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White Paper

The Printer Working Group

Broadband Forum CWMP Multifunction Device Data Model (CWMPMFD)

Status: White Paper

Abstract: The purpose of this white paper is to propose input for a Broadband Forum Technical Report that would define a new data model for multifunction devices (MFDs) and printers that are managed as customer premises equipment (CPE) devices:

(a) Guidance for remote management of MFDs and printers via Broadband Forum CPE WAN Management Protocol (CWMP) [TR-069];

(b) Guidance for CWMP Proxy implementations that communicate with MFDs and printers using their native IPP, SNMP, and/or web services, e.g., PWG Scan Service [PWG5108.02]; and

(c) A data model for MFDs and printers, with an XML schema binding, that follows the Broadband Forum Data Model Template for TR-069-Enabled-Devices [TR-106] and is composed of the machine-translated existing objects, element groups, and elements defined in the PWG Semantic Model v2.0 XML schema – see PWG MFD Model [PWG5108.1] for details.

This document is a PWG White Paper. For a definition of a "PWG White Paper", see:

ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/general/pwg-process30.pdf

This document is available electronically at:

ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/BOFs/cwmp/white-cwmpmfdmodel10-20110926.doc

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About the IEEE-ISTO PWG

The Printer Working Group (or PWG) is a Program of the IEEE Industry Standards and Technology Organization (ISTO) with member organizations including printer manufacturers, print server developers, operating system providers, network operating systems providers, network connectivity vendors, and print management application developers. The group is chartered to make printers and the applications and operating systems supporting them work together better. All references to the PWG in this document implicitly mean “The Printer Working Group, a Program of the IEEE ISTO.” In order to meet this objective, the PWG will document the results of their work as open standards that define print related protocols, interfaces, procedures and conventions. Printer manufacturers and vendors of printer related software will benefit from the interoperability provided by voluntary conformance to these standards.

In general, a PWG standard is a specification that is stable, well understood, and is technically competent, has multiple, independent and interoperable implementations with substantial operational experience, and enjoys significant public support.

For additional information regarding the Printer Working Group visit:

http://www.pwg.org

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1. Introduction

This document focuses on the evolution of the Managed Print Services (MPS) industry and the broadband Telecommunications (Telecom) industry and has primary goals of supporting automatic, remote, secure configuration of newly installed printers and then securely managing them throughout their lifecycle.

Since the mid-1990s, high-quality digital printing technologies have become widespread. This has led to the convergence of traditional copiers and printers and the subsequent development of a new class of multifunction devices (MFDs). Older stand-alone office equipment typically performed a single copy, print, scan, or fax function. Newer MFDs have evolved to support all of these basic functions and also often include email, resource management, document transform, document storage, and other imaging services.

In recent years, managed print service (MPS) providers have offered proactive supplies and maintenance service contracts to business, government, and university customers. The key limitation for MPS market growth has been the lack of a single, comprehensive monitoring and management interface across the current generation of MFDs.

Currently, device-centric MFD information is typically available via SNMP using IETF MIB-II [RFC1213], IETF Host Resources MIB v2 [RFC2790], IETF Printer MIB v2 [RFC3805], IETF Finisher MIB [RFC3806], PWG Printer Port Monitor MIB [PWG5107.1], PWG Imaging System State and Counter MIB v2 [PWG5106.3], and PWG Imaging System Power MIB [PWG5106.3].

On the other hand, service-centric MFD information is typically available via IETF IPP/1.1 [RFC2911]/[RFC2910] and the newer IPP versions 2.0, 2.1, and 2.2 defined in PWG IPP Version 2.0 Second Edition [PWG5100.12], which incorporates all previous IETF and PWG extensions to IPP.

Meanwhile, the Telecommunications (hereafter, Telecom) service providers have also changed dramatically. High-speed Internet and other data communications customer endpoints have become widespread, affordable, and reliable. Older single-function telecom customer premise equipment [CPE] such as land line telephones, set-top boxes (STBs), and mobile phones have converged and given rise to multifunction high-speed media offerings.

In the past, telecom infrastructure devices such as routers, bridges, cable modems, and DSL modems were monitored and managed via SNMP and TELNET/SSH. More recently, the telecom industry has migrated to the use of Broadband Forum CPE WAN Management Protocol (CWMP) [TR-069]. And the current generation of CPE devices are typically also managed using CWMP.

Telecom providers have now joined MPS providers as suppliers of MFDs and printers under service contracts in homes and businesses. Note that current telecom CPE device

153 have more complex life-cycles than current MFDs. A telecom CPE device is typically
154 installed with entirely automatic configuration and subsequently frequently updated with
155 new firmware and new services, again with automatic Subunits.

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2. Terminology

2.1 Conformance Terminology

Capitalized terms, such as MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, MAY, and OPTIONAL, have special meaning relating to conformance as defined in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

2.2 Printing Terminology

Normative definitions and semantics of printing terms are imported from IETF Printer MIB v2 [RFC3805], IETF Finisher MIB [RFC3806], and IETF IPP/1.1 [RFC2911].

This document also defines the following protocol roles in order to specify unambiguous conformance requirements:

IPP Client - Initiator of outgoing IPP session requests and sender of outgoing IPP operation requests (HTTP/1.0 Client [RFC1957] / HTTP/1.1 Client [RFC2616]).

IPP Printer - Listener for incoming IPP session requests and receiver of incoming IPP operation requests (HTTP/1.0 Server [RFC1957] / HTTP/1.1 Server [RFC2616]).

Printer MIB Agent: Listener for incoming SNMP Get and Set management requests and sender of optional outgoing SNMP notifications for a Printer or MFD (i.e., an SNMP Agent).

Printer MIB Client: Initiator of outgoing SNMP Get and Set management requests and receiver of optional incoming SNMP notifications for a Printer or MFD (i.e., an SNMP Manager).

