
**Space data and information transfer
systems — Space link extension —
Application program interface for return
all frames service**

*Systèmes de transfert des informations et données spatiales — Extension de
liaisons spatiales — Interface du programme d'application pour service de
retour par tout réseau*



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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18442:2013), which has been technically revised.

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This document has been approved for publication by the Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) and represents the consensus technical agreement of the participating CCSDS Member Agencies. The procedure for review and authorization of CCSDS documents is detailed in *Organization and Processes for the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems* (CCSDS A02.1-Y-4), and the record of Agency participation in the authorization of this document can be obtained from the CCSDS Secretariat at the e-mail address below.

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FOREWORD

This document is a technical **Recommended Practice** for use in developing ground systems for space missions and has been prepared by the **Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems** (CCSDS). The Application Program Interface described herein is intended for missions that are cross-supported between Agencies of the CCSDS.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document	Title	Date	Status
CCSDS 915.1-M-1	Space Link Extension—Application Program Interface for Return All Frames Service, Recommended Practice, Issue 1	October 2008	Original issue, superseded
CCSDS 915.1-M-2	Space Link Extension—Application Program Interface for Return All Frames Service, Recommended Practice, Issue 2	September 2015	Current issue: – updates text to accommodate changes in current version of SLE service specification; – differentiates applicability by SLE service specification version; – updates references.

NOTE – Substantive changes from the previous issue are marked with change bars in the inside margin.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The Recommended Practice *Space Link Extension—Application Program Interface for Transfer Services—Core Specification* (reference [3]) specifies a C++ API for CCSDS Space Link Extension Transfer Services. The API is intended for use by application programs implementing SLE transfer services.

Reference [3] defines the architecture of the API and the functionality on a generic level, which is independent of specific SLE services and communication technologies. It is thus necessary to add service type-specific specifications in supplemental Recommended Practices. The purpose of this document is to specify extensions to the API needed for support of the Return All Frames (RAF) service defined in reference [2].

1.2 SCOPE

This Recommended Practice defines extensions to the SLE API in terms of:

- a) the RAF-specific functionality provided by API components;
- b) the RAF-specific interfaces provided by API components; and
- c) the externally visible behavior associated with the RAF interfaces exported by the components.

It does not specify

- a) individual implementations or products;
- b) the internal design of the components; and
- c) the technology used for communications.

This Recommended Practice defines only interfaces and behavior that must be provided by implementations supporting the Return All Frames service in addition to the specification in reference [3].

1.3 APPLICABILITY

The Application Program Interface specified in this document supports three versions of the Return All Frames service, namely:

- a) Generation 1 identified by the version number 1 in the BIND operation, as specified by reference [C2];
- b) Generation 2 identified by the version number 2 in the BIND operation, as specified by reference [C3];
- c) Generation 3 identified by the version number 4 in the BIND operation, as specified by reference [2].

NOTE – The use of the term ‘Generation’ follows the definition in the API Core Specification (reference [3]) where it is used to classify all SLE Transfer Services.

Support for Generation 1 and Generation 2 of this service is included for backward compatibility purposes for a limited time and may not be continued in future versions of this specification. Support for Generation 1 (i.e., version 1 of the RAF service) implies that SLE API implementations of this specification are able to interoperate with peer SLE systems that comply with the specification of the Transport Mapping Layer (TML) in ‘Specification of a SLE API Proxy for TCP/IP and ASN.1’, ESOC, SLES-SW-API-0002-TOS-GCI, Issue 1.1, February 2001. For Generation 2 and 3 of these services, SLE API implementations of this specification are able to interoperate with peer SLE systems that comply with the specification of the Transport Mapping Layer (TML) in reference [C5].

Provisions within this Recommended Practice that are specific for one or more generations are marked as follows:

- [Gn:] for provisions specific to Generation n;
- [Gn,m:] for provisions specific to Generation n and Generation m.

Provisions that apply to all generations are not marked. That implies that for a Recommended Practice supporting all generations with the same application program interface, no generation markers are present.

1.4 RATIONALE

This Recommended Practice specifies the mapping of the RAF service specification to specific functions and parameters of the SLE API. It also specifies the distribution of responsibility for specific functions between SLE API software and application software.

The goal of this Recommended Practice is to create a standard for interoperability between:

- a) application software using the SLE API and SLE API software implementing the SLE API; and
- b) service user and service provider applications communicating with each other using the SLE API on both sides.

This interoperability standard also allows exchangeability of different products implementing the SLE API, as long as they adhere to the interface specification of this Recommended Practice.

1.5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

1.5.1 ORGANIZATION

This document is organized as follows:

- a) section 1 provides purpose and scope of this specification, identifies conventions, and lists definitions and references used throughout the document;
- b) section 2 provides an overview of the RAF service and describes the API model extension including support for the RAF service;
- c) section 3 contains detailed specifications for the API components and for applications using the API;
- d) annex A provides a formal specification of the API interfaces and data types specific to the RAF service;
- e) annex B lists all acronyms used within this document;
- f) annex C lists informative references.

1.5.2 SLE SERVICE DOCUMENTATION TREE

The SLE suite of Recommended Standards is based on the cross support model defined in the SLE Reference Model (reference [1]). The services defined by the reference model constitute one of the three types of Cross Support Services:

- a) Part 1: SLE Services;
- b) Part 2: Ground Domain Services; and
- c) Part 3: Ground Communications Services.

The SLE services are further divided into SLE service management and SLE transfer services.

The basic organization of the SLE services and SLE documentation is shown in figure 1-1. The various documents are described in the following paragraphs.

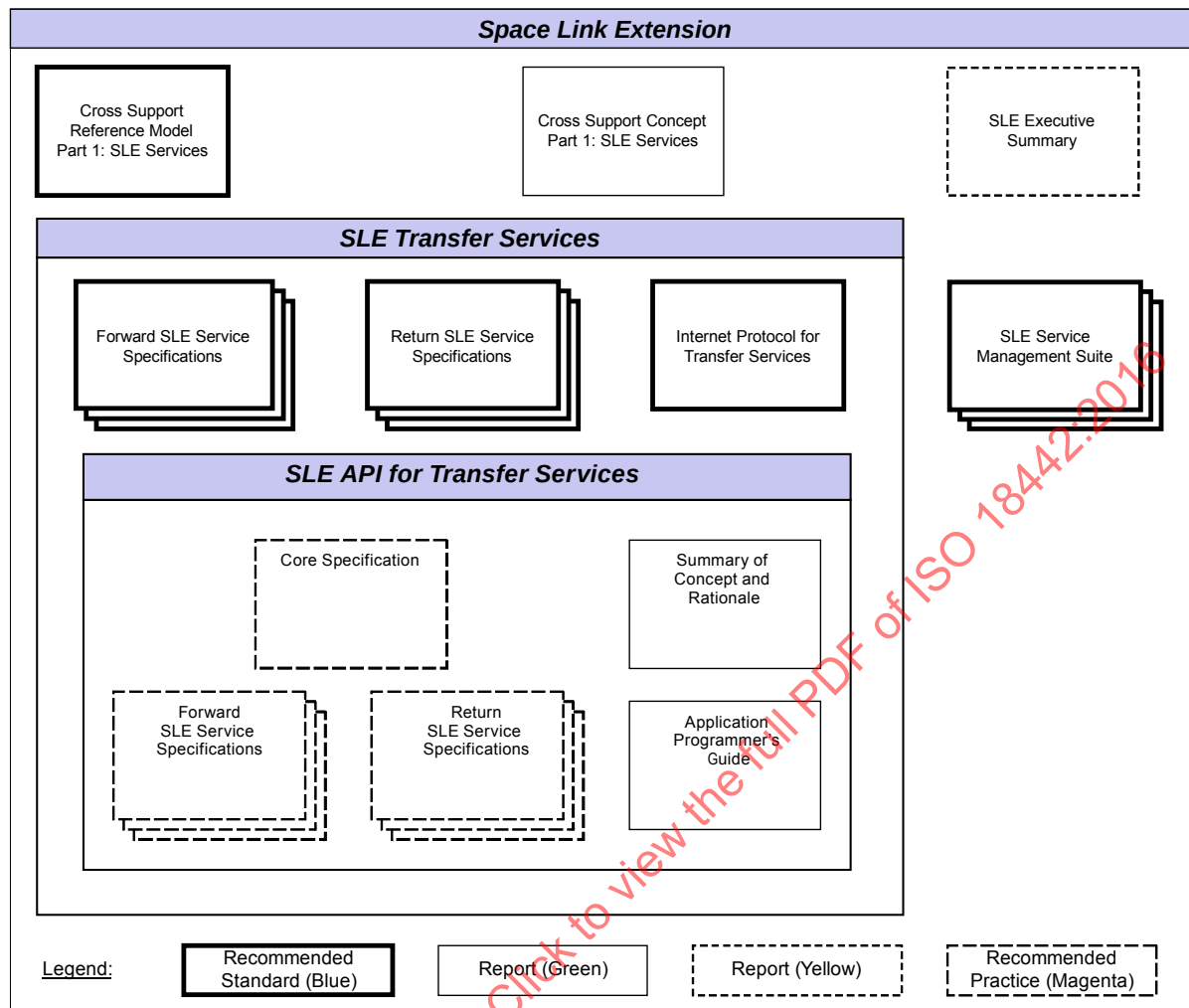


Figure 1-1: SLE Services and SLE API Documentation

- Cross Support Reference Model—Part 1: Space Link Extension Services*, a Recommended Standard that defines the framework and terminology for the specification of SLE services.
- Cross Support Concept—Part 1: Space Link Extension Services*, a Report introducing the concepts of cross support and the SLE services.
- Space Link Extension Services—Executive Summary*, an Administrative Report providing an overview of Space Link Extension (SLE) Services. It is designed to assist readers with their review of existing and future SLE documentation.
- Forward SLE Service Specifications*, a set of Recommended Standards that provide specifications of all forward link SLE services.
- Return SLE Service Specifications*, a set of Recommended Standards that provide specifications of all return link SLE services.

