
**Space data and information transfer
systems — Mission Operations
Message Abstraction Layer - JAVA API**

*Systèmes de transfert des informations et données spatiales — Couche
d'abstraction des messages des opérations de mission — JAVA API*





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Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
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Recommendation for Space Data System Practices

MISSION OPERATIONS MESSAGE ABSTRACTION LAYER— JAVA API

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

CCSDS 523.1-M-1

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

This Recommended Practice defines a Java API for the Mission Operations (MO) Message Abstraction Layer (MAL) specified in reference [1].

1.2 SCOPE

The scope of this Recommended Practice is the definition of all concepts and terms that establish a Java API for consuming and providing MO services on top of the MAL. The MAL Java API is intended to maximize the portability of the MO components across various underlying MAL implementations and transport protocols.

1.3 APPLICABILITY

This Recommended Practice serves as a specification of a Java API providing all the concepts defined by the MAL, in particular the interaction patterns, the access control and transport interfaces.

The API supports version 1 of the MAL as specified in reference [1].

The API depends on Java 5.

1.4 RATIONALE

The goal of this Recommended Practice is to document how to develop and utilize MAL-based services using Java (reference [2]).

Another objective is to create a guide for promoting portability between various software packages implementing the MAL Java API and applications using the MAL Java API.

1.5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This Recommended Practice is organized as follows:

- a) section 1 provides purpose and scope, and lists definitions, conventions, and references used throughout the Recommended Practice;
- b) section 2 gives an overview of the API;
- c) section 3 defines the MAL API that represents the MAL service interface;
- d) section 4 defines how a MAL service specification is mapped to Java;
- e) section 5 defines the transport API that represents the MAL transport interface;

- f) section 6 defines the access control API that represents the MAL access control interface;
- g) section 7 defines the encoding API, an optional set of interfaces that can be used by the transport layer in order to externalize the encoding behaviour.

NOTE – Some application code examples are given in annex C.

1.6 DEFINITIONS

Attribute: Either

- a field of a Java class called ‘attribute’,
- the data type MAL::Attribute, or
- the interface Attribute defined in the MAL Java API.

1.7 CONVENTIONS

1.7.1 NOMENCLATURE

The following conventions apply for the normative specifications in this Recommended Practice:

- a) the words ‘shall’ and ‘must’ imply a binding and verifiable specification;
- b) the word ‘should’ implies an optional, but desirable, specification;
- c) the word ‘may’ implies an optional specification;
- d) the words ‘is’, ‘are’, and ‘will’ imply statements of fact.

NOTE – These conventions do not imply constraints on diction in text that is clearly informative in nature.

1.7.2 INFORMATIVE TEXT

In the normative sections of this document (sections 3-7), informative text is set off from the normative specifications either in notes or under one of the following subsection headings:

- Overview;
- Background;
- Rationale;
- Discussion.

1.7.3 USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

Names of interfaces and classes of the MAL Java API are shown with the first letter of each word capitalized.

1.7.4 CODE TEMPLATE VARIABLES

Some code templates are given throughout this document. Those templates are parameterized with variables. A variable is used by placing its name between the enclosing characters '<<' and '>>'. For example, the variable 'method name' is used in the following code line:

```
public void <<method name>>()
```

If a variable contains a list of values, then the values are iterated with the following syntax:

```
<<variable name [i]>> ... <<variable name [N]>>
```

The variable 'i' is the iteration index starting from 0.

The variable 'N' is the size of the list minus one.

If the list size is zero, then nothing is written in the code template.

If the list size is greater than zero, then the <<variable name [i]>> part is iterated N times and the <<variable name [N]>> part is finally written in the code template.

For example, the variable 'type' contains a list of types. A method 'm' taking those types as parameters is declared as follows:

```
public void m(<<type [i]>> p<<i>>, ... <<type [N]>> p<<N>>)
```

If the list is empty, then the result is:

```
public void m()
```

If the list contains one element 'A' then the result is:

```
public void m(A p0)
```

The names of variables are not case-sensitive: 'field name' and 'FIELD NAME' designate the same variable.

However, the value of the variable is case sensitive following the rules explained in table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Variable Value Case Rules

Variable name case	Variable value case
All the letters in lower case. Example: <<variable name>>	No change
First letter in upper case and the other in lower case. Example: <<Variable name>>	No change except the first letter in upper case
All the letters in upper case. Example: <<VARIABLE NAME>>	Upper case
All the letters in lower case and between an initial and final character '!'. Example: <<!variable name!>>	Lower case

1.7.5 JAVA CLASS PACKAGES

In the code templates, the package of classes is not indicated if there is no ambiguity. However, the real Java code needs either to prefix the package name to the class name or to declare the package in an 'import' clause at the beginning of the class definition.

1.8 REFERENCES

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommended Practice. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and users of this Recommended Practice are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the documents indicated below. The CCSDS Secretariat maintains a register of currently valid CCSDS documents.

- [1] *Mission Operations Message Abstraction Layer*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 521.0-B-1. Blue Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, October 2010.
- [2] James Gosling, et al. *The Java™ Language Specification*. 3rd Ed. Boston: Addison-Wesley, 2005.
- [3] T. Berners-Lee, R. Fielding, U.C. Irvine, and L. Masinter. *Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax*. RFC 2396. Reston, Virginia: ISOC, August 1998.

- [4] R. Hinden, B. Carpenter, and L. Masinter. *Format for Literal IPv6 Addresses in URL's*. RFC 2732. Reston, Virginia: ISOC, December 1999.

NOTE – Informative references are listed in annex B.

2 OVERVIEW

2.1 GENERAL

This Recommended Practice provides an interface specification that translates the abstract service definitions of the MAL and MO Services into a Java-specific interface that can be used by programmers. The API must be faithful to the abstract services defined in the specifications and it must, by some means, provide access to the features of the services and all of their options. It plays a useful role in application portability, but plays no role in interoperability.

The following diagram presents the set of standards documentation in support of the Mission Operations Services Concept. The MO MAL Java API belongs to the language mappings documentation.