2.3 Telecommunications Terminology

Normative definitions and semantics of telecommunications management terms are imported from Broadband Forum CPE WAN Management Protocol [TR-069], including the following:

Applied – A change to the Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) configuration has been applied when the CPE has stopped using the previous configuration and begun using the new Subunits.

Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) – This is a component in the broadband network responsible for auto-configuration of the Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) for advanced services.

Committed – A change to the Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) configuration has been committed when the change has been fully validated, the new configuration appears in the configuration data model for subsequent Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) operations to act on, and the change will definitely be applied in the future, as required by the protocol specification.

Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) – Refers to any TR-069-compliant device and therefore covers both Internet Gateway Devices (IGDs) and LAN-side end devices.

Data Model – A hierarchical set of parameters that define the managed objects accessible via [TR-069] for a particular device or service.

Deployment Unit (DU) – An entity that can be individually deployed on the Execution Environment. A Deployment Unit can consist of functional Execution Units and/or configuration files and/or other resources.

Device – Used interchangeably with CPE in [TR-069].

Execution Environment (EE) – A software platform that enables the dynamic loading and unloading of Software Modules. Typical examples include Linux, OSGi, .NET, and Java ME. Some Execution Environments enable the sharing of resources amongst modules.

Execution Unit (EU) – A functional entity that, once started, initiates processes to perform tasks or provide services, until it is stopped. Execution Units are deployed by Deployment Units. The following list of concepts could be considered Execution Units: services, scripts, software components, libraries, etc.

Internet Gateway Device (IGD) – A Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) device, typically a broadband router, that acts as a gateway between the WAN and the LAN.

Managed Print Service (MPS) – A service model that adds value to MFDs and printers by combining provisioning, maintenance, and supplies into Service Level Agreements (SLAs).

Parameter – A name-value pair representing a manageable CPE parameter made accessible to an ACS for reading and/or writing.

Residential Gateway (RGW) – A gateway between the end user premise and the broadband service network (i.e., the Telecom network, not the Internet) that is introduced for architectural clarity in [TR-196].

Set Top Box (STB) – A television set top box that supports multimedia and Internet access by the end user.

Session – A contiguous sequence of CWMP transactions between a Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) and an Auto-Configuration Server (ACS). Note that a Session may span multiple TCP connections.

Software Module – The common term for all software (except firmware) that will be installed on an Execution Environment, including the concepts of Deployment Units and Execution Units.

Transaction – A message exchange between a Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) and an Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) consisting of a single request followed by a single response, initiated either by the CPE or ACS.

3. Requirements

3.1 Rationale for MFD Management via CWMP

IETF and PWG standards for the printing industry define:

(a) A rationale for an abstract model of printing (to support alternate encodings and protocols) in section 3 of the IETF IPP Rationale [RFC2568];

(b) A set of design goals for status monitoring in a printing protocol in section 3.1.3 'Viewing the status and capabilities of a printer' (for End User), section 3.2.1 'Alerting' (for Operator), and section 3.3 'Administrator' (the bullet requirement to 'administrate billing or other charge-back mechanisms') of the IETF IPP Design Goals [RFC2567];

(c) An abstract model of a Print Service (i.e., ISO DPA Logical Printer) and a Print Device (i.e., ISO DPA Physical Printer) in section 2.1 of IETF IPP/1.1 [RFC2911];

(d) An abstract model of a Print Device and contained Subunits in section 2.2 of the IETF Printer MIB v2 [RFC3805];

(e) An abstract model of Finishing Subunits integrated into the Printer Model (from [RFC3805]) in section 3 of the IETF Finisher MIB [RFC3806];

(f) A set of Finishing Subunit types in the 'FinDeviceTypeTC' textual convention in IANA Finisher MIB [IANAFIN], originally published in section 7 of the IETF Finisher MIB [RFC3806]; and

(g) An abstract model of a Multifunction Device in section 2 of the PWG MFD Model and Common Semantics [PWG5108.01].

When deploying MFDs and printers in home and office CPE environments based on telecom service agreements, SNMP and Embedded Web Server management is not feasible or scalable.

Therefore the MFD data model for CWMP SHOULD:

(a) Standardize native CWMP support for secure operations on MFDs and printers;

(b) Standardize capabilities to manage, provision, and service these CWMP-based MFDs and printers;

(c) Encourage adoption of modern IPP-based printing infrastructures.

The Broadband Forum CPE WAN Management Protocol (CWMP) standard [TR-069] defines a set of standard interfaces between the Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) of a service provider and all customer premise equipment (CPE) devices in a customer's network that supports the CWMP device data model.

Figure 1 below is excerpted from section 1.2 of Broadband Forum CWMP [TR-069] and depicts the scope of CWMP in an end-to-end WAN network architecture.