- f) *Internet Protocol for Transfer Services*, a Recommended Standard providing the specification of the wire protocol used for SLE transfer services.
- g) *SLE Service Management Specifications*, a set of Recommended Standards that establish the basis of SLE service management.
- h) *Application Program Interface for Transfer Services—Core Specification*, a Recommended Practice document specifying the generic part of the API for SLE transfer services.
- i) *Application Program Interface for Transfer Services—Summary of Concept and Rationale*, a Report describing the concept and rationale for specification and implementation of a Application Program Interface for SLE Transfer Services.
- j) *Application Program Interface for Return Services*, a set of Recommended Practice documents specifying the service type-specific extensions of the API for return link SLE services.
- k) *Application Program Interface for Forward Services*, a set of Recommended Practice documents specifying the service type-specific extensions of the API for forward link SLE services.
- l) *Application Program Interface for Transfer Services—Application Programmer's Guide*, a Report containing guidance material and software source code examples for software developers using the API.

1.6 DEFINITIONS, NOMENCLATURE, AND CONVENTIONS

1.6.1 DEFINITIONS

1.6.1.1 Definitions from SLE Reference Model

This Recommended Practice makes use of the following terms defined in reference [1]:

- a) Return All Frames service (RAF service);
- b) operation;
- c) service provider (provider);
- d) service user (user);
- e) SLE transfer service instance;
- f) SLE transfer service production;
- g) SLE transfer service provision.

1.6.1.2 Definitions from RAF Service

This Recommended Practice makes use of the following terms defined in reference [2]:

- a) association;
- b) communications service;
- c) confirmed operation;
- d) delivery mode;
- e) invocation;
- f) latency limit;
- g) lock status;
- h) notification;
- i) offline processing latency;
- j) parameter;
- k) performance;
- l) port identifier;
- m) production status;
- n) return;
- o) service instance provision period;
- p) transfer buffer;
- q) unconfirmed operation.

1.6.1.3 Definitions from ASN.1 Specification

This Recommended Practice makes use of the following terms defined in reference [5]:

- a) Object Identifier;
- b) Octet String.

1.6.1.4 Definitions from UML Specification

This Recommended Practice makes use of the following terms defined in reference [C9]:

- a) Attribute;

- b) Base Class;
- c) Class;
- d) Data Type;
- e) Interface;
- f) Method.

1.6.1.5 Definitions from API Core Specification

This Recommended Practice makes use of the following terms defined in reference [3]:

- a) Application Program Interface;
- b) Component.

1.6.2 NOMENCLATURE

1.6.2.1 Normative Text

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

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

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

1.6.2.2 Informative Text

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

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

1.6.3 CONVENTIONS

This document applies the conventions defined in reference [3].

The RAF-specific model extensions in section 2 are presented using the Unified Modeling Language (UML) and applying the conventions defined in reference [3].

The RAF-specific specifications for API components in section 3 are presented using the conventions specified in reference [3].

The RAF-specific data types and interfaces in annex A are specified in the notation of the C++ programming language using the conventions defined in reference [3].

1.7 REFERENCES

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

NOTE — A list of informative references is provided in annex C.

- [1] *Cross Support Reference Model—Part 1: Space Link Extension Services*. Issue 2. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards (Blue Book), CCSDS 910.4-B-2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, October 2005.
- [2] *Space Link Extension—Return All Frames Service Specification*. Issue 3. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards (Blue Book), CCSDS 911.1-B-3. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, January 2010.
- [3] *Space Link Extension—Application Program Interface for Transfer Services—Core Specification*. Issue 2. Recommendation for Space Data System Practices (Magenta Book), CCSDS 914.0-M-2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, September 2015.
- [4] *Programming Languages—C++*. 3rd ed. International Standard, ISO/IEC 14882:2011. Geneva: ISO, 2011.
- [5] *Information Technology—Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of Basic Notation*. 4th ed. International Standard, ISO/IEC 8824-1:2008. Geneva: ISO, 2008.

2 OVERVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the extension of the SLE API model in reference [3] for support of the RAF service. Extensions are needed for the API components API Service Element and SLE Operations.

In addition to the extensions defined in this section, the component API Proxy must support encoding and decoding of RAF-specific protocol data units.

2.2 PACKAGE RAF SERVICE INSTANCES

2.2.1 OVERVIEW

The RAF extensions to the component API Service Element are defined by the package RAF Service Instances. Figure 2-1 provides an overview of this package. The diagram includes classes from the package API Service Element specified in reference [3], which provide applicable specifications for the RAF service.

The package adds two service instance classes:

- a) RAF SI User, supporting the service user role; and
- b) RAF SI Provider, supporting service provider role.

These classes correspond to the placeholder classes I<SRV>_SI User and I<SRV>_SI Provider defined in reference [3].

Both classes are able to handle the specific RAF operations.

For the class RAF SI User, this is the only extension of the base class SI User.

The class RAF SI Provider adds two new interfaces:

- a) IRAF_SIAdmin by which the application can set RAF-specific configuration parameters; and
- b) IRAF_SIUpdate by which the application must update dynamic status information, required for generation of status reports.

These interfaces correspond to the placeholder interfaces I<SRV>_SIAdmin and I<SRV>_SIUpdate defined in reference [3].

RAF-specific configuration parameters are defined by the internal class RAF Configuration. The class RAF Status Information defines dynamic status parameters maintained by the service instance.

All specifications provided in this section refer to a single service instance. If more than one service instance is used, each service instance must be configured and updated independently.

2.2.2 COMPONENT CLASS RAF SI USER

The class defines a RAF service instance supporting the service user role. It ensures that SLE PDUs passed by the application and by the association are supported by the RAF service and handles the RAF operation objects defined in 2.3. It does not add further features to those provided by the base class SI User.

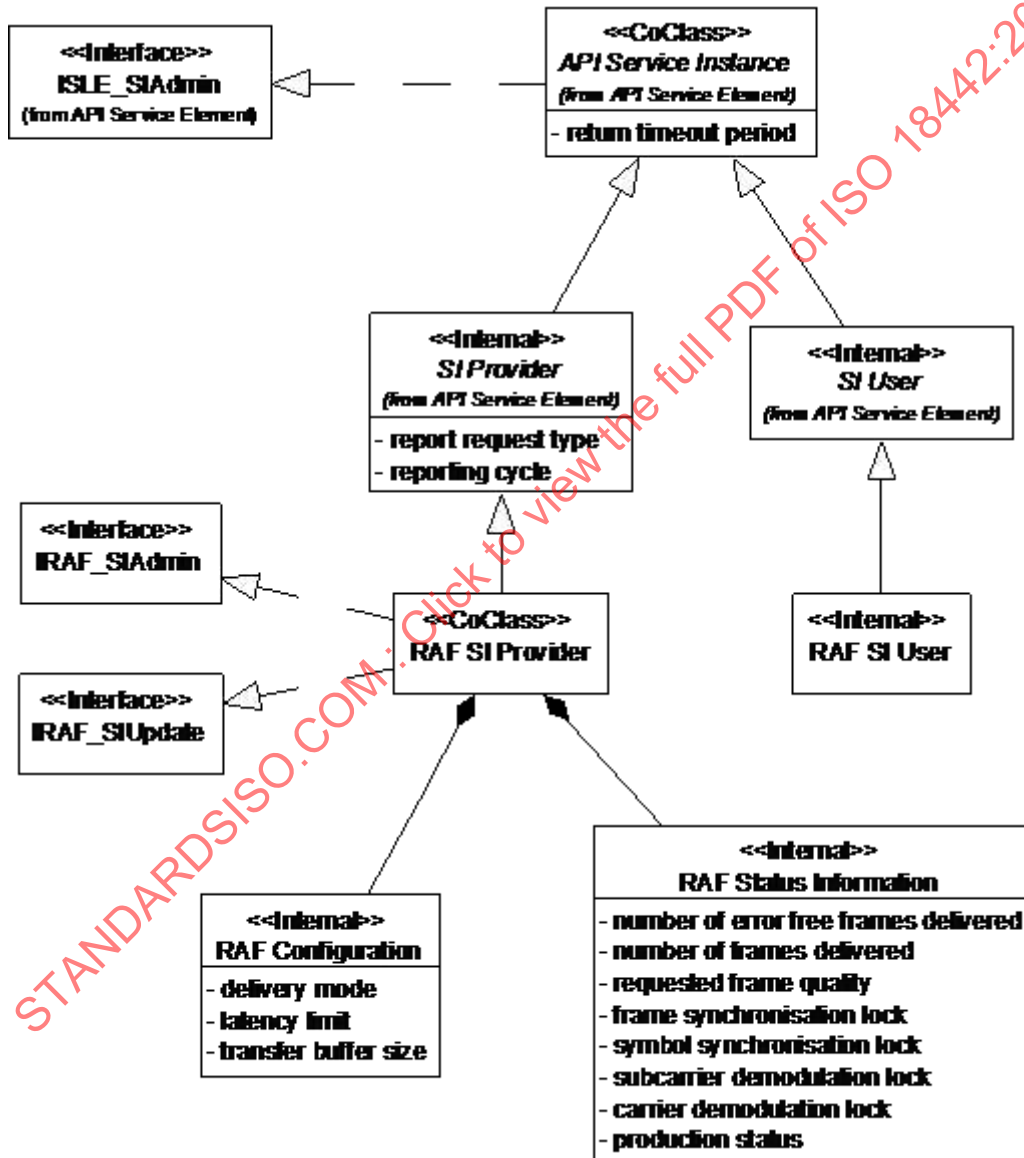


Figure 2-1: RAF Service Instances

2.2.3 COMPONENT CLASS RAF SI PROVIDER

2.2.3.1 General

The class defines a RAF service instance supporting the service provider role. It exports the interfaces `IRAF_SIAAdmin` for configuration of the service instance after creation and `IRAF_SIUUpdate` for update of dynamic status parameters during operation.

