The CORDET Framework
PUS Extension

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Change History

This section lists the changes made in the current and previous revisions. Changes are classified according to their type. The change type is identified in the second column in the table according to the following convention:

- "**E**": Editorial or stylistic change
- "**L**": Clarification of existing text
- "**D**": A requirement has in whole or in part been deleted
- "**C**": A requirement has been modified
- "**N**": A new requirement has been introduced
- "**T**": A TBD or TBC has been resolved

Text which is new or has been modified in the current revision is in red font. If a figure has been modified, then its caption is in red font. Section header numbers do not change from one revision to the next (but new sections may, of course, be introduced). However, figure and table numbers may change and these changes are not tracked. Changes in the appendices are not tracked as they are consequences of changes in the main body of the document.

Table 1.1: Detailed List of Changes in Issue 0.1

Sec	Type	Description of Change
n.a.	L	This is the first release of this document

2 Applicable and Reference Documents

The documents in table 2.1 form an integral part of the present document. The documents in table 2.2 are referenced in the present document and are for information only.

Table 2.1: Applicable Documents

ID	Title, Reference Number, Revision Number
[CR-SP]	The CORDET Framework - Specification, PP-DF-COR-00002, Revision 1.6, P&P Software GmbH, Switzerland, 2012, Available from: `www.pnp-software.com/cordetfw`
[FW-SP]	The Framework Profile, PP-DF-COR-00001, Revision 1.3, P&P Software GmbH, Switzerland, 2012, Available from: `www.pnp-software.com/fwprofile`
[PS-SP]	Ground Systems and Operations – Telemetry and Telecommand Packet Utilization Standard, ECSS-E-70-41C, April 2016, European Cooperation for Space Standardization (ECSS)
[PX-SP]	The present document

Table 2.2: Reference Documents

ID	Title, Reference Number, Revision Number
[PS-WEB]	The CORDET Framework Project Web Site, `www.pnp-software.com/cordetfw`

3 Introduction

The CORDET Framework is a software framework for service-oriented embedded applications. It is specified in [CR-SP] as a set of components to manage the services which an application provides to other applications and uses from other applications. A C-language implementation of this specification is available from [CR-WEB].

The CORDET Framework only covers the management of generic services but does not specify any concrete services. The service concept of the CORDET Framework is the same as the service concept of the *Packet Utilization Standard* (PUS). The PUS is an application-level interface standard for space-based distributed systems. It is defined in [PS-SP].

The PUS pre-defines a number of services. This document extends the CORDET Framework to support a subset of those services. The document specifies the components which implements them. The components are specified by providing their behavioural model. The behavioural models are defined using the FW Profile. The FW Profile is a UML profile for reusable software components. It is defined in [FW-SP].

The set of components specified in this document are called the *PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework*. When there is no danger of ambiguity, the shorter names "framework extension" or "PUS extension" are also used as synonyms of PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework.

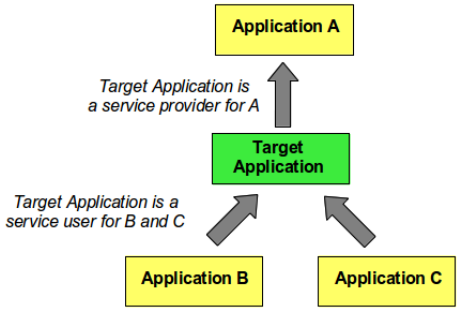
In terms of the classical software lifecycle, the specification presented in this document is at the level of software requirements in the sense that it defines a complete and unambiguous logical model of the components implementing the PUS extension of the CORDET Framework.

This document assumes the reader to be familiar with the specification of the CORDET Framework in [CR-SP].

3.1 Scope of CORDET Framework

A *CORDET service* is a set of logically and functionally related capabilities that an application offers to other applications. The CORDET Service concept sees an application as a *provider of services* to other applications and as a *user of services* from other applications (see figure 3.1).

Fig. 3.1: Applications as Providers and Users of Services



The user of a service controls the service by sending *commands* to the service provider. A command is a data exchange between a service user and a service provider to control the

execution of a particular activity within the service provider.

The provider of a service sends *reports* to the user of the service. A report is a data exchange between a service provider (the report initiator) and a service user to provide information relating to the execution of a service activity.

Thus, a service consists of a set of commands which the user of the service sends to the provider of the service and of a set of reports which the service provider sends back to its user. A command defines actions to be executed by the service provider. A report encapsulates information about the internal state of the service provider.

Against this background, the CORDET Framework of [CR-SP] fulfils two objectives:

- It provides a formal definition of the abstract command concept and of the abstract report concept by building behavioural models of commands and reports which:
  - capture the aspects of the behaviour of commands and reports which are common to all commands and reports, and
  - identify the adaptation points where service- and implementation-specific behaviour can be added.
- It specifies the component (the *CORDET Components*) which implement the abstract command and report concept.

The CORDET Components cover, on the service user side, the sending of commands and the reception and distribution of reports and, on the service provider side, the processing of incoming commands and the generation of reports but do not cover the implementation of any concrete services.

3.2 Scope of PUS Extension of CORDET Framework

Developers of a CORDET application are expected to deploy the CORDET components and complement them with application-specific components which implement the services of interest to them. The PUS extension of the CORDET Framework facilitates the task of application developers by offering them a set of pre-defined components which implement a set of *Standard Services*. A standard service in this context is a service which implements commonly used functions within a certain domain.

The standard services of the PUS Extension are taken from the Packet Utilization Standard (PUS) of [PS-SP]. The target domain of the PUS Extension is therefore that of space-borne service-provider applications but it is worth stressing that the set of services selected from the PUS are those which are least dependent on the space context and it is therefore expected that the services implemented by the PUS Extension may be of interest to other application domains.

The standard services are defined by defining their commands and reports and the commands and reports are defined as specializations of the abstract command and report concepts of the CORDET Framework. Thus, a standard service is defined by "closing" the adaptation points identified in the abstract command and report concepts.

The CORDET Framework is ultimately intended to foster reuse (at both specification and implementation level) in the field of service-oriented embedded applications. The reuse model it promotes is illustrated in figure 3.2. At the top layer, there is the abstract definition of commands and reports of the CORDET Framework of [CR-SP]. This definition is entirely generic and applicable to all services in all applications. At the intermediate level, standard

services are defined which capture concrete behaviour which is common to a large number of applications. The present document specifies one such set of standard services. Finally, at the bottom level, end-applications define their own services which are entirely specific to their needs. The application-level services may be either taken over from the standard services or they may be created as instantiations of the generic service concept (if they are entirely application-specific).

Note that the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework specifies several services. These services are specified to be independent of each other so that the user may choose only a subset of these services. Similarly, each service is specified in terms of the commands and reports which implement it. Dependencies among the commands and reports of a service are minimized so that users may be free to import into their application just a subset of the commands and reports of a given service.