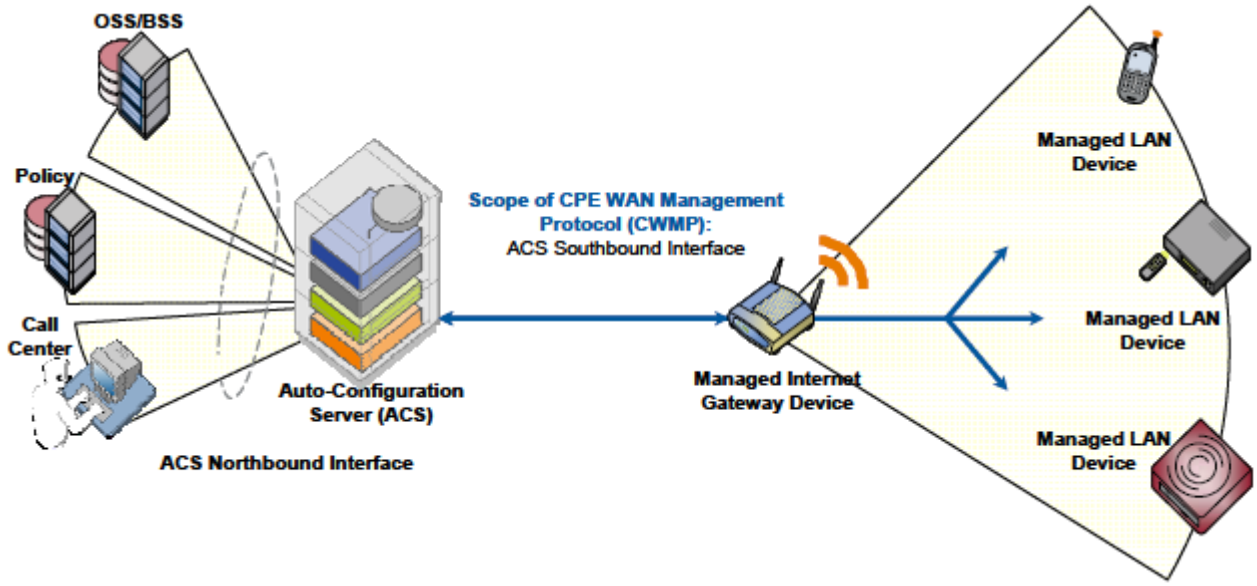


Figure 1 – Broadband Forum CWMP End-to-End Architecture

Implementation of CWMP in MFDs would enable a service provider to offer the following advantages throughout the lifecycle of an MFD product:

(a) Ease of Deployment: Web-based remote selection, activation, and control of pay-per-use services (e.g. print, copy, scan, fax);

(b) Touchless Installation: Automatic discovery, secure configuration, and policy-based setup of MFDs, printers, and their imaging services that is scalable to support many thousands of users according to each user's/group's profile and service contract and the customer's business policies (e.g., access control and monetization of print, fax, scan, copy and other services based on time, volume, user ID, features, payment models, etc.). This is similar to the way mobile phones can be remotely identified, configured, and setup on a broadband network today;

(c) Remote Device Management: Provides automatic and secure software/firmware downloads, upgrades, patches, and new value-add services to MFDs, printers, and other imaging devices – provides automatic performance/status monitoring of imaging devices and services; and

(d) Remote Diagnostics/Troubleshooting: Provides improved problem resolution capability – eliminates unnecessary and costly device replacement – enhances customer support process.

Broadband Forum CWMP standards for the Telecom industry include:

a) A broadband management architecture for CPE devices in CWMP [TR-069];

b) A data model template for all devices that support CWMP in [TR106];

c) A common device data model in [TR-181];

d) An Internet Gateway Device (IGD) data model in [TR-098]; and

e) A series of device-specific CWMP data models based on [TR-106] for DSLHome™ for VoIP [TR-104], Set Top Boxes [TR-135], Storage Service enabled devices [TR-140], and Femto access points [TR-196].

There is no currently defined standard TR-069 data model defined for MFDs.

By collaborating to propose this MFD data model, the PWG is leading the way for the inclusion of MFDs and printers as part of the managed services offered by Telecom operators by leveraging the PWG Semantic Model [PWG5108.1]. In addition, the PWG is supporting the use of CWMP for MFDs and printers by MPS providers, who will also gain the advantage of managing any TR-069 enabled device – be it a storage device, communications device, or a computing device – this CWMP support would allow MPS providers to evolve into Managed Service Providers (MSPs), in order to compete more effectively with traditional IT and Telecom service providers.

3.2 Use Cases

The use cases below are written from the perspective of the End User or local Admin of the MFD or printer being managed as a CPE device.

3.2.1 MFDs managed by Telecom Providers

Customers in home and enterprise environments can use MFDs/Printers that are deployed and maintained by Telecom providers. When the PWG Semantic Model is supported in the proposed Broadband Forum data model for MFDs/Printers, Telecom providers will be able to add these imaging device products into their value added services as part of their managed services portfolios. A user could purchase or lease a TR-069 enabled MDF/Printer, plug it into their network, and have the device automatically securely configured by the Telecom provider's ACS (management server). Based on which services the user has already subscribed to, the device will be appropriately provisioned. Telecom providers could negotiate marketing and support contracts with printer manufacturers for technical support, field service, and toner/supplies replenishment – this would create a whole new revenue stream through a different channel for the printer manufacturers.

3.2.2 MFDs managed by MPS Providers

Customers in enterprise environments can use MFDs/Printers that have been pre-configured and shipped with the domain address of the ACS (management server) used by the MPS provider. When the MFD or Printer is plugged into the enterprise network, the device will automatically contact the ACS, using its pre-configured credentials. Based on the services that have been purchased by the customer, the ACS will automatically securely configure the device (including any firmware updates if necessary). The device will then be under the control of the MPS provider, who can maintain the SLAs, perform toner/supplies replenishment, schedule service calls, and perform metering for control of service levels as well as billing. Through the lifecycle of the product or the service contract, the device will be managed remotely by the MPS provider. If the customer fails to pay or does not renew the service contract, then the device and its services can be disabled remotely by the MPS provider.

3.2.3 MFDs managed by Enterprise IT Staff

Enterprise communications infrastructure devices – routers, bridges, VoIP switches, video telephony servers, etc. – are already typically managed using Broadband Forum CWMP [TR-069]. By adding CWMP clients to MFDs/Printers, manufacturers can ship devices that can all be managed from a single ACS. When devices are physically moved between departments or policies are deployed for usage of these devices – e.g., able to print only black/white but not color or restrictions of usage by page count – or certain departments require stronger security than others, this will necessitate remote configuration and provisioning of these devices. Once a set of policies are created, configuration of these

MFD/Printer devices will become automatic instead of based on extensive manual work for IT network operators. This would save time, improve enterprise security and ensure adherence to policy.

