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PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SPECIFICATION PROCEDURE

Information technology — UPnP Device Architecture

Part 25-3:
Telephony device control protocol — Telephony client device

Technologies de l'information — Architecture de dispositif UPnP —

Partie 25-3

ICS 35.200

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) is being submitted for Fast-track processing in accordance with the provisions of ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives.

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
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NOTE FROM ITTF

The ballot on the transposition of a PAS into an International Standard follows the JTC 1 PAS procedures contained in the JTC 1 Supplement, F.3.

Reflecting the importance of the PAS process, the JTC 1 secretariat shall also inform JTC 1 national bodies and Liaison Organisations, and those organisations authorized to be PAS submitters, of the initiation of any PAS ballot, the results of the ballot, and the identity of the JTC 1 subcommittee which will be responsible for any future work.

For ballot, JTC 1 National Bodies and the PAS Submitter shall receive both the PAS to be transposed and the accompanying Explanatory Report. During the ballot JTC 1 members may propose changes to the PAS. These can be resolved with the PAS Submitter after completion of the ballot.

The period for combined DIS voting shall be five months. In order to be accepted the DIS must be supported by 75 % of the votes cast (abstention is not counted as a vote) and by two-thirds of the P-members voting of JTC 1.

In the case of a failure of the ballot, JTC 1 shall make known to the Submitter the reasons which have led to the negative result. Based on this information, the Submitter may choose to re-submit a modified specification as a new PAS submission.

Once the Draft International Standard has been approved by JTC 1, it shall progress to the approval stage (FDIS).

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Normative Terminology Changes

You ***must*** use the command `Old LoCase` from the Review group of the UPnP ribbon tab to locate and process lower case terms whose ISO/IEC meanings differ from their former UPnP meanings. Each such term is marked with a hidden bookmark, so there is no other easy way to identify them. (The former macro, `Review_OldLowerCase_Terms`, has been removed from the Word template `upnp4iecAdjunct.dotm`.)

Unlike upper case normative terms, lower case terms with new meanings cannot be mechanically corrected in the conversion for ISO/IEC. Each Working Committee needs to evaluate each of these terms in context to determine what changes to make.

Marked terms fall into one of the four following categories:

- **Non-normative in UPnP** (possibly with normative intent) → **normative in ISO/IEC**.
  Examples: "required", "shall", "recommended", "should", "may".
  - *Do not change*: Instances that actually had normative intent, but were not upper-cased.
  - *Change*: Instances that really were non-normative, to remain non-normative.
- **Non-normative in UPnP** (possibly with normative intent) → **statutory (legal or regulatory compliance) in ISO/IEC.**
  Example: "must".
  - *Do not change*: Instances that actually had statutory intent.
  - *Change*: Instances that actually had normative intent, but were not upper-cased.
    Example: "must" → "shall".
  - *Change*: Instances that really were non-normative, to remain non-statutory.
- **Non-normative in UPnP** (probably with normative intent) → **non-normative in ISO/IEC.**
  Examples: "mandatory", "prohibited", "optional".
  - *Change*: Instances that actually had normative intent, to be normative in ISO/IEC.

    Common replacements:
    "mandatory" → "required" "… is mandatory" → "shall …"
    "prohibited" → "not allowed"
    "optional" → "allowed"
  - *Change*: Instances of "mandatory" and "prohibit(s | ed | ing | ion)" that really were non-normative, to remain non-normative. The *ISO/IEC Directives* use the word "prohibit" in the definition of normative terms, and the word "mandatory" even more broadly in the definition of both normative and statutory terms.
  - *No need to change*: Non-normative instances of "optional".
- **Non-normative in UPnP → normative in ISO/IEC.**
  Examples: "ought", "allow", "permissible", "permit", "accept".

  Change: All instances, to avoid becoming normative.

More information about ISO/IEC normative (and more general "provisioning") terms may be found in the *ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2*, Annex H.

Table 0 — Open issues for ISO/IEC conversion

Status [a]	Document Locations [b]	Description [c]	UPnP Notes
AU	2	Removed RFC 2119 from references, since it no longer applies.	
AU	3	Note that the abbreviations for terms have been included with the terms themselves. This is the proper presentation for ISO/IEC documents. Previous Telephony documents have separated the abbreviations from their expansions. These should be corrected in those documents.	
G-U	#	**Hanging paragraphs, singleton subdivisions** When a clause/subclause is subdivided into subclauses or an annex is subdivided into clauses, neither hanging paragraphs nor singleton subdivisions are allowed. • A *hanging paragraph* is any text, table, figure or any other content between the parent numbered paragraph and the first child subdivision. • A *singleton subdivision* is when there is only one subdivision at any level. There must be at least 2. **Pending GSC action:** GSC [c] will provide a command to detect both hanging paragraphs and singleton subdivisions. **Pending UPnP action:** UPnP editors should correct all hanging paragraphs and singleton subdivisions as they encounter them, but the tool to identify them is coming.	
G-U	#	**Notes and Examples** The *ISO/IEC Directives* require that Notes and Examples be set off by a distinctive font style and/or indentation. Notes and Examples are also not allowed to contain normative statements. **Pending GSC action:** GSC will provide a command for the following UPnP use: **Pending UPnP action:** UPnP editors will use new command to walk through the document, stopping at each Note and Example that does not use the IEC ¶ style “NOTE”. Proper informative instances need to be restyled. Instances with normative content need to be reworded, or the normative content moved elsewhere.	
G-U	#	**Cross-reference form** The *ISO/IEC Directives* require that all document cross-references to tables, figures, clauses, subclauses and subclauses be to the referent’s (alpha)numeric designator, *not* to its title/caption/label. **Pending GSC action:** GSC will provide a command for the following UPnP use: **Pending UPnP action:** UPnP editors will use new command to walk through the document, stopping at each cross-reference that references the target’s text instead of its alphanumeric designator, so that the editor can correct it.	

