WBEM Glossary

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Foreword

This document was prepared by the DMTF Architecture Working Group

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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.
1 Scope

The WBEM Glossary is a normative glossary that defines terms and abbreviations for use by other documents.

1.1 Usage

Other documents that utilize this glossary are termed "using documents". Using documents shall include this glossary document into their "Normative references" clause.

If one or more terms defined in this glossary are used, the using document shall place a sentence similar to the following into the introduction subclause of their "Terms and definitions" clause:

The terms defined in DSP0198 apply to this document.

If one or more abbreviations defined in this glossary are used, the using document shall place a sentence similar to the following into the introduction subclause of their "Symbols and abbreviations" clause:

The abbreviations defined in DSP0198 apply to this document.

For each term or abbreviation that is used from this glossary, using documents should apply one of the following approaches:

- Simply using the term or abbreviation without redefining it. This is the recommended approach.
- Repeating the definition of the term or abbreviation consistent with the definition in this glossary, either with the full text or with an abridged text, referencing this glossary as the authoritative source. This approach can be used if the term is so important for the using document that a local definition seems appropriate. For example (using abridged definitions):

  association
  a relationship between classes, as defined in DSP0198

  aggregation
  a strong form of association; for a full definition see DSP0198

- Defining a term or abbreviation different from the definition in this glossary. This approach should only be used if there are good reasons for the differing definition. If this approach is used, the using document needs to clarify whether its definition overrides or amends the definition in this glossary. For example:

  composition
  the process of creating a new piece of music.

  This definition overrides the definition in DSP0198.

  ECMA
  European Carton Makers Association; see http://www.ecma.org

  This definition amends the definition in DSP0198.
1.2 Referencing terms and abbreviations

This glossary supports external references to its terms and abbreviations.

In the PDF version of this glossary, each term and each abbreviation is available as a PDF named destination. This enables hyperlinks of the form:

\[ <url-to-pdf>#nameddest=Term_<term-name> \]
\[ <url-to-pdf>#nameddest=Sym_<symbol-name> \]

where \(<term-name>\) and \(<symbol-name>\) are the normalized terms and abbreviations, respectively. The normalization is case-preserving and changes any characters other than alphanumeric characters into underscore.

Examples:

- Term "CIM object" becomes named destination \(\text{Term\_CIM\_object}\), and a URL to its definition in version 1.0 of this glossary is:
  \[ \text{http://www.dmtf.org/.../DSP0198\_1.0.pdf#nameddest=Term\_CIM\_object} \]
- Abbreviation "DMTF" becomes named destination \(\text{Sym\_DMTF}\), and a URL to its definition in version 1.0 of this glossary is:
  \[ \text{http://www.dmtf.org/.../DSP0198\_1.0.pdf#nameddest=Sym\_DMTF} \]

Documents authored in a word processing format that supports hyperlinks can simply set these URLs in hyperlinks.

Documents authored in DMTF MRP XML format (machine readable profiles) can use the \textit{docRefName} attribute of \texttt{<mrp:TermLink>} and \texttt{<mrp:SymbolLink>} elements to link to the MRP XML version of this glossary, as follows (assuming the profile specifies a normative reference to this glossary using the name "Ref\_DMTF\_DSP0198"):

- Link to term "CIM object" in MRP XML:
  \[ \text{<mrp:TermLink docRefName="Ref\_DMTF\_DSP0198" refName="Term\_CIM\_object">CIM object</mrp:TermLink>} \]
- Link to abbreviation "DMTF" in MRP XML:
  \[ \text{<mrp:SymbolLink docRefName="Ref\_DMTF\_DSP0198" refName="Sym\_DMTF">DMTF</mrp:SymbolLink>} \]

2 Normative references

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.


3 Terms and definitions

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

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.

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

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.

The following additional terms are defined in this document.

3.2 abstract class

a class that is abstract and serves only as a base for new classes. It is not possible to create instances of such classes.