2.2.3.2 Responsibilities

2.2.3.2.1 Service Specific Configuration

The service instance implements the interface `IRAF_SIAAdmin` to set the RAF-specific configuration parameters defined by the class `RAF Configuration`. The methods of this interface must be called after creation of the service instance. When all configuration parameters (including those set via the interface `ISLE_SIAAdmin`) have been set, the method `ISLE_SIAAdmin::ConfigCompleted()` must be called. This method verifies that all configuration parameters values are defined and are in the range defined in reference [2].

In addition, the interface `IRAF_SIAAdmin` provides read access to the configuration parameters.

2.2.3.2.2 Update of Dynamic Status Parameters

The class implements the interface `IRAF_SIUUpdate`. The methods of this interface update status parameters defined by the class `RAF Status Information`. In order to ensure that the status information is always up to date, all changes of status parameters must be reported to the service instance during its complete lifetime, independent of the state of the service instance.

In addition, the class derives some of the parameters in `RAF Status Information` from `RAF PDUs` exchanged between the service provider and the service user. The method used to update each of the parameters is defined in 2.2.5.

The interface `IRAF_SIUUpdate` provides read access to all status parameters.

2.2.3.2.3 Handling of the RAF-GET-PARAMETER Operation

The class responds autonomously to `RAF-GET-PARAMETER` invocations. It generates the appropriate `RAF-GET-PARAMETER` return using the parameters maintained by the classes `RAF Configuration` and `RAF Status Information`.

2.2.3.2.4 Status Reporting

The class generates RAF-STATUS-REPORT invocations when required using the parameters maintained by the class RAF Status Information.

2.2.3.2.5 Processing of RAF Protocol Data Units

The class ensures that SLE PDUs passed by the application and by the association are supported by the RAF service and handles the RAF operation objects defined in 2.3.

2.2.4 INTERNAL CLASS RAF CONFIGURATION

The class defines the configuration parameters that can be set via the interface IRAF_SIAAdmin. These parameters are defined by reference [2]. Table 2-1 describes how the service instance uses these parameters.

2.2.5 INTERNAL CLASS RAF STATUS INFORMATION

The class defines dynamic status parameters handled by the service instance. The parameters are defined by reference [2]. Table 2-2 describes how the service element updates each of the parameters and how it uses the parameters.

Table 2-1: RAF Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Used for
delivery-mode	handling of the transfer buffer (enables / disables discarding of data) checking of PDUs RAF-GET-PARAMETER returns
latency-limit	handling of the transfer buffer in the 'timely online' and 'complete online' delivery modes RAF-GET-PARAMETER returns
transfer-buffer-size	handling of the transfer buffer RAF-GET-PARAMETER returns

Table 2-2: RAF Status Information

Parameter	Update	Used for
number-of-error-free-frames-delivered	count of RAF-TRANSFER-DATA invocations transmitted with the parameter 'frame quality' set to 'good'	status reports
number-of-frames-delivered	count of RAF-TRANSFER-DATA invocations transmitted	status reports
requested-frame-quality	set to 'undefined' at configuration time extracted from accepted RAF-START invocations set to 'undefined' after RAF-STOP, RAF-PEER-ABORT and protocol abort	RAF-GET-PARAMETER
frame-sync-lock-status	set by a method of IRAF_SIUUpdate	status reports
symbol-sync-lock-status	set by a method of IRAF_SIUUpdate	status reports
subcarrier-lock-status	set by a method of IRAF_SIUUpdate	status reports
carrier-lock-status	set by a method of IRAF_SIUUpdate	status reports
production-status	set by a method of IRAF_SIUUpdate	status reports

2.3 PACKAGE RAF OPERATIONS

Figure 2-2 shows the operation object interfaces required for the RAF service. The package RAF Operations adds operation objects for the following RAF operations:

- a) RAF-START;
- b) RAF-TRANSFER-DATA;
- c) RAF-SYNC-NOTIFY;
- d) RAF-STATUS-REPORT;
- e) RAF-GET-PARAMETER.

For other operations the API uses the common operation objects defined in reference [3].

Table 2-3 maps RAF operations to operation object interfaces.

Table 2-3: Mapping of RAF Operations to Operation Object Interfaces

RAF Operation	Operation Object Interface	Defined in Package
RAF-BIND	ISLE_Bind	SLE Operations
RAF-UNBIND	ISLE_Unbind	SLE Operations
RAF-START	IRAF_Start	RAF Operations
RAF-STOP	ISLE_Stop	SLE Operations
RAF-TRANSFER-DATA	IRAF_TransferData	RAF Operations
RAF-SYNC-NOTIFY	IRAF_SyncNotify	RAF Operations
[TRANSFER-BUFFER] (see note)	ISLE_TransferBuffer	SLE Operations
RAF-SCHEDULE-STATUS-REPORT	ISLE_ScheduleStatusReport	SLE Operations
RAF-STATUS-REPORT	IRAF_StatusReport	RAF Operations
RAF-GET-PARAMETER	IRAF_GetParameter	RAF Operations
RAF-PEER-ABORT	ISLE_PeerAbort	SLE Operations

NOTE – TRANSFER-BUFFER is a pseudo-operation used to handle the transfer buffer defined in reference [2].