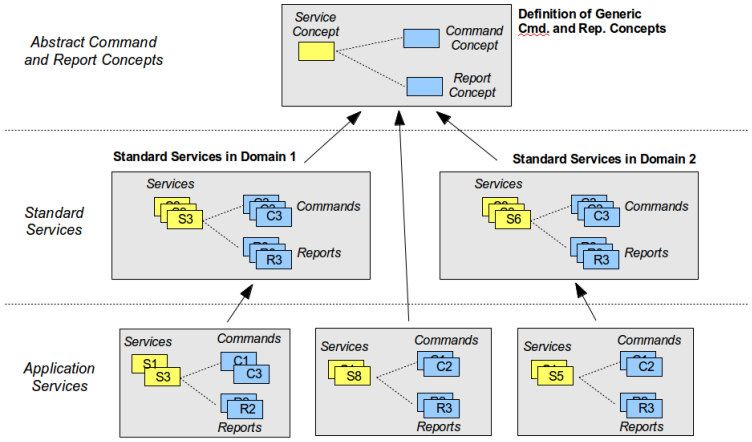


Fig. 3.2: Hierarchical Definition of Services

3.2.1 Overview of Supported Services

Table 3.1 lists the services supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. The first column gives the service type identifier. The last column points to the section in this document where the support for the service is specified.

Table 3.1: Services Supported by PUS Extension

N	Service	Section
1	Request Verification Service	8
3	Housekeeping Service	9
5	Event Reporting Service	10
12	On-Board Monitoring Service	11
13	Large Packet Transfer Service	12
17	Test Service	13
19	Event Action Service	14

3.3 Specification Format

This document specifies the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. The framework is specified by defining its requirements. The requirements of the framework are of four types:

- *Standard Requirements* which define a desired feature of the framework extension. They are analogous in scope and format to the user requirements of a conventional (non-framework) application.
- *Adaptation Requirement* which define the points where a component offered by the framework extension can be extended by the application developers. In some cases, the definition of an adaptation point is accompanied by the definition of the default options offered by the framework extension for that adaptation point.
- *Use Constraint Requirements* which define the constraints on how the components offered by the framework extension may be used by application developers.
- *Property Requirements* which define behavioural properties which are guaranteed to hold on all applications which: (a) are instantiated from the CORDET Framework and its extension by closing their adaptation points, and (b) comply with the framework's use constraints.

To each framework requirement an *identifier* is attached. The requirement identifier takes the following form: x-y/t where 'x' is an acronym identifying the function to which the requirement applies; 'y' is a unique identifier within that function; and 't' identifies the requirement type. The type is designated by one single letter as follows: 'S' for the Standard Requirements, 'A' for the Adaptation Requirements, 'C' for the Use Constraint Requirements and 'P' for the Property Requirements.

The specification of the framework extension includes a *behavioural model* of the framework which describes its behaviour and identifies the adaptation points where application developers can extend this behaviour to match their requirements.

The behavioural model of the framework extension is defined using the FW Profile of [FW-PS]. It therefore consists of a set of *state machines* (represented as state charts) and *procedures* (represented as activity diagrams). Familiarity with the FW Profile is essential for a full understanding of the framework requirements.

Wherever possible, the framework extension requirements simply make the state machines and procedures applicable. In other words, the state charts representing state machines and the activity diagrams representing procedures are treated as normative and no attempt is made to translate them into a comprehensive set of equivalent requirements.

In accordance with the FW Profile, the activity diagrams and state diagrams identify the framework adaptation points using the $\ll AP \gg$ stereotype (but note that not all adaptation points are identified explicitly in activity or state diagrams). For convenience, all adaptation points with their default options are listed in dedicated tables. In most cases, the adaptation requirements simply make the items in such tables applicable. By default, the implementation mechanism for the adaptation points is left open and is not covered by this specification.

Some of the components specified by the framework extension are defined as extensions of CORDET components. In such cases, the extended component is derived from the base component by either *overriding* or *closing* some of its adaptation points. A derived component overrides an adaptation point of its base component when it changes the default behaviour associated to that adaptation point (but applications can still change that behaviour). A derived component closes an adaptation point of its base component when it defines in a final way the behaviour associated to that adaptation point (i.e. applications can no longer change that behaviour).

3.4 Compliance to PUS Requirements

The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements a subset of the standard PUS services of [PS-SP]. In order to provide visibility over the level of compliance to the PUS requirements of [PS-SP], appendix D presents a statement of compliance to these requirements. This demonstrates that, for the selected services, the PUS Extension is compliant to the PUS requirements. Some points related to the compliance to the PUS deserve a special discussion which is presented below.

There are some terminological differences between PUS and CORDET. For clarity, table 3.2 lists PUS-specific terms and gives the corresponding term or concept in the CORDET world.

3.4.0.1 Multi-Instruction Requests

In the PUS, a request (command) contains one or more instructions. In the CORDET Framework, the concept of Instruction does not exist: instructions are implicitly embedded within commands. Instructions therefore only arise in the definition of the individual commands. With reference to clause 5.3.3.2, two points need to be noted. Firstly, for multi-instruction commands, the PUS Extension does not impose an upper boundary on the number of instructions in a command. Such an upper boundary, if needed, must be enforced by the user (e.g. in the SRDB). Secondly, for commands pre-defined by the PUS Extension, if a command can hold more than one instruction, then all these instructions are of the same type (i.e. a situation where the same command instance may hold instructions of different types is not allowed).

3.4.0.2 Acknowledgement Flags

In the PUS, each request (command) carries four flags whcih determine whether successful acceptance, start, progress and completion of that request should be reported to the request originator. The CORDET Framework defines four flags with the same semantics. It is important to stress that, in accordance with clause 5.4.11.2.2, the acknowledge flags only concern the reporting of verifications performed at the level of the request. The PUS is silent about the conditions under which the outcome of instruction-level verifications should be reported. In this respect, the PUS Framework takes the approach that, for instructions, only execution failures are reported and that they are reported unconditionally.

3.4.0.3 Verification of Multi-Instruction Requests

The request execution model of the PUS foresees the generation of verification reports both in response to request-level execution checks and in response to instruction-level execution checks[1]. The request-level verification is covered by the CORDET Framework: the Start Action, Progress Action and Termination Action of an InCommand have an outcome which determine whether the command is successfully started, executed or terminated. The CORDET Framework ensures that a verification report is generated in response to each execution outcome. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework adds instruction-level verification reports as follows:

- For requests which only contain one single instruction, the instruction-level verification check is subsumed in the request-level check.
- For requests which contain multiple instructions which are verified together (i.e. a request passes a verification stage only if all instructions pass the same verification

[1] See, for instance, clauses 5.3.5.2.3a and b which specify that start of execution must be verified both for a request as a whole and for the instructions it contains

stage), the instruction-level verification check is subsumed in the request-level check.