3.2.4 Print Kiosks managed by Telecom Providers

Figure 2 – Print Kiosks and Secure Cloud Print Service

In the Cloud Print use cases below, the mobile phones and print kiosks are managed by Telecom providers using CWMP. The mobile phones are managed via Telecom cellular networks, while the print kiosks are managed via Telecom broadband networks. The print kiosks are monitored for status, provisioned with new services, and remote diagnostics are all performed by Telecom providers using CWMP.

3.2.4.1 Cloud Print via IPP Everywhere

Mobile phone users can access any bundled or 3rd party application (Email, Dropbox, Photoapp, etc.) that shares their desired document (MS Word, PDF, JPEG, etc.) and press the Print button. Using geolocation or other means (default device, last used device, etc.) a list of available Print Kiosks from their Telecom's secure Cloud Print Service is displayed to the user, who then chooses a "nearby" location (same city, neighborhood, building, etc.). The user's print client submits the selected document via PWG IPP Everywhere to their Telecom's secure Cloud Print Service specifying the target Print Kiosk device.

3.2.4.2 Cloud Print via Pull Print

Mobile phone users can access any bundled or 3rd party application (Email, Dropbox, Photoapp, etc.) that shares their desired document (MS Word, PDF, JPEG, etc.) and press the Print button. The user chooses delayed printing and the user's client submits

the selected document via PWG IPP Everywhere to their Telecom's secure Cloud Print Service specifying delayed printing. The user receives a secure job identifier and associated PIN via email, instant messaging, or in-band from their application. At a later time, the user queries for a list of available Print Kiosks from their Telecom's secure Cloud Print Service and then chooses a "nearby" location (same city, neighborhood, building, etc.). The user walks up to their chosen Print Kiosk and enters their job identifier and secure PIN information. The Print Kiosk displays the price for the print job which the user accepts (adding to their monthly bill). The user's job is securely pulled from their Telecom's secure Cloud Print Service via PWG IPP Everywhere and is printed with the requested processing options.

3.3 Deployment Scenarios

Because the architecture of the Broadband Forum CWMP [TR-069] is highly scalable and is designed to provide secure remote services in a firewall-friendly manner, several deployment scenarios can be envisioned. No special ports need to be opened up in corporate firewalls, nor is reverse VPN tunneling required for service management – both of which are nightmares for IT security staff.

An ACS could be deployed as a service in a public cloud, or in a private cloud for an enterprise network, or as a private self- deployment by IT staff. Telecom providers could manage printers in homes, enterprises, and government agencies. MPS providers could manage multiple enterprises (each of which might have multiple physical sites). Printer manufacturers could manage printers in SOHO networks, production printing facilities, or graphic arts companies. Corporate IT staff could deploy CWMP on an in-house server and then manage devices within their Intranets.

3.4 Out of Scope

The MFD data model for CWMP must not:

(1) Define any new content outside the PWG Semantic Model XML schema;

(2) Define any semantics for workflow applications;

(3) Define any semantics for document repositories; and

(4) Define any application-specific semantics for MFD monitoring using CWMP.

3.5 Design Requirements

The MFD data model for CWMP should:

(1) Be based on the PWG Semantic Model XML schema definitions;

(2) Include all content from the PWG Semantic Model XML schema when possible, e.g., within the limitations of the BBF data model language;

(3) Follow the naming conventions of the PWG Semantic Model XML schema when possible, e.g., within the limitations of BBF data model parameter object and parameter names and name lengths; and

(4) Preserve the access control semantics of the PWG Semantic Model XML schema, e.g., CopyServiceStatus abstract elements are read-only.

4. MFD Data Model for CWMP

This section proposes an outline approach for a Broadband Forum [TR-106] data model for MFDs and printers that is technically equivalent to the PWG Semantic Model [PWG5108.01]. The top-level MFDService object, named according to the [TR-106] data model conventions, contains the PWG System object, System Control Service object, etc.

Encoding Differences between BBF Data Models and PWG Semantic Model:

Each Broadband Forum data model is written as a single XML document instance (.xml) that uses data model structural elements (model, object, parameter, etc.) and a small closed set of datatypes, all of which are defined in a single external CWMP XML schema (.xsd).

The PWG Semantic Model, on the other hand, is written as a set of XML schema files (.xsd) that each define elements using native XML datatypes (as opposed to the fixed BBF subset) and PWG complex datatypes (e.g., element groups, choices, unions, etc.). So the existing element dictionary defined in PwgCommon.xsd can't be simply imported into a BBF data model (e.g., in sequence clauses), since only a parameter statement can be contained in a BBF object.

Therefore, the proposed BBF data model should be developed via the following steps:

a) Define translation rules for PWG complex datatypes and element groups;

b) Machine-translate the PWG keyword datatypes in PwgWellKnownValues.xsd and MediaWellKnownValues.xsd into simple BBF 'string' and save as a control file – the list of standard values remains in PWG XML Schema and IANA IPP Registry.

c) Machine-translate the other PWG datatypes in ServiceTypes.xsd, JobTypes.xsd, DocumentTypes.xsd, and WimsType.xsd into simple BBF types if possible and save as a control file – convert 'choice' and 'union' types into simple BBF 'string' – convert 'sequence' types into BBF sub-objects.

