



ISO/IEC 29341-3-2

Edition 1.0 2008-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Information technology – UPnP Device Architecture –
Part 3-2: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Media Renderer Device**

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-2:2008



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2008 ISO/IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about ISO/IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Email: inmail@iec.ch
Web: www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

- Catalogue of IEC publications: www.iec.ch/searchpub

The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

- IEC Just Published: www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

- Electropedia: www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

- Customer Service Centre: www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

Email: csc@iec.ch
Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



ISO/IEC 29341-3-2

Edition 1.0 2008-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Information technology – UPnP Device Architecture –
Part 3-2: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Media Renderer Device**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

D

ICS 35.200

ISBN 2-8318-1005-2

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
ORIGINAL UPNP DOCUMENTS (informative)	5
1. Overview and Scope	7
2. Device Definitions	8
2.1. Device Type.....	8
2.2. Device Model.....	8
2.2.1. Description of Device Requirements.....	8
2.2.2. Relationships Between Services.....	8
2.3. Theory of Operation	9
2.3.1. Device Discovery:	9
2.3.2. Preparing to Transfer the Content:	9
2.3.3. Controlling the Transfer of the Content:	9
2.3.4. Controlling “How” the Content is Rendered.	10
3. XML Device Description	11
4. Test	13

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Device Requirements.	8
------------------------------------	---

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – UPNP DEVICE ARCHITECTURE –

Part 3-2: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Media Renderer Device

FOREWORD

- 1) ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any ISO and IEC member body interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with ISO and IEC also participate in this preparation.
- 2) In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.
- 3) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC and ISO on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC and ISO member bodies.
- 4) IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC and ISO member bodies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications is accurate, IEC or ISO cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 5) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC and ISO member bodies undertake to apply IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any ISO/IEC publication and the corresponding national or regional publication should be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 6) ISO and IEC provide no marking procedure to indicate their approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an ISO/IEC publication.
- 7) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 8) No liability shall attach to IEC or ISO or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of their technical committees and IEC or ISO member bodies for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication of, use of, or reliance upon, this ISO/IEC publication or any other IEC, ISO or ISO/IEC publications.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

IEC and ISO draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents as indicated below.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of the putative patent rights. The holders of the putative patent rights have assured IEC and ISO that they are willing to negotiate free licences or licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of the putative patent rights are registered with IEC and ISO.

Intel Corporation has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Intel Corporation
Standards Licensing Department
5200 NE Elam Young Parkway
MS: JFS-98
USA – Hillsboro, Oregon 97124

Microsoft Corporation has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents as listed below:

6101499 / US; 6687755 / US; 6910068 / US; 7130895 / US; 6725281 / US; 7089307 / US; 7069312 / US;
10/783 524 /US

Information may be obtained from:

Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
USA – Redmond WA 98052

Philips International B.V. has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Philips International B.V. – IP&S
High Tech campus, building 44 3A21
NL – 5656 Eindhoven

NXP B.V. (NL) has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

NXP B.V. (NL)
High Tech campus 60
NL – 5656 AG Eindhoven

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.
1-3-7 Shiomi, Chuoh-ku
JP – Osaka 540-6139

Hewlett Packard Company has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents as listed below:

5 956 487 / US; 6 170 007 / US; 6 139 177 / US; 6 529 936 / US; 6 470 339 / US; 6 571 388 / US; 6 205 466 / US

Information may be obtained from:

Hewlett Packard Company
1501 Page Mill Road
USA – Palo Alto, CA 94304

Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Digital Media Business, Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd.
416 Maetan 3Dong, Yeongtang-Gu,
KR – Suwon City 443-742

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC and ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29341-3-2 was prepared by UPnP Implementers Corporation and adopted, under the PAS procedure, by joint technical committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

The list of all currently available parts of the ISO/IEC 29341 series, under the general title *Universal plug and play (UPnP) architecture*, can be found on the IEC web site.