3.3 abstract class adaptation

a class adaptation that is not directly implemented and whose requirements are propagated into derived class adaptations

3.4 abstract profile

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

3.5 adaptation

a synonym for class adaptation

3.6 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.

3.7 arity

the number of references exposed by an association class

3.8 association

short for CIM association
3.9  
**association end**  
a synonym for the reference defined in an association

3.10  
**autonomous profile**  
a profile that addresses an autonomous and self-contained management domain

3.11  
**base adaptation**  
a class adaptation that is used as the base for another class adaptation

3.12  
**base profile**  
a profile that is used as the base for another profile

3.13  
**cardinality**  
the number of instances in a set

3.14  
**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 in XML)
- DSP0203 (CIM-XML DTD)
- DSP8044 (CIM-XML XSD)

3.15  
**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)

3.16  
**CIM association**  
a special kind of class that expresses the relationship between two or more other classes.  
Because associations are classes and therefore may have instances, the term "association" is often used together with a qualification, as "association class", or "association instance".  
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.

3.17
CIM class
a common type for a set of instances that share the same properties, methods, constraints, and semantics.

A class is defined in a schema and models an aspect of a managed object. For example, a class named "ACME_Modem" (defined in the schema named "ACME") might model some aspect of modems and might define a property named "ActualSpeed" to indicate the actual modem speed.

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

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

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

3.18
CIM client
a role participating in a CIM protocol that is 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.

3.19
CIM indication
This term has two meanings:

• a special kind of class that expresses the notification about an event that occurred.

• an interaction within a CIM protocol that is originated on a CIM server and processed by a CIM listener.

Because indications are classes and therefore may have instances, and because of the additional meaning as protocol interaction, the term "indication" is often used together with a qualification, as "indication class", "indication instance", or "indication interaction".

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.

In a CIM server, indication instances are not addressable objects; they exist only as embedded instances in the protocol interaction that delivers the indication.

3.20
CIM instance
a specific realization of a class, that has values (including possible Null) for the properties exposed by that class.
Embedded instances are also instances.

In a CIM server, instances are addressable objects. The term "instance object" (i.e., object of instance type) is sometimes used to emphasize that. The address of instance objects is termed "instance path".

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

3.21

CIM listener

A role participating in a CIM protocol that is responsible for processing 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.

3.22

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.

3.23

CIM namespace

A namespace in a CIM server for classes, instances and qualifier types.

CIM namespaces are flat; a namespace does not contain other namespaces.

3.24

CIM object

A class, instance, qualifier type, or namespace that is accessible through a CIM server.

An object may be addressable, i.e., have an object path. Embedded objects are also objects, but they are not independently addressable; they are accessible indirectly through their embedding properties in other objects, or embedding parameters or return values in method invocations. Indication instances are also objects, but they are not independently addressable; they only exist in the protocol message in which they are being delivered.

DEPRECATED: The term "object" has historically been used to mean just "class or instance". This use of the term "object" is deprecated. If a restriction of the term "object" to mean just "class or instance" is intended, this is now stated explicitly.

3.25

CIM operation

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

3.26

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.

### 3.27
**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.

### 3.28
**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.

### 3.29
**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.

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

### 3.30
**CIM qualifier type**

A common type for a set of qualifiers.

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

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

### 3.31
**CIM reference**

An association end.

References are special kinds of properties in an association that reference an instance. The value of a reference is an instance path. The type of a reference is a class the referenced instance is of. The referenced instance may be of a subclass of the class specified as the type of the reference.
3.32
CIM schema
a set of classes that have the same schema name.
For example, DMTF publishes two CIM schemas, with schema names "CIM" and "PRS". Class CIM_System has a schema name "CIM" and is thus part of the schema named "CIM".

3.33
CIM Schema
the schema named "CIM" that is published by DMTF.
The CIM Schema defines an ontology for management. The schema named "PRS" that is also published by DMTF is a separate schema.

3.34
CIM server
a role participating in a CIM protocol that is 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 an object manager and provider components.