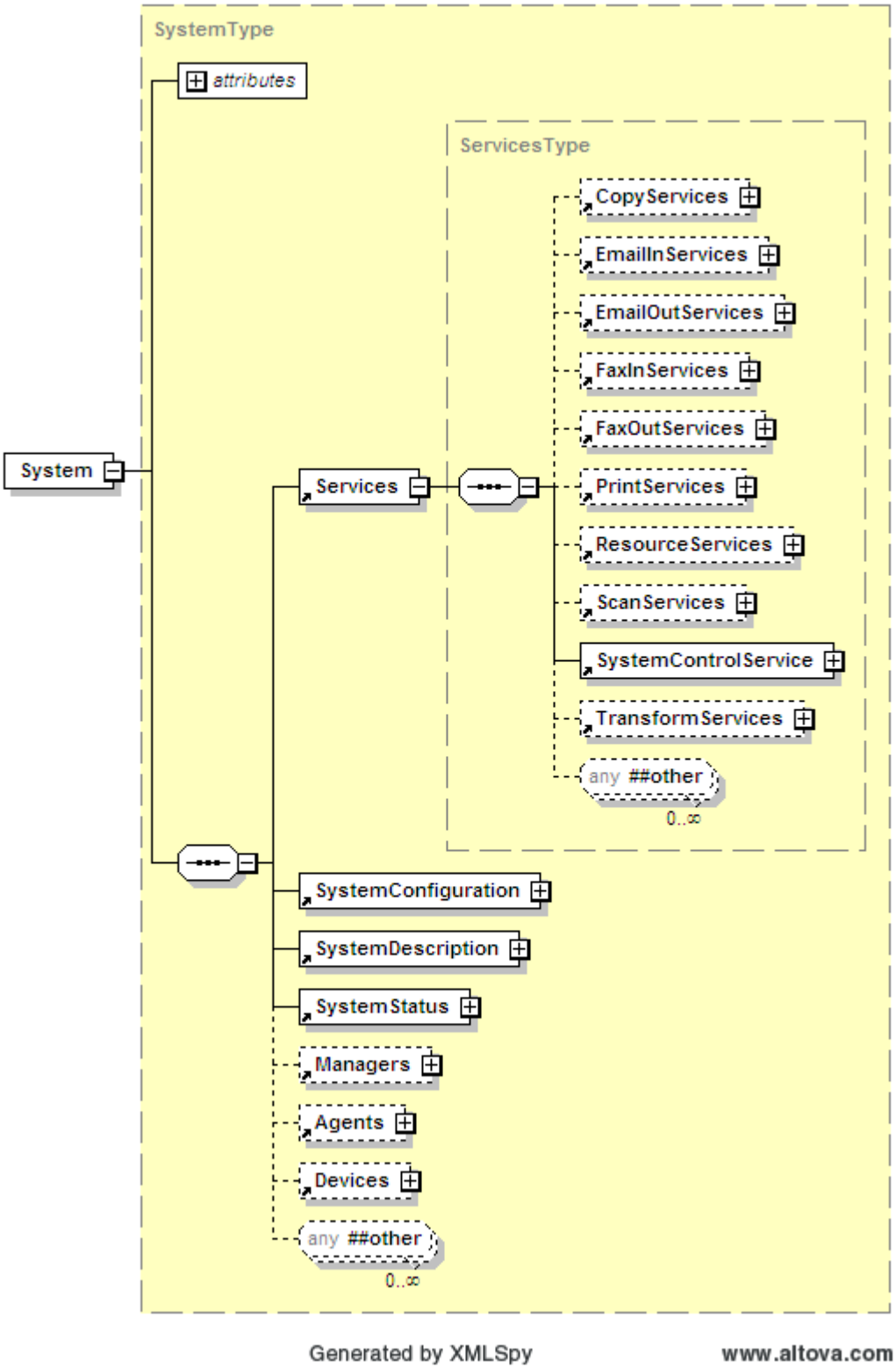
d) Machine-translate the PWG elements dictionary in PwgCommon.xsd into a BBF parameter dictionary and save as a control file – preserve integer ranges, string lengths, etc.

e) Using the control files output from steps (b) to (d) above, machine-translate the main PWG SM XML schema files into the equivalent BBF data model – PWG SM simple elements can be translated one-to-one into BBF parameters – PWG SM element groups can be translated into BBF sub-objects;

f) Hand-edit this machine-translated BBF data model in order to fix artifacts and add XML documentation (annotations, comments, etc.).

4.1 MFDService Model

The internal structure of the proposed Broadband Forum MFDService model below is derived by specifying a transform of Figure 3 PWG Semantic Model.



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448 **Figure 3 – PWG SM System Object**