- For requests which contain multiple instructions which are verified individually, the instruction-level checks are implemented within the execution actions themselves. The request-level check is considered to be successful as long as at least one instruction-level check has been passed. In accordance with the rule stated in the previous paragraph, for instructions, only execution failures are reported.

As an example of the last bullet, consider the (3,5) command to enable a set of housekeeping reports. This command carries the SIDs of the reports to be enabled. Each SID defines one 'instruction' and the PUS stipulates that, as part of the Start-of-Execution verification, valid SIDs should be accepted for execution whereas invalid SIDs should trigger Failed-Start-of-Execution notifications which might eventually trigger the generation of (1,4) reports. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework responds to this requirement by specifying that the Start Action of the (3,5) command evaluates the validity of the SIDs and generates the (1,4) reports for each invalid SID. The Start Action is considered to be successful as long as at least one valid SID is found.

3.4.0.4 Reporting Failed Progress of Execution

Clause 5.4.9a gives a choice between reporting failed progress of execution through Failed-Progress-Of-Execution notification reports or through Completion-Of-Execution notification reports. In general, both options are compatible with the CORDET Framework: in the former case the notification report is generated by the Report Progress Failed Operation of the framework (adaptation point ICM-14); in the latter case, the notification is generated by the Report Termination Failed Operation of the framework (adaptation point ICM-16). By default, the PUS Extension chooses the former option but application developers can override this choice if they wish.

3.4.0.5 Disabling Failure Verification Reports

The PUS is not always clear about the conditions for the generation of service 1 reports in response to the commands from its pre-defined services. The approach taken by the PUS Extension is to generate a wide range of verification reports. At instantiation time, applications can restrict this range by selectively disabling verification reports through the enable mechanism of the OutRegistry component of the CORDET Framework. It is recalled that this mechanism allows the OutRegistry to be configured to disable out-going reports by 'kind' where the kind of a report is defined by the triplet: [type, sub-type, discrminant]. In the case of service 1 failure reports, the discriminant is the failure code.

3.4.0.6 Command Abort in Case of Progress of Execution Failures

Point 3 of clause 5.4.11.2.3a implies that a Progress-of-Execution failure for a command does not necessarily result in the command being aborted. By default, the CORDET Framework assumes that a command which has encountered a progress-of-execution failure is aborted after having generated a Progress-of-Execution Failure Report (see InCommand State Machine in reference [CR-SP]). It is TBC whether this behaviour is consistent with the PUS. In any case, applications who wish to generate a Completion-of-Execution Failure Report after the Progress-of-Execution Failure Report can do so in the Abort Action associated to the command.

3.4.0.7 Time-Tagging of Reports

Clause 5.4.2.1 of the PUS leaves applications the option to generate the time-tag of a report either before or after the time the report collects its data. In the CORDET Framework, the time-stamp of a report represents the time when an application makes a request to issue

that report (this is after the report data have been collected).

Table 3.2: Terminological Mapping PUS-CORDET

PUS Term	Corresponding CORDET Term
Application Process	In the PUS, an application process is an entity which hosts one or more sub-services. In the CORDET Framework, the equivalent concept is that of group (each command or report in a CORDET application must belong to a group). See also section 4.2.
Instruction	In the PUS, a request (command) contains one or more instructions. Instructions do not exist in the CORDET Framework. They are implicit to commands. In the PUS Extension, instructions therefore arise when individual commands are defined.
Message	In the PUS, a message is either a report or a request and its type is defined by the pair [service type, service sub-type]. The CORDET Framework directly supports the concepts of service types and sub-types and adds to them the concept of discriminant (see section 4.1).
Notification	In the PUS, a report contains one or more notifications. The notifications in one report must be of the same type. Notifications do not exist in the CORDET Framework. They are implicit to reports. In the PUS Extension, notifications therefore arise when individual reports are defined.
Parameter	In a generic sense, PUS parameters are mapped to command and report parameters. In the specific context of service 3, parameters are mapped to data items.
Progress Step	In the PUS, the Progress Step is an enumerated type. In the CORDET Framework it is a positive integer which is equal to the number of times that the Progress Action has been executed since the execution of the command started.
Request	The PUS Request is the same as the CORDET Command
Subservice	A PUS Subservice is a group of related capabilities which are defined within a service. The concept of Subservice does not exist in the CORDET Framework. In its PUS Extension it arises as part of the definition of the commands and reports which implement a service.
Transaction	In the PUS, a transaction is an exchange between a service provider and a service user which consists of one of the following: (a) a request followed by the report triggered by the request; (b) a data report autonomously generated by the service provider; or (c) an event report autonomously generated by a service provider. The CORDET Framework only defines individual commands and reports. The PUS Extension implicitly defines transactions when it specifies links between a command and the reports it triggers or when it specifies the conditions under which data or event reports are generated.

4 Report and Command Attributes

The CORDET Framework defines a number of attributes for commands and reports. Table 4.1 shows how they are mapped to the command and report attributes defined by the PUS. In most cases, the mapping is straightforward but, in the case of the discriminant and of the APID, clarifications are in order which are provided in the next two sub-sections.

The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework extends the range of command and report attributes to include all command and report attributes defined by the PUS: the components which implement PUS commands and reports provide operations to access all the attributes defined at PUS level.

Within the framework, commands and reports are handled as instances of components of type InReport (for incoming reports), InCommand (for incoming command), or OutComponent (for out-going commands and reports). Commands and reports arrive at and leave the framework through the OutStream and InStream components, which constitute the external interfaces of the framework. At these interfaces, commands and reports are encapsulated in packets (sequences of bytes which carry all the data in the report or command). In the framework extension, these packets comply to the command and report layout defined by the PUS and the PUS Extension provides operation to encode and decode the packets, i.e. to set and read the values of any PUS-defined parameter in a packet.

Table 4.1: Mapping of CORDET Attributes to PUS Attributes

Attribute	Mapping to PUS Attribute
`Src`	Commands: source field of data field header; Reports: PID
`Dest`	Commands: PID; Reports: Destination Identifier (process user identifier of application process addressed by the report)
`SeqCnt`	Sequence Count field in packet header
`CmdRepType`	Packet Type bit in packet header
`Length`	Related to Packet Length Field (which is the length of the packet data field minus 1)
`TimeStamp`	Time field in data field header of telemetry packets; not present in telecommand packets
`Discriminant`	Service-specific mapping to parameter which determines command or report layout, see section 4.1
`ServType`	Service Type field in data field header
`ServSubType`	Message Sub-Type field in data field header
`Group`	Related to CAT part of the APID, see section 4.2
`CmdRepId`	Not present
`AcceptAck`	Bit 3 of acknowledge field in data field header
`StartAck`	Bit 2 of acknowledge field in data field header
`ProgressAck`	Bit 1 of acknowledge field in data field header
`TermAck`	Bit 0 of acknowledge field in data field header
`ParStart`	The parameter area starts where the Application Data starts, namely at byte 11 of a command packet and at byte 17 of a report packet
`ParLength`	The parameter length is the total packet length (in bytes) minus 10 for command packets and the total packet length (in bytes) minus 16 for report packets