3.35
class
a synonym for CIM class

3.36
class adaptation
a named element in a profile that defines requirements and constraints on the usage of a class by that profile.
A class adaptation may be based on other class adaptations.

3.37
class declaration
a representation of a class.
For example, there might be CIM operations for retrieving and modifying class objects that are accessible through a CIM server. The retrieval operation might return the class declaration, and the modifying operation might take the class declaration as input.

3.38
class path
a special kind of object path, addressing a class object that is accessible through a CIM server

3.39
class origin
the class defining a particular property or method

3.40
Common Information Model
CIM (Common Information Model) is:
1. the name of the architecture and meta-model used to define CIM schemas
2. the name of the CIM schema published by the DMTF (that is, the CIM Schema)

3.41 common model
the subset of the CIM Schema that is specific to particular management 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.

3.42 component profile
a profile that addresses a subset of a management domain

3.43 composition
a strong form of aggregation 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, because the logical devices cannot exist if the operating system does not exist.

3.44 concrete profile
any profile that is not an abstract profile

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

3.46 creation class
the most derived class a particular instance is of.
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).

3.47 deprecated
a keyword indicating that a specification element or specification-defined behavior is outdated and may be removed in a future major version of the specification.
Deprecation of elements or behaviors does not save implementations from providing support for the deprecated element or behavior as required by the specification.

3.48 derived profile
a profile that is based on a referenced profile
3.49

**element**
a synonym for schema element

3.50

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

3.51

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

3.52

**embedded object**
an embedded class or embedded instance

3.53

**experimental**
a keyword indicating that a specification element or specification-defined behavior is not yet finalized and may be changed or removed at any time

3.54

**extension schema**
a schema that is not owned by the DMTF and whose classes are derived from the classes in the CIM Schema

3.55

**feature**
a synonym for profile feature

3.56

**filter query**
an expression in a filter query language that can be applied to a set of instances and that specifies a subset of these instances as its result

3.57

**flavor**
an attribute on a qualifier type that specifies the rules for propagation, overriding and translatability of the corresponding qualifiers.

For example, if a qualifier type named "Key" specifies the flavors ToSubclass and DisableOverride, the value of a specified "Key" qualifier value gets propagated to subclasses and these subclasses cannot override it.

3.58

**generic operation**
an operation defined in [DSP0223 (Generic Operations)](https://www.dmtf.org/standards/dsp0223).

Generic operations provide a protocol-neutral definition of client operations and their semantics. For most WBEM protocols, mappings have been defined between the protocol-specific operations and the generic operations.
3.59 indication
a synonym for CIM indication

3.60 inheritance
a relationship between a more general class and a more specific class.
An instance of the specific class is also an instance of the general class (see polymorphism). The specific class inherits the properties and methods of the general class. In an inheritance relationship, the specific class is termed "subclass" and the general class is termed "superclass".
For example, if a class ACME_Modem is a subclass of a class ACME_Device, any ACME_Modem instance is also an ACME_Device instance.

3.61 instance
a synonym for CIM instance

3.62 instance declaration
a representation of an instance.
For example, there might be CIM operations for retrieving and modifying instance objects that are accessible through a CIM server. The retrieval operation might return the instance declaration, and the modifying operation might take the instance declaration as input.

3.63 instance path
a special kind of object path, addressing an instance object that is accessible through a CIM server

3.64 key
This term has two meanings:
- the composite key of an instance (that is, the name/value pairs of its key properties)
  The key of an instance is part of its model path.
- a shorthand for key property.

3.65 key property
a property that is used (possibly along with other key properties) to uniquely address an instance within the set of all instances of a creation class in a namespace.
The key properties of a class are indicated by the Key qualifier.

3.66 managed environment
a concrete occurrence of a management domain.
A managed environment is composed of managed objects.
3.67
managed object

A physical entity, a service, or other kind of resource that exists independently of its use in management. A set of managed objects composes a managed environment.

3.68
management domain

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

3.69
management profile

A management interface between a WBEM server and a WBEM client and optionally a WBEM listener that supports a particular model. 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 defines use cases on the model that illustrate client-visible behavior.