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Status [a]	Document Locations [b]	Description [c]	UPnP Notes
G	—	**Remove old styles** This document still contains ¶ and character styles used before the ISO/IEC conversion. These style need to be removed. **Pending GSC action:** GSC will provide a command that will automatically remove all of the old styles.	
G	—	**Use only approved styles** Word 2007 and 2010 can be configured to disable use of all styles not in the approved style sets for UPnP and ISO/IEC documents. **Pending GSC action:** GSC will provide a command to toggle the allowing and disallowing of unapproved styles.	
G-U	—	**Dual publishers** UPnP specifications are intended to be published by both UPnP and ISO/IEC. There are some minor differences in content and style between the two publishers. **Pending GSC action:** GSC will provide a command to toggle between publishers and check for document features disallowed by the designated target publisher. This includes but is not limited to: • Normative references may include UPnP documents when UPnP is the publisher. Only their ISO/IEC equivalents are allowed in ISO/IEC publications. • Header/footer contents differ. • Self-references to "this document" in UPnP become "this part of ISO/IEC 29341" in ISO/IEC. **Pending UPnP action:** Be aware of and manage these differences when preparing final versions for publication.	

[a] **Status key:**
- • Informational, requires no action by anyone.
- G An issue that awaits action by G Shults Consulting (GSC).
- G-U An issue that awaits action by GSC, and then requires follow-up action by UPnP.
- U An issue that requires action by UPnP.
- U? An issue that GSC considers closed, but UPnP might disagree. UPnP should review.
- AU An issue that was resolved during conversion by GSC, but that UPnP needs to understand to avoid problem recurrence
- ✓ Issue is closed.

[b] **Document Locations**:
- # Numerous instances, not specifically identified.
- — Document generic, not tied to specific locations.

[c] GSC: G Shults Consulting, ISO/IEC conversion contractor

TelephonyClient:1 Device

For UPnP Version 1.0

Status: Standardized DCP (SDCP)

Date: March 22, 2011

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Authors [a]	Company
Mahfuzur Rahman	Samsung

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1 ~~Overview and~~ Scope

This document defines a device type named TelephonyClient, that complies with [1]

~~This device definition is compliant with the UPnP Device Architecture version 1.0. It defines a device type referred to herein as *TelephonyClient* device.~~

~~1.1 Introduction~~

The *TelephonyClient* device is a UPnP device that allows control points to exploit a set of telephony features such as management of media session with a telephony server, messaging, presence etc via UPnP though other UPnP enabled home network devices. This device provides control points with the following functionality:

- Managing media session with a telephony server including setting up and terminating of media session with a telephony server.
- Messaging features including sending and retrieving messages and notifications of incoming messages.
- Enabling user friendly input capability

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2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

~~This section lists the normative references used in this specification and includes the tag inside square brackets that is used for each such reference:~~

[1] UPnP Device Architecture, version 1.0.
Available at: http://www.upnp.org/specs/arch/UPnP-arch-DeviceArchitecture-v1.0-20080424.pdf.
Latest version available at: http://www.upnp.org/specs/arch/UPnP-arch-DeviceArchitecture-v1.0.pdf.

[2] “Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Third Edition)”, François Yergeau, Tim Bray, Jean Paoli, C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, Eve Maler, eds., W3C Recommendation, February 4, 2004.
Available at: http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml-20040204/.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in [1] and the following apply.

3.1
Telephony Server

TS

~~The term Telephony Server (TS) refers to~~ a logical device that provides common telephony features (e.g. call/video call, messaging, address book) via UPnP to other devices in the home network. A TS is usually connected to a telephony service on its WAN interface, either wire line or mobile. For example, a TS may be a mobile phone or a home gateway with VoIP features.

3.2
Telephony Client

TC

~~The term Telephony Client (TC) to~~ a networked logical device that allows the user to enjoy the telephony features provided by the Telephony Server via UPnP. A TC may usually provide input/output features for voice and video. An example of a TC is a networked TV Set.

3.3
Telephony Control Point

TelCP

~~The term Telephony Control Point (TelCP) refers to~~ a software feature able to control the functionalities of both TS and TC. It may be embedded in a TS, a TC or also being a physical device on its own.

3.4
InputConfig Service

IS

~~The Term Input Service (IS) refers to~~ a software feature that is able to provide user-friendly input capability via UPnP means and expose interfaces to describe capabilities of sender/receiver of devices to be used for input services and setup the input session between the devices using the matching profile (capability) from the ICP .

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