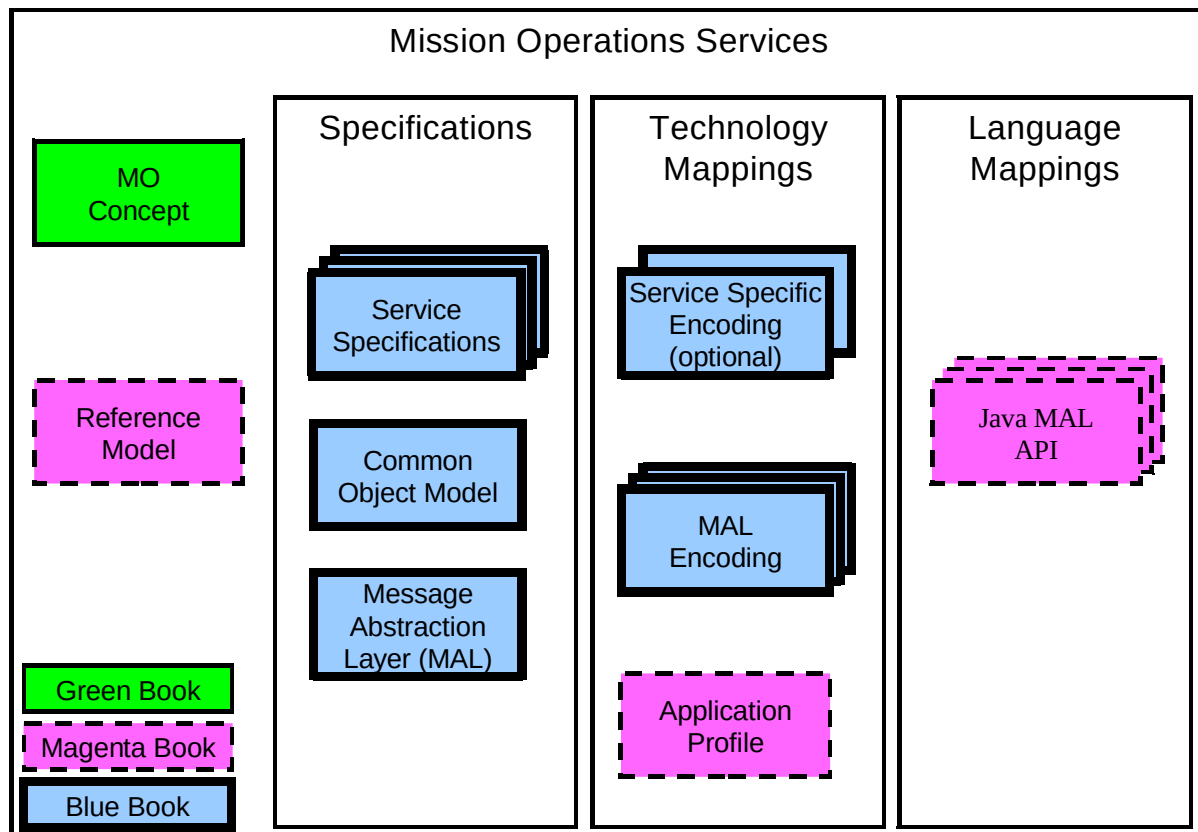


Figure 2-1: Mission Operations Services Concept Document Set

For each programming language there is only required a single mapping of the MAL to that language as the abstract services are defined in terms of the MAL and therefore their language-specific API is derived from the mapping:

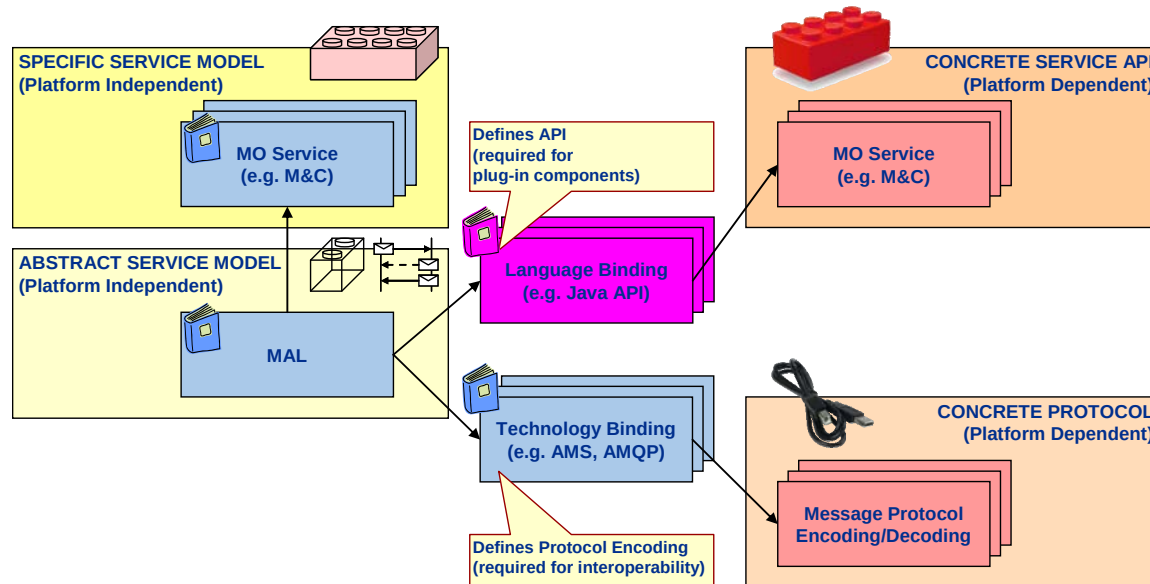


Figure 2-2: Relationship of MO Books

This Recommended Practice defines a mapping from the abstract notation of the MAL to an unambiguous Java API, more specifically:

- how the specific MAL abstract services are mapped to Java;
- how any service errors or issues shall be communicated to higher layers;
- the physical representation of the abstract MAL messages at the interface necessary to constitute the operation templates;
- the mapping of the message structure rules for Java;
- the physical representation of the abstract MAL data types in Java.

It does not specify:

- individual application services, implementations or products;
- the implementation of entities or interfaces within real systems;
- the methods or technologies required to acquire data;
- the management activities required to schedule a service;
- the representation of any service specific Protocol Data Units (PDUs) or operations (this is derived from the Java transform defined in this document).

2.2 MO SERVICE FRAMEWORK JAVA MAPPING

The CCSDS Spacecraft Monitoring & Control (SM&C) working group has developed a concept for a Mission Operations (MO) Service Framework, which follows the principles of Service Oriented Architectures. It defines two important aspects, the first is a protocol for interaction between two separate entities, and the second is a framework of common services providing functionality common to most uses of the service framework.

