# ANSI E1.30-1 - 2010
# EPI 23. Device Identification Subdevice

***Part of the E1.30 Project, Application level equipment interoperability for control of commonly encountered entertainment technology devices using E1.17.***

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## Abstract

This EPI specifies a collection of properties which may be exposed by a DMP device to provide detailed information on the manufacturer, model, serial number, hardware and software revisions and other administrative details of the device. These properties are described in a standard format as a templated DDL (sub)device.

| Revision History | |
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| Revision 3 | 2010-01-06 |
| Revision 2 | 2009-03-02 |
| Revision 1 | 2008-05-01 |
| Revision 0 | 2008-03-28 |
| Revision 0pre4 | 2008-03-05 |
| Revision 0pre3 | 2008-02-25 |
| Revision 0pre2 | 2007-11-14 |
| Revision 0pre1 | 2007-10-16 |

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## Foreword – ACN EPIs

E1.17 is the "Architecture for Control Networks" standard [ACN]. It specifies an architecture – including a suite of protocols and languages which may be configured and combined with other standard protocols in a number of ways to form flexible networked control systems.

E1.17 Profiles for Interoperability (EPIs) are standards documents which specify how conforming implementations are to operate in a particular environment or situation in order to guarantee interoperability. They may specify a single technique, set of parameters or requirement for the various ACN components. They may also specify how other standards (including other EPIs) either defined within ACN or externally are to be used to ensure interoperability.

## 1. Introductory Discussion

Device Description Language [DDL] provides the facility to describe devices such that one device, previously described, may be embedded within another device. Such a device is termed a sub-device, and the device it is embedded in a parent device. This allows common descriptions to be reused. It also allows applications to provide services specific to a particular sub-device, rather than having to divine the purpose of a group of properties from first principles.

### Note

This EPI refers extensively to elements and constructions which are part of the DDL standard [DDL]. To understand this specification will require some knowledge of DDL and its terms. Also since DDL is founded on XML, that pervasive standard also needs to be understood.

This particular sub-device is intended to provide a common set of properties to identify for a user a particular instance of an ACN device, its hardware, software, and other information. In order to aid configuration, certain properties are writeable.

## 2. Device Identification Model

This section summarizes the model of the Device Identification device which a conforming device presents to a controller, without reference to specific DDL which will be shown in later sections.

## 2.1. Device Name (User Assigned Component Name or UACN).

EPI 19 [DiscoveryIP] requires every compliant component to maintain a persistent component name called the User Assigned Component Name (UACN). This name shows up in discovery and may be assigned by the user with any string value to suit the system role of that component. EPI19 [DiscoveryIP] does not specify any method to configure the value of this name, but for any device complying with this EPI the UACN must be accessible and modifiable using DMP via this property. The maximum size of the UACN property is parameterized but must be at least 64 octets.

In many implementations the UACN may be configurable by other methods (local controls, web-pages etc.) and so this property may be declared as volatile. It is also required to be persistent.

When the UACN is changed (whether by writing to this property or otherwise) the device must re-register itself and modify its advertisements as necessary to ensure that the new name is propagated throughout the ACN system. This same consideration will apply to any other discovery mechanism which uses the UACN.