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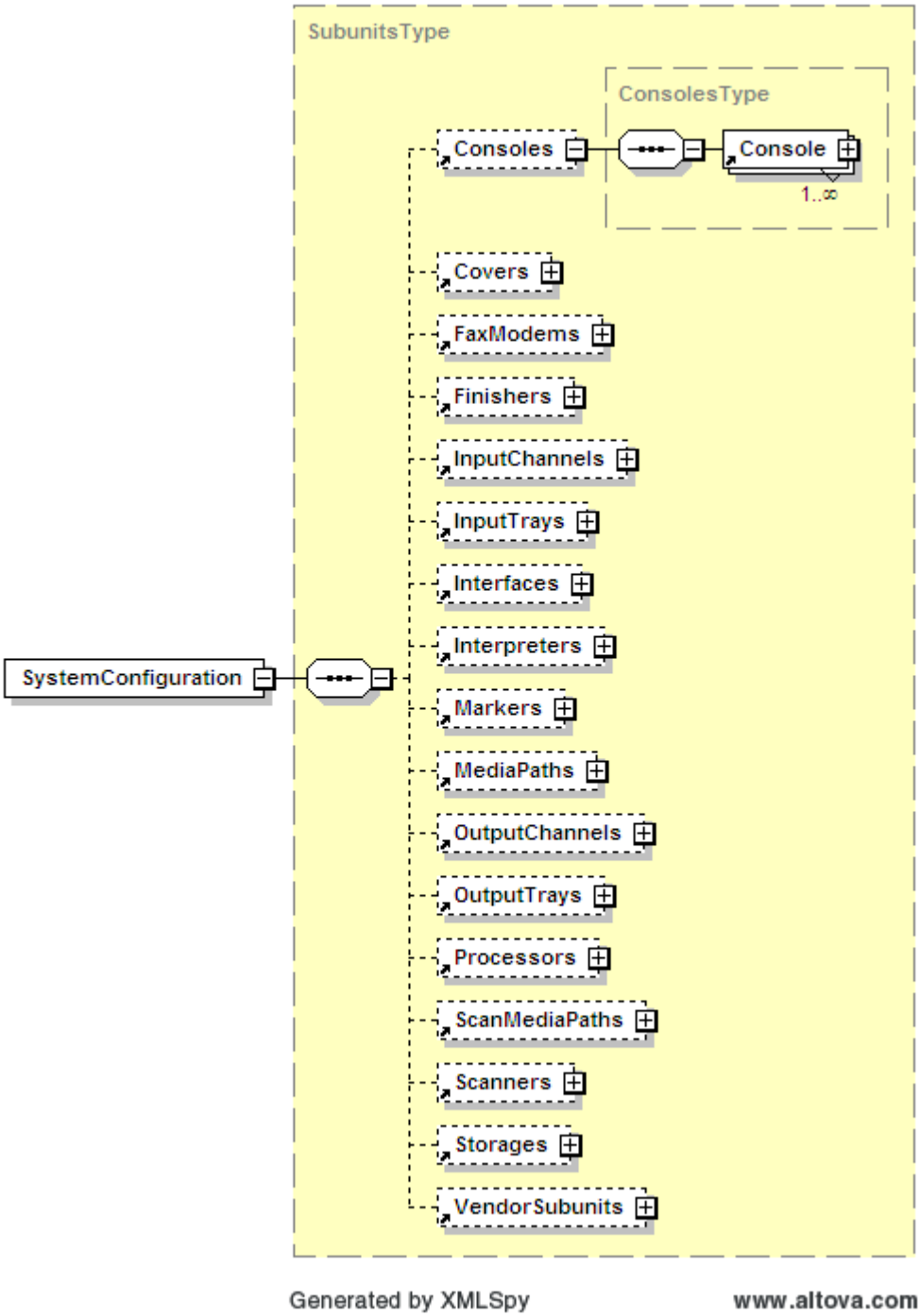