This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

ORIGINAL UPNP DOCUMENTS (informative)

Reference may be made in this document to original UPnP documents. These references are retained in order to maintain consistency between the specifications as published by ISO/IEC and by UPnP Implementers Corporation. The following table indicates the original UPnP document titles and the corresponding part of ISO/IEC 29341:

UPnP Document Title	ISO/IEC 29341 Part
UPnP Device Architecture 1.0	ISO/IEC 29341-1
UPnP Basic:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-2
UPnP AV Architecture:1	ISO/IEC 29341-3-1
UPnP MediaRenderer:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-3-2
UPnP MediaServer:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-3-3
UPnP AVTransport:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-10
UPnP ConnectionManager:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-11
UPnP ContentDirectory:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-12
UPnP RenderingControl:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-13
UPnP MediaRenderer:2 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-4-2
UPnP MediaServer:2 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-4-3
UPnP AV Datastructure Template:1	ISO/IEC 29341-4-4
UPnP AVTransport:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-10
UPnP ConnectionManager:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-11
UPnP ContentDirectory:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-12
UPnP RenderingControl:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-13
UPnP ScheduledRecording:1	ISO/IEC 29341-4-14
UPnP DigitalSecurityCamera:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-5-1
UPnP DigitalSecurityCameraMotionImage:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-5-10
UPnP DigitalSecurityCameraSettings:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-5-11
UPnP DigitalSecurityCameraStillImage:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-5-12
UPnP HVAC_System:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-6-1
UPnP HVAC_ZoneThermostat:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-6-2
UPnP ControlValve:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-10
UPnP HVAC_FanOperatingMode:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-11
UPnP FanSpeed:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-12
UPnP HouseStatus:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-13
UPnP HVAC_SetpointSchedule:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-14
UPnP TemperatureSensor:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-15
UPnP TemperatureSetpoint:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-16
UPnP HVAC_UserOperatingMode:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-17
UPnP BinaryLight:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-7-1
UPnP DimmableLight:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-7-2
UPnP Dimming:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-7-10
UPnP SwitchPower:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-7-11
UPnP InternetGatewayDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-1
UPnP LANDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-2
UPnP WANDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-3
UPnP WANConnectionDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-4
UPnP WLANAccessPointDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-5
UPnP LANHostConfigManagement:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-10
UPnP Layer3Forwarding:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-11
UPnP LinkAuthentication:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-12
UPnP RadiusClient:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-13
UPnP WANCableLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-14
UPnP WANCommonInterfaceConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-15
UPnP WANDSLLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-16
UPnP WANEthernetLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-17
UPnP WANIPConnection:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-18
UPnP WANPOTSLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-19
UPnP WANPPPConnection:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-20
UPnP WLANConfiguration:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-21
UPnP Printer:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-9-1
UPnP Scanner:1.0 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-9-2
UPnP ExternalActivity:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-10
UPnP Feeder:1.0 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-11
UPnP PrintBasic:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-12
UPnP Scan:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-13
UPnP QoS Architecture:1.0	ISO/IEC 29341-10-1
UPnP QoSDevice:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-10-10
UPnP QoSManager:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-10-11
UPnP QoSPolicyHolder:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-10-12
UPnP QoS Architecture:2	ISO/IEC 29341-11-1
UPnP QOS v2 Schema Files	ISO/IEC 29341-11-2

UPnP Document Title	ISO/IEC 29341 Part
UPnP QosDevice:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-11-10
UPnP QosManager:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-11-11
UPnP QosPolicyHolder:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-11-12
UPnP RemoteUIClientDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-12-1
UPnP RemoteUIServerDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-12-2
UPnP RemoteUIClient:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-12-10
UPnP RemoteUIServer:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-12-11
UPnP DeviceSecurity:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-13-10
UPnP SecurityConsole:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-13-11

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-2:2008

1. Overview and Scope

This device template is compliant with the UPnP Device Architecture version 1.0. It defines a device type referred to herein as MediaRenderer:1.

The MediaRenderer template defines a general-purpose device template that can be used to instantiate any Consumer Electronic (CE) device that is capable of rendering AV content from the home network. It exposes a set of rendering controls in which a Control Point can control how the specified AV content is rendered. This includes controlling various rendering features such as brightness, contrast, volume, etc.