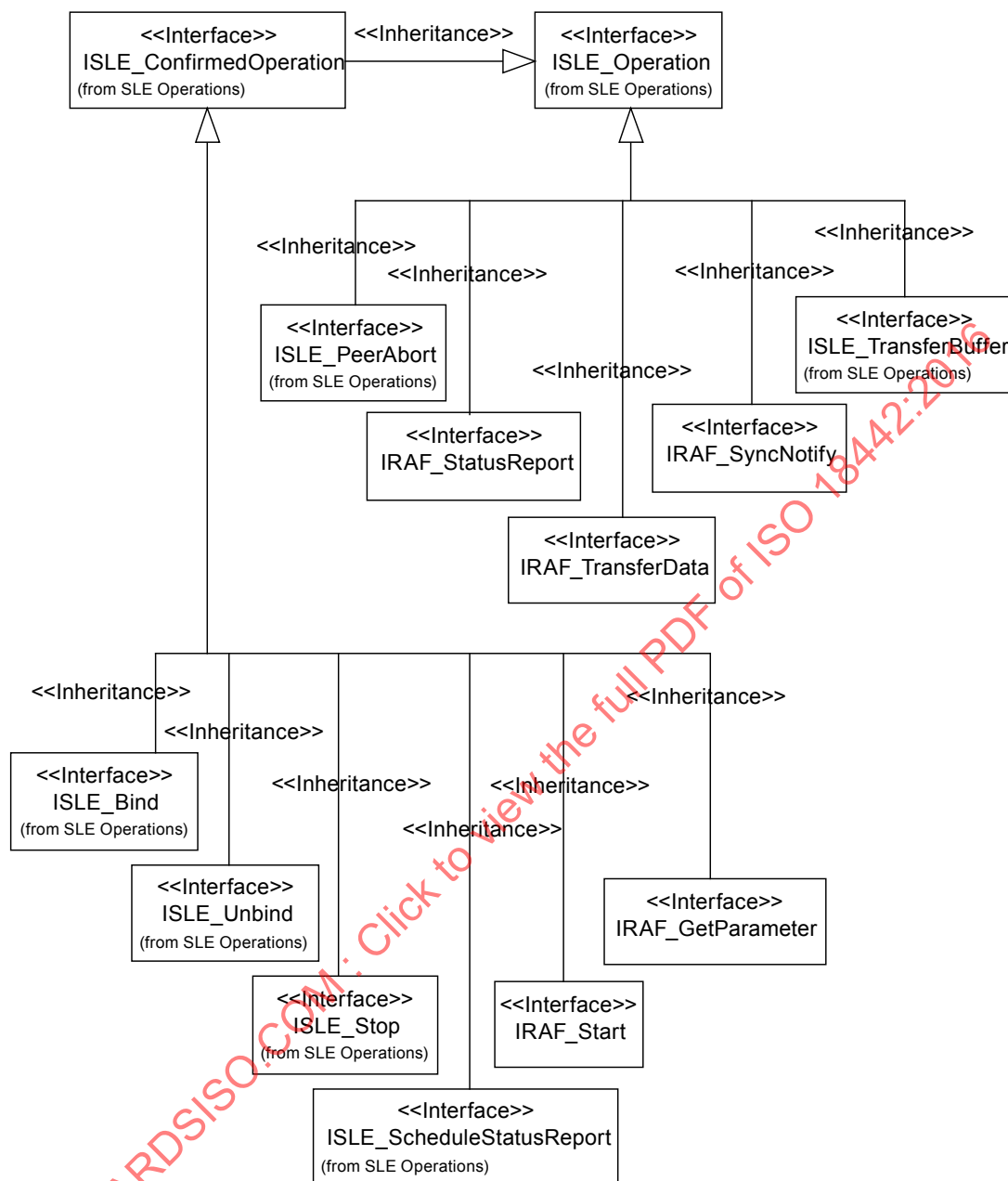


Figure 2-2: RAF Operation Object Interfaces

2.4 SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE SLE RAF TRANSFER SERVICE

2.4.1 SECURITY BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION

The SLE transfer services explicitly provide authentication and access control. Additional security capabilities, if required, are levied on the underlying communication services that support the SLE transfer services. The SLE transfer services are defined as layered application services operating over underlying communication services that must meet certain requirements but which are otherwise unspecified. Selection of the underlying communication services over which real SLE implementations connect is based on the requirements of the communicating parties and/or the availability of CCSDS-standard communication technology profiles and proxy specifications. Different underlying communication technology profiles are intended to address not only different performance requirements but also different security requirements. Missions and service providers are expected to select from these technology profiles to acquire the performance and security capabilities appropriate to the mission. Specification of the various underlying communication technologies, and in particular their associated security provisions, are outside the scope of this Recommendation.

The SLE RAF transfer service transfers data that originates on a mission spacecraft. As such, the SLE RAF transfer service has custody of the data for only a portion of the end-to-end data path between mission spacecraft and MDOS. Consequently the ability of an SLE transfer service to secure the transfer of mission spacecraft data is limited to that portion of the end-to-end path that is provided by the SLE transfer service (i.e., the terrestrial link between the MDOS and the ground termination of the space-ground link to the mission spacecraft). End-to-end security must also involve securing the data as it crosses the space-ground link, which can be provided by some combination of securing the mission data itself (e.g., encryption of the mission data within CCSDS space packets) and securing the space-ground link (e.g., encryption of the physical space-ground link). Thus while the SLE RAF transfer service plays a role in the end-to-end security of the data path, it does not control and cannot ensure that end-to-end security. This component perspective is reflected in the security provisions of the SLE transfer services.

2.4.2 STATEMENTS OF SECURITY CONCERNS

2.4.2.1 Overview

This subsection identifies RAF transfer service support for capabilities that responds to these security concerns in the areas of data privacy, data integrity, authentication, access control, availability of resources, and auditing.

2.4.2.2 Data Privacy (Also Known As Confidentiality)

This SLE RAF transfer service specification does not define explicit data privacy requirements or capabilities to ensure data privacy. Data privacy is expected to be ensured outside of the SLE transfer service layer, by the mission application processes that communicate over the SLE transfer service, in the underlying communication service that lies under the SLE transfer service, or some combination of both. For example, mission application processes might apply end-to-end encryption to the contents of the CCSDS space link data units carried as data by the SLE transfer service. Alternatively or in addition, the network connection between the SLE entities might be encrypted to provide data privacy in the underlying communication network.

2.4.2.3 Data Integrity

The SLE RAF transfer service defines and enforces a strict sequence of operations that constrain the ability of a third party to inject operation invocations or returns into the transfer service association between a service user and provider (see 4.2.2 in reference [2]). This constrains the ability of a third party to seize control of an active RAF transfer service instance without detection.

The SLE RAF transfer service requires that the underlying communication service transfer data in sequence, completely and with integrity, without duplication, with flow control that notifies the application layer in the event of congestion, and with notification to the application layer in the event that communication between the service user and the service provider is disrupted (see 1.3.1 in reference [2]). No specific mechanisms are identified, as they will be an integral part of the underlying communication service.

2.4.2.4 Authentication

This SLE RAF transfer service specification defines authentication requirements (see 3.1.5 in reference [2]), and defines initiator-identifier, responder-identifier, invoker-credentials, and performer-credentials parameters of the service operation invocations and returns that are used to perform SLE transfer service authentication. The procedure by which SLE transfer service operation invocations and returns are authenticated is described in annex F of the Cross Support Service Green Book (reference [C4]). The SLE transfer service authentication capability can be selectively set to authenticate at one of three levels: authenticate every invocation and return, authenticate only the BIND operation invocation and return, or perform no authentication. Depending upon the inherent authentication available from the underlying communication network, the security environment in which the SLE service user and provider are operating, and the security requirements of the spaceflight mission, the SLE transfer service authentication level can be adapted by choosing the SLE operation invocation and returns that shall be authenticated. Furthermore the mechanism used for generating and checking the credentials and thus the

level of protection against masquerading (simple or strong authentication) can be selected in accordance with the results of a threat analysis.

2.4.2.5 Access Control

This SLE RAF transfer service specification defines access control requirements (see 3.1.4 in reference [2]), and defines `initiator-identifier` and `responder-identifier` parameters of the service operation invocations and returns that are used to perform SLE transfer service access control. The procedure by which access to SLE transfer services is controlled is described in annex F of the Cross Support Service Green Book (reference [C4]).

2.4.2.6 Availability of Resources

The SLE transfer services are provided via communication networks that have some limit to the resources available to support those SLE transfer services. If these resources can be diverted from their support of the SLE transfer services (in what is commonly known as “denial of service”) then the performance of the SLE transfer services may be curtailed or inhibited. This SLE RAF transfer service specification does not define explicit capabilities to prevent denial of service. Resource availability is expected to be ensured by appropriate capabilities in the underlying communication service. The specific capabilities will be dependent upon the technologies used in the underlying communication service and the security environment in which the transfer service user and provider operate.

2.4.2.7 Auditing

This SLE RAF transfer service specification does not define explicit security auditing requirements or capabilities. Security auditing is expected to be negotiated and implemented bilaterally between the spaceflight mission and the service provider.

2.4.3 POTENTIAL THREATS AND ATTACK SCENARIOS

The SLE RAF transfer service depends on unspecified mechanisms operating above the SLE transfer service (between a mission spacecraft application process and its peer application process on the ground), underneath the SLE transfer service in the underlying communication service, or some combination of both, to ensure data privacy (confidentiality). If no such mechanisms are actually implemented, or the mechanisms selected are inadequate or inappropriate to the network environment in which the mission is operating, an attacker could read the spacecraft telemetry data contained in the RAF protocol data units as they traverse the WAN between service user and service provider.

The SLE RAF transfer service constrains the ability of a third party to seize control of an active SLE transfer service instance, but it does not specify mechanisms that would prevent an attacker from intercepting the protocol data units and replacing the contents of the data

parameter. The prevention of such a replacement attack depends on unspecified mechanisms operating above the SLE transfer service (between a mission spacecraft application process and its peer application process on the ground), underneath the SLE transfer service in the underlying communication service, in bilaterally agreed extra capabilities applied to the SLE transfer service (e.g., encryption of the data parameter) or some combination of the three. If no such mechanisms are actually implemented, or the mechanisms selected are inadequate or inappropriate to the network environment in which the mission is operating, an attacker could substitute telemetry data without detection.

If the SLE transfer service authentication capability is not used and if authentication is not ensured by the underlying communication service, attackers may somehow obtain valid `initiator-identifier` values and use them to initiate SLE transfer service instances by which they could gain access to spacecraft telemetry data.

The SLE RAF transfer service depends on unspecified mechanisms operating in the underlying communication service to ensure that the supporting network has sufficient resources to provide sufficient support to legitimate users. If no such mechanisms are actually implemented, or the mechanisms selected are inadequate or inappropriate to the network environment in which the mission is operating, an attacker could prevent legitimate users from receiving telemetry from their spacecraft.

If the provider of SLE RAF transfers service provides no security auditing capabilities, or if a user chooses not to employ auditing capabilities that do exist, then attackers may delay or escape detection while stealing or altering telemetry data.

2.4.4 CONSEQUENCES OF NOT APPLYING SECURITY

The consequences of not applying security to the SLE RAF transfer service are possible degradation and loss of ability to receive telemetry from the spacecraft, or the substitution of altered telemetry data.

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3 RAF SPECIFIC SPECIFICATIONS FOR API COMPONENTS

3.1 API SERVICE ELEMENT

3.1.1 SERVICE INSTANCE CONFIGURATION

3.1.1.1 The service element shall provide the interface `IRAF_SIAAdmin` for configuration of a provider-side service instance after creation.

3.1.1.2 The interface shall provide methods to set the following parameters, which the service element needs for handling of the transfer buffer and delivers to the user in response to a `RAF-GET-PARAMETER` invocation:

- a) `delivery-mode`;
- b) `transfer-buffer-size`, i.e., the maximum number of `RAF-TRANSFER-BUFFER` invocations and `RAF-SYNC-NOTIFY` invocations that can be stored to a transfer buffer PDU submitted to the service user; and
- c) `latency-limit`, if the delivery mode is either 'timely online' or 'complete online'.