Figure 4 – PWG SM SystemConfiguration Element Group

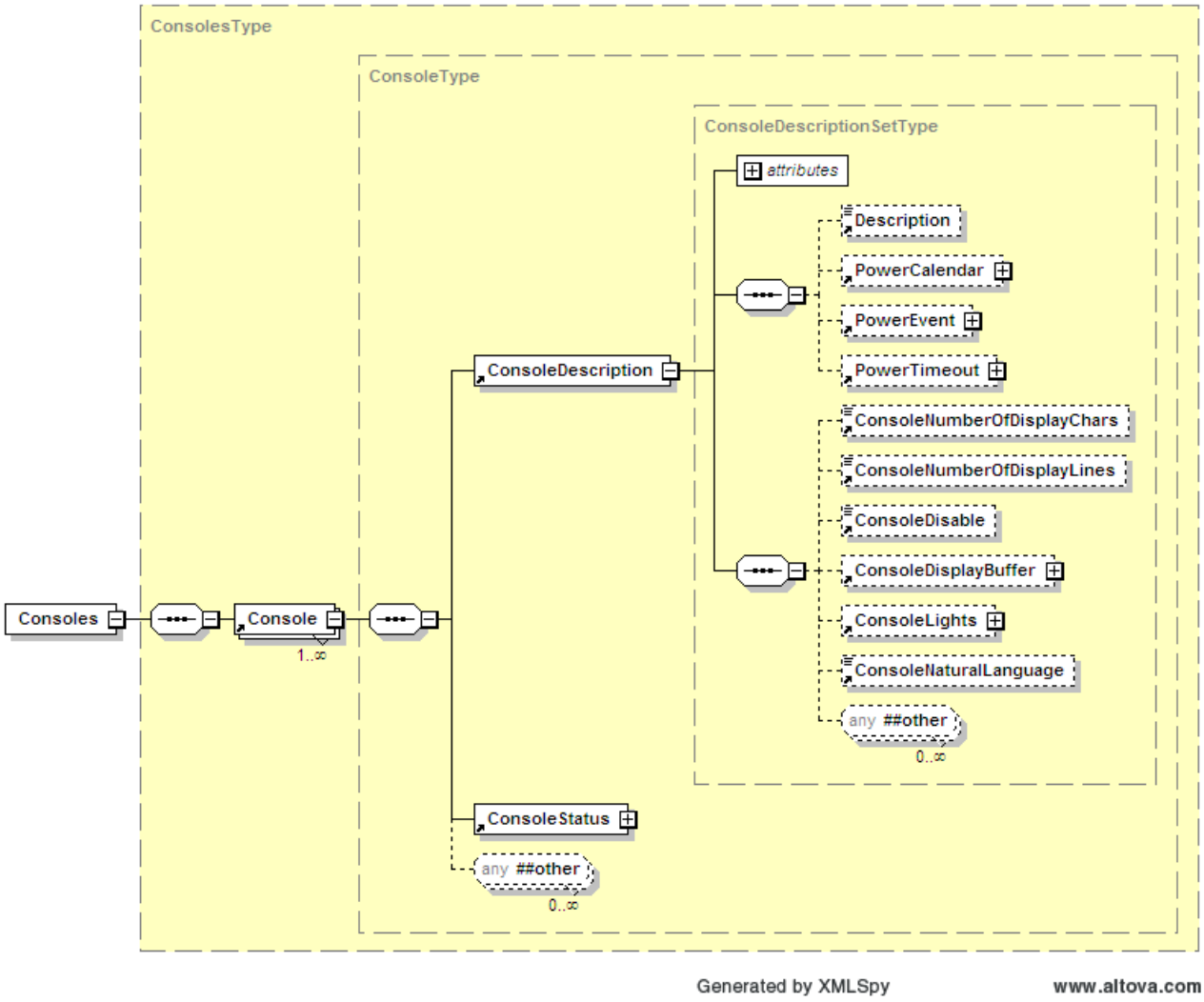

Figure 5 – PWG SM Console Object

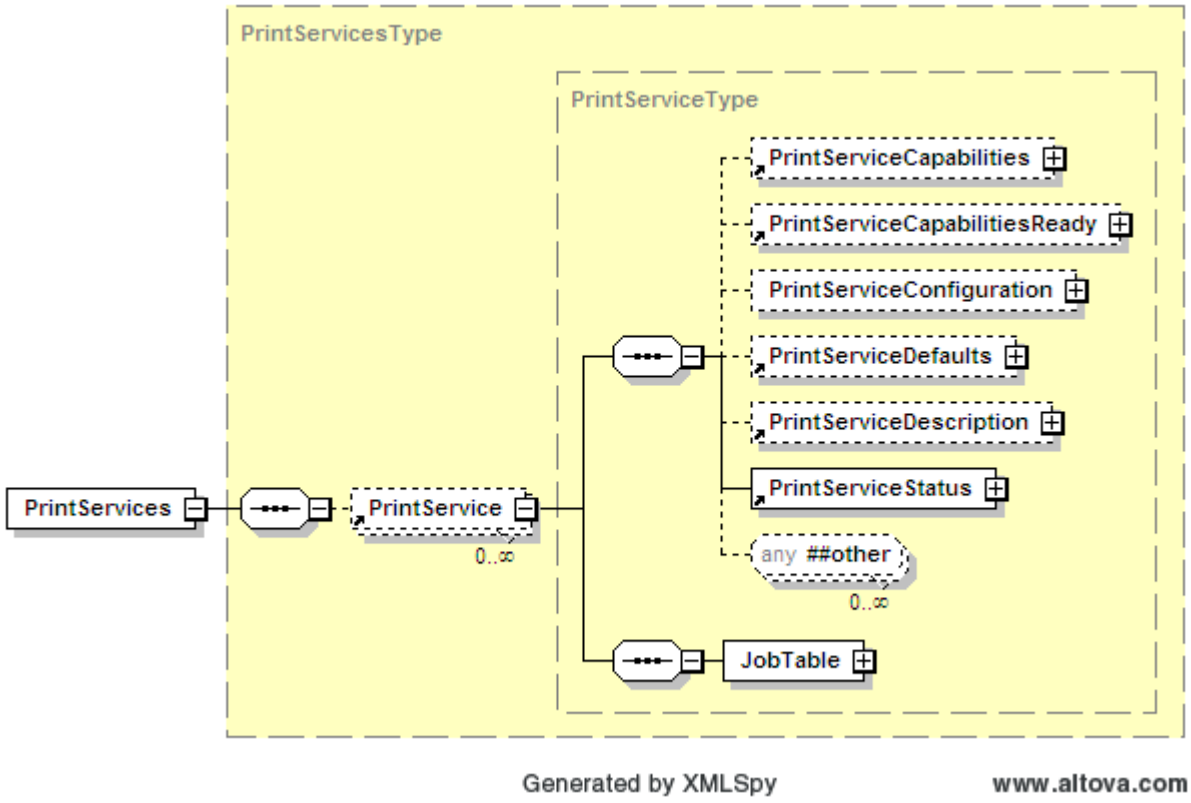

Figure 6 – PWG SM PrintService Object

The following XML instance fragment illustrates the proposed approach and some of the difficulties in transforming the existing PWG Semantic Model XML schema files into a BBF data model [TR-106]. Both 'Config' and 'UserInterface' are standard BBF secondary common objects (see highlighting).

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- TR-999 MFDService:1.0 Service Object definition -->
<dm:document xmlns:dm="urn:broadband-forum-org:cwmp:datamodel-1-1"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:broadband-forum-org:cwmp:datamodel-1-1 cwmp-datamodel-1-1.xsd"
spec="urn:broadband-forum-org:tr-999-1-0-0">
  <import file="tr-069-biblio.xml" spec="urn:broadband-forum-org:tr-069-biblio"/>
  <import file="tr-106-1-0-types.xml" spec="urn:broadband-forum-org:tr-106-1-0">
    <dataType name="IPAddress"/>
  </import>
  <bibliography>
    <!—- Set of references here -->
    <reference id="TR-135">
      <name>TR-135</name>
      <title>Data Model for a TR-069 Enabled STB</title>
      <organization>BBF</organization>
      <category>TR</category>
    </reference>
  </bibliography>

  <!-- CWMP structural object with counter of MFD services -->
```



```
<model name="MFDService:1.0" isService="true">
  <parameter name="MFDServiceNumberOfEntries" access="readOnly">
    <description>Number of entries in the {{MFDService}} table.
    </description>
    <syntax>
      <unsignedInt/>
    </syntax>
  </parameter>

  <!-- CWMP structural object with counters of table entries -->
  <object name="MFDService.{i}." access="readOnly" minEntries="0"
  maxEntries="unbounded" numEntriesParameter="MFDServiceNumberOfEntries">
    <description>The top-level object for an MFD CPE.</description>
    <parameter name="Enable" access="readWrite">
      <description>Enables or disables this {{object}} instance.</description>
      <syntax>
        <boolean/>
      </syntax>
    </parameter>
  </object>