Example instances of a MediaRenderer include traditional devices such as TVs and stereo systems. Some more contemporary examples include digital devices such as MP3 players and Electronic Picture Frames (EPFs). Although most of these examples typically render one specific type of content (e.g. a TV typically renders video content), a MediaRenderer is able to support a number of different data formats and transfer protocols. For example, a sophisticated implementation of a TV MediaRenderer could also support MP3 data so that its speakers could be used to play MP3 audio content.

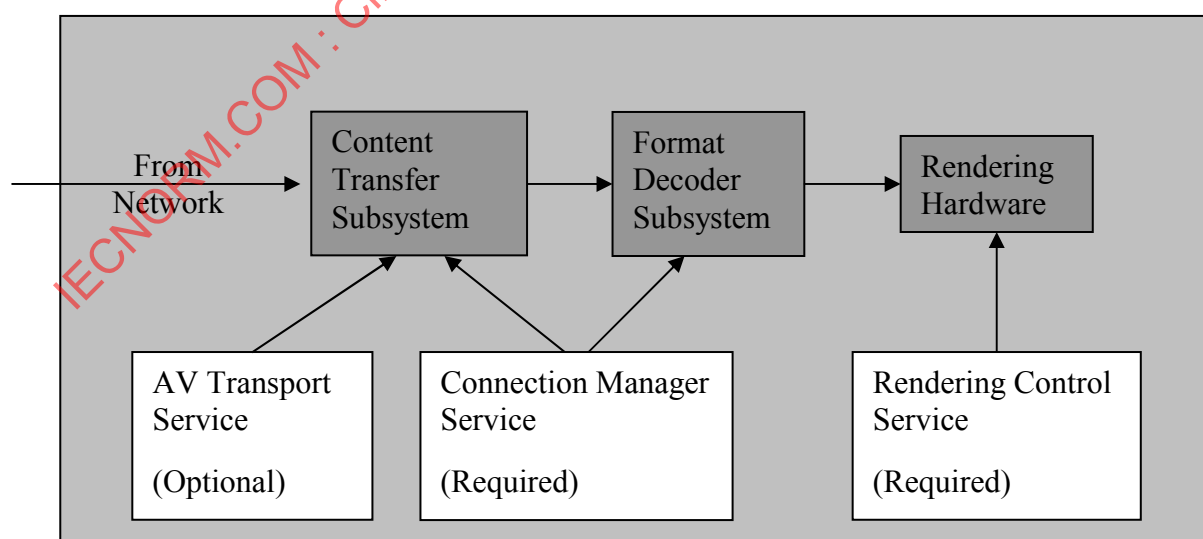
The MediaRenderer device template is very lightweight and is easy to implement on low-resource devices such as an MP3 player. However, it can also be used to expose the high-end capabilities of such device as a PC.

A full-featured MediaRenderer exposes the following capabilities:

- Control various rendering characteristics
- Expose the supported transfer protocols and data formats
- Control the flow of the content (e.g. FF, REW, etc), if appropriate depending on the transfer protocol.

The MediaRenderer DOES NOT enable Control Points to:

- Send AV content to another device
- Retrieve any type of meta-data associated with the content



MediaRenderer

Figure 1: MediaRenderer:1 Functional Diagram – The un-shaded blocks represent the UPnP services that are contained by a MediaRenderer. The shaded blocks represent various device-specific modules that the UPnP services might interact with. However, the internal architecture of a MediaRenderer device is vendor specific.

2. Device Definitions

2.1. Device Type

The following device type identifies a device that is compliant with this template:

urn:[schemas-upnp-org:device:MediaRenderer:1](#)

The shorthand MediaRenderer:1 is used herein to refer to this device type.

2.2. Device Model

MediaRenderer:1 products must implement minimum version numbers of all required embedded devices and services specified in the table below.

Table 1: Device Requirements.

DeviceType	Root	Req. or Opt. ¹	ServiceType	Req. or Opt. ¹	Service ID ²
MediaRenderer:1	YES	R	RenderingControl:1.0	R	RenderingControl
			ConnectionManager:1.0	R	ConnectionManager
			AVTransport:1.0	O	AVTransport
			<i>Non-standard services embedded by an UPnP vendor go here.</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>Non-standard devices embedded by a UPnP vendor go here.</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>

¹ R = Required, O = Optional, X = Non-standard.