4.1 Mapping of Discriminant Attribute

The CORDET discriminant is an optional attribute of a command or report. It is defined when the layout or the behaviour of a command or report are not exclusively determined by the command or report type and sub-type. In such cases, the discriminant becomes the determinant of the command or report layout and behaviour. The PUS does not have the concept of discriminant but some of its services use a particular field for the same purpose. For instance, the Event Identifier (EID) of service 5 reports determines the layout of a service 5 report and hence serves the same purpose as the CORDET discriminant. Similarly, some commands or reports carry variable-length blocks of data; in such cases, the parameter which defines the length of the data block acts as a discriminant. Bearing in mind these considerations, the PUS Extension maps the CORDET discriminant to the following PUS parameters:

- The Structure Identifier (SID) for (3,25) reports
- The Event Identifier (EID) for reports (5,1) to (5,4)
- The Failure Identifier (FID) for service 1 failure reports

4.2 Mapping of Group Attribute

The CORDET Framework does not have the concept of APID but it uses the concept of group to represent it. More precisely, the CORDET Framework assigns sequence counters to commands and reports and assigns commands and reports going through an InStream or OutStream to 'groups'. The CORDET sequence counters are initialized to 1 and are incremented by 1 within each group (i.e. for each group in an OutStream, a counter is maintained which is incremented by 1 whenever a command or report belonging to that group is issued by the OutStream; and for each group in an InStream, a counter is maintained which is incremented by 1 whenever a command or report belonging to that group is received by the InStream).

The CORDET Framework requires that, for each destination for out-going commands or reports, an OutStream be defined and that, for each source of incoming commands or reports, an InStream be defined.

Bearing in mind the above, compliance with the PUS rules for the management of the APIDs and sequence counters requires that the following rules be adopted for the assignment of the groups:

- If an application sends commands or reports to the same destination with different APIDs, then for each such APID, a group must be defined
- If an application receives commands or reports from the same source with different APIDs, then for each such APID, a group must be defined

4.3 Requirements

The table in this section lists the requirements for the command and report attributes.

Table 4.2: Requirements for Command and Report Attributes

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-CRA-1/S	*Components encapsulating a command or a report shall implement all attributes defined for them by the PUS*
P-CRA-2/S	*Components encapsulating a command or a report shall provide operations to access in read and write mode all their PUS-defined attributes*
P-CRA-3/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide operations to encode and decode any PUS-defined attribute in a packet carrying a command or report*
P-CRA-4/C	*If an application sends commands or reports to the same destination with different APIDs, then for each such APID, a CORDET Group shall be defined*
P-CRA-5/C	*If an application receives commands or reports from the same source with different APIDs, then for each such APID, a CORDET group shall be defined*

5 The Data Pool Component

The Data Pool Component is a pre-defined component offered by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. It is used by all services supported by the framework extension and it is therefore defined independently of these services.

5.1 Data Pool Concepts

The Data Pool Component provides read-write access to a set of *Data Items*. A Data Item is characterized by the following attributes:

- *Default Value*: the value of the data item when the data pool is reset
- *Current Value*: the value of the data item at a particular point in time
- *Identifier*: a positive integer which uniquely identifies the Data Item within the Data Pool
- *Type*: an enumerated value which determines the range of possible values of the Data Item and its representation in the Data Pool

With reference to the last bullet, it is noted that the set of supported types is defined at implementation level. The data items can be of two kinds:

- *Parameters*: data items whose value is under the control of an entity external to the host application
- *Variables*: data items whose value is autonomously updated by the host application as part of its normal operation

In practice, the data pool is the means through which a component can access data belonging to other components. Note that this specification is silent about the physical location of the data items in the data pool, which can be either the components which own the data item (in which case the data pool only offers a link to the data items), or the data pool itself, or a mixed solution where some data items reside in the data pool and others in peripheral components.

This specification is similarly silent about the internal structure of data items and, in particular, it neither restricts them to be of primitive type nor does it mandate an array-like structure for them. Any such restrictions or options must be introduced at implementation level.

5.2 Data Pool Behaviour

The Data Pool Component - like all other CORDET Components - is an extension of the Base Component of section 3.2 of [CR-SP]. It does not add any behaviour to the Base Component but it specializes some of its adaptation points as described below.

The Initialization Procedure[2] of the Data Pool Component creates the data structures needed by the component. At one extreme, if an implementation chooses to locate all data items inside the Data Pool Component, then its Initialization Procedure is responsible for creating the data structures which host the data items. At the other extreme, in an im-

[2] It is recalled that the Base Component defines three procedures: the *Initialization Procedure*, the *Configuration Procedure*, and the *Execution Procedure*. These two procedures are inherited by all components derived from the Base Component. They are therefore also inherited by the Data Pool Component.

plementation where data items remain located in their originating components and where the data pool only acts as a kind of data switch-board, the Initialization Procedure does nothing and always returns "initialization successful".

When the Data Pool is reset, the current values of its data items are initialized with their default values. The Configuration Procedure is therefore responsible for initializing the data item values with their default values.

This specification does not say where the default values of the data items are stored in relation to their current values. At implementation level, two basic options are possible:

1. The default values are stored alongside the current values (i.e. in RAM)
2. The default values are stored in some other memory area (e.g. in an EEPROM or in a remote location)

In the first case, the initialization of the data items simply involves a copy across two locations in RAM. in the second case, the initialization may be a potentially lengthy process involving the retrieval of the data item values from an external memory bank or from a remote location. The Data Pool Component covers both options and its Configuration Procedure is therefore defined as follows:

- The Configuration Action starts the process whereby the default values of the data items are acquired and copied to their current values
- The Configuration Check returns "success" if the initialization of the data item values can be done in zero logical execution time[3] or else when the initialization has completed

In the case where the initialization of the data item values is not an operation with zero logical execution time, then the Data Pool Component must be sent at least two `Reset` commands before it can enter the CONFIGURED state: the first `Reset` command starts the acquisition of the default values of the data items and the second `Reset` command verifies that the acquisition has terminated. Obviously, there is nothing to stop an application from using a "polling" approach and sending a sequence of `Reset` commands until the Data Pool Component has entered its CONFIGURED state. Note that, in line with requirements AST-5 and AST-7 in [CR-SP], it is the responsibility of the application to send as many `Reset` commands as needed to the Data Pool Component during the application start-up and application reset process.

The data items in the data pool should be kept up-to-date. Two options are possible in this respect: (a) the data items are refreshed by the components which own them or (b) the data items are periodically refreshed by the data pool itself. In case (a), the data pool is entirely passive. In case (b), it must implement the refresh function. A mixed solution where some data items are refreshed by the data pool component while others are refreshed by external components is also possible. Since refreshing should only be done when the data pool is in state CONFIGURED, it is natural to allocate the refresh function to the Execution Procedure of the Data Pool Component.