  <object name=”MFDService.{i}.Config.” access=="readOnly" minEntries="1"
  maxEntries="1">
    <description>PWG System object in an MFD CPE.</description>
    <parameter name="PrintServiceNumberOfEntries" access="readOnly">
      <description>Number of entries in the {{PrintService}} table.</description>
      <syntax>
        <unsignedInt/>
      </syntax>
    </parameter>
    <!-- more number of entries parameters for all service tables -->
  </object>

  <object name=”MFDService.{i}.Config.Subunits.” access=="readOnly"
  minEntries="1" maxEntries="1">
    <description>PWG SystemConfiguration object in the MFD CPE.</description>
    <parameter name="InputTrayNumberOfEntries" access="readOnly">
      <description>Number of entries in the {{InputTray}} table.</description>
      <syntax>
        <unsignedInt/>
      </syntax>
    </parameter>
    <!-- more number of entries parameters for all subunit tables -->
  </object>

  <object name=”MFDService.{i}.Config.Subunits.InputTray.{i}.” access=="readOnly"
  minEntries="1" maxEntries="unbounded"
  numEntriesParameter=”InputTrayNumberOfEntries”>
    <description>PWG InputTray object of the MFD CPE.</description>
    <parameter name="Enable" access="readWrite">
      <description>Enables or disables this {{object}} instance.</description>
      <syntax>
        <boolean/>
      </syntax>
    </parameter>
  </object>

  <object name=”MFDService.{i}.Config.Subunits.InputTray.{i}.Description”
  access=="readwrite" minEntries="1" maxEntries="1">
    <description>PWG InputTrayDescription object of the MFD CPE.</description>
    <!-- list of parameter definitions that correspond to PWG SM schema elements -->
    <parameter name="Description" access="readWrite">
```



```
        <syntax>
          <string/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
      <!-- flattening – would be done w/ sub-object in real translation -->
      <parameter name="PowerCalendar" access="readOnly">
        <syntax>
          <list/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
      <!-- more parameter definitions that correspond to PWG SM schema elements -->
    </object>

    <object name=”MFDService.{i}.PrintService.{i}.” access=="readOnly"
    minEntries="1" maxEntries="unbounded"
    numEntriesParameter=”PrintServiceNumberOfEntries”>
      <description>PWG PrintService installed on the MFD CPE.</description>
      <parameter name="Enable" access="readWrite">
        <description>Enables or disables this {{object}} instance.</description>
        <syntax>
          <boolean/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
    </object>

    <object name=”MFDService.{i}. PrintService.{i}.Description”
    access=="readOnly" minEntries="1" maxEntries="1">
      <description>PWG PrintServiceDescription object of the MFD CPE.</description>
      <parameter name="CharsetConfigured" access="readWrite">
        <syntax>
          <string/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
      <!-- more parameter definitions that correspond to PWG SM schema elements -->
    </object>

    <object name=”MFDService.{i}.UserInterface.” access=="readOnly" minEntries="1"
    maxEntries="1">
      <description>BBF UserInterface common object in an MFD CPE.</description>
      <parameter name="ConsoleNumberOfEntries" access="readOnly">
        <description>Number of entries in the {{Console}} table.</description>
        <syntax>
          <unsignedInt/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
      <!-- more number of entries parameters for other user interface tables -->
    </object>

    <object name=”MFDService.{i}. UserInterface.Console.{i}.” access=="readOnly"
    minEntries="1" maxEntries="unbounded" numEntriesParameter=”ConsoleNumberOfEntries”>
      <description>PWG Console object of the MFD CPE.</description>
      <parameter name="Enable" access="readWrite">
        <description>Enables or disables this {{object}} instance.</description>
        <syntax>
          <boolean/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
    </object>

    <object name=”MFDService.{i}.UserInterface.Console.{i}.Description”
    access=="readwrite" minEntries="1" maxEntries="unbounded">
      <description>PWG ConsoleDescription object of the MFD CPE.</description>
```



```
      <!-- list of parameter definitions that correspond to PWG SM schema elements -->
      <parameter name="Description" access="readWrite">
        <syntax>
          <string/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
      <parameter name="NumberOfDisplayChars" access="readOnly">
        <syntax>
          <int/>
        </syntax>
      </parameter>
      <!-- more parameter definitions that correspond to PWG SM schema elements -->
    </object>

    <!-- profile statements – i.e., conformance profiles -->
  </model>
</dm:document>
```


5. Conformance Requirements

Provide a list of conformance requirements for the standard.

6. Internationalization Considerations

For interoperability and basic support for multiple languages, conforming implementations MUST support the UTF-8 [RFC3629] encoding of Unicode [UNICODE] [ISO10646].

7. Security Considerations

Provide security considerations for this specification.

8. IANA Considerations

Provide IANA registration information for this specification.

Subsections include IANA registration templates using the Example style:

```
Some IANA registration text.
```

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Ranga Raj – Thinxtream Technologies
Anil Thakkar – Thinxtream Technologies

11. Change History

11.1 September 26, 2011

Third draft.

- Corrected various typos per Nancy Chen, Ranga Raj, and Laxman J. Bhat.
- Revised section 3.2.4 Print Kiosks managed by Telecom Providers to add introduction to Cloud Print use cases and notion of management/provisioning of the Print Kiosks by Telecom providers per Laxman J. Bhat.
- Revised section 4.1 MFDService Model to use correct Secondary Common Objects of Device.Config and Device.UserInterface per Laxman J. Bhat.

11.2 September 21, 2011

Second draft.

- Revised section 3.1 Rationale to include content from Nancy Chen.
- Revised section 3.2 Use Cases to include content from Ranga Raj.
- Added section 3.3 Deployment Scenarios to include content from Ranga Raj.
- Revised section 4 MFD Data Model for CWMP to explain machine translation.
- Revised section 4.1 MFDService Model to add realistic excerpts from PWG SM.

11.3 September 14, 2011

Initial draft.