² Prefixed by urn:[upnp-org:serviceId:](#).

2.2.1. Description of Device Requirements

Each implementation of the MediaRenderer requires a Rendering Control and ConnectionManager service. The Rendering Control service allows Control Points to control the various rendering capabilities of the device. The Connection Manager is used to enumerate and select a particular transfer protocol and data format to be used for transferring the content. Additionally, the Connection Manager also allows Control Points, such as a home network management application, to discover useful information about the content transfers that the device is actively participating in. Such information could be useful to a Quality Of Service capability, which may be defined in the future.

The existence of the AVTransport service depends on the transfer protocols that are supported by the device. The Connection Manager specification includes a table that identifies which transfer protocols require an AVTransport to be implemented on the MediaRenderer. If an implementation of the MediaRenderer supports any of these transfer protocols, then it must implement the AVTransport service. However, no AVTransport instances will be instantiated until a connection is made using one of those transfer protocol.

2.2.2. Relationships Between Services

The Connection Manager's PrepareForConnection() action provides the trigger point for creating new instances of the Rendering Control and AVTransport service. When a new connection is established (one that requires an instance of the AVTransport on the MediaRenderer, which is determined by the selected transfer protocol), the

PrepareForConnection() action returns the InstanceId of the Rendering Control and AVTransport services that are bound to that connection. The Rendering Control instance is used by the Control Point to control how the content from that connection is rendered. The AVTransport instance is used by the Control Point to control the flow (e.g. Play, FF, REW, Seek, etc) of the content received via that connection. As described in the RenderingControl and AVTransport specification, each instance of these services operates independently from all other instances.

2.3. Theory of Operation

MediaRenderer devices are used in conjunction with one or more MediaServer device(s) to allow a Control Point to render entertainment (AV) content (e.g. video, music, images, etc) that is discovered on a MediaServer device within the home network. In general terms, the process begins with the Control Points discovering MediaServer and MediaRenderer devices within the home network. After the Control Point locates the desired content on a MediaServer, the Control point needs to identify a common transfer protocol and data format that can be used to transfer the content from the MediaServer to the MediaRenderer. After these transfer parameters have been established, the Control Point controls the flow of the content (e.g. Play, Pause, Stop, Seek, etc.). (Depending on the selected transfer protocol, these flow control operations are sent either to the MediaServer or MediaRenderer, but not both). The actual transfer of the content is performed directly by the MediaServer and MediaRenderer. The content transfer happens independently from the Control Point and does not involve UPnP itself. The Control Point uses UPnP to setup the transfer of the content, but the transfer is performed using a transfer protocol other than UPnP.

2.3.1. Device Discovery:

Control Points can discover MediaRenderer devices using the standard UPnP SSDP-based device discovery mechanism to search for any device that is a “MediaServer” device class including “Root” devices and/or embedded devices.

2.3.2. Preparing to Transfer the Content:

After the desired content has been identified, the Control Point needs to determine which transfer protocol and data format should be used to transfer the content from the MediaServer to the MediaRenderer. (Transfer protocol examples include IEEE-1394, HTTP GET, RTSP/RTP, etc., and data format examples include MPEG2, MPEG4, MP3, WMA, JPEG, etc.) The Control Point makes this determination by comparing the content’s protocol/format information (obtained via the MediaServer’s ContentDirectory Service) with the protocol/format information obtained via the MediaRenderer’s ConnectionManager::GetProtocolInfo() action.

After the transfer protocol and data format have been identified, the Control Point uses the ConnectionManager::PrepareForConnection() action on each device to inform the device that the specified protocol/format are about to be used. Depending on which transfer protocol was selected, the PrepareForConnection() action on either the MediaRenderer or MediaServer will return an AVTransport InstanceID to the Control Point. This AVTransport InstanceID is used by the Control Point to control the transfer of the content (e.g. Play, Pause, Stop, Seek, etc). Refer to the subsection below for more details.