The framework uses option (a) for all data items under its control with the exception of the debug variables of service 3 (see section 9.2). Users are free to choose between the two

[3] The concept of *logical execution time* is introduced in [FW-SP] as part of the FW Profile Definition. The logical execution time of a behaviour is the execution time of that behaviour on a processor with infinite speed and in the absence of pre-emption by higher-priority activities or blocking by lower-priority activities. Essentially, a behaviour has zero logical execution time if it includes neither "wait" operations nor synchronization operations with external devices or threads.

options for their data items. If they choose option (b), they must extend the Execution Procedure of the Data Pool Component accordingly.

Finally, the Data Pool Component offers an `update` operation to support service 3 and it offers operations to give read-write access to the current values of the data items. The mode of access to these values (through functions which returns pointers to the data items or through functions which return their values) is not specified and is left to the implementation to decide. Also, no limitation is specified on which components can access the data items in the data pool: any component can access any data item in read-write mode. Such limitations, if needed, may be added at implementation level.

5.3 Service Observability Concept

The data pool plays a key role in service 3 (see section 9) but it is also used by other services as the repository through which service observables are accessed. Each service defines a number of *service observables*. These are data items which the service is responsible for keeping up-to-date and which reflect its current state. The service observables are assigned to the data pool which means that they can be accessed using service 3. Note that some of this service status information may also be accessible using service-specific reports (i.e. there may be a degree of redundancy in the observability of the service).

5.4 Service Parameterization Concept

Each service defines a number of *service parameters*. These are data items which control the behaviour of the service and whose value is set either by the user of the application hosting the service (e.g. the ground) or by other services in the application. Service parameters are assigned to the data pool which means that they can be accessed using service 3. Note that some of the service parameters may also be controlled using service-specific commands (i.e. there may be a degree of redundancy in the commandability of a service).

5.5 Adaptation Points

The table in this section lists the adaptation points for the Data Pool Component.

Table 5.1: Adaptation Points for Data Pool Component

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-DP-1	Initialization Check in Initialization Procedure of Data Pool Component (Overrides BAS-1)	Return 'success' if there are adequate resources for creating the data structures for the data items
P-DP-2	Initialization Action in Initialization Procedure of Data Pool Component (Overrides BAS-2)	Create the data structures required for the data items and return 'success' if creation was successful
P-DP-3	Configuration Check in Reset Procedure of Data Pool Component (Overrides BAS-3)	Return 'success' if current values of data items can be initialized with their default values in zero logical execution time or else return 'success' if initialization of current value of data items has completed
P-DP-4	Configuration Action in Reset Procedure of Data Pool Component (Overrides BAS-4)	Start initialization of current values of data items with their default values and return 'success' if the initialization has completed

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-DP-5	Shutdown Action of Data Pool Component (Overrides BAS-5)	Same value as in Base Component
P-DP-6	Execution Procedure of Data Pool Component (Overrides BAS-6)	Refresh values of debug variables in data pool
P-DP-7	Definition of Data Items in the Data Pool Component (New AP)	No default defined at framework level
P-DP-8	Operation to access the Current Value of a Data Item (New AP)	No default defined at framework level
P-DP-9	Operation to update the Current Value of a Data Item (New AP)	No default defined at framework level

5.6 Requirements

The table in this section lists the requirements for the Data Pool Component.

Table 5.2: Requirements for Data Pool Component

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-DP-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide a Data Pool component as an extension of the Base Component*
P-DP-2/A	*The Data Pool Component shall support the adaptation points specified in table 5.1*
P-DP-3/S	*When it is configured, the Data Pool Component shall provide operations to let other components access the current value of its data items*
P-DP-4/S	*When it is configured, the Data Pool Component shall provide operations to let other components update the current value of its data items*
P-DP-5/S	*Deleted*
P-DP-5/C	*An application shall instantiate the Data Pool Component only once*
P-DP-6/C	*An application shall extend the Data Pool Execution Procedure to refresh all data items in the data pool which are not refreshed by other means*

6 Report and Command Factories

Command and report components must be instantiated dynamically as the need arises to generate or process them. For this purpose, the CORDET Framework defines the OutFactory and InFactory components to encapsulate the instantiation process of, respectively, OutComponents and InCommands/InReports. Both kinds of components provide two operations: `Make` to create an instance of a command or report of a given kind (as given by the triplet [type, sub-type, discriminant]) and `Release` to release command or report instance.

The CORDET Framework specifies the interface of the factory components but does not actually provide them because it does not provide any concrete command or report components. The framework extension provides concrete commands and reports and is therefore required to also provide implementations of the two factory components.

The process through which the command and report components are created by the factories is not specified. In particular, the allocation policy for the memory for the instantiated components is left open for the implementation to decide.

6.1 Observables

The table in this section lists the variables which are maintained and made accessible through the data pool by the two factory components.

Table 6.1: Data Items for Factory Components

Name	Description
`nOfAllocatedInRep`	Number of InReports which are currently allocated (i.e. which have been successfully created by the InFactory and not yet released)
`nOfAllocatedInCmd`	Number of InCommands which are currently allocated (i.e. which have been successfully created by the InFactory and not yet released)
`nOfAllocatedOutCmp`	Number of OutComponents which are currently allocated (i.e. which have been successfully created by the OutFactory and not yet released)
`nOfFailedInRep`	Number of InReports whose creation by the InFactory failed
`nOfFailedInCmd`	Number of InCommands whose creation by the InFactory failed
`nOfFailedOutCmp`	Number of OutComponents whose creation by the OutFactory failed
`nOfTotAllocatedInRep`	Number of InReports successfully created by the InFactory since application start
`nOfTotAllocatedInCmd`	Number of InCommands successfully created by the InFactory since application start
`nOfTotAllocatedOutCmp`	Number of OutComponents successfully created by the InFactory since application start

6.2 Adaptation Points

The `Make` and `Release` operations for the two factory components are adaptation points because the command and report instantiation policies are not defined at framework extension level. These two adaptation points are, however, already defined at CORDET Framework level (see adaptation points FAC-1 and FAC-2 in [CR-SP]) and do not therefore need to be defined again here.

Similarly, the factory components are defined in [CR-SP] as extension of the Base Component and they therefore inherit all the adaptation points of the Base Components but no further specialization of these adaptation points in done in the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework.

6.3 Requirements

The table in this section lists the requirements for the factory components.

Table 6.2: Requirements for Factory Components

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-FAC-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide an InFactory component capable of creating an instance of any of the command or report types defined by the framework*
P-FAC-2/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide an OutFactory component capable of creating an instance of any of the command or report types defined by the framework*
P-FAC-3/S	*The two factory components shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the observables listed in table 6.1*

7 Definition of PUS Services

The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports a subset of the PUS services and, for these services, it specifies the components which implement their reports and commands. Since the framework extension covers the provision of PUS services, it is only concerned with incoming commands and out-going reports.