3.70
message registry

A published registry of message definitions, formatted as defined in DSP0228 (Message Registry XML Schema). These messages can be referenced by profiles for extended error handling, or for indication delivery.

3.71
metric registry

A published registry of metric definitions and optionally statistics definitions, formatted as defined in DSP8020 (Metric Registry XML Schema). These metric and statistic definitions can be referenced by profiles for implementing them.

3.72
method

A synonym for CIM method.

3.73
method signature

The set of names and types of the parameters of a method, and the type of its return value.

3.74
model

A set of classes that model a specific management domain. A schema could contain multiple models (that is the case in the CIM Schema), but a particular management domain could also be modeled using multiple schemas, in which case a model would consist of multiple schemas.
3.75 **model path**
the component of an object path that identifies the object within the namespace

3.76 **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.

3.77 **namespace**
a synonym for CIM namespace

3.78 **namespace path**
a special kind of object path addressing a namespace object that is accessible through a CIM server

3.79 **object**
a synonym for CIM object

3.80 **object path**
the address of an object that is accessible through a CIM server.
An object path consists of a namespace path (addressing the namespace) and optionally a model path (identifying the object within the namespace).

3.81 **ordinary class**
a class that is neither an association class nor an indication class

3.82 **ordinary property**
a property that is not a reference

3.83 **override**
a relationship between like-named schema elements 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 named "ACME_Device" may define a string typed property named "Status" that may have the values "powersave", "on", or "off". A class named "ACME_Modem", subclass of ACME_Device, may override the Status property to have only the values "on" or "off", but not "powersave".

3.84 **parameter**
a synonym for CIM parameter
3.85 polymorphism
the ability of an instance to be of its creation class and all of its superclasses.
CIM operations can exhibit polymorphic behavior. For example, a CIM operation might enumerate all instances of class ACME_Device. If the instances returned can include instances of subclasses of ACME_Device, then that CIM operation exhibits polymorphic behavior.

3.86 profile
a synonym for management profile

3.87 profile feature
a profile element that groups the decisions for the implementation of one or more profile elements into a single decision

3.88 property
a synonym for CIM property

3.89 qualified element
a schema element that has or can have a qualifier specified in its declaration.
Sometimes, the qualifier in question is known from the context. For example, if a qualifier named "Counter" can be specified on properties, methods and parameters, the description of the "Counter" qualifier would refer to the element on which it can be specified, as its qualified element.

3.90 qualifier
a synonym for CIM qualifier

3.91 qualifier type
a synonym for CIM qualifier type

3.92 qualifier type declaration
a representation of a qualifier type.
For example, there might be CIM operations for retrieving and modifying qualifier type objects that are accessible through a CIM server. The retrieval operation might return the qualifier type declaration, and the modifying operation might take the qualifier type declaration as input.

3.93 qualifier type path
a special kind of object path addressing a qualifier type that is accessible through a CIM server
3.94

**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

3.95

**reference**
a synonym for CIM reference

3.96

**referenced profile**
a profile that is listed in the profile references table of another or the same profile

3.97

**referencing profile**
a profile that lists the same or another profile in its profile references table

3.98

**registered profile**
a profile to which an implementation advertises conformance

3.99

**schema**
a synonym for CIM schema

3.100

**schema element**
a specific class (including associations and indications), property (including references), method, parameter, qualifier, qualifier type, or instance.

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

3.101

**scope**
an attribute of a qualifier type that indicates the kinds of schema elements on which the corresponding qualifier can be specified.

For example, if a qualifier type named "Abstract" specifies a scope of Class, Association and Indication, the "Abstract" qualifier can be specified only on ordinary classes, association classes, and indication classes.

3.102

**subclass**
the more specific class in an inheritance relationship

3.103

**superclass**
the more general class in an inheritance relationship
3.104 Web-Based Enterprise Management
a set of specifications published by DMTF that define how CIM-modeled resources can be discovered, accessed and manipulated.