Depending on which transfer protocols are supported by the device (e.g. devices that only support HTTP GET), a MediaRenderer and/or MediaServer may choose to NOT implement the PrepareForConnection() action. In this case, the Control Point may not have been able to obtain an AVTransport InstanceID from either device. When this happens, the Control Point should use an AVTransport InstanceID of 0 (zero). If the MediaRenderer has implemented the AVTransport Service, the Control Point should use it for all AVTransport actions. Otherwise, AVTransport actions should be sent to the MediaServer device. Refer to the ConnectionManager Service for more information.

2.3.3. Controlling the Transfer of the Content:

Regardless of which device provides the AVTransport InstanceID, the Control Point uses the AVTransport Service on that device to control the flow of the content. For example, to begin transferring the content, the Control Point invokes the AVTransport::Play() action. To skip to a specific location within the content, the Control Point invokes the AVTransport::Seek() action. In most cases, the choice of AVTransport actions that are

actually invoked will likely be directed by the end-user as they interact with the Control Point's UI. Refer to the AVTransport Service for additional information about these and other AVTransport actions.

2.3.4. Controlling “How” the Content is Rendered:

Similar to the allocation of AVTransport InstanceIDs via the MediaRenderer's ConnectionManager::PrepareForConnection() action will also return a RenderingControl InstanceID. This InstanceID is used in conjunction with the Rendering Control Service to control “how” the content is to be rendered. For example, to change the loudness of the sound, the Control Point invokes the RenderingControl::SetVolume(). The Control Point passes in the Rendering Control InstanceID and the desired volume setting. To get the current brightness of the MediaRenderer's display, the Control Point invokes the GetBrightness() action. The InstanceID is passed in and the current brightness setting is returned.. Refer to the RenderingControl Service for additional details on these and other actions that affect how content is rendered.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-2:2008

3. XML Device Description

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<root xmlns="urn:schemas-upnp-org:device-1-0">
  <specVersion>
    <major>1</major>
    <minor>0</minor>
  </specVersion>
  <URLBase>base URL for all relative URLs</URLBase>
  <device>
    <deviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-org:device:MediaRenderer:1</deviceType>
    <friendlyName>short user-friendly title</friendlyName>
    <manufacturer>manufacturer name</manufacturer>
    <manufacturerURL>URL to manufacturer site</manufacturerURL>
    <modelDescription>long user-friendly title</modelDescription>
    <modelName>model name</modelName>
    <modelNumber>model number</modelNumber>
    <modelURL>URL to model site</modelURL>
    <serialNumber>manufacturer's serial number</serialNumber>
    <UDN>uuid:UUID</UDN>
    <UPC>Universal Product Code</UPC>
    <iconList>
      <icon>
        <mimetype>image/format</mimetype>
        <width>horizontal pixels</width>
        <height>vertical pixels</height>
        <depth>color depth</depth>
        <url>URL to icon</url>
      </icon>
      XML to declare other icons, if any, go here
    </iconList>
    <serviceList>
      <service>
        <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-
org:service:RenderingControl:1</serviceType>
        <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:RenderingControl</serviceId>
        <SCPDURL>URL to service description</SCPDURL>
        <controlURL>URL for control</controlURL>
        <eventSubURL>URL for eventing</eventSubURL>
      </service>
      <service>
        <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-
org:service:ConnectionManager:1</serviceType>
        <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:ConnectionManager</serviceId>
        <SCPDURL>URL to service description</SCPDURL>
        <controlURL>URL for control</controlURL>
        <eventSubURL>URL for eventing</eventSubURL>
      </service>
      <service>
        <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-
org:service:AVTransport:1</serviceType>
        <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:AVTransport</serviceId>
        <SCPDURL>URL to service description</SCPDURL>
        <controlURL>URL for control</controlURL>
        <eventSubURL>URL for eventing</eventSubURL>
      </service>
      Declarations for other services added by UPnP vendor (if any) go here
    </serviceList>
    <deviceList>
      Description of embedded devices added by UPnP vendor (if any) go here
    </deviceList>
    <presentationURL>URL for presentation</presentationURL>
  </device>

```

</root>

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-2:2008