NOTE – These parameters are defined in reference [2] for the operation `RAF-GET-PARAMETER`. Handling of the transfer buffer by the service element is defined in reference [3].

3.1.1.3 The interface shall provide methods to set the following parameters, which the service instance uses to initialize parameters of the status report:

- a) the value of the production status at the time the service instance is configured;
- b) the lock status of the frame synchronization process at the time the service instance is configured;
- c) the lock status of the symbol synchronization process at the time the service instance is configured;
- d) the lock status of the sub-carrier demodulation process at the time the service instance is configured;
- e) the lock status of the carrier demodulation process at the time the service instance is configured.

NOTES

- 1 For the delivery mode 'offline', status reporting is not supported. Therefore, these parameters need not be specified.

- 2 Further configuration parameters must be set using the interface ISLE_SIAdmin specified in reference [3]. These include the parameter return-timeout-period required for the RAF-GET-PARAMETER operation.

3.1.1.4 All configuration parameters must be set before the method `ConfigCompleted()` of the interface ISLE_SIAdmin is called. If one of the parameters is omitted or the value of a parameter is not within the range specified by reference [2], the method `ConfigCompleted()` shall return an error.

NOTES

- 1 As defined in reference [3], the service element shall start processing of the service instance only after successful configuration.
- 2 The range of specific parameter values might be further constrained by service management. The service element shall only perform checks on the limits specified by reference [2].

3.1.1.5 If the delivery mode is 'offline', the service element shall accept the configuration when the parameters defined in 3.1.1.3 have not been specified.

3.1.1.6 Configuration parameters must not be modified after successful return of the method `ConfigCompleted()` defined in the interface ISLE_SIAdmin. The effect of an attempt to set these parameters after completion of the configuration is undefined.

3.1.1.7 The values of all configuration parameters shall remain unmodified following a RAF-UNBIND or RAF-PEER-ABORT operation and following a protocol-abort.

3.1.1.8 The interface IRAF_SIAdmin shall provide methods to retrieve the values of the configuration parameters. The values returned by these methods before configuration has been completed are undefined.

3.1.2 STATUS INFORMATION

3.1.2.1 The service element shall maintain status parameters for every service instance and uses them for generation of status reports and for RAF-GET-PARAMETER returns.

NOTES

- 1 The parameters are defined in reference [2] for the operations RAF-STATUS-REPORT and RAF-GET-PARAMETER.
- 2 Handling of the parameter reporting-cycle defined for the RAF-GET-PARAMETER operation is specified in reference [2].

3.1.2.2 The service element shall update the following status parameters in the methods of the interface IRAF_SIUpdate described in 3.1.2.6:

- a) frame-sync-lock-status;
- b) symbol-sync-lock-status;
- c) subcarrier-lock-status;
- d) carrier-lock-status;
- e) production-status.

NOTE – The initial values of these parameters following configuration of the service instance are defined in A4.2.

3.1.2.3 The service element shall handle the parameter number-of-error-free-frames-delivered as defined by the following specifications:

- a) the parameter shall be set to zero when the service instance is configured;
- b) when a TRANSFER-BUFFER PDU is transmitted to the service user, the parameter shall be incremented by the number of RAF-TRANSFER-DATA invocations in that PDU, for which the parameter frame-quality is set to 'good'.

NOTE – Frames in a TRANSFER-BUFFER PDU that is discarded shall not be included in the count of error free frames delivered.

3.1.2.4 The service element shall handle the parameter number-of-frames-delivered as defined by the following specifications:

- a) the parameter shall be set to zero when the service instance is configured;
- b) when a TRANSFER-BUFFER PDU is transmitted to the service user, the parameter shall be incremented by the number of RAF-TRANSFER-DATA invocations in that PDU.

NOTE – Frames in a TRANSFER-BUFFER PDU that is discarded shall not be included in the count of frames delivered.

3.1.2.5 The service element shall handle the parameter requested-frame-quality as defined by the following specifications:

- a) the parameter shall be set to 'undefined' when the service instance is configured;
- b) when the application transmits a RAF-START return with a positive result, the value of the parameter shall be extracted from the RAF-START invocation;
- c) the parameter shall be set to 'undefined' following an accepted RAF-STOP invocation, and following RAF-PEER-ABORT and protocol abort.

NOTE – The parameter `requested-frame-quality` can be requested by a RAF-GET-PARAMETER invocation.

3.1.2.6 The service element shall provide the interface `IRAF_SIUUpdate` for every service instance. This interface must be used by the application to update the status parameters defined in 3.1.2.2.

3.1.2.7 If more than one service instance exists, each service instance must be updated independently.

3.1.2.8 In order to keep the status information up to date and consistent, the methods of the interface `IRAF_SIUUpdate` must be invoked for every change, independent of the state of the service instance.

3.1.2.9 The interface `IRAF_SIUUpdate` shall provide read access to all status parameters, including those that are derived by other means.

NOTE – In the delivery mode ‘offline’, status reporting is not supported. Therefore, the application can opt not to update status information in that mode. If status information is not initialized and not updated, retrieval methods shall return the initial parameter values defined in A4.2.

3.1.2.10 The service element shall keep the status parameters defined in 3.1.2.3, 3.1.2.4, and 3.1.2.5 up to date for all delivery modes including the delivery mode ‘offline’.

3.1.2.11 Except for the parameter `requested-frame-quality`, status parameters defined in this specification shall not be modified as result of RAF-UNBIND, RAF-PEER-ABORT, or protocol abort.

3.1.3 PROCESSING OF RAF PROTOCOL DATA UNITS

NOTES

- 1 The service element shall process RAF PDUs according to the general specifications in reference [3]. This section only addresses additional checks and processing steps defined for the RAF service. RAF-specific checks defined in reference [2], but not listed in this section, must be performed by the application.
- 2 It is noted that 3.1.2 defines further processing requirements for PDUs with respect to update of status information. Annex subsection A3 defines the checks that operation objects perform when the methods `VerifyInvocationArguments()` and `VerifyReturnArguments()` are called. Reference [3] contains specifications defining how the service element handles error codes returned by these methods.

3.1.3.1 RAF START

3.1.3.1.1 When receiving a RAF-START invocation, the service element shall perform the following checks:

- a) if the delivery mode is 'offline', the start time must not be null;
- b) if the start time is defined and the delivery mode is 'online':
 - 1) the start time must be equal to or later than the start time of the scheduled provision period of the service instance, and
 - 2) the start time must be earlier than the stop time of the scheduled provision period;
- c) if the delivery mode is 'offline':
 - 1) the stop time must not be null, and
 - 2) the stop time must be earlier than current time;

NOTE – Reference [2] defines an `offline-processing-latency` and requires that the stop time plus the offline processing latency be earlier than current time. If the application makes use of the offline processing latency, the associated checks must be performed by the application.

- d) if the stop time is defined and the delivery mode is online, the stop time must be earlier than or equal to the stop time of the scheduled provision period.

NOTES

- 1 If the start time and the stop time are defined, the start time must be earlier than the stop time. This check shall be performed by the operation object.
- 2 The service element shall not check the production status, as this could change before the PDU is processed by the application.

3.1.3.1.2 If any of the checks defined in 3.1.3.1.1 fail, the service element on the provider side shall not forward the PDU to the application but shall respond with a RAF-START return with a negative result and the appropriate diagnostic.

NOTE – As specified in reference [3], the service element shall reject PDUs with errors received from the local application with an appropriate result code.

3.1.3.2 RAF SYNC NOTIFY

When receiving a RAF–SYNC–NOTIFY invocation, the service element on the provider side shall perform the following checks:

- a) if the delivery mode is ‘offline’, the notification type must not be ‘loss of frame synchronization’, ‘production status change’, or ‘data discarded due to excessive backlog’;
- b) if the delivery mode is ‘timely online’, the notification type must not be ‘data discarded due to excessive backlog’.

NOTE – This check cannot be performed on the user side, because the service element does not have the required information.

3.1.4 SERVICE INSTANCE SPECIFIC OPERATION FACTORY

For RAF service instances, the interface ISLE_SIOpFactory specified in reference [3] shall support creation and configuration of operation objects for the operations specified in 3.2 with exception of the interfaces IRAF_StatusReport and ISLE_TransferBuffer.

NOTES

- 1 The initial values of parameters that shall be set for RAF-specific operation objects are defined in annex A.
- 2 Status reports and the transfer buffer shall be handled by the API Service Element without involvement of the application.

3.2 SLE OPERATIONS

3.2.1 The component SLE Operations shall provide operation objects for the following RAF operations in addition to those specified in reference [3]:

- a) RAF–START;
- b) RAF–TRANSFER–DATA;
- c) RAF–SYNC–NOTIFY;
- d) RAF–STATUS–REPORT; and
- e) RAF–GET–PARAMETER.

3.2.2 The operation factory shall create the operation objects specified in 3.2.1 when the requested service type is RAF.

3.2.3 The operation factory shall additionally create the following operation objects specified in reference [3] when the requested service type is RAF:

- a) SLE-BIND;
- b) SLE-UNBIND;
- c) SLE-PEER-ABORT;
- d) SLE-STOP; and
- e) SLE-SCHEDULE-STATUS-REPORT.

3.3 SLE APPLICATION

NOTE – This subsection summarizes specific obligations of a RAF provider application using the SLE API.