3.105 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.

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

3.107 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.

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

3.109 WBEM protocol
a communications protocol between WBEM client, WBEM server and WBEM listener.
A WBEM protocol defines how the WBEM operations and WBEM indications work, on top of an underlying communications protocol layer (for example, HTTP, SOAP, or TCP).

3.110 WBEM server
a CIM server that supports a WBEM protocol.
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, such as a separation into an object manager and provider components.

3.111 WS-Management
a WBEM protocol that uses SOAP.
WS-Management is defined in the following specifications:
- DSP0226 (Web Services for Management)
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

The following additional abbreviations are defined in this document.

4.1 ABNF
Augmented Backus-Naur Form, defined by the IETF

4.2 API
Application Programming Interface

4.3 CIM
Common Information Model

4.4 CIM-SPL
CIM Simplified Policy Language, as defined in DSP0231

4.5 CQL
CIM Query Language, as defined in DSP0202

4.6 CQLT
CIM Query Template Language, as defined in DSP0202

4.7 DMTF
Distributed Management Task Force; see http://www.dmtf.org

4.8 ECMA
Ecma International; see http://www.ecma-international.org

4.9 FQL
Filter Query Language, as defined in DSP0212

4.10 HTTP
Hyper Text Transfer Protocol, defined by the IETF

4.11 IANA
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority; see http://www.iana.org
4.12
IETF
Internet Engineering Task Force; see http://www.ietf.org

4.13
JSON
JavaScript Object Notation, defined by ECMA

4.14
MIB
Management Information Base, defined by the IETF

4.15
MOF
Managed Object Format, as defined in DSP0004

4.16
MRP
Machine Readable Profile, as defined in DSP8028

4.17
OCL
Object Constraint Language, defined by the OMG

4.18
OMG
Object Management Group; see http://www.omg.org

4.19
PUG
Profile Usage Guide, see DSP1001

4.20
REST
Representational State Transfer, as originally and informally described in Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures.

4.21
SLP
Service Location Protocol, defined by the IETF

4.22
SNMP
Simple Network Management Protocol, defined by the IETF

4.23
UCS
Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (short form: Universal Character Set)

4.24
UML
Unified Modeling Language, defined by the OMG
4.25
URI
Universal Resource Identifier, defined by the IETF

4.26
W3C
World Wide Web Consortium; see http://www.w3.org

4.27
WBEM
Web-Based Enterprise Management

4.28
WBEM URI
Web-Based Enterprise Management Universal Resource Identifier, as defined in DSP0207

4.29
XML
eXtensible Markup Language, defined by the W3C
ANNEX A
(informative)

Change log

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The following documents may provide additional background.

DMTF DSP0004, CIM Infrastructure 2.8,

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

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

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

DMTF DSP0203, DTD for Representation of CIM in XML 2.4,
http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0203_2.4.dtd

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

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

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

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

DMTF DSP0223, Generic Operations 1.0,
http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0223_1.0.pdf

DMTF DSP0226, Web Services for Management Specification 1.1,

DMTF DSP0227, WS-Management CIM Binding Specification 1.1,

DMTF DSP0228, Message Registry XML Schema 1.2,
http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/messageregistry/1/dsp0228_1.2.xsd

DMTF DSP0230, WS-CIM Mapping Specification 1.0,
http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0230_1.0.pdf

DMTF DSP0231, CIM Simplified Policy Language 1.0,
http://www.dmtf.org/standards/published_documents/DSP0231_1.0.pdf

DMTF DSP1001, Management Profile Specification Usage Guide 1.1,

DMTF DSP8020, Metric Registry XML Schema Specification 1.1,
http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/metricregistry/1/dsp8020_1.1.xsd

DMTF DSP8028, Management Profile XML Schema 1.1,
http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/mgmtprofile/1/dsp8028_1.1.xsd

DMTF DSP8044, XSD for Representation of CIM in XML 2.4,
http://schemas.dmtf.org/wbem/cim-xml/2/dsp8044_2.4.xsd