In the CORDET Framework, incoming commands are encapsulated by InCommand components and out-going components are encapsulated by OutComponent components. The InCommand and OutComponent components define abstract commands and reports. These two components implement the invariant behaviour which is common to, respectively, all incoming commands and all out-going reports and they offer adaptation points where the behaviour which is specific to each concrete command or report must be inserted. A concrete command or a concrete report is specified by closing the adaptation points of, respectively, the InCommand component or of the OutComponent component.

This concept is illustrated in figure 7.1 for the case of incoming commands. The component at the top is the InCommand component which is used as a base from which the components implementing concrete commands are derived. The component at the top is provided by the CORDET Framework. The components at the bottom are provided by its PUS Extension.

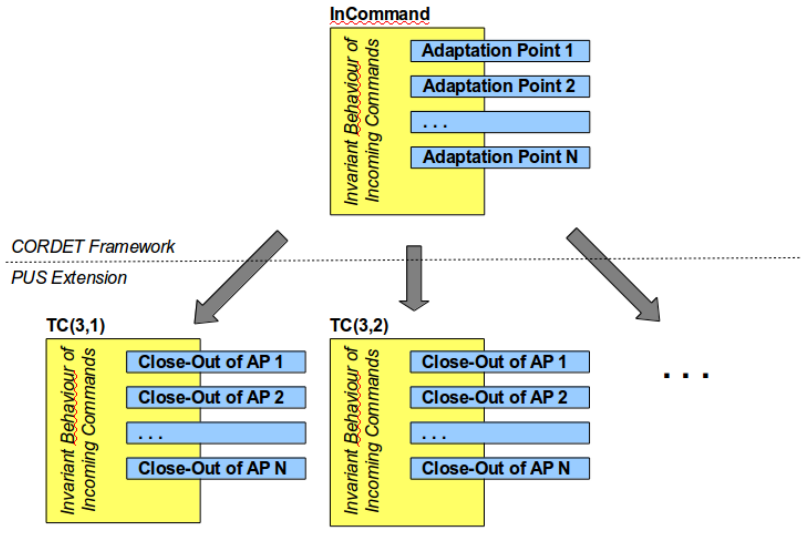


Fig. 7.1: Extension of InCommand Component

The components of the CORDET Framework are defined as models which comply with the FW Profile of [FW-SP]. By way of example, figure 7.2 shows the model of the InCommand (the figure is taken from [CR-SP]). This consists of a state machine where some guards and actions are marked as "Adaptation Points". Concrete commands are defined by attaching a concrete behaviour to these actions and guards.

Thus, for each supported PUS command, the framework extension defines an extension of the InCommand component which closes all the InCommand adaptation points. Similarly, for each supported PUS report, it defines an extension of the OutComponent component which closes all the OutComponent adaptation points.

Table 7.5 lists the command and report components provided by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework to support the PUS services. The first column in the table gives the name of the CORDET component which implements the command or report; the second column gives its PUS names as it is given in section 8 of [PS-SP]; and the third column gives the [type,sub-type] pair which identifies the command or report. Note that, in some cases, the same CORDET components implements two PUS commands or reports. This is the case where the two commands or reports share the same behaviour and only differ for the value of some of their attributes (e.g. the (3,25) and (3,26) reports).

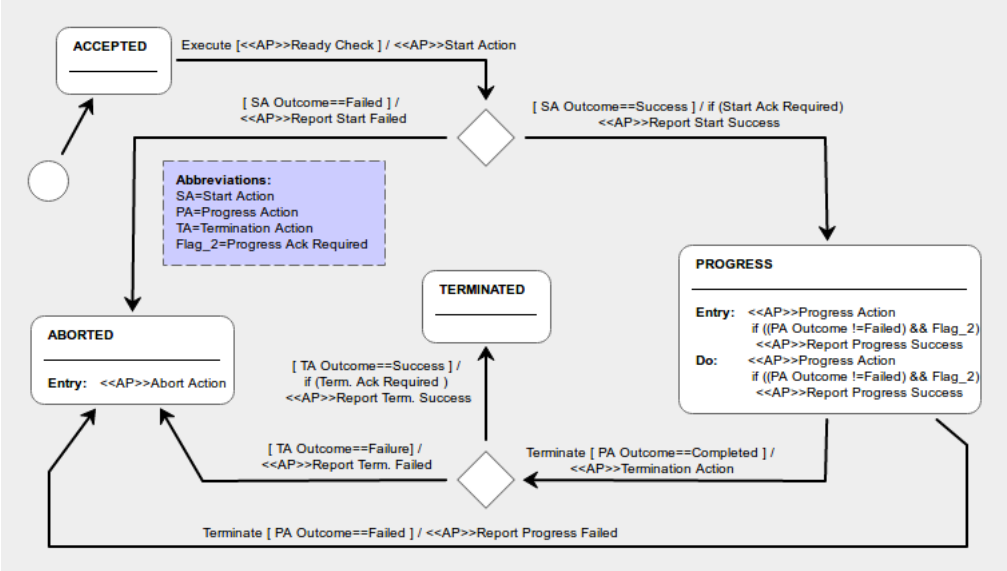


Fig. 7.2: Model of InCommand Component

7.1 Report and Command Adaptation Points

Tables 7.1 and 7.2 list the adaptation points of, respectively, the OutComponent component and the InCommand component. These adaptation points are defined by the CORDET Framework in [CR-SP]. The tables show how they are closed for the concrete commands and reports supported by the PUS Extension of the framework. In some cases, the adaptation point is closed in the same way for all framework reports/commands. In other cases, the close-out is report- or command-specific and is then described in the later sections of this document which define the individual PUS services. Thus, for instance, the close-out of the report-specific adaptation points for the service 1 reports can be found in section 8.3.

The following considerations apply to the data in table 7.1 concerning OutComponents:

- The OutComponent components are created by the OutFactory and it can be assumed that they are created such that they can be successfully initialized and configured. Their initialization and configuration procedures (adaptation points OCM-1 to 4) can therefore be just dummies that do not perform any action. The same applies to the shutdown procedure (adaptation point OCM-5).
- The adaptation point OCM-6 related to the execution procedure is already closed at CORDET Framework level because OutComponents have no execution procedure.
- The adaptation points OCM-7 and 8 related to the setting of the report type and sub-type are closed in accordance with the discussion in section 4 by setting the CORDET

types and sub-types equal to the PUS type and sub-type.