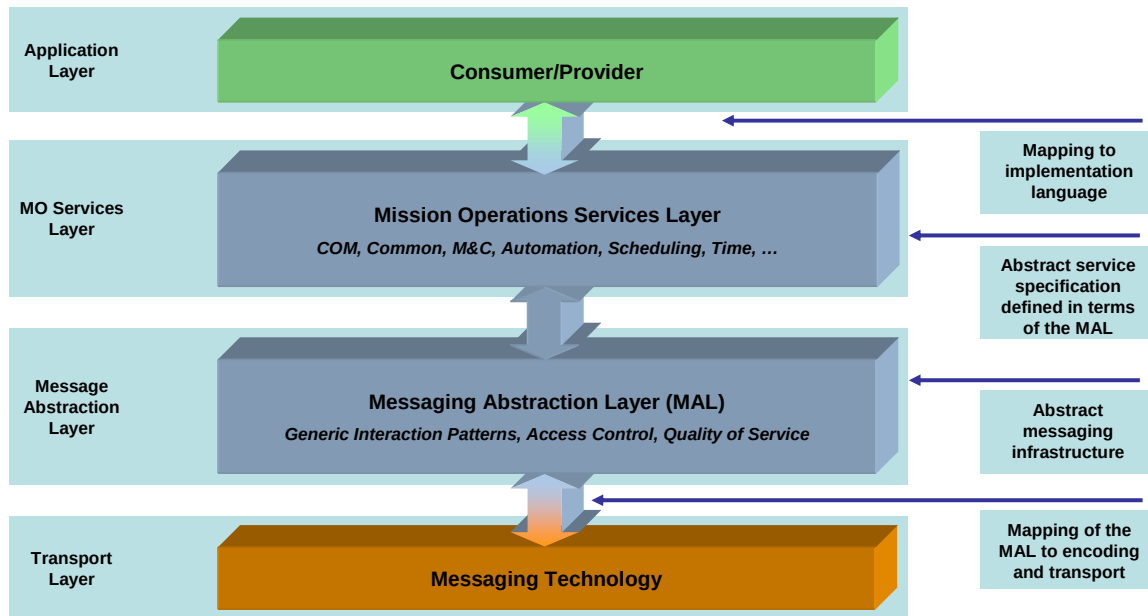


Figure 2-3: Overview of the Mission Operations Service Framework

This Recommended Practice defines the following Java mapping of the MO Service Framework:

- the application layer is mapped to Java application modules consuming and providing MO services;
- the MO services layer is mapped to service stubs and skeletons enabling the application to consume and provide MO services on top of the MAL;
- the MAL Interaction Patterns and Quality of Service features are mapped to a MAL module;
- the MAL access control feature is mapped to an access control module used by the MAL module;
- the transport layer is mapped to a transport module in charge of using a messaging technology;
- the transport module can manage the MAL message encoding internally or delegate this function to an encoding module.

The layer diagram displayed in figure 2-4 presents the Java modules resulting from the MO Service Framework mapping. It also gives the name of the programming interfaces used and implemented by the modules.

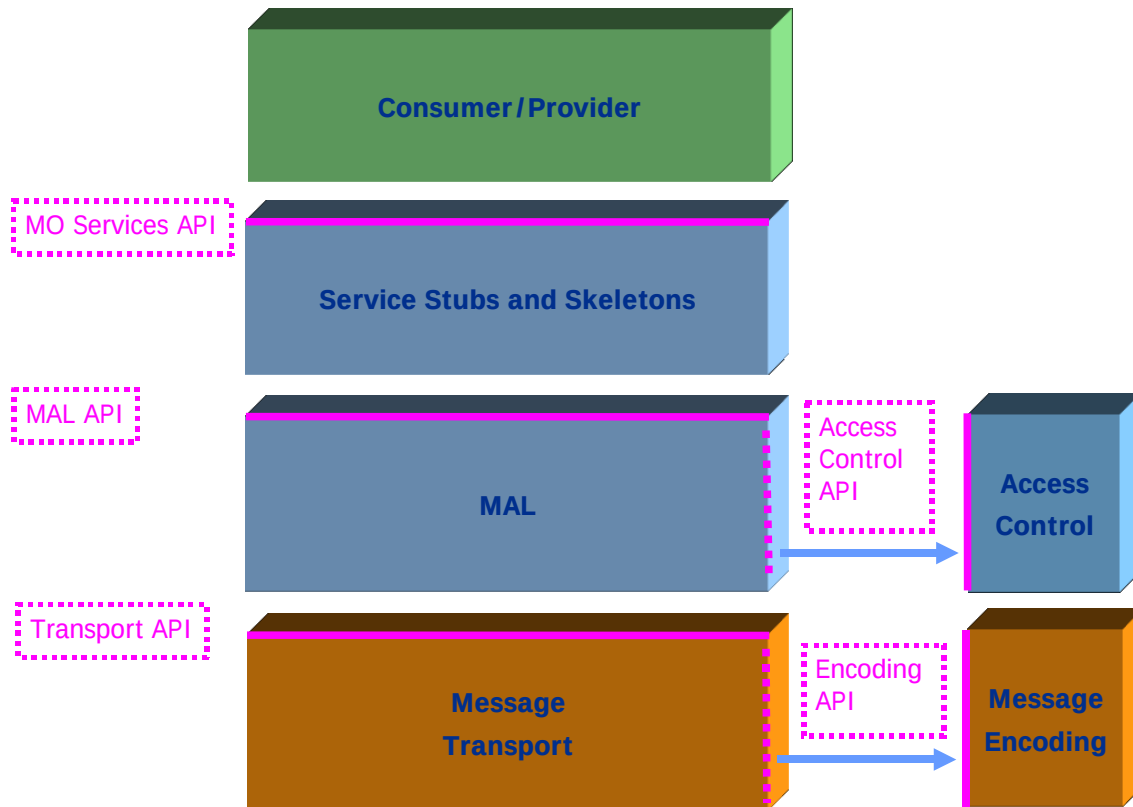


Figure 2-4: MO Framework Java Mapping

The programming interfaces are:

- MAL API;
- MO Services API generated from the Service Mapping;
- Transport API;
- Access Control API;
- Encoding API.

The MO Services API is derived from the services specifications and the Java Service Mapping rules.

2.3 MAPPING FROM MAL DOCUMENT

This Recommended Practice defines a mapping from the abstract notation of the MAL to an unambiguous Java API. The structure of the MAL document (reference [1]) is mapped to this document as follows:

- a) the sections ‘Transaction Handling’, ‘State Transitions’, ‘Message Composition’, ‘MAL Service Interface’ are mapped to the interaction pattern handling methods of the service consumer, provider and broker defined in the section ‘MAL API’;
- b) the sections ‘MAL Data Types’ and ‘MAL Errors’ are mapped to the section ‘MAL API’ and ‘Service Mapping’;
 - 1) the Java representation of the MAL fundamental and attribute data types is defined in the section ‘MAL API’;
 - 2) the Java representation of the MAL data structures is generated according to the section ‘Service Mapping’ except for the structures that need a specific mapping which is defined in the section ‘MAL API’;
 - 3) the Java representation of the MAL errors is generated according to the ‘Service Mapping’;
- c) the section ‘Service Specification XML’ is mapped to the section ‘Service Mapping’;
- d) the section ‘Transport Interface’ is mapped to the section ‘Transport API’;
- e) the section ‘Access Control Interface’ is mapped to the section ‘Access Control API’.

The Mission Operations Reference Model (reference [B2]) describes an encoding component that is responsible for the conversion from the abstract message format of the MAL into the on-the-wire representation used by the transport layer. The encoding component is mapped to this document as follows:

- a) the encoding of the message header is internally handled by the transport layer;
- b) the encoding of the message body is handled either internally by the transport layer or externally by an encoding module separated from the transport layer by the encoding API.

3 MAL API

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 The MAL API shall define the interfaces and classes required by the MAL service interface defined in reference [1].

3.1.2 The MAL API shall comprise the following levels:

- a) the generic API used by every MAL clients;
- b) the data structures and related interfaces;
- c) the service consumer API;
- d) the service provider API;
- e) the broker API.

3.1.3 The main interfaces provided by the API shall be those listed in table 3-1.

Table 3-1: API Main Interfaces

API level	Interface name	Description
Generic	MALContextFactory	MALContext factory
	MALContext	Context enabling a client to use the communication functions provided by the MAL layer
Consumer	MALConsumerManager	MALConsumer factory and activator
	MALConsumer	Communication context enabling a client to initiate interaction patterns
Provider	MALProviderManager	MALProvider factory and activator.
	MALProvider	Execution context of a service provider handling all the interaction patterns and initiating the Publish/Subscribe interaction pattern as a publisher
Broker	MALBrokerManager	MALBroker factory and activator
	MALBroker	Execution context of a shared broker

NOTE – Figure 3-1 gives an overview of the relationships between the main interfaces.

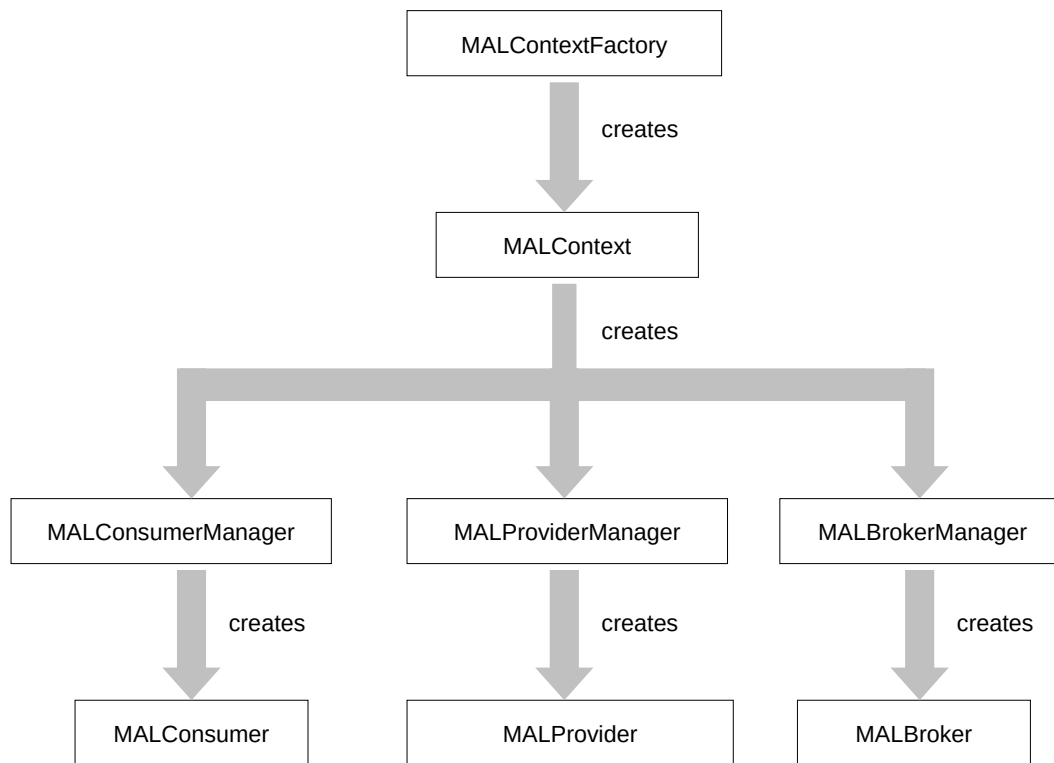


Figure 3-1: Relationships between the API Main Interfaces

3.1.4 The packages provided by the API shall be:

- a) the MAL package: org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal;
- b) the data structures package: org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal.structures;
- c) the consumer package: org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal.consumer;
- d) the provider package: org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal.provider;
- e) the broker package: org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal.broker.

3.1.5 The MAL package name shall be added to the SANA registry JavaBindingNamespace and shall refer to the MAL Java API document ‘CCSDS 523.1-M-1’.

3.2 MAL PACKAGE

3.2.1 OVERVIEW

This subsection defines the content of the generic MAL package:

`org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal`

3.2.2 MALCONTEXTFACTORY

3.2.2.1 Definition

3.2.2.1.1 A `MALContextFactory` class shall be defined in order to enable a MAL client to instantiate and configure a `MALContext`.

3.2.2.1.2 The `MALContextFactory` class shall provide static repositories:

- a) the `MALContext` factory class repository shall map the `MALContextFactory` implementation classes to their class names;
- b) the `MALArea` repository shall map the area names and numbers to the `MALArea` descriptions;
- c) the error repository shall map the error codes to the error names.

3.2.2.1.3 The `MALContextFactory` class shall provide a `MALElementFactoryRegistry`.

3.2.2.2 Class Initialization

The `MALContextFactory` class initialization shall:

- a) create the static repositories;
- b) instantiate the `MALElementFactoryRegistry`;
- c) call the static method 'init' provided by the `MALHelper` by passing the `MALElementFactoryRegistry`.

3.2.2.3 Factory Class Registration

3.2.2.3.1 The `MALContextFactory` class shall provide a static method 'registerFactoryClass' in order to register the class of a specific `MALContextFactory`.

NOTE – The method 'registerFactoryClass' may be useful in environments where several class loaders are involved.

3.2.2.3.2 The signature of the method ‘registerFactoryClass’ shall be:

```
public static void registerFactoryClass(Class factoryClass)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.2.3.3 The parameter of the method ‘registerFactoryClass’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-2.

Table 3-2: MALContextFactory ‘registerFactoryClass’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
factoryClass	Class extending MALContextFactory

3.2.2.3.4 The method ‘registerFactoryClass’ shall store the class in the factory class repository.

3.2.2.3.5 The method ‘registerFactoryClass’ shall throw an IllegalArgumentException if the parameter ‘factoryClass’ is NULL or does not extend MALContextFactory.

3.2.2.4 Factory Class Deregistration

3.2.2.4.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide a static method ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ in order to deregister the class of a specific MALContextFactory.

3.2.2.4.2 The signature of the method ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ shall be:

```
public static void deregisterFactoryClass(Class factoryClass)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.2.4.3 The parameter of the method ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-3.

Table 3-3: MALContextFactory ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
factoryClass	Class extending MALContextFactory

3.2.2.4.4 The method ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ shall remove the class from the factory class repository.

3.2.2.4.5 The method ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ shall throw an IllegalArgumentException if the parameter ‘factoryClass’ is NULL or does not extend MALContextFactory.

3.2.2.4.6 The method ‘deregisterFactoryClass’ shall do nothing if the class is not found in the factory class repository.

3.2.2.5 MALContextFactory Creation

3.2.2.5.1 A static method ‘newFactory’ shall be provided in order to return a MALContextFactory instance.

3.2.2.5.2 The signature of the method ‘newFactory’ shall be:

```
public static MALContextFactory newFactory() throws MAException
```

3.2.2.5.3 The method ‘newFactory’ shall use the system property ‘org.ccsds.moims.mo.mal.factory.class’ to determine the name of the MALContextFactory implementation class to load and instantiate.

3.2.2.5.4 The method ‘newFactory’ shall lookup the MALContextFactory implementation class from the factory class repository.

3.2.2.5.5 If the MALContextFactory implementation class is not found in the factory class repository, then it shall be loaded from the current class loader.

3.2.2.5.6 If the MALContextFactory implementation class is not found in the current class loader, then a MAException shall be raised with the ClassNotFoundException as the cause.

3.2.2.5.7 The method ‘newFactory’ shall not return the value NULL.

3.2.2.5.8 If no MALContextFactory can be returned, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.2.6 MALContext Instantiation

3.2.2.6.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide an abstract public method ‘createMALContext’ in order to instantiate a MALContext.

3.2.2.6.2 The signature of the method ‘createMALContext’ shall be:

```
public abstract MALContext createMALContext(java.util.Map properties)
    throws MAException
```

3.2.2.6.3 The parameter of the method ‘createMALContext’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-4.

Table 3-4: MALContextFactory ‘createMALContext’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
properties	Properties required by the specific MALContext implementation

3.2.2.6.4 The parameter ‘properties’ may be NULL.

3.2.2.6.5 The method ‘createMALContext’ shall not return the value NULL.

3.2.2.6.6 If no MALContext can be returned, then a MALErrorException shall be raised.

3.2.2.6.7 The method ‘createMALContext’ shall be implemented by the specific factory class.

3.2.2.7 MALArea Registration

3.2.2.7.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide a static method ‘registerArea’ in order to register MALAreas.

3.2.2.7.2 The signature of the method ‘registerArea’ shall be:

```
public static void registerArea(MALArea area)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException, MALErrorException
```

3.2.2.7.3 The parameter of the method ‘registerArea’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-5.

Table 3-5: MALContextFactory ‘registerArea’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
area	MALArea to register

3.2.2.7.4 If the parameter ‘area’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised.

3.2.2.7.5 If a MALArea having the same name and the same version has already been registered and if the registered MALArea is not the same object as the MALArea to register, then a MALErrorException shall be raised.

3.2.2.8 MALArea Query

3.2.2.8.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide two static methods ‘lookupArea’ in order to look up a MALArea from:

- a) the name and the version of the area;
- b) the number and the version of the area.

3.2.2.8.2 The signatures of the method ‘lookupArea’ shall be:

```
public static MALArea lookupArea(Identifier areaName, UOctet areaVersion)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

```
public static MALArea lookupArea(UShort areaNumber, UOctet areaVersion)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.2.8.3 The parameters of the method ‘lookupArea’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-6.

Table 3-6: MALContextFactory ‘lookupArea’ Parameters

Parameter	Description
areaName	Name of the area to look up
areaNumber	Number of the area to look up
areaVersion	Version of the area to look up

3.2.2.8.4 If any of the parameters ‘areaName’, ‘areaNumber’, or ‘areaVersion’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised.

3.2.2.8.5 The method ‘lookupArea’ shall return NULL if the MALArea is not found.

3.2.2.9 Error Registration

3.2.2.9.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide a static method ‘registerError’ in order to register errors.

3.2.2.9.2 The signature of the method ‘registerError’ shall be:

```
public static void registerError(UInteger errorNumber,
    Identifier errorName)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException, MAException
```

3.2.2.9.3 The parameters of the method ‘registerError’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-7.

Table 3-7: MALContextFactory ‘registerError’ Parameters

Parameter	Description
errorNumber	Error code
errorName	Name of the error

3.2.2.9.4 If either of the parameters ‘errorNumber’ or ‘errorName’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised.

3.2.2.9.5 If an error having the same code is already registered, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.2.10 Error Query

3.2.2.10.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide a static method ‘lookupError’ in order to look up an error name from an error code.

3.2.2.10.2 The signature of the method ‘lookupError’ shall be:

```
public static Identifier lookupError(Integer errorNumber)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.2.10.3 The parameter of the method ‘lookupError’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-8.

Table 3-8: MALContextFactory ‘lookupError’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
errorNumber	Code of the error to look up

3.2.2.10.4 If the parameter ‘errorNumber’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised.

3.2.2.10.5 The method ‘lookupError’ shall return NULL if the error is not found.

3.2.2.11 MAElementFactoryRegistry Getter

3.2.2.11.1 The MALContextFactory class shall provide a static method ‘getElementFactoryRegistry’ in order to get the MAElementFactoryRegistry.

3.2.2.11.2 The signature of the method ‘getElementFactoryRegistry’ shall be:

```
public static MAElementFactoryRegistry getElementFactoryRegistry()
```

3.2.2.11.3 The method 'getElementFactoryRegistry' shall return the MALElementFactoryRegistry that has been instantiated during the MALContextFactory class initialization.

3.2.3 MALCONTEXT

3.2.3.1 Definition

3.2.3.1.1 A MALContext interface shall be defined in order to enable a client to consume and/or provide services.

3.2.3.1.2 A MALContext shall be a factory of:

- a) MALConsumerManager;
- b) MALProviderManager;
- c) MALBrokerManager.

3.2.3.2 MALContext Creation

A MALContext shall be created by calling the method 'createMALContext' provided by the MALContextFactory.

NOTE – Because of the infrastructure and communication setup done when a MALContext is created, a MALContext is a heavyweight object. Most clients will initiate and handle all the interactions with a single MALContext. However, some applications may use several MALContext objects.

3.2.3.3 MALConsumerManager Creation

3.2.3.3.1 A method 'createConsumerManager' shall be defined in order to enable to create and activate multiple MALConsumerManagers.

3.2.3.3.2 The signature of the method 'createConsumerManager' shall be:

`public MALConsumerManager createConsumerManager() throws MAException`

3.2.3.3.3 The method 'createConsumerManager' shall not return the value NULL.

3.2.3.3.4 If no MALConsumerManager can be returned, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.3.3.5 If the MALContext is closed, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.3.4 MALProviderManager Creation

3.2.3.4.1 A method ‘createProviderManager’ shall be defined in order to enable creation and activation of multiple MALProviderManagers.

3.2.3.4.2 The signature of the method ‘createProviderManager’ shall be:

```
public MALProviderManager createProviderManager() throws MAException
```

3.2.3.4.3 The method ‘createProviderManager’ shall not return the value NULL.

3.2.3.4.4 If no MALProviderManager can be returned, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.3.4.5 If the MALContext is closed, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.3.5 MALBrokerManager Creation

3.2.3.5.1 A method ‘createBrokerManager’ shall be defined in order to enable creation and activation of multiple MALBrokerManagers.

3.2.3.5.2 The signature of the method ‘createBrokerManager’ shall be:

```
public MALBrokerManager createBrokerManager() throws MAException
```

3.2.3.5.3 The method ‘createBrokerManager’ shall not return the value NULL.

3.2.3.5.4 If no MALBrokerManager can be returned, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.3.5.5 If the MALContext is closed, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.3.6 Get a Transport

3.2.3.6.1 Two methods ‘getTransport’ shall be defined in order to get the reference of a MALTransport:

- a) the first method ‘getTransport’ shall take as a parameter the name of the protocol to be supported by the MALTransport;
- b) the second method ‘getTransport’ shall take as a parameter a URI which protocol is to be supported by the MALTransport.

3.2.3.6.2 The signatures of the method ‘getTransport’ shall be:

```
public MALTransport getTransport(String protocol)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException, MAException
```

```
public MALTransport getTransport(URI uri)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException, MAException
```

3.2.3.6.3 The parameters of the method ‘getTransport’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-9.

Table 3-9: MALContext ‘getTransport’ Parameters

Parameter	Description
protocol	Name of the protocol to be supported
uri	URI which protocol is to be supported

3.2.3.6.4 If either of the parameters ‘protocol’ or ‘uri’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised.

3.2.3.6.5 The method ‘getTransport’ shall return a unique MALTransport instance for a given protocol.

3.2.3.6.6 If there is still no instance of the MALTransport for the specified protocol, then such an instance shall be created.

3.2.3.6.7 If no MALTransport can be returned, then a MALErrorException shall be raised.

3.2.3.6.8 If the MALContext is closed, then a MALErrorException shall be raised.

3.2.3.7 Get the Access Control

3.2.3.7.1 A method ‘getAccessControl’ shall be defined in order to get the reference of the MALAccessControl used by the MALContext.

3.2.3.7.2 The signature of the method ‘getAccessControl’ shall be:

```
public MALAccessControl getAccessControl() throws MALErrorException
```

3.2.3.7.3 If no MALAccessControl can be returned, then a MALErrorException shall be raised.

3.2.3.8 Close the MALContext

3.2.3.8.1 A method ‘close’ shall be defined in order to synchronously close all the MALConsumerManager, MALProviderManager, and MALBrokerManager instances that have been created by this MALContext.

NOTE – In order to release the resources allocated by a MALContext, clients should close it when it is no longer used. The MALContext should be explicitly closed because it may be referenced by internal threads, making the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) garbage collector unable to release the allocated resources.

3.2.3.8.2 The signature of the method ‘close’ shall be:

```
public void close() throws MAException
```

3.2.3.8.3 If an internal error occurs, then a MAException shall be raised.

3.2.4 MALSERVICE

3.2.4.1 Definition

3.2.4.1.1 A MALService class shall be defined in order to represent the specification of a service (reference [1]).

3.2.4.1.2 The MALService class shall define the attributes specified in table 3-10.

Table 3-10: MALService Attributes

Attribute	Type
number	UShort
name	Identifier
version	UOctet
area	MALArea
elementFactoryRegistry	MAElementFactoryRegistry

3.2.4.2 Null Service Number

The MALService class shall define the following constant:

```
public static final UShort NULL_SERVICE_NUMBER = new UShort(0);
```

3.2.4.3 Creation

3.2.4.3.1 The MALService constructor signature shall be:

```
public MALService(
    UShort number,
    Identifier name
) throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.4.3.2 The MALService constructor parameters shall be assigned as described in table 3-11.

Table 3-11: MALService Constructor Parameters

Parameter	Description
number	Number of the service
name	Name of the service

3.2.4.3.3 If either of the parameters ‘number’ or ‘name’ is NULL, then an `IllegalArgumentException` shall be raised.

3.2.4.3.4 The attribute ‘number’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘number’.

3.2.4.3.5 The attribute ‘name’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘name’.

3.2.4.3.6 The attribute ‘version’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘version’.

3.2.4.4 Getters

3.2.4.4.1 The `MALService` class shall provide the following getters:

a) Name getter:

```
public Identifier getName()
```

b) Area getter:

```
public MALArea getArea()
```

c) Number getter:

```
public UShort getNumber()
```

d) Element factory registry getter:

```
public MAElementFactoryRegistry getElementFactoryRegistry()
```

e) Operation getters:

1) Getter from the operation number:

```
public MALOperation getOperationByNumber(UShort opNumber)
```

2) Getter from the operation name:

```
public MALOperation getOperationByName(Identifier opName)
```

3) Getter from the capability set:

```
public MALOperation[] getOperationsByCapabilitySet(
    UShort capabilitySet)
```

- 4) Send IP operation getter:

```
public MALSendOperation[] getSendOperations()
```

- 5) Submit IP operation getter:

```
public MALSubmitOperation[] getSubmitOperations()
```

- 6) Request IP operation getter:

```
public MALRequestOperation[] getRequestOperations()
```

- 7) Invoke IP operation getter:

```
public MALInvokeOperation[] getInvokeOperations()
```

- 8) Progress IP operation getter:

```
public MALProgressOperation[] getProgressOperations()
```

- 9) Publish-Subscribe IP operation getter:

```
public MALPubSubOperation[] getPubSubOperations()
```

3.2.4.4.2 The methods ‘getOperationByNumber’ and ‘getOperationByName’ shall return NULL if the operation is not found.

3.2.4.4.3 The methods ‘getOperationsByCapabilitySet’ and ‘get<<Ip>>>Operations’ shall return an empty array if no result is found.

3.2.4.5 Set the Area

3.2.4.5.1 A method ‘setArea’ shall be defined in order to set the value of the attribute ‘area’.

3.2.4.5.2 The method ‘setArea’ shall be called only by the MALArea method ‘addService’.

3.2.4.5.3 The method ‘setArea’ control access level shall be ‘package’.

3.2.4.5.4 The signature of the method ‘setArea’ shall be:

```
void setArea(MALArea area) throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.4.5.5 The parameter of the method ‘setArea’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-12.

Table 3-12: MALService ‘setArea’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
area	MALArea that owns this MALService

3.2.4.5.6 If the parameter ‘area’ is NULL, then an `IllegalArgumentException` shall be raised.

3.2.4.5.7 The attribute ‘area’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘area’.

3.2.4.6 Add an Operation

3.2.4.6.1 A method ‘addOperation’ shall be defined in order to enable population of the list of operations provided by a service.

3.2.4.6.2 The signature of the method ‘addOperation’ shall be:

```
public void addOperation(MALOperation operation)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.4.6.3 The parameter of the method ‘addOperation’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-13.

Table 3-13: MALService ‘addOperation’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
operation	MALOperation to be added into this MALService

3.2.4.6.4 If the parameter ‘operation’ is NULL, then an `IllegalArgumentException` shall be raised.

3.2.4.6.5 The method ‘setService’ provided by the `MALOperation` shall be called with the reference of this `MALService` as a parameter.

3.2.5 MALOPERATION

3.2.5.1 Definition

3.2.5.1.1 A `MALOperation` class shall be defined in order to represent the specification of an operation provided by a service (reference [1]).

3.2.5.1.2 The `MALOperation` class shall be abstract.

3.2.5.1.3 The MALOperation class shall be extended by one class defined for each interaction pattern.

3.2.5.1.4 The MALOperation class shall define the attributes specified in table 3-14.

Table 3-14: MALOperation Attributes

Attribute	Type
number	UShort
name	Identifier
replayable	Boolean
interactionType	InteractionType
capabilitySet	UShort
service	MALService

3.2.5.2 Creation

3.2.5.2.1 The constructor signature of the MALOperation class shall be:

```
public MALOperation(
    UShort number,
    Identifier name,
    Boolean replayable,
    InteractionType interactionType,
    UShort capabilitySet)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.5.2.2 The MALOperation constructor parameters shall be assigned as described in table 3-15.

Table 3-15: MALOperation Constructor Parameters

Parameter	Description
number	Number of the operation
name	Name of the operation
replayable	Boolean that indicates whether the operation is replayable or not
interactionType	Interaction type of the operation
capabilitySet	Capability set number of the operation

3.2.5.2.3 If any of the parameters ‘number’, ‘name’, ‘replayable’, ‘interactionType’, or ‘capabilitySet’ is NULL, then an `IllegalArgumentException` shall be raised.

3.2.5.2.4 The attribute ‘number’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘number’.

3.2.5.2.5 The attribute ‘name’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘name’.

3.2.5.2.6 The attribute ‘replayable’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘replayable’.

3.2.5.2.7 The attribute ‘interactionType’ shall be assigned according to the parameter ‘interactionType’.

3.2.5.2.8 The attribute ‘capabilitySet’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘capabilitySet’.

3.2.5.3 Getters

The `MALOperation` class shall provide the following getters:

a) Name getter:

```
public Identifier getName()
```

b) Number getter:

```
public UShort getNumber()
```

c) `InteractionType` getter:

```
public InteractionType getInteractionType()
```

d) `Replayable` getter:

```
public Boolean isReplayable()
```

e) Service getter:

```
public MALService getService()
```

f) `CapabilitySet` getter:

```
public UShort getCapabilitySet()
```

3.2.5.4 Get a `MALOperationStage`

3.2.5.4.1 An abstract method ‘`getOperationStage`’ shall be defined in order to return a `MALOperationStage` from its number.

3.2.5.4.2 The signature of the method ‘getOperationStage’ shall be:

```
public abstract MALOperationStage getOperationStage(UOctet stageNumber)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.5.4.3 The parameter of the method ‘getOperationStage’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-16.

Table 3-16: MALOperation ‘getOperationStage’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
stageNumber	Number of the MALOperationStage

3.2.5.4.4 If the parameter ‘stageNumber’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised except if the interaction is SEND.

3.2.5.4.5 The method ‘getOperationStage’ shall return NULL only if the stage does not exist for that operation IP.

3.2.5.4.6 The method ‘getOperationStage’ shall be implemented by the specific MAL<<Ip>>Operation classes.

3.2.5.5 Set the Service

3.2.5.5.1 A method ‘setService’ shall be defined in order to set the value of the attribute ‘service’.

3.2.5.5.2 The method ‘setService’ shall be called by the MALService constructor.

3.2.5.5.3 The ‘setService’ control access level shall be ‘package’.

3.2.5.5.4 The signature of the method ‘setService’ shall be:

```
void setService(MALService service)
    throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.5.5.5 The parameter of the method ‘setService’ shall be assigned as described in table 3-17.

Table 3-17: MALOperation ‘setService’ Parameter

Parameter	Description
service	Service that owns this operation

3.2.5.5.6 If the parameter ‘service’ is NULL, then an `IllegalArgumentException` shall be raised.

3.2.5.5.7 The attribute ‘service’ shall be assigned with the value of the parameter ‘service’.

3.2.6 MAL<<IP>>OPERATION

3.2.6.1 Definition

3.2.6.1.1 A MAL<<Ip>>Operation class shall be defined for each interaction pattern.

3.2.6.1.2 The MAL<<Ip>>Operation class names shall be:

- a) MALSendOperation;
- b) MALSubmitOperation;
- c) MALRequestOperation;
- d) MALInvokeOperation;
- e) MALProgressOperation;
- f) MALPubSubOperation.

3.2.6.2 Interaction Stages Constants

3.2.6.2.1 The MAL<<Ip>>Operation shall define constants giving the interaction stage values for the stages listed in table 3-18.

Table 3-18: Interaction Stages Constants

IP	stage name	stage value (HEX)
Send	-	-
Submit	SUBMIT	0x1
	SUBMIT_ACK	0x2
Request	REQUEST	0x1
	REQUEST_RESPONSE	0x2
Invoke	INVOKE	0x1
	INVOKE_ACK	0x2
	INVOKE_RESPONSE	0x3
Progress	PROGRESS	0x1
	PROGRESS_ACK	0x2
	PROGRESS_UPDATE	0x3
	PROGRESS_RESPONSE	0x4
PubSub	REGISTER	0x1
	REGISTER_ACK	0x2
	PUBLISH_REGISTER	0x3
	PUBLISH_REGISTER_ACK	0x4
	PUBLISH	0x5
	NOTIFY	0x6
	DEREGISTER	0x7
	DEREGISTER_ACK	0x8
	PUBLISH_DEREGISTER	0x9
	PUBLISH_DEREGISTER_ACK	0xA

3.2.6.2.2 The constants shall be declared as specified below:

```
public static final byte _<<STAGE NAME>>_STAGE = 0x<<stage value>>
public static final UOctet <<STAGE NAME>>_STAGE = new UOctet(_<<STAGE
NAME>>_STAGE)
```

3.2.6.3 Creation

3.2.6.3.1 For every interaction type except PUBLISH-SUBSCRIBE, the constructor signature of the MAL<<Ip>>Operation shall be:

```
public MAL<<Ip>>Operation(
    UShort number,
    Identifier name,
    Boolean replayable,
    UShort capabilitySet,
```

```
<<stages>>)
throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.6.3.2 The variable ‘stages’ value shall enable passing of a MALOperationStage parameter for each interaction stage.

3.2.6.3.3 The operation stages shall be declared according to the IP variable as described in table 3-19.

Table 3-19: Operation Stages

IP	Stages
Send	MALOperationStage sendStage
Submit	MALOperationStage submitStage
Request	MALOperationStage requestStage, MALOperationStage responseStage
Invoke	MALOperationStage invokeStage, MALOperationStage invokeAckStage, MALOperationStage invokeResponseStage
Progress	MALOperationStage progressStage, MALOperationStage progressAckStage, MALOperationStage progressUpdateStage, MALOperationStage progressResponseStage

3.2.6.3.4 The MALPubSubOperation constructor signature shall be:

```
public MALPubSubOperation(
    UShort number,
    Identifier name,
    Boolean replayable,
    UShort capabilitySet,
    Object[] updateListShortForms,
    Object[] lastUpdateListShortForms)
throws java.lang.IllegalArgumentException
```

3.2.6.3.5 The MAL<<Ip>>Operation constructor parameters shall be assigned as described in table 3-20.

Table 3-20: MAL<<Ip>>Operation Constructor Parameters

Parameter	Description
number	Number of the operation
name	Name of the operation

Parameter	Description
replayable	Boolean that indicates whether the operation is replayable or not
capabilitySet	Capability set number of the operation
sendStage	MALOperationStage representing the first stage of a SEND operation
submitStage	MALOperationStage representing the first stage of a SUBMIT operation
requestStage	MALOperationStage representing the first stage of a REQUEST operation
responseStage	MALOperationStage representing the first stage of a REQUEST operation
invokeStage	MALOperationStage representing the first stage of an INVOKE operation
invokeAckStage	MALOperationStage representing the ACK stage of an INVOKE operation
invokeResponseStage	MALOperationStage representing the RESPONSE stage of an INVOKE operation
progressStage	MALOperationStage representing the first stage of a PROGRESS operation
progressAckStage	MALOperationStage representing the ACK stage of a PROGRESS operation
progressUpdateStage	MALOperationStage representing the UPDATE stage of a PROGRESS operation
progressResponseStage	MALOperationStage representing the RESPONSE stage of a PROGRESS operation
updateListShortForms	Absolute short forms of the update lists transmitted by the PUBLISH/NOTIFY message of a PUBLISH-SUBSCRIBE operation
lastUpdateListShortForms	Absolute short forms of the update lists that can be assigned to the last element of the PUBLISH/NOTIFY message body

3.2.6.3.6 If any of the parameters ‘number’, ‘name’, ‘replayable’, ‘interactionType’, or ‘capabilitySet’ is NULL, then an IllegalArgumentException shall be raised.

3.2.6.3.7 The method ‘setOperation’ provided by the MALOperationStage parameters shall be called with the reference of this MALOperation as a parameter.