3.3.1 Following creation of a service instance, and setting of the configuration parameters defined in reference [3], the application shall set the configuration parameters defined in 3.1.1 via the interface IRAF_SIAAdmin.

3.3.2 The application shall update every service instance in the service element with the status information defined in 3.1.2 by invocation of the appropriate methods in the interface IRAF_SIUpdate.

3.4 SEQUENCE OF DIAGNOSTIC CODES

3.4.1 GENERAL

3.4.1.1 Reference [3] requires provider applications that do not perform checks in the sequence of the diagnostic codes defined in the Recommended Standard to document the sequence in which checks are actually performed.

3.4.1.2 The specification in 3.1.3.1 does not preserve the sequence of the diagnostic codes defined in reference [2] for the operation RAF-START. This subsection defines the actual sequence of checks performed by the API Service Element. For the checks that remain to be performed by the provider application, the sequence defined in reference [2] is maintained. Applications applying a different sequence must provide a modified documentation.

3.4.2 SEQUENCE OF RAF START DIAGNOSTIC CODES

3.4.2.1 Codes set by the API Service Element

- a) ‘duplicate invoke id’;
- b) ‘invalid start time’;

- c) 'invalid stop time'; and
- d) 'missing time value'.

3.4.2.2 Codes set by the Application

- a) 'out of service';
- b) 'unable to comply';
- c) 'invalid stop time' (for the delivery mode 'offline' if an offline processing latency is used); and
- d) 'other'.

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ANNEX A

RAF SPECIFIC INTERFACES

(NORMATIVE)

A1 INTRODUCTION

This annex specifies RAF-specific

- a) data types;
- b) interfaces for operation objects; and
- c) interfaces for service instances.

The specification of the interfaces follows the design patterns, conventions and the additional conventions described in reference [3].

The presentation uses the notation and syntax of the C++ programming language as specified in reference [4].

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A2 RAF TYPE DEFINITIONS

File RAF_Types.h

The following types have been derived from the ASN.1 module CCSDS-SLE-TRANSFER-SERVICE-RAF-STRUCTURES in reference [2]. The source ASN.1 type is indicated in brackets. For all enumeration types is defined a special value, 'invalid', which is returned if the associated value in the operation object has not yet been set, or is not applicable in case of a choice.

Antenna Id Format [AntennaId]

```
typedef enum RAF_AntennaIdFormat
{
    rafAF_global           = 0,
    rafAF_local            = 1,
    rafAF_invalid          = -1
} RAF_AntennaIdFormat;
```

Reference [2] defines a local form (LF) and a global form (GF) for the antenna identifier. The local form is a string of octets and the global form is an ASN.1 object identifier.

RAF Get Parameter Diagnostic [DiagnosticRafGet]

```
typedef enum RAF_GetParameterDiagnostic
{
    rafGP_unknownParameter = 0,
    rafGP_invalid          = -1
} RAF_GetParameterDiagnostic;
```

RAF Start Diagnostic [DiagnosticRafStart]

```
typedef enum RAF_StartDiagnostic
{
    rafSD_outOfService      = 0,
    rafSD_unableToComply    = 1,
    rafSD_invalidStartTime  = 2,
    rafSD_invalidStopTime   = 3,
    rafSD_missingTimeValue  = 4,
    rafSD_invalid           = -1
} RAF_StartDiagnostic;
```

Delivered Frame Quality [FrameQuality]

```
typedef enum RAF_FrameQuality
{
    rafFQ_good              = 0,
    rafFQ_erred             = 1,
    rafFQ_undetermined       = 2,
    rafFQ_invalid           = -1
} RAF_FrameQuality;
```

Lock Status [LockStatus]

```
typedef enum RAF_LockStatus
{
    rafLS_inLock                = 0,
    rafLS_outOfLock             = 1,
    rafLS_notInUse               = 2, /* for sub-carrier lock */
    rafLS_unknown               = 3,
    rafLS_invalid               = -1
} RAF_LockStatus;
```

Notification Type [Notification]

```
typedef enum RAF_NotificationType
{
    rafNT_lossFrameSync         = 0,
    rafNT_productionStatusChange = 1,
    rafNT_excessiveDataBacklog  = 2,
    rafNT_endOfData             = 3,
    rafNT_invalid               = -1
} RAF_NotificationType;
```

Production Status [RafProductionStatus]

```
typedef enum RAF_ProductionStatus
{
    rafPS_running                = 0,
    rafPS_interrupted            = 1,
    rafPS_halted                 = 2,
    rafPS_invalid               = -1
} RAF_ProductionStatus;
```

Requested Frame Quality [RequestedFrameQuality]

```
typedef enum RAF_RequestedFrameQuality
{
    rafRQ_goodFramesOnly        = 0,
    rafRQ_erredFramesOnly       = 1,
    rafRQ_allFrames              = 2,
    rafRQ_invalid               = -1
} RAF_RequestedFrameQuality;
```

Parameter Frame Quality Requested [RafGetParameter]

```
typedef enum RAF_ParFrameQuality
{
    rafPQ_goodFramesOnly        = 0,
    rafPQ_erredFramesOnly       = 1,
    rafPQ_allFrames              = 2,
    rafPQ_undefined             = 3,
    rafPQ_invalid               = -1
} RAF_ParFrameQuality;
```

This type is used to report the requested frame quality in RAF GET-PARAMETER returns. The value 'undefined' is set when the state of the service instance is 'ready'.

RAF Parameter Names [RafGetParameter]

```
typedef enum RAF_ParameterName
{
    rafPN_bufferSize           = 4,
    rafPN_deliveryMode         = 6,
    rafPN_latencyLimit         = 15,
    rafPN_reportingCycle       = 26,
    rafPN_requestedFrameQuality = 27,
    rafPN_returnTimeoutPeriod  = 29,
    rafPN_invalid              = -1
} RAF_ParameterName;
```

Parameters that can be read using a RAF-GET-PARAMETER operation. The parameter name values are taken from the type ParameterName in ASN.1 module CCSDS-SLE-TRANSFER-SERVICE-COMMON-TYPES in reference [2].

Delivery Modes

```
typedef enum RAF_DeliveryMode
{
    rafDM_timelyOnline      = sleDM_rtnTimelyOnline,
    rafDM_completeOnline    = sleDM_rtnCompleteOnline,
    rafDM_offline           = sleDM_rtnOffline,
    rafDM_invalid           = -1
} RAF_DeliveryMode;
```

The delivery modes are defined as a subset of SLE_DeliveryMode in reference [3].

A3 RAF OPERATION OBJECTS

A3.1 RAF START OPERATION

Name IRAF_Start
GUID {2F5AEB20-7C28-11d3-9F15-00104B4F22C0}
Inheritance: IUnknown - ISLE_Operation - ISLE_ConfirmedOperation
File IRAF_Start.H

The interface provides access to the parameters of the confirmed operation RAF- START.

Synopsis

```
#include <RAF_Types.h>
#include <ISLE_ConfirmedOperation.H>
interface ISLE_Time;

#define IID_IRAF_Start_DEF { 0x2f5aeb20, 0x7c28, 0x11d3, \
    { 0x9f, 0x15, 0x0, 0x10, 0x4b, 0x4f, 0x22, 0xc0 } }

interface IRAF_Start : ISLE_ConfirmedOperation
{
    virtual const ISLE_Time*
        Get_StartTime() const = 0;
    virtual const ISLE_Time*
        Get_StopTime() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_RequestedFrameQuality
        Get_RequestedFrameQuality() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_StartDiagnostic
        Get_StartDiagnostic() const = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_StartTime( const ISLE_Time& time ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Put_StartTime( ISLE_Time* ptime ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_StopTime( const ISLE_Time& time ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Put_StopTime( ISLE_Time* ptime ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_RequestedFrameQuality(RAF_RequestedFrameQuality quality) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_StartDiagnostic( RAF_StartDiagnostic diagnostic ) = 0;
};
```

Methods

const ISLE_Time* Get_StartTime() const;

Returns the reception time of the first frame to be delivered, or NULL if the parameter is not defined.

```
const ISLE_Time* Get_StopTime() const;
```

Returns the reception time of the last frame to be delivered, or NULL if the parameter is not defined.

```
RAF_RequestedFrameQuality Get_RequestedFrameQuality() const;
```

Returns the requested frame quality.

```
RAF_StartDiagnostic Get_StartDiagnostic() const;
```

Returns the value of the diagnostic code.

Precondition: the result is negative, and the diagnostic type is set to 'specific'.

```
void Set_StartTime( const ISLE_Time& time );
```

Copies the argument to the receive time of the first frame to be delivered.

```
void Put_StartTime( ISLE_Time* ptime );
```

Stores the argument as receive time of the first frame to be delivered.

```
void Set_StopTime( const ISLE_Time& time );
```

Copies the argument to the receive time of the last frame to be delivered.

```
void Put_StopTime( ISLE_Time* ptime );
```

Stores the argument as receive time of the last frame to be delivered.

```
void Set_RequestedFrameQuality(RAF_RequestedFrameQuality quality);
```

Sets the requested frame quality to the value of the argument.

```
void Set_StartDiagnostic( RAF_StartDiagnostic diagnostic );
```

Sets the result to 'negative', the diagnostic type to 'specific', and stores the value of the diagnostic code passed by the argument.

Initial Values of Operation Parameters after Creation

Parameter	Created directly	Created by Service Instance
start time	NULL (not used)	NULL (not used)
stop time	NULL (not used)	NULL (not used)
requested frame quality	'invalid'	'invalid'
START diagnostic	'invalid'	'invalid'

Checking of Invocation Parameters

Parameter	Required condition
start time	if the start and the stop time are used, must be earlier than stop time
stop time	if the start and the stop time are used, must be later than start time
requested frame quality	must not be 'invalid'

Additional Return Codes for VerifyInvocationArguments

SLE_E_TIMERANGE specification of the start and stop times is inconsistent.

Checking of Return Parameters

Parameter	Required condition
START diagnostic	must not be 'invalid' if the result is 'negative' and the diagnostic type is 'specific'

A3.2 RAF TRANSFER DATA OPERATION

Name IRAF_TransferData
GUID {2F5AEB21-7C28-11d3-9F15-00104B4F22C0}
Inheritance: IUnknown – ISLE_Operation
File IRAF_TransferData.H

The interface provides access to the parameters of the operation RAF-TRANSFER-DATA.

Synopsis

```
#include <RAF_Types.h>
#include <ISLE_Operation.H>
interface ISLE_Time;

#define IID_IRAF_TransferData_DEF { 0x2f5aeb21, 0x7c28, 0x11d3, \
    { 0x9f, 0x15, 0x0, 0x10, 0x4b, 0x4f, 0x22, 0xc0 } }

interface IRAF_TransferData : ISLE_Operation
{
    virtual const ISLE_Time*
        Get_EarthReceiveTime() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_AntennaIdFormat
        Get_AntennaIdFormat () const = 0;
    virtual const SLE_Octet*
        Get_AntennaIdLF( size_t& size ) const = 0;
    virtual const int*
        Get_AntennaIdGF( int& length ) const = 0;
    virtual char*
        Get_AntennaIdGFString() const = 0;
    virtual int
        Get_DataLinkContinuity() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_FrameQuality
        Get_FrameQuality() const = 0;
    virtual const SLE_Octet*
        Get_PrivateAnnotation( size_t& size ) const = 0;
    virtual SLE_Octet*
        Remove_PrivateAnnotation( size_t& size ) = 0;
    virtual const SLE_Octet*
        Get_Data( size_t& size ) const = 0;
    virtual SLE_Octet*
        Remove_Data( size_t& size ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_EarthReceiveTime( const ISLE_Time& time ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Put_EarthReceiveTime( ISLE_Time* ptime ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_AntennaIdLF ( const SLE_Octet* id, size_t size ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_AntennaIdGF ( const int* id, int length ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_AntennaIdGFString( const char* id ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_DataLinkContinuity( int numFrames ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_FrameQuality( RAF_FrameQuality quality ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_PrivateAnnotation( const SLE_Octet* pannotation,
```

```

        size_t size ) = 0;
virtual void
    Put_PrivateAnnotation( SLE_Octet* pannotation,
        size_t size ) = 0;
virtual void
    Set_Data( const SLE_Octet* pdata, size_t size ) = 0;
virtual void
    Put_Data( SLE_Octet* pdata, size_t size ) = 0;
};

```

Methods

virtual const ISLE_Time* Get_EarthReceiveTime() const;

Returns the earth receive time of the frame delivered, if the parameter has been set in the object. Returns NULL otherwise.

RAF_AntennaIdFormat Get_AntennaIdFormat () const;

Returns the format of the antenna identifier (octet string or object identifier) or 'invalid' when the parameter has not been set.

const SLE_Octet* Get_AntennaIdLF(size_t& size) const;

Returns the antenna identifier in the local form, i.e., a string of octets.

Arguments

size the number of octets in the antenna ID (1 to 16)

Precondition: Get_AntennaIdFormat returns rafAF_local.

const int* Get_AntennaIdGF(int& length) const;

Returns the antenna identifier in the global form, i.e., an object identifier as defined by ASN.1. In C++ this is represented as a sequence of integers.

Arguments

length the number of elements in the antenna ID

Precondition: Get_AntennaIdFormat returns rafAF_global.

char* Get_AntennaIdGFString() const;

Returns the antenna ID as a character string formatted as a dot separated list of numbers. The string is allocated on the heap and must be deleted by the client.

Precondition: Get_AntennaIdFormat returns rafAF_global.

```
int Get_DataLinkContinuity() const;
```

Returns the data link continuity parameter, if the parameter has been set in the object, or –2 if the parameter has not been set. A valid value can be –1, 0, or any positive number.

```
RAF_FrameQuality Get_FrameQuality() const;
```

Returns the quality of the delivered frame.

```
const SLE_Octet* Get_PrivateAnnotation( size_t& size ) const;
```

Returns a pointer to the private annotation in the object or NULL if the private annotation has not been set.

Arguments

length the length of the private annotation in bytes

```
SLE_Octet* Remove_PrivateAnnotation( size_t& size );
```

Returns the private annotation data and removes them from the object. The memory allocated by the parameter must be released by the client. If the parameter has not been set returns NULL.

Arguments

length the length of the private annotation in bytes

```
const SLE_Octet* Get_Data( size_t& size ) const;
```

Returns a pointer to the frame in the object or NULL if the frame has not been inserted.

Arguments

length the length of the frame in bytes

```
SLE_Octet* Remove_Data( size_t& size );
```

Returns the frame and removes it from the object. The memory allocated by the frame must be released by the client. If the parameter has not been set returns NULL.

Arguments

length the length of the frame in bytes

```
void Set_EarthReceiveTime( const ISLE_Time& time );
```

Copies the value of the argument to the earth receive time.

```
void Put_EarthReceiveTime( ISLE_Time* ptime );
```

Stores the argument to the parameter earth receive time.

```
void Set_AntennaIdLF ( const SLE_Octet* id, size_t size );
```

Sets the antenna id format to 'local form' and the antenna id to the value of the argument. The local form of the antenna id is a string of octets.

```
void Set_AntennaIdGF ( const int* id, int length );
```

Sets the antenna id format to 'global form' and the antenna id to the value of the argument. The global form the antenna id is an object identifier as defined by ASN.1, represented as a sequence of integers.

```
void Set_AntennaIdGFString( const char* id);
```

Sets the antenna id format to 'global form' and the antenna id to the value of the argument. If the argument is badly formatted, the parameter is reset to its initial state, i.e., 'not set'.

Arguments

id an object identifier formatted as a dot separated list of numbers

```
void Set_DataLinkContinuity( int numFrames );
```

Sets the parameter data link continuity to the value of the argument.

```
void Set_FrameQuality( RAF_FrameQuality quality );
```

Sets the parameter frame quality to the value of the argument.

```
void Set_PrivateAnnotation( const SLE_Octet* pannotation,  
                           size_t size );
```

Copies size bytes from the argument pannotation to the parameter private annotation.

Arguments

pannotation pointer to the private annotation
length the length of the annotation in bytes

```
void Put_PrivateAnnotation( SLE_Octet* pannotation, size_t size );
```

Stores the argument pannotation to the parameter private annotation.

Arguments

pannotation pointer to the private annotation
length the length of the annotation in bytes

```
void Set_Data( const SLE_Octet* pdata, size_t size );
```

Copies size bytes from the argument pdata to the parameter 'data'.

Arguments

pdata pointer to the data
length the length of the data in bytes

```
void Put_Data( SLE_Octet* pdata, size_t size );
```

Stores the argument pdata to the parameter 'data'.

Arguments

pdata pointer to the data
length the length of the data in bytes

Initial Values of Operation Parameters after Creation

Parameter	Created directly	Created by Service Instance
earth receive time	NULL	NULL
antenna id	NULL	NULL
antenna id format	'invalid'	'invalid'
data link continuity	-2	-2
frame quality	'invalid'	'invalid'
private annotation	NULL	NULL
data	NULL	NULL

Checking of Invocation Parameters

Parameter	Required condition
earth receive time	must not be NULL
antenna id	must not be NULL
data link continuity	must be > -2
frame quality	must not be 'invalid'
private annotation	if used, the size must be in the range of 1 to 128 octets
data	must not be NULL

A3.3 RAF SYNC NOTIFY OPERATION

Name IRAF_SyncNotify
GUID {2F5AEB22-7C28-11d3-9F15-00104B4F22C0}
Inheritance: IUnknown - ISLE_Operation
File IRAF_SyncNotify.H

The interface provides access to the parameters of the unconfirmed operation RAF-SYNC-NOTIFY.

Synopsis

```
#include <RAF_Types.h>
#include <ISLE_Operation.H>
interface ISLE_Time;

#define IID_IRAF_SyncNotify_DEF { 0x2f5aeb22, 0x7c28, 0x11d3, \
    { 0x9f, 0x15, 0x0, 0x10, 0x4b, 0x4f, 0x22, 0xc0 } }

interface IRAF_SyncNotify : ISLE_Operation
{
    virtual RAF_NotificationType
        Get_NotificationType() const = 0;
    virtual const ISLE_Time*
        Get_LossOfLockTime() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_CarrierDemodLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_SubCarrierDemodLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_SymbolSyncLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_ProductionStatus
        Get_ProductionStatus() const = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_LossOfFrameSync( const ISLE_Time& time,
            RAF_LockStatus symbolSyncLock,
            RAF_LockStatus subCarrierDemodLock,
            RAF_LockStatus carrierDemodLock ) = 0;

    virtual void
        Set_ProductionStatusChange( RAF_ProductionStatus status ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_DataDiscarded() = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_EndOfData() = 0;
};
```

Methods

RAF_NotificationType Get_NotificationType() const;

Returns the type of the notification.

```
const ISLE_Time* Get_LossOfLockTime() const;
```

Returns the time at which the frame synchronizer lost lock.

Precondition: notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization'.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_CarrierDemodLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the carrier demodulation process.

Precondition: notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization'.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_SubCarrierDemodLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the sub-carrier demodulation process.

Precondition: notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization'.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_SymbolSyncLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the symbol synchronization process.

Precondition: notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization'.

```
RAF_ProductionStatus Get_ProductionStatus() const;
```

Returns the production status.

Precondition: notification type is 'production status change'.

```
void Set_LossOfFrameSync( const ISLE_Time& time,
                          RAF_LockStatus symbolSyncLock,
                          RAF_LockStatus subCarrierDemodLock,
                          RAF_LockStatus carrierDemodLock );
```

Sets the notification type to 'loss of frame synchronization' and the notification values as specified by the arguments.

Arguments

time	the time at which the frame synchronizer lost lock
symbolSyncLock	the lock status of the symbol synchronization process
subCarrierDemodLock	the lock status of the sub-carrier demodulation process
carrierDemodLock	the lock status of the carrier demodulation process

```
void Set_ProductionStatusChange( RAF_ProductionStatus status );
```

Sets the notification type to 'production status change' and the notification value as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_DataDiscarded();
```

Sets the notification type to 'data discarded due to excessive backlog'.

```
void Set_EndOfData();
```

Sets the notification type to 'end of data'.

Initial Values of Operation Parameters after Creation

Parameter	Created directly	Created by Service Instance
notification-type	'invalid'	'invalid'
loss of lock time	NULL	NULL
symbol-sync-lock-status	'invalid'	'invalid'
subcarrier-lock-status	'invalid'	'invalid'
carrier-lock-status	'invalid'	'invalid'
production-status	'invalid'	'invalid'

Checking of Invocation Parameters

Parameter	Required condition
notification-type	must not be 'invalid'
loss of lock time	if notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization' must not be NULL
symbol-sync-lock-status	if notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization' must not be 'invalid' or 'not in use'
subcarrier-lock-status	if notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization' must not be 'invalid'
carrier-lock-status	if notification type is 'loss of frame synchronization' must not be 'invalid' or 'not in use'
production-status	if notification type is 'production status change' must not be 'invalid'

A3.4 RAF STATUS REPORT OPERATION

Name IRAF_StatusReport
GUID {2F5AEB23-7C28-11d3-9F15-00104B4F22C0}
Inheritance: IUnknown – ISLE_Operation
File IRAF_StatusReport.H

The interface provides access to the parameters of the unconfirmed operation RAF-STATUS-REPORT.

Synopsis

```
#include <RAF_Types.h>
#include <ISLE_Operation.H>

#define IID_IRAF_StatusReport_DEF { 0x2f5aeb23, 0x7c28, 0x11d3, \
    { 0x9f, 0x15, 0x0, 0x10, 0x4b, 0x4f, 0x22, 0xc0 } }

interface IRAF_StatusReport : ISLE_Operation
{
    virtual unsigned long
        Get_NumErrorFreeFrames() const = 0;
    virtual unsigned long
        Get_NumFrames() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_FrameSyncLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_CarrierDemodLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_SubCarrierDemodLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_LockStatus
        Get_SymbolSyncLock() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_ProductionStatus
        Get_ProductionStatus() const = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_NumErrorFreeFrames( unsigned long count ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_NumFrames( unsigned long count ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_FrameSyncLock( RAF_LockStatus status ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_CarrierDemodLock( RAF_LockStatus status ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_SubCarrierDemodLock( RAF_LockStatus status ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_SymbolSyncLock( RAF_LockStatus status ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_ProductionStatus( RAF_ProductionStatus status ) = 0;
};
```

Methods

unsigned long Get_NumErrorFreeFrames() const;

Returns the number of error free frames delivered.

```
unsigned long Get_NumFrames() const;
```

Returns the total number of frames delivered.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_FrameSyncLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the frame synchronization process.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_CarrierDemodLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the carrier demodulation process.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_SubCarrierDemodLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the sub-carrier demodulation process.

```
RAF_LockStatus Get_SymbolSyncLock() const;
```

Returns the lock status of the symbol synchronization process.

```
RAF_ProductionStatus Get_ProductionStatus() const;
```

Returns the production status.

```
void Set_NumErrorFreeFrames( unsigned long count );
```

Sets the number of error free frames delivered as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_NumFrames( unsigned long count );
```

Sets the total number of frames delivered as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_FrameSyncLock( RAF_LockStatus status );
```

Sets the frame synchronizer lock status as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_CarrierDemodLock( RAF_LockStatus status );
```

Sets the carrier demodulator lock status as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_SubCarrierDemodLock( RAF_LockStatus status );
```

Sets the sub-carrier demodulator lock status as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_SymbolSyncLock( RAF_LockStatus status );
```

Sets the symbol synchronizer lock status as defined by the argument.

```
void Set_ProductionStatus( RAF_ProductionStatus status );
```

Sets the production status as defined by the argument.

Initial Values of Operation Parameters after Creation

Parameter	Created directly
number-of-error-free-frames-delivered	0
number-of-frames-delivered	0
frame-sync-lock-status	'invalid'
symbol-sync-lock-status	'invalid'
subcarrier-lock-status	'invalid'
carrier-lock-status	'invalid'
production-status	'invalid'

NOTE – The interface ISLE_SIOpFactory does not support creation of status report operation objects, as this operation is handled by the service instance internally.

Checking of Invocation Parameters

Parameter	Required condition
frame-sync-lock-status	must not be 'invalid' or 'not in use'
symbol-sync-lock-status	must not be 'invalid' or 'not in use'
subcarrier-lock-status	must not be 'invalid'
carrier-lock-status	must not be 'invalid' or 'not in use'
production-status	must not be 'invalid'

A3.5 RAF GET PARAMETER OPERATION

Name IRAF_GetParameter
GUID {2F5AEB24-7C28-11d3-9F15-00104B4F22C0}
Inheritance: IUnknown - ISLE_Operation - ISLE_ConfirmedOperation
File IRAF_GetParameter.H

The interface provides access to the parameters of the confirmed operation RAF-GET-PARAMETER.

Synopsis

```
#include <RAF_Types.h>
#include <ISLE_ConfirmedOperation.H>

#define IID_IRAF_GetParameter_DEF { 0x2f5aeb24, 0x7c28, 0x11d3, \
    { 0x9f, 0x15, 0x0, 0x10, 0x4b, 0x4f, 0x22, 0xc0 } }

interface IRAF_GetParameter : ISLE_ConfirmedOperation
{
    virtual RAF_ParameterName
        Get_RequestedParameter() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_ParameterName
        Get_ReturnedParameter() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_DeliveryMode
        Get_DeliveryMode() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_ParFrameQuality
        Get_RequestedFrameQuality() const = 0;
    virtual unsigned short
        Get_LatencyLimit() const = 0;
    virtual unsigned long
        Get_TransferBufferSize() const = 0;
    virtual unsigned long
        Get_ReportingCycle() const = 0;
    virtual unsigned long
        Get_ReturnTimeoutPeriod() const = 0;
    virtual RAF_GetParameterDiagnostic
        Get_GetParameterDiagnostic() const = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_RequestedParameter( RAF_ParameterName name ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_DeliveryMode( RAF_DeliveryMode mode ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_RequestedFrameQuality( RAF_ParFrameQuality quality ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_LatencyLimit( unsigned short limit ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_TransferBufferSize( unsigned long size ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_ReportingCycle( unsigned long cycle ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_ReturnTimeoutPeriod( unsigned long period ) = 0;
    virtual void
        Set_GetParameterDiagnostic( RAF_GetParameterDiagnostic
            diagnostic ) = 0;
};
```

Methods

RAF_ParameterName Get_RequestedParameter() const;

Returns the identification of the parameter whose value shall be returned.

RAF_ParameterName Get_ReturnedParameter() const;

Returns the identification of the parameter whose value is reported.

RAF_DeliveryMode Get_DeliveryMode() const;

Returns the delivery mode of the service instance.

Precondition: the returned parameter is delivery-mode.

RAF_ParFrameQuality Get_RequestedFrameQuality() const;

Returns the requested frame quality as set by the RAF-START operation.

Precondition: the returned parameter is requested-frame-quality.

unsigned short Get_LatencyLimit() const;

Returns the latency limit defined by service management. If the delivery mode is 'offline', returns zero.

Precondition: the returned parameter is latency-limit.

unsigned long Get_TransferBufferSize() const;

Returns the size of the transfer buffer as the maximum number of RAF-TRANSFER-DATA invocations and RAF-SYNC-NOTIFY invocations that can be stored in the buffer.

Precondition: the returned parameter is transfer-buffer-size.

unsigned long Get_ReportingCycle() const;

Returns the reporting cycle requested by the user if periodic reporting is active. If reporting is not active, returns zero.

Precondition: the returned parameter is reporting-cycle.

unsigned long Get_ReturnTimeoutPeriod() const;

Returns the return timeout period used by the provider.

Precondition: the returned parameter is return-timeout-period.