- The adaptation points OCM-9 and OCM-10 to 12 related to the setting of the report discriminant, destination and parameters are closed for each individual report type in the following sections of this document.
- The adaptation point OCM-10 related to the acknowledge level is only relevant to out-going commands and is therefore not applicable to the PUS reports defined in this document (which is only concerned with incoming commands).
- The adaptation points OCM-13 to 16 related to the report checks and actions are closed for each specific report type in the following sections of this document.
- The adaptation point OCM-17 related to the serialize operation is closed to create a packet layout which complies with the layout defined by the PUS in [PS-SP].
- The adaptation point OCM-18 covers the response to a report having an invalid destination. By design, this situation should never arise and the adaptation point is closed with the generation of an error report.

The following considerations apply to the data in table 7.2 concerning InCommands:

- The InCommand components are created by the InFactory but are then initialized and configured by the InLoader. Their initialization and configuration procedures (adaptation points ICM-1 to 4) are therefore implementation-specific. The same applies to the shutdown procedure (adaptation point ICM-5).
- The adaptation point ICM-3 implements the acceptance check for the command. This verifies the correctness of the command length and CRC.
- The adaptation point related to the execution procedure (ICM-6) is already closed at CORDET Framework level because InCommand do not have any execution procedure.
- The adaptation points ICM-7 to 11 related to the command checks and actions are closed for each specific command type in the following sections of this document.
- The adaptation points ICM-12 to 17 related to the generation of success and failure reports for the command are closed as part of the service 1 definition in section 8.3.
- The adaptation points ICM-18 and 19 related to the setting of the command type and sub-type are closed in accordance with the discussion in section 4 by setting the CORDET types and sub-types equal to the PUS type and sub-type.
- The adaptation points ICM-20 and 21 related to the command discriminant and parameters are closed for each individual command type in the following sections of this document.

Table 7.1: Adaptation Points for PUS Reports

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-OCM-1	Initialization Check in Initialization Procedure of OutComponent (Closes OCM-1)	Always returns 'check successful'
P-OCM-2	Initialization Action in Initialization Procedure of OutComponent (Closes OCM-2)	Do nothing and return 'action successful'
P-OCM-3	Configuration Check in Reset Procedure of OutComponent (Closes OCM-3)	Always returns 'check successful'

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-OCM-4	Configuration Action in Reset Procedure of OutComponent (Closes OCM-4)	Do nothing and return 'action successful'
P-OCM-5	Shutdown Action in Base Component of OutComponent (Closes OCM-5)	Do nothing
P-OCM-6	Execution Procedure of OutComponent (Closes OCM-6)	Do nothing
P-OCM-7	Service Type Attribute of OutComponent (Closes OCM-7)	Set equal to PUS service type
P-OCM-8	Command/Report Sub-Type Attribute of OutComponent (Closes OCM-8)	Set equal to PUS service sub-type
P-OCM-9	Destination Attribute of OutComponent (Closes OCM-9)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-10	Acknowledge Level Attribute of OutComponent (Closes OCM-10)	Not relevant to out-going report
P-OCM-11	Discriminant Attribute of OutComponent (Closes OCM-11)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-12	Parameter Attribute of OutComponent (Closes OCM-12)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-13	Enable Check Operation of OutComponent (Closes OCM-13)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-14	Ready Check Operation of OutComponent (Closes OCM-14)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-15	Repeat Check Operation of OutComponent (Closes OCM-15)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-16	Update Action of OutComponent (Closes OCM-16)	See definition of individual reports
P-OCM-17	Serialize Operation of OutComponent (Closes OCM-17)	Build a packet with the layout specified by the PUS
P-OCM-18	Operation to Report Invalid Destination of an OutComponent (Closes OCM-18)	Generate SNDPCKT_INV_DEST Error Report

Table 7.2: Adaptation Points for PUS Commands

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-ICM-1	Initialization Check in Initialization Procedure of InCommand (Closes ICM-1)	Returns 'check successful' if information for initializing InCommand using data in incoming packet is valid
P-ICM-2	Initialization Action in Initialization Procedure of InCommand (Closes ICM-2)	Use information in incoming packet to initialize InCommand and return "action successful'
P-ICM-3	Configuration Check in Reset Procedure of InCommand (Closes ICM-3)	Returns 'check successful' if packet length and checksum are correct
P-ICM-4	Configuration Action in Reset Procedure of InCommand (Closes ICM-4)	Use information in incoming packet to configure InCommand and return "action successful'
P-ICM-5	Shutdown Action of InCommand (Closes ICM-5)	Release all resources allocated to the InCommand
P-ICM-6	Execution Procedure of InCommand (Closes ICM-6)	Do nothing
P-ICM-7	Ready Check of InCommand (Closes ICM-7)	See definition of individual commands
P-ICM-8	Start Action of InCommand (Closes ICM-8)	See definition of individual commands
P-ICM-9	Progress Action of InCommand (Closes ICM-9)	See definition of individual commands
P-ICM-10	Termination Action of InCommand (Closes ICM-10)	See definition of individual commands
P-ICM-11	Abort Action of InCommand (Closes ICM-11)	See definition of individual commands
P-ICM-12	Operation to Report Start Failed for InCommand (Closes ICM-12)	See definition of service 1
P-ICM-13	Operation to Report Start Successful for InCommand (Closes ICM-13)	See definition of service 1
P-ICM-14	Operation to Report Progress Failed for InCommand (Closes ICM-14)	See definition of service 1
P-ICM-15	Operation to Report Progress Successful for InCommand (Closes ICM-15)	See definition of service 1
P-ICM-16	Operation to Report Termination Failed for InCommand (Closes ICM-16)	See definition of service 1
P-ICM-17	Operation to Report Report Termination Successful for InCommand (Closes ICM-17)	See definition of service 1

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-ICM-18	Service Type Attribute of InCommand (Closes ICM-18)	Set equal to PUS service type
P-ICM-19	Command Sub-Type Attribute of InCommand (Closes ICM-19)	Set equal to PUS service sub-type
P-ICM-20	Discriminant Attribute of InCommand (Closes ICM-20)	See definition of individual commands
P-ICM-21	Parameter Attributes of InCommand (Closes ICM-21)	See definition of individual commands

7.2 Dependencies Between Services

A service S1 depends on another service S2 if the decision by an application to deploy service S1 requires the same application to also deploy service S2. The services defined in this document minimize this kind of dependencies. Table 7.3 lists the service dependencies. These are limited to:

- Services 13 and TBD generate event reports and therefore need service 5
- TBD

Note that, although dependencies between services are minimized, all services depend on the data pool because the data pool holds the variable and parameters which are used by the services. Hence, all applications instantiated from the CORDET Extension of the PUS Framework must deploy the data pool component of section 5.

Table 7.3: Service Dependencies

N	Service Name	Dependencies
1	Request Verification Service	None
3	Housekeeping Service	None
5	Event Reporting Service	None
12	On-Board Monitoring Service	TBD
13	Large Packet Transfer Service	Requires Service 5
17	Test Service	None
19	Event Action Service	TBD

7.3 Requirements

The requirements in table 7.4 make the adaptation points defined in the previous two sections applicable to all command and report components provided by the framework extension.

