possible Null) for the properties exposed by its creation class. Embedded instances are also instances. In a CIM server, instances are special kinds of objects. The term "instance object" (i.e., object of instance type) is sometimes used to emphasize that. The address of such instance objects is termed "instance path". In a schema, instances are special kinds of schema elements. In the CIM meta-model, instances are represented by the meta-element named "Instance".
- As instance of a meta-element: A relationship between an element and its meta-element. For example, a class ACME_Modem is said to be an instance of the meta-element Class, and a property ACME_Modem.Speed is said to be an instance of the meta-element Property.

3.19

CIM listener

a role responsible for processing CIM indications originated by a CIM server This definition does not imply any particular implementation architecture or scope, such as a standalone demon component or an entire management application.

3.20

CIM method

a behavioral feature of a class Methods can be invoked to produce the associated behavior. In a schema, methods are special kinds of schema elements. Method name, return value, parameters and other information about the method are defined in the class declaration. In the CIM meta-model , methods are represented by the meta-element named Method.

3.21

CIM namespace

a special kind of object that is accessible through a CIM server that represents a naming space for classes , instances and qualifier types

3.22

CIM operation

an interaction within a CIM protocol that is originated by a CIM client and processed by a CIM server

3.23

CIM parameter

a named and typed argument passed in and out of methods

The return value of a method is not considered a parameter; instead it is considered part of the method.

In a schema, parameters are special kinds of schema elements.

In the CIM meta-model, parameters are represented by the meta-element named "Parameter".

3.24

CIM property

a named and typed structural feature of a class

Name, data type, default value and other information about the property are defined in a class. Properties have values that are available in the instances of a class. The values of its properties may be used to characterize an instance.

For example, a class ACME_Device may define a string typed property named "Status". In an instance of class ACME_Device, the Status property may have a value "on".

Special kinds of properties are ordinary properties and references.

In a schema, properties are special kinds of schema elements.

In the CIM meta-model, properties are represented by the meta-element named "Property".

3.25

CIM protocol

a protocol that is used between CIM client , CIM server and CIM listener . This definition does not imply any particular communication protocol stack, or even that the protocol performs a remote communication.

3.26

CIM qualifier

a named value used to characterize schema elements

Qualifier values may change the behavior or semantics of the qualified schema element. Qualifiers can be regarded as metadata that is attached to the schema elements. The scope of a qualifier determines on which kinds of schema elements a specific qualifier can be specified. For example, if property ACME_Modem.Speed has the Key qualifier specified with a value of True, this characterizes the property as a key property for the class.

3.27

CIM qualifier type

a common type for a set of qualifiers

In a CIM server , qualifier types are special kinds of objects. The address of qualifier type objects is termed "qualifier type path".

In a schema, qualifier types are special kinds of schema elements.

In the CIM meta-model , qualifier types are represented by the meta-element named "QualifierType".

3.28

CIM reference

an association end

References are special kinds of properties that reference an instance. The value of a reference is an instance path. The type of a reference is a class of the referenced instance. The referenced instance may be of a subclass of the class specified as the type of the reference. In a schema, references are special kinds of schema elements. In the CIM meta-model, references are represented by the meta-element named "Reference".

3.29

CIM schema

a formal language representation of a model, (including but not limited to CIM Schema), that is conformant to the CIM meta-model

3.30

CIM Schema

the CIM schema with schema name "CIM" that is published by DMTF. The CIM Schema defines an ontology for management.

3.31

CIM server

a role responsible for processing CIM operations originated by a CIM client and for originating CIM indications for processing by a CIM listener

This definition does not imply any particular implementation architecture, such as a separation into a WBEM Server and provider components.

3.32

central class adaptation

a specifically designated class adaptation in a profile

The central class adaptation is the focal point of the profile.

3.33

class

a synonym for CIM class

3.34

class adaptation

a named profile element that defines requirements and constraints on a class

A class adaptation adapts a class definition from a schema for a particular purpose and may be based on other class adaptations.

3.35

class declaration

the definition (or specification) of a class

For example, a class that is accessible through a CIM server can be retrieved by a CIM client . What the CIM client receives as a result is actually the class declaration. Although unlikely, the class accessible through the CIM server may already have changed its definition by the time the CIM client receives the class declaration. Similarly, when a class accessible through a CIM server is being modified through a

CIM operation, one input parameter might be a class declaration that is used during the processing of the CIM operation to change the class.

192 **3.36**

193 **class path**

a special kind of object path , addressing a CIM class

194 **3.37**

195 **class origin**

the class origin of a feature is the class defining the feature

196 **3.38**

197 **Common Information Model**

198 CIM (Common Information Model) is:

199 • the name of the meta-model used to define schemas (For example, the CIM schema or extension schemas).

200 • the name of the schema published by the DMTF (For example, the CIM Schema).

201 **3.39**

202 **common model**

the subset of the CIM Schema that is specific to particular domains It is derived from the core model and is actually a collection of models, including (but not limited to) the System model, the Application model, the Network model, and the Device model.

203 **3.40**

204 **component profile**

a profile that addresses a subset of a management domain

205 **3.41**

206 **composition**

a strong form of association that expresses a whole-part relationship between each instance on the aggregating end and the instances on the other ends, where the instances on the other ends cannot exist independently from the aggregating instance For example, the containment relationship between a running operating system and its logical devices can be considered a composition, since the logical devices cannot exist if the operating system does not exist. A composition is also a strong form of aggregation .

207 **3.42**

208 **concrete profile**

any profile that is not an abstract profile

209 **3.43**

210 **core model**

the subset of the CIM Schema that is not specific to any particular domain The core model establishes a basis for derived models such as the common model or extension schemas.

211 **3.44**

212 **creation class**

the creation class of an instance is the most derived class of the instance. The creation class of an instance can also be considered the factory of the instance (although in CIM, instances may come into existence through other means than issuing an instance creation operation against the creation class).

213

3.45

deprecated

keyword indicating that a specification element or specification defined behavior is outdated and has been replaced by newer constructs

3.46

derived profile

a profile that is based on a referenced profile

3.47

element

a synonym for schema element

3.48

embedded class

a class declaration that is embedded in the value of a property, parameter or method return value

3.49

embedded instance

an instance declaration that is embedded in the value of a property, parameter or method return value

3.50

embedded object

an embedded class or embedded instance

3.51

extension schema

a schema not owned by the DMTF whose classes are derived from the classes in the CIM Schema

3.52

filter query

an expression that can be applied to a CIM instance

3.53

flavor

meta-data on a qualifier type that defines the rules for propagation, overriding and translatability of qualifiers.

For example, the Key qualifier has the flavors ToSubclass and DisableOverride, meaning that the qualifier value gets propagated to subclasses and these subclasses cannot override it.

3.54

generic operation

high level client operation model and semantics as defined in Generic Operations, DSP0223

3.55

indication

a synonym for CIM indication

3.56

instance

a synonym for CIM instance

3.57

instance path

a special kind of object path , addressing a CIM instance

3.58

instance declaration

the definition (or specification) of an instance by means of specifying a creation class for the instance and a set of property values For example, an instance that is accessible through a CIM server can be retrieved by a CIM client . What the CIM client receives as a result, is actually an instance declaration. The instance itself may already have changed its property values by the time the CIM client receives the instance declaration. Similarly, when an instance that is accessible through a CIM server is being modified through a CIM operation , one input parameter might be an instance declaration that specifies the intended new property values for the instance.

3.59

key

The key of an instance is synonymous with the model path of the instance (class name, plus set of key property name/value pairs). The key of an instance is required to be unique in the namespace in which it is registered. The key properties of a class are indicated by the Key qualifier.

Also, shorthand for the term "key property".

3.60

key property

a synonym for key

3.61

managed environment

a concrete occurrence of the management domain . A managed environment is composed of managed objects

3.62

managed object

a resource in the managed environment of which an aspect is modeled by a class An instance of that class represents that aspect of the represented resource.

For example, a network interface card is a managed object whose logical function may be modeled as a class ACME_NetworkPort.

3.63

management domain

area of work or field of activity with common management requirements, common terminology, and related management functionality

3.64

management profile

defines a management interface between implementations of a WBEM server and a WBEM client . In addition, a profile may define a management interface between a WBEM server and a WBEM listener for the delivery of indications. The management interfaces establish a contract between the involved WBEM components but are not an API because they do not define a programming interface. A profile defines a model and its behavior in the context of a management domain. Model and behavior are defined by

selecting, specializing, and sometimes constraining elements from a schema and the set of operations (including indication delivery operations) for a particular purpose. A profile establishes a relationship between the model and the management domain. A profile defines use cases on the model that illustrate client visible behavior.

3.65

message registry

a published registry of messages formatted as defined in Message Registry XML Schema, DSP0228

3.66

metric registry

a published registry of metric definitions, and optionally statistics definitions, formatted as defined in Metric Registry XML Schema, DSP8020

3.67

meta-element

an entity in a meta-model

The CIM Specification defines the CIM meta-model.

For example, the CIM meta-model defines a meta-element named "Property" that defines the concept of a structural data item in an object. Specific properties (e.g., property P1) can be thought of as being instances of the meta-element named "Property".

3.68

meta-model

a set of meta-elements and their meta-relationships that expresses the types of things that can be defined in a schema

For example, the CIM meta-model includes the meta-elements named "Property" and "Class" which have a meta-relationship such that a Class owns zero or more Properties.

3.69

meta-relationship

a relationship between two entities in a meta-model

For example, the CIM meta-model defines a meta-relationship by which the meta-element named "Property" is aggregated into the meta-element named "Class".

3.70

meta-schema

a synonym for meta-model

3.71

method

a synonym for CIM method

3.72

model

a set of classes that model a specific domain

A schema may contain multiple models (that is the case in the CIM Schema), but a particular domain could also be modeled using multiple schemas, in which case a model would consist of multiple schemas.

3.73

model path

the part of an object path that identifies the object within the namespace

3.74

multiplicity

The multiplicity of an association end is the allowable range for the number of instances that may be associated to each instance referenced by each of the other ends of the association. The multiplicity is defined on a reference using the Min and Max qualifiers.

3.75

namespace

a synonym for CIM namespace

3.76

object path

the address of a CIM element that is accessible through a WBEM Server

3.77

ordinary class

a class that is neither an association class nor an indication class

3.78

ordinary property

a property that is not a reference

3.79

override

a relationship between like-named elements of the same type of meta-element in an inheritance hierarchy, where the overriding element in a subclass redefines the overridden element in a superclass The purpose of an override relationship is to refine the definition of an element in a subclass.

For example, a class ACME_Device may define a string typed property Status that may have the values "powersave", "on", or "off". A class ACME_Modem, subclass of ACME_Device, may override the Status property to have only the values "on" or "off", but not "powersave".

3.80

parameter

a synonym for CIM parameter

3.81

polymorphism

the ability of an instance to be of a class and all of its subclasses

For example, a CIM operation may enumerate all instances of class ACME_Device. If the instances returned may include instances of subclasses of ACME_Device, then that CIM operation is said to implement polymorphic behavior.

3.82

profile

a synonym for management profile

3.83

propagation

the ability to derive a value of one property from the value of another property

CIM supports propagation via either PropertyConstraint qualifiers utilizing a derivation constraint or via weak associations.

3.84

property

a synonym for CIM property

3.85

qualified element

a schema element that has a qualifier specified in the declaration of the element

For example, the term "qualified element" in the description of the Counter qualifier refers to any property (or other kind of schema element) that has the Counter qualifier specified on it.

3.86

qualifier

a synonym for CIM qualifier

3.87

qualifier type

a synonym for CIM qualifier type

3.88

qualifier type declaration

the definition (or specification) of a qualifier type

For example, a qualifier type object that is accessible through a CIM server can be retrieved by a CIM client . What the CIM client receives as a result, is actually a qualifier type declaration. Although unlikely, the qualifier type itself may already have changed its definition by the time the CIM client receives the qualifier type declaration. Similarly, when a qualifier type that is accessible through a CIM server is being modified through a CIM operation , one input parameter might be a qualifier type declaration that is used during the processing of the operation to change the qualifier type.

3.89

qualifier type path

a special kind of object path addressing a qualifier type that is accessible through a CIM server

3.90

qualifier value

the value of a qualifier in a general sense, without implying whether it is the specified value, the effective value, or the default value

3.91

reference

a synonym for CIM reference

3.92

schema

a set of classes with a single defining authority or owning organization

In the CIM meta-model, schemas are represented by the meta-element named Schema.

3.93

schema element

a specific clas , property , method or parameter

For example, a class ACME_C1 or a property P1 are schema elements.

3.94

scope

part of a qualifier type , indicating the meta-elements on which the qualifier can be specified

For example, the Abstract qualifier has scope class, association and indication, meaning that it can be specified only on ordinary classes, association classes, and indication classes.

3.95

UCS character

A character from the Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) defined in ISO/IEC 10646:2003.

3.96

Unified Modeling Language

a modeling language defined by the OMG, See Unified Modeling Language (UML)

3.97

Web-Based Enterprise Management

Web-Based Enterprise Management is a set of DMTF specifications that define how CIM modeled resources can be discovered, accessed and manipulated.

3.98

WBEM client

a CIM client that supports a WBEM protocol

A WBEM client originates WBEM operations for processing by a WBEM server . This definition does not imply any particular implementation architecture or scope, such as a client library component or an entire management application.

3.99

WBEM indication

an interaction within a WBEM protocol that is originated on a WBEM server and processed by a WBEM listener

3.100

WBEM listener

a CIM listener that supports a WBEM protocol

A WBEM listener processes WBEM indications originated by a WBEM server . This definition does not imply any particular implementation architecture or scope, such as a standalone demon component or an entire management application.

362 **3.101**

363 **WBEM operation**

an interaction within a WBEM protocol that is originated by a WBEM client and processed by a WBEM server

364 **3.102**

365 **WBEM protocol**

366 a communications protocol between WBEM client , WBEM server and WBEM listener

367 A WBEM protocol defines how the WBEM operations and WBEM indications work, on top of an underlying protocol layer (for example, HTTP, SOAP, or TCP).

368 **3.103**

369 **WBEM server**

370 a CIM server that supports at least one WBEM protocol .

371 A WBEM server processes WBEM operations originated by a WBEM client , and originates WBEM indications for processing by a WBEM listener . This definition does not imply any particular implementation architecture.

372 **3.104**

373 **WS-Management**

374 a WBEM protocol that uses SOAP. WS-Management is defined in the following specifications;

375 • DSP0226, Web Services for Management (WS Management)

376 • DSP0227, WS-Management CIM Binding Specification

377 • DSP0230, WS-CIM Mapping Specification

379

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

380 The following additional abbreviations are defined in this document.

381 **4.1**

382 **ABNF**

Augmented Backus-Naur Form

383 **4.2**

384 **API**

Application Programming Interface

385 **4.3**

386 **BNF**

Backus-Naur Form

387 **4.4**

388 **CIM**

Common Information Model

389

4.5
CIM-SPL
CIM Simplified Policy Language

4.6
CQL
CIM Query Language (DSP0202)

4.7
CQLT
CIM Query Template Language

4.8
DMI
Desktop Management Interface

4.9
DMTF
Distributed Management Task Force

4.10
FQL
Filter Query Language (DSP0212)

4.11
HTTP
Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

4.12
IANA
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority; see http://www.iana.org.

4.13
JSON
JavaScript Object Notation, as defined in ECMA-262.

4.14
MOF
Managed Object Format

4.15
OCL
Object Constraint Language (OCL)

4.16
OMG
Object Management Group

4.17
PUG
Profile Usage Guide (DSP1001)

4.18

PUG

Representational State Transfer, as originally and informally described in Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures.

4.19

SLP

Service Location Protocol

4.20

UML

Unified Modeling Language

4.21

URI

Universal Resource Identifier

4.22

WBEM

Web-Based Enterprise Management

4.23

WBEM URI

Web-Based Enterprise Management Universal Resource Identifier as defined in DSP0207

4.24

XML

eXtensible Markup Language, as defined by W3C.

ANNEX A
(informative)

Change log

Version	Date	Description
1.0.0a	2013-12-06	Initial Draft