

SEMI E125.1-0305

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION FOR SOAP BINDING FOR EQUIPMENT SELF DESCRIPTION (EqSD)

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Table of Contents

1 Purpose.....	4
1.1 SOAP Implementation Mapping.....	4
2 Scope.....	4
2.1 Specification Scope.....	4
3 Limitations.....	4
3.1 Provisional Specification.....	4
4 Referenced Standards.....	4
4.1 SEMI Standards.....	4
4.2 OMG Standards.....	4
4.3 W3C Standards.....	4
4.4 Other Specifications.....	5
5 Terminology.....	5
5.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	5
5.2 Definitions.....	5
6 Conventions.....	5
6.1 Translating UML to XML Schema.....	5
6.2 Documenting XML Schema and WSDL Files.....	6
6.3 Documenting XML Schema with Diagrams.....	7
6.4 XML Schema Sample.....	7
6.5 Translating UML to WSDL.....	9
7 Mapping of SEMI E125 UML to XML Schema and WSDL.....	9
7.1 WSDL Organization.....	9
7.2 EquipmentMetadataManager.....	10
7.3 MetadataClient.....	42

List of Figures

Figure 1 XML Schema Example Diagram.....	8
Figure 2 XML for Sample.....	8
Figure 3 XML Schema and WSDL File Organization.....	10
Figure 4 WSDL and XML Schema Files for SEMI E125.....	10
Figure 5 Mapping the EquipmentMetadataManager to a WSDL portType.....	12
Figure 6 GetUnitsRequest Global Element.....	13
Figure 7 GetUnitsResponse Global Element.....	13
Figure 8 GetTypeDefinitionsRequest Global Element.....	15
Figure 9 GetTypeDefinitionsResponse Global Element.....	15
Figure 10 ParameterTypeDefinitionType Global complexType.....	16
Figure 11 VariableTypeType Global complexType.....	20
Figure 12 ArrayTypeType Global complexType.....	21
Figure 13 StructureTypeType Global complexType.....	22
Figure 14 EnumeratedTypeType Global complexType.....	23
Figure 15 GetStateMachinesRequest Global Element.....	24
Figure 16 GetStateMachinesResponse Global Element.....	25
Figure 17 StateMachineType Global complexType.....	25
Figure 18 GetSEMIObjTypesRequest Global Element.....	28
Figure 19 GetSEMIObjTypesResponse Global Element.....	28

Figure 20 StateMachineInstanceType Global complexType.....	29
Figure 21 GetExceptionsRequest Global Element	31
Figure 22 GetExceptionsResponse Global Element	32
Figure 23 GetEquipmentStructureRequest Global Element	33
Figure 24 GetEquipmentStructureResponse Global Element.....	33
Figure 25 GetEquipmentNodeDescriptionsRequest Global Element	35
Figure 26 GetEquipmentNodeDescriptionsResponse Global Element.....	35
Figure 27 EquipmentNodeDescriptionType Global complexType	36
Figure 28 ParameterType Global complexType.....	37
Figure 29 GetLatestRevisionRequest	40
Figure 30 GetLatestRevisionResponse Global Element.....	40
Figure 31 NotifyOnRevisionsRequest Global Element	41
Figure 32 NotifyOnRevisionsResponse Global Element.....	42
Figure 33 MetadataRevisedNotification Global Element.....	44

List of Tables

Table 1 Example Translation Table.....	6
Table 2 Example Translation Table for Operation Input/Output Arguments	6
Table 3 Example Schema/WSDL Document Description Table	6
Table 4 Altova XMLSPY Schema Diagram Symbols.....	7
Table 5 Example Interface WSDL Port Type Table.....	9
Table 6 Example Interface WSDL Binding Table.....	9
Table 7 Example Operation Binding Table	9
Table 8 Example PortType Operation Table	9
Table 9 XML Schema.....	11
Table 10 EquipmentMetadataManager PortType Definitions	11
Table 11 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding Definitions	11
Table 12 EquipmentMetadataManager Port Type.....	12
Table 13 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding.....	12
Table 14 GetUnits Operation Binding	13
Table 15 GetUnits PortType Operation	13
Table 16 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding.....	13
Table 17 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetUnits Operation	14
Table 18 E125 Unit → UnitType Translation Table	14
Table 19 GetTypeDefinitions Operation Binding.....	14
Table 20 GetUnits PortType Operation	14
Table 21 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding.....	15
Table 22 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetUnits Operation	15
Table 23 SEMI E125 ParameterTypeDefinition → ParameterTypeDefinitionType Translation Table	16
Table 24 SEMI E125 Type Description Mapping Table	17
Table 25 SECS-II Type Description Mapping Table.....	17
Table 26 E125 StringType → StringTypeType Translation Table.....	18
Table 27 SEMI E125 BinaryType → Base64BinaryTypeType Translation Table	18
Table 28 SEMI E125 IntegerType → ByteTypeType Translation Table.....	18
Table 29 SEMI E125 UnitConfig → UnitConfigArrayType Translation Table.....	18
Table 30 SEMI E125 IntegerType → ShortTypeType Translation Table.....	19
Table 31 SEMI E125 IntegerType → IntTypeType Translation Table	19
Table 32 E125 IntegerType → LongTypeType Translation Table.....	19
Table 33 SEMI E125 RealType → FloatTypeType Translation Table	20
Table 34 E125 RealType → DoubleTypeType Translation Table	20
Table 35 SEMI E125 ArrayType → ArrayTypeType Translation Table	21
Table 36 SEMI E125 StructureType → StructureTypeType Translation Table.....	23
Table 37 SEMI E125 Field → FieldType Translation Table.....	23
Table 38 SEMI E125 EnumerationType → EnumerationTypeType Translation Table.....	23
Table 39 SEMI E125 EnumeratedString → EnumeratedStringType Translation Table	24

Table 40 SEMI E125 EnumeratedInteger → EnumeratedIntegerType Translation Table	24
Table 41 GetStateMachines Operation Binding	24
Table 42 GetStateMachines PortType Operation	24
Table 43 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	24
Table 44 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetStateMachines Operation	26
Table 45 SEMI E125 StateMachine → StateMachineType Translation Table	26
Table 46 SEMI E125 State → StateType Translation Table	26
Table 47 SEMI E125 Transition → TransitionType Translation Table	26
Table 48 SEMI E125 Event → EventType Translation Table	27
Table 49 GetSEMIObjTypes Operation Binding	27
Table 50 GetSEMIObjTypes PortType Operation	27
Table 51 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	27
Table 52 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetSEMIObjTypes Operation	28
Table 53 SEMI E125 SEMIObjType → SEMIObjTypeType Translation Table	28
Table 54 SEMI E125 StateMachineInstance → StateMachineInstanceType Translation Table	29
Table 55 Example Parameter References	30
Table 56 SEMI E125 EventToParameterMap → EventToParameterMapType Translation Table	30
Table 57 GetExceptions Operation Binding	31
Table 58 GetExceptions PortType Operation	31
Table 59 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	31
Table 60 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetExceptions Operation	32
Table 61 SEMI E125 EventToParameterMap → EventToParameterMapType Translation Table	32
Table 62 GetEquipmentStructure Operation Binding	33
Table 63 GetEquipmentStructure PortType Operation	33
Table 64 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	33
Table 65 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetEquipmentStructure Operation	34
Table 66 GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions Operation Binding	34
Table 67 GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions PortType Operation	34
Table 68 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	34
Table 69 Translation Table for Input Arguments for the GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions Operation	35
Table 70 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions Operation	36
Table 71 SEMI E125 EquipmentNodeDescription → EquipmentNodeDescriptionType Translation Table	37
Table 72 SEMI E125 Parameter → ParameterType Translation Table	38
Table 73 SEMI E125 Constraint → ConstraintType Translation Table	38
Table 74 SEMI E125 AssociatedParameter → ParameterAssociationType Translation Table	38
Table 75 SEMI E125 ParameterClassification → ParameterClassificationType Translation Table	39
Table 76 SEMI E125 ReadWrite → ReadWriteType Translation Table	39
Table 77 GetLatestRevision Operation Binding	39
Table 78 GetLatestRevision PortType Operation	39
Table 79 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	40
Table 80 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetLatestRevision Operation	40
Table 81 NotifyOnRevisions Operation Binding	41
Table 82 NotifyOnRevisions PortType Operation	41
Table 83 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	41
Table 84 Translation Table for Input Arguments for the NotifyOnRevisions Operation	42
Table 85 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetUnits Operation	42
Table 86 XML Schema	42
Table 87 MetadataClient PortType Definitions	43
Table 88 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding Definitions	43
Table 89 EquipmentMetadataManager Port Type	43
Table 90 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	43
Table 91 MetadataRevised Operation Binding	44
Table 92 MetadataRevised PortType Operation	44
Table 93 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding	44
Table 94 Translation Table for Input Arguments for the NotifyOnRevisions Operation	44
Table 95 SEMI E125 RevisionNotice → Revision Translation Table	45

1 Purpose

1.1 SOAP Implementation Mapping

1.1.1 The purpose of this specification is to provide an implementation mapping of the SEMI E125 specification to the SOAP 1.1 protocol. This document provides a description of the XML Schema data types used to support the UML classes defined in SEMI E125, and also describes the WSDL port type and binding definitions used to support the operations defined by the interfaces specified in SEMI E125.

2 Scope

2.1 Specification Scope

2.1.1 The scope of this specification is the representation of the EqSD model in an XML Schema and corresponding WSDL port types and bindings. It will not add new domain information or concepts to the SEMI E125 model. The only additions made are those needed to render useful WSDL or XML Schema.

2.1.2 This specification requires SEMI E132 authentication, and defines requirements for the application of SEMI E132 concepts to the SEMI E125 specification.

NOTICE: This standard does not purport to address safety issues, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the users of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory or other limitations prior to use.

3 Limitations

3.1 Provisional Specification

3.1.1 This specification is provisional pending the approval of the SEMI E138, SEMI E120.1 and SEMI E132.1. This specification relies on XML Schema types defined by each of these specifications, and cannot be fully implemented without these types. Finalization of these specifications is a condition for the removal of the provisional status of this document.

3.1.2 This specification is provisional pending approval of the SEMI specification for Units for the Semiconductor Industry. This specification relies on the unit of measure symbols defined in that specification. Finalization of this specification is a condition for the removal of the provisional status of this document.

4 Referenced Standards

4.1 SEMI Standards

SEMI E121 — Guide for Style & Usage of XML for Semiconductor Manufacturing Applications

SEMI E120.1 — XML Schema for the Common Equipment Model

SEMI E132.1 — Specification for SOAP Binding of Equipment Client Authentication and Authorization

SEMI E125 — Specification for Equipment Self Description (EqSD)

4.2 OMG Standards¹

Unified Modeling Language (UML) Specification, Version 1.4, OMG Specification 01-09-67, (http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/modeling_spec_catalog.htm)

4.3 W3C Standards²

Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Second Edition) — W3C, 6 October 2000 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006/>)

¹ Object Management Group, Inc., 250 First Ave. Suite 100, Needham, MA 02494, USA, Telephone: 1.781.444.0404, Fax: 1.781.444.0320, website: www.omg.org.

² World Wide Consortium, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL), 32 Vassar Street Room 32-G515, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA Telephone: 1.617.253.2613 Fax: 1.617.258.5999, website: www.w3c.org.

Namespaces in XML — W3C, 14 January 1999 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xml-names-19990114/>)

XML Schema Part 0: Primer — W3C, 2 May 2001 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-0/>)

XML Schema Part 1: Structures — W3C, 2 May 2001 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/>)

XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes — W3C, 2 May 2001 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>)

XML Path Language (XPath) — W3C, 16 November 1999 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath/>)

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1 — W3C Note, (<http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl>)

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1 — W3C Note, (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/NOTE-SOAP-20000508/>)

4.4 Other Standards

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) Protocol 3.0 (available from <http://wp.netscape.com/eng/ssl3/draft302.txt>)

Web Services Interoperability (WS-I): Basic Profile Version 1.0a (available from <http://www.ws-i.org/Profiles/Basic/2003-08/BasicProfile-1.0a.html>)

SEMI Specification for XML Semiconductor Common Components

SEMI Specification for the Representation of Measurement Units in XML

NOTICE: Unless otherwise indicated, all documents cited shall be the latest published versions.

5 Terminology

5.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

5.1.1 SOAP — Simple Object Access Protocol

5.1.2 UML — Unified Modeling Language

5.1.3 W3C — World Wide Web Consortium

5.1.4 WSDL — Web Service Description Language

5.1.5 XML — eXtensible Markup Language

5.2 Definitions

5.2.1 *UML (Unified Modeling Language)* — a notation for representing object-oriented designs and views created by Booch, Rumbaugh, and Jacobson in order to merge their three popular notations plus aspects of other existing notations into a single object-oriented notation intended to be usable by all.

5.2.2 *XML (eXtensible Markup Language)* — a markup language used for representing data rich with context and content in documents and in communications. XML is an extension of SGML, a document-oriented markup language. It was created by W3C for use on the Internet.

6 Conventions

6.1 Translating UML to XML Schema

6.1.1 The reader is expected to have a working knowledge of the UML, XML, WSDL, SOAP, and Schema specifications (see ¶¶4.2 and 4.3). This document does not provide tutorial information on these subjects.

6.1.2 This document follows the guidelines for XML as outlined in SEMI E121.

6.1.3 Some of the key guidelines followed in this document are summarized here:

- Attributes of UML classes from SEMI E125 are generally represented as XML attributes, to improve efficiency in transferring metadata descriptions from the equipment. Exceptions to this convention are UML attributes that correspond to data structures or other constructs that cannot be represented as XML attributes, or may include text values that may need to include non-parsed character data (CDATA).
- Composition associations are mapped to a single XML element (or multiple such elements if the specified multiplicity is greater than 1).

- Aggregations are mapped to contained elements or arrays of references to one or more unique attributes of the target type.
- Inheritance is modeled using complexType extension. In cases where a reference to an abstract base class occurs in the UML model, a choice compositor for each of the possible derived types is used in order to restrict instance documents from including arbitrary extension through type substitution.

6.1.4 The translation of a UML class to XML Schema types is documented using a table format illustrated by Table 1. Operations defined for a UML class are translated into WSDL operations.

6.1.5 Translation Table Column Header Description

- *Attribute or Role Name* — If an attribute, the name of the attribute is placed here. If an association (including aggregation or composition), the role name from the UML diagram is placed here. Compositions are often not assigned role names. In that case “none” is placed here.
- *UML Name/Type* — If an attribute, the data type of the UML attribute is placed here. If an association, the type of association is placed here. The possible association types are “Composition”, “Aggregation”, or the basic “Association”. UML defines these three types of association.
- *XML Element or Attribute* — Lists the type of XML construct used to represent the UML attribute or association.
- *XML Name/Type* — Provides the name and data type of the resulting XML construct. The type may be a built-in type (for example, xsd:string), or a named type defined within the XML Schema.

Table 1 Example Translation Table

<i>Attribute or Role Name</i>	<i>UML Name/Type</i>	<i>XML Element or Attribute</i>	<i>XML Name/Type</i>
friend	association	element	Friend: HumanReferenceArray
employees	aggregation	element	Employees: HumanArray
family	composition	element	Family: HumanArray
name	string	element	Name: xsd:string

6.1.6 Translating Operations to XML Schema

6.1.6.1 The translation of an operation defined for UML interface classes to XML Schema types is documented using a table format illustrated in Table 2. One row is provided for each possible input/output argument for the operation being described.

Table 2 Example Translation Table for Operation Input/Output Arguments

<i>Argument Name</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>XML Element or Attribute</i>	<i>XML Name/Type</i>
<argument name from abstract specification>	<argument format from abstract specification>	<whether the argument is modeled as an Element or Attribute>	<namespace-qualified name of the attribute/element>

6.2 Documenting XML Schema and WSDL Files

6.2.1 Associated with this document are XML Schema and WSDL files that are core components of the specification. Each such document is described using a table format illustrated by Table 3.

Table 3 Example Schema/WSDL Document Description Table

<i>File Name</i>	<.xsd or .wsdl file name>
<i>Target Namespace</i>	<target namespace defined in the schema or WSDL file>
<i>Imported/Referenced Namespaces</i>	<namespaces imported or used by the schema or WSDL file>
<i>Description</i>	<brief description of the purpose/function of the schema or WSDL file>

6.3 Documenting XML Schema with Diagrams³

6.3.1 This document provides graphical representations of the included XML Schema data type and element definitions. Although no standard graphical notation for XML Schema could be found, various XML tools have their own notation. This document will use the notation provided by XMLSpy from Altova Corporation. Figure 1 shows a sample XML Schema diagram that will be used to provide a basis for explanation of the schema graphical notation used in the rest of the document.

6.3.2 In the diagram, rectangular boxes represent XML element definitions. Ownership or containment is read from left to right in the diagrams. In the sample diagram, ParentType contains Child1, Child2, Child 3, and Child 4. In turn, Child2 contains Child2a, Child2b, and Child2c. The additional symbols (8-sided boxes) represent sequences or choices. See Table 4 for an explanation of these symbols.

Table 4 Altova XMLSPY Schema Diagram Symbols

	Denotes a required ordered sequence of the right hand elements with a cardinality of one for each element. (sequence)
	Denotes an optional ordered sequence of the right hand elements with a cardinality of one for each element. (sequence)
	Denotes a required, but unordered, sequence of the right hand elements with a cardinality of one for each element. (all)
 1..2	Denotes a required choice of the right hand elements. Exactly one or two of the right hand elements must be present. (choice)
	Denotes an element that contains parsed character data
	Denotes a reference to a group or element defined elsewhere

6.3.3 A graphic using a solid line is a required element; using a dashed line represents an optional element. Numbers or ranges in the lower right hand corner represent cardinality. The default cardinality is one.

6.3.4 To simplify a diagram or help focus on a particular aspect, detail may be hidden. The 8-sided symbols have a small square on the right end. If a minus sign “-” is in the box, then all detail is shown. If the box contains a plus sign “+”, then all detail to the right of that symbol is hidden. The example has no hidden detail.

6.3.5 The yellow (or grey if printed in monochrome) boxes indicate the use of other defined types. So, Child4 is of type “Child4Type”. Child4Type defines Child4a and Child4b. This detail may be hidden in the diagram. Object oriented inheritance is typically represented in XML as type extension. In Figure 1, ParentType extends Child1and 2Type by adding a sequence that includes Child3 and Child4.

6.3.6 Reading Figure 1 would yield the following additional information:

1. Child1and2Type is an ordered sequence of two items: Child2 and Child1.
2. Child1 contains an optional ordered sequence of Child1a, one or more Child1b, and (optionally) Child1c.
3. Child2 contains a choice of one or two of the following: Child2a, Child2b, and Child2c.
4. Child3 contains an unordered sequence of Child3a and Child3b.

6.4 XML Schema Sample

6.4.1 The sample XML Schema for the example shown in Figure 1, is presented below. Refer to the XML documentation referenced in ¶4.3 for a complete description of the syntax and semantics of XML Schema.

³ All images/graphics were created using Altova’s XMLSPY®. Copyright 2003 Altova GmbH and reprinted with permission of Altova.

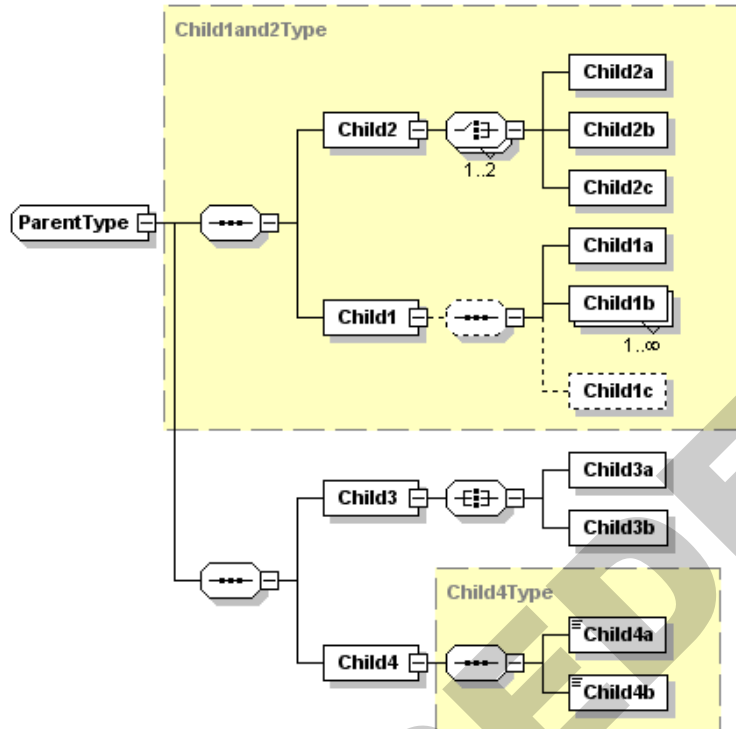


Figure 1
XML Schema Example Diagram

```
<xsd:element name="Parent">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="Child1"/>
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:sequence minOccurs="0">
          <xsd:element name="Child1a"/>
          <xsd:element name="Child1b" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          <xsd:element name="Child1c" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="Child2">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:choice maxOccurs="2">
          <xsd:element name="Child2a"/>
          <xsd:element name="Child2b"/>
          <xsd:element name="Child2c"/>
        </xsd:choice>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="Child3">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:all>
          <xsd:element name="Child3a"/>
          <xsd:element name="Child3b"/>
        </xsd:all>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```

Figure 2
XML for Sample

6.5 Translating UML to WSDL

6.5.1 In general, UML interface classes defined in the abstract specification are translated into WSDL as portType definitions, and each portType definition has a corresponding WSDL binding definition. The following tables show the convention used for documenting the WSDL port type and binding definitions for a given UML interface class.

Table 5 Example Interface WSDL Port Type Table

<i>Class Name</i>	<UML interface name from abstract specification>
<i>WSDL Port Type Name</i>	<port type name used in WSDL>
<i>SEMI E125 Operation → WSDL Operation</i>	<operation name from UML interface> → <WSDL port type operation name>

Table 6 Example Interface WSDL Binding Table

<i>SEMI E125 Class Name</i>	<UML interface name from abstract specification>
<i>WSDL Binding Name</i>	<binding name used in WSDL>
<i>SOAP Binding Style</i>	<RPC or document>
<i>SOAP Transport</i>	<transport identifying URI>

6.5.2 Each operation defined for a given UML interface class has a corresponding operation definition and binding. Operations are described using a table format illustrated by Table 7 and Table 8.

Table 7 Example Operation Binding Table

<i>SOAPAction</i>	<the SOAPAction HTTP header value to be used for this operation>
<i>Input Headers (WSDL Message, Required)</i>	<the name of the WSDL message providing input headers, and whether or not the headers are required>
<i>Output Headers (WSDL Message, Required)</i>	<the name of the WSDL message providing output headers, and whether or not the headers are required>

Table 8 Example PortType Operation Table

<i>Input Message Name</i>	<WSDL message name used as input for the WSDL port type operation>
<i>Output Message Name</i>	<WSDL message name used as output for the WSDL port type operation>

7 Mapping of SEMI E125 UML to XML Schema and WSDL

7.1 WSDL Organization

7.1.1 Each interface definition in SEMI E125 is mapped to a WSDL portType and binding definition. WSDL portType definitions are named after the interface and its operations as they appear in SEMI E125. WSDL binding definitions for each portType are used to specify the SOAP 1.1 envelope contents for each operation, and to define the corresponding XML encoding styles and HTTP header usage. All SEMI E125 WSDL interfaces use document/literal encoding, with the complete SOAP header and body contents defined in XML Schema file(s) via global element definitions.

7.1.2 Figure 1 shows the relationship between the WSDL binding and portType definitions and the XML Schema types used for each interface. The portType definition imports XML Schema type definitions used in each operation via the XML Schema “import” statement. The WSDL binding definition imports the portType definition via the WSDL “import” statement. Figure 2 shows the specific XML Schema and WSDL files defined for SEMI E125.

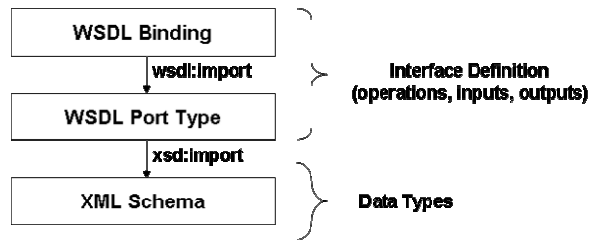


Figure 3
XML Schema and WSDL File Organization

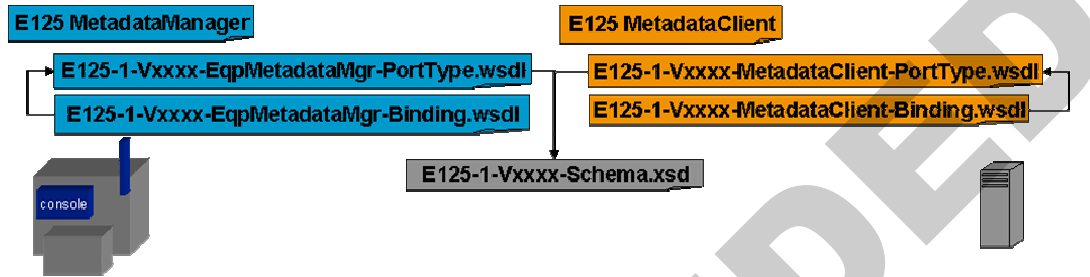


Figure 4
WSDL and XML Schema Files for SEMI E125

7.2 EquipmentMetadataManager

7.2.1 Application of SEMI E132 Sessions

7.2.1.1 This section is provisional, pending the approval of SEMI E132.1 and the SEMI E138.

7.2.1.2 Although no special privileges are specified by SEMI E125 in order to access equipment metadata, SEMI E125 information is proprietary to the equipment supplier, and should be protected against unauthorized access within the factory.

7.2.1.3 For this reason, all operations defined by the SEMI E125 EquipmentMetadataManager interface can be exchanged using the HTTPS transport (HTTP 1.1 over SSL 3.0) by enabling SSL authentication as specified in SEMI E132.1. Once enabled via SEMI E132.1, the equipment shall require mutual client-server SSL authentication for all SEMI E125 operations supported by the equipment, and the equipment shall not provide access to any operations except via the HTTPS transport.

7.2.2 There may be some integration, development, and/or test environments in which it is not practical or feasible to install equipment and/or client certificates in order to communicate with the equipment. As a practical consideration for such environments only, the equipment shall support the ability of the user to disable SSL authentication for the SEMI E125 EquipmentMetadataManager interface, using the equipment configuration specified by SEMI E132.1. Users should be aware that disabling SSL authentication opens up complete unrestricted access to SEMI E125 data for any application with network access to the equipment.

7.2.2.1 Regardless of whether or not SSL authentication is enabled, the equipment shall reject all requests from clients that do not provide a valid SEMI E132 session identifier in the SOAP envelope header provided with the request. The SEMI E132 session identifier shall be provided via the SEMI E132 Header element, as specified by SEMI E132.1. If a client does not provide a recognized session identifier, the equipment shall immediately reject the request using the SEMI Common Error data type, with an error code of '6005' and a source of 'urn:semi-org:E132' as specified in SEMI E132.1. The equipment shall perform no other processing of a SEMI E125 request if the request is found to include an invalid SEMI E132 session identifier, or if no session identifier is provided.

7.2.3 Use of Common Error Type

7.2.3.1 This section is provisional, pending the approval of SEMI E138.

7.2.3.2 This specification does not define any SEMI E125-specific error codes, but reserves the common error type “source” name of “urn:semi-org:E125” for future use.

7.2.4 XML Schema and WSDL Files

7.2.4.1 This section is provisional, pending the approval of SEMI E132.1 and SEMI E120.1.

7.2.4.2 The XML Schema and WSDL defined by this specification for the EquipmentMetadataManager interface is contained in the following documents:

Table 9 XML Schema

<i>File Name</i>	E125-1-V0305-Schema.xsd
<i>Target Namespace</i>	urn:semi-org:xsd:E125-1.V0305.esd
<i>Imported/Referenced Namespaces</i>	urn:semi-org:xsd:E120-1.V1104.CommonEquipmentModel urn:semi-org:xsd.CommonComponents.V0305.ccs http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
<i>Description</i>	This file defines all of the E125 data types and elements used by both the EquipmentMetadataManager and MetadataClient interfaces.

Table 10 EquipmentMetadataManager PortType Definitions

<i>File Name</i>	E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-PortType.wsdl
<i>Target Namespace</i>	urn:semi-org:ws:E125-1.V0305.esdMetaEqp-portType
<i>Imported/Referenced Namespaces</i>	urn:semi-org:xsd:E132-1.V0305.auth urn:semi-org:xsd:E125-1.V0305.esd http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/ http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
<i>Description</i>	This file defines all of the input/output messages and operations for the EquipmentMetadataManager interface, based on the data types defined in the SEMI E125 XML Schema.

Table 11 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding Definitions

<i>File Name</i>	E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-Binding.wsdl
<i>Target Namespace</i>	urn:semi-org:ws:E125-1.V0305.esdMetaEqp-binding
<i>Imported/Referenced Namespaces</i>	urn:semi-org:ws:E125-1.V0305.esdMetaEqp-portType http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/ http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
<i>Description</i>	This file binds the abstract portType definition to HTTP and SOAP, specifying required SOAP and HTTP headers for each operation and the XML encoding style.

7.2.4.3 These documents are a part of this specification and should accompany this document. The contents of these documents constitute the core part of this specification.

7.2.4.4 E125-1-V0305-Schema.xsd imports types from the SEMI E120.1 Common Equipment Model XML Schema namespace

7.2.5 WSDL Port Type Overview

7.2.5.1 The EquipmentMetadataManager WSDL portType definition organizes the SEMI E125.1 XML Schema data types into a collection of named operations with inputs and outputs that correspond to the UML operations that are defined for the EquipmentMetadataManager interface in SEMI E125. The WSDL portType itself is named after the SEMI E125 interface, and each WSDL portType operation is named after the corresponding UML operation defined for the interface. Each WSDL operation consists of two WSDL message definitions corresponding to the input and output (request and response) for the UML operation defined in SEMI E125. Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between the SEMI E125 UML interface and the WSDL portType definition; Table 12 describes this in tabular form. The WSDL message and operation definitions are described in ¶¶7.2.8 through 7.2.16 .

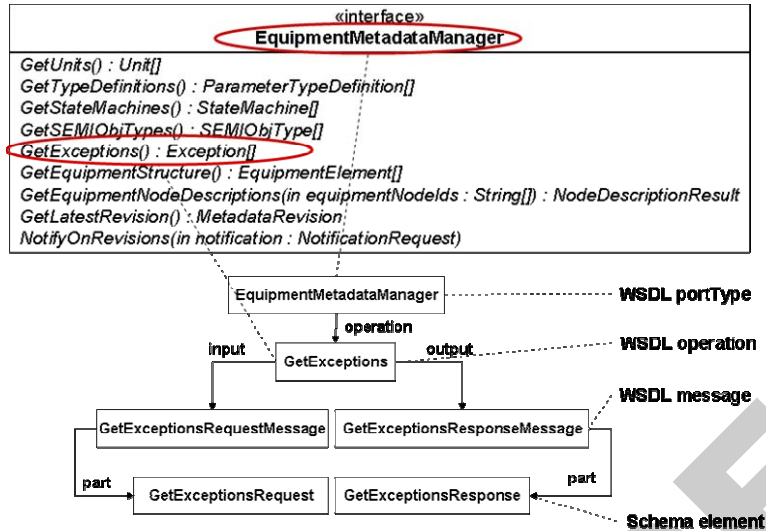


Figure 5
Mapping the EquipmentMetadataManager to a WSDL portType

Table 12 EquipmentMetadataManager Port Type

SEMI E125 Class Name	EquipmentMetadataManager
WSDL Port Type Name	EquipmentMetadataManager
SEMI E125 Operation → WSDL Operation	GetUnits → GetUnits GetTypeDefinitions → GetTypeDefinitions GetStateMachines → GetStateMachines GetSEMIObjTypes → GetSEMIObjTypes GetExceptions → GetExceptions GetEquipmentStructure → GetEquipmentStructure GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions → GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions GetLatestRevision → GetLatestRevision NotifyOnRevisions → NotifyOnRevisions

7.2.6 WSDL Binding Overview

7.2.6.1 The WSDL EquipmentMetadataManager binding definition specifies a message and transport protocol to use for a given portType (SOAP and HTTP for SEMI E125.1), the interface style used (document style for SEMI E125.1). These settings are shown in Table 13. For each WSDL portType operation, the binding defines any SOAP headers used and whether or not they are required, the HTTP SOAPAction header value to use for that operation, and the XML encoding to use (literal). The binding definitions for each portType operation are described in ¶¶7.2.8 through 7.2.16.

Table 13 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding

E125 Class Name	EquipmentMetadataManager
WSDL Binding Name	EquipmentMetadataManagerBinding
SOAP Binding Style	document
SOAP Transport	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http

7.2.7 WSDL Service Overview

7.2.7.1 This specification does not provide a WSDL service definition. WSDL service definitions provide one way to define and locate the endpoint(s) at which a given interface can be accessed by a client. Such information cannot be determined until the equipment has been installed on a factory network, and therefore is out of scope for this specification. Users are responsible for defining the mechanisms by which clients locate SEMI E125 equipment services in the factory.

7.2.8 GetUnits

7.2.8.1 This section is provisional, pending approval of SEMI E132.1 and SEMI E138.

7.2.8.2 WSDL Operation Binding

7.2.8.2.1 See the operation binding for “GetUnits” in E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-Binding.wsdl. Key information is shown for convenience in the following table.

Table 14 GetUnits Operation Binding

SOAPAction	urn:semi-org:ws.E125-1.V0305.esdMetaEqp-binding:GetUnits
Input Headers (WSDL Message, Required)	E132HeaderMessage, required
Output Headers (WSDL Message, Required)	E132HeaderMessage, required

7.2.8.3 WSDL PortType Operation

7.2.8.3.1 See the portType operation definition for “GetUnits” in E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-PortType.wsdl. Key information is shown for convenience in the following table.

Table 15 GetUnits PortType Operation

Input Message Name	GetUnitsRequestMessage
Output Message Name	GetUnitsResponseMessage

7.2.8.4 WSDL Message(s)

7.2.8.4.1 See the message definitions for “E132HeaderMessage”, “GetUnitsRequestMessage”, and “GetUnitsResponseMessage” in E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-PortType.wsdl. Key information is shown for convenience in the following table.

Table 16 EquipmentMetadataManager Binding

Message Name → Schema Element Name	E132HeaderMessage → auth:E132Header GetUnitsRequestMessage → esd:GetUnitsRequest GetUnitsResponseMessage → esd:GetUnitsResponse
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7.2.8.5 XML Schema Types

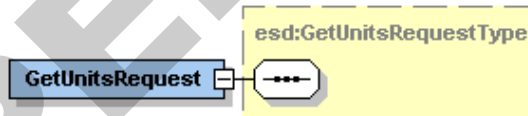


Figure 6
GetUnitsRequest Global Element

7.2.8.5.1 *GetUnitsRequest* — This global element acts as a top-level container entity representing the SOAP body of a GetUnits request. As defined in SEMI E125, this operation has no input arguments, so the element has no contents.

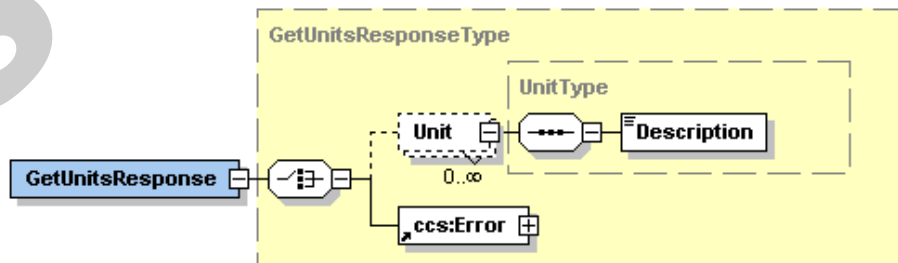


Figure 7
GetUnitsResponse Global Element

7.2.8.5.2 *GetUnitsResponse* — This global element acts as a top-level container entity representing the SOAP body of the response to an SEMI E125 GetUnits request. It contains either zero or more elements named “Unit” of complexType “UnitType” or an element named “Error” of complexType “ErrorType”, defined in SEMI E138.

Table 17 Translation Table for Output Arguments for the GetUnits Operation

Argument Name	Format	XML Element or Attribute	XML Name/Type
units	Unordered list of structured data, of type Unit.	Element	Unit: UnitType (zero or more)
error	Structured data, of type Error, defined in the SEMI Specification for Semiconductor Common Components.	Element	Error: ccs:ErrorType

7.2.8.5.3 *UnitType* — This global complexType is the XML Schema representation of the SEMI E125 Unit class. The following table describes the mapping of the UML class to this XML Schema complexType.

Table 18 E125 Unit → UnitType Translation Table

Attribute or Role Name	UML Name/Type	XML Element or Attribute	XML Name/Type
id	text	attribute	id: xsd:string
name	text	attribute	name: xsd:string
symbol	text	attribute	symbol: xsd:string
description	text	element	Description: xsd:string

7.2.9 GetTypeDefinitions

7.2.9.1 This section is provisional, pending approval of SEMI E132.1 and SEMI E138

7.2.9.2 WSDL Operation Binding

7.2.9.2.1 See the operation binding for “GetTypeDefinitions” in E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-Binding.wsdl. Key information is shown for convenience in the following table.

Table 19 GetTypeDefinitions Operation Binding

SOAPAction	urn:semi-org:ws.E125-1.V0305.esdMetaEqp-binding:GetTypeDefinitions
Input Headers (WSDL Message, Required)	E132HeaderMessage, required
Output Headers (WSDL Message, Required)	E132HeaderMessage, required

7.2.9.3 WSDL PortType Operation

7.2.9.3.1 See the portType operation definition for “GetTypeDefinitions” in E125-1-V0305-EqpMetadataMgr-PortType.wsdl. Key information is shown for convenience in the following table.

Table 20 GetUnits PortType Operation

Input Message Name	GetTypeDefinitionsRequestMessage
Output Message Name	GetTypeDefinitionsResponseMessage