Table 7.4: Requirements for Framework Extension Commands and Reports

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-PCR-1/A	*The InCommand components provided by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall close the InCommand adaptation points as stated in table 7.1*
P-PCR-2/A	*The OutComponent components provided by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as stated in table 7.2*
P-PCR-3/C	*Applications shall comply with the service dependencies listed in table 7.3*

Table 7.5: Supported PUS Commands and Reports

CORDET Name	PUS Name	Type
	Request Verification Service	(1,*)
ReqVerRep	Successful Acceptance Verification Report	(1,1)
ReqVerRep	Failed Acceptance Verification Report	(1,2)
ReqVerRep	Successful Start of Execution Verification Report	(1,3)
ReqVerRep	Failed Start of Execution Verification Report	(1,4)
ReqVerRep	Successful Progress of Execution Verification Report	(1,5)
ReqVerRep	Failed Progress of Execution Verification Report	(1,6)
ReqVerRep	Successful Completion of Execution Verification Report	(1,7)
ReqVerRep	Failed Completion of Execution Verification Report	(1,8)
ReqVerRep	Failed Routing Verification Report	(1,10)
	Housekeeping Service	(3,*)
HkCreateCmd	Create a Housekeeping Parameter Report Structure	(3,1)
HkCreateCmd	Create a Diagnostic Parameter Report Structure	(3,2)
HkDeleteCmd	Delete a Housekeeping Parameter Report Structure	(3,3)
HkDeleteCmd	Delete a Diagnostic Parameter Report Structure	(3,4)
HkEnableCmd	Enable Periodic Generation of a Housekeeping Parameter Report Structure	(3,5)
HkDisableCmd	Disable Periodic Generation of a Housekeeping Parameter Report Structure	(3,6)
HkEnableCmd	Enable Periodic Generation of a Diagnostic Parameter Report Structure	(3,7)
HkDisableCmd	Disable Periodic Generation of a Diagnostic Parameter Report Structure	(3,8)
HkRepStructCmd	Report Housekeeping Parameter Report Structure	(3,9)
HkRepStructRep	Housekeeping Parameter Report Structure Report	(3,10)
HkRepStructCmd	Report Diagnostic Parameter Report Structure	(3,11)
HkRepStructRep	Diagnostic Parameter Report Structure Report	(3,12)
HkRep	Housekeeping Parameter Report	(3,25)
HkRep	Diagnostic Parameter Report	(3,26)
HkOneShotCmd	Generate One-Shot Report for Housekeeping Parameters	(3,27)
HkOneShotCmd	Generate One-Shot Report for Diagnostic Parameters	(3,28)
	Event Reporting Service	(5,*)
EvtRep	Informative Event Report (Level 1)	(5,1)
EvtRep	Low Severity Event Report (Level 2)	(5,2)
EvtRep	Medium Severity Event Report (Level 3)	(5,3)
EvtRep	High Severity Event Report (Level 4)	(5,4)
EvtEnableCmd	Enable Generation of Event Identifiers	(5,5)
EvtDisableCmd	Disable Generation of Event Identifiers	(5,6)
EvtRepDisabledCmd	Report the List of Disabled Event Identifiers	(5,7)
EvtRepDisabledRep	List of Disabled Event Identifiers	(5,8)
	On-Board Monitoring Service	(12,*)
MonEnbParMonCmd	Enable Parameter Monitoring Definitions	(12,1)

CORDET Name	PUS Name	Type
MonDisParMonCmd	Disable Parameter Monitoring Definitions	(12,2)
MonChgTransDelCmd	Change Maximum Transition Reporting Delay	(12,3)
MonDelAllParMonCmd	Delete All Parameter Monitoring Definitions	(12,4)
MonAddParMonCmd	Add Parameter Monitoring Definitions	(12,5)
MonDelParMonCmd	Delete Parameter Monitoring Definitions	(12,6)
MonModParMonCmd	Modify Parameter Monitoring Definitions	(12,7)
		(,)
MonChkTransRep	Check Transition Report	(12,12)
		(,)
		(,)
MonEnbMonFncCmd	Enable Parameter Monitoring Function	(12,15)
MonDisMonFncCmd	Disable Parameter Monitoring Function	(12,16)
		(,)
		(,)
		(,)
	Large Packet Transfer Service	(13,*)
LptDownFirstRep	First Downlink Part Report	(13,1)
LptDownInterRep	Intermediate Downlink Report	(13,2)
LptDownLastRep	Last Downlink Part Report	(13,3)
LptUpFirstCmd	First Uplink Part Report	(13,9)
LptUpInterCmd	Intermediatet Uplink Part Report	(13,10)
LptUpLastCmd	Last Uplink Part Report	(13,11)
LptUpAbortRep	Large Packet Uplink Abortion Report	(13,16)
LptStartDownCmd	Trigger Large Packet Down-Transfer	(13,129)
LptAbortDownCmd	Abort Large Packet Down-Transfer	(13,130)
	Test Service	(17,*)
AreYouAliveCmd	Perform Are-You-Alive Connection Test	(17,1)
AreYouAliveRep	Are-You-Alive Connection Report	(17,2)
OnBoardConnectCmd	Perform On-Board Connection Test	(17,3)
OnBoardConnectRep	On-Board Connection Report	(17,4)

8 Request Verification Service

The service type of the Request Verification Service is 1. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports this service in full.

The Request Verification Service is implemented by nine reports which are issued in response to notifications generated by a service provider application. The notifications cover different stages of the processing of an incoming command. More precisely:

- The report (1,10) is triggered in response to notifications of a routing failure for an incoming command (Routing and Reporting Sub-Service)
- The reports (1,1) and (1,2) are triggered in response to notifications of the failure or success of the acceptance of an incoming command (Acceptance and Reporting Sub-Service)
- The reports (1,3) to (1,8) are triggered in response to notifications of the failure or success of execution of an incoming command (Execution and Reporting Sub-Service)

The notifications listed above are generated by the CORDET Framework infrastructure. The operations which generate them are defined as adaptation points. The PUS Extension closes these adaptation points to generate the service 1 reports.

An example may help clarify the mechanism through which the service 1 reports are generated. The InCommand state machine of the CORDET Framework defines the generic behaviour of incoming commands. Among other things, this state machine stipulates that, when the execution of an incoming command has been successfully completed, the Report-Termination-Successful Operation is called to notify other parts of the application that the command has successfully terminated. At the level of the CORDET Framework, this operation is defined as an adaptation point (because, at this level, it is not possible to define how and to whom the notification of successful completion should be distributed). At the level of the PUS Extension this adaptation point is closed by having the Report-Termination-Successful Operation generate a service 1 report of type (1,7).

The notifications generated by the CORDET Framework are generated in response to checks performed on incoming commands. However, the PUS stipulates that execution notifications may also be generated in response to checks performed on individual instructions embedded within a command. These notifications cannot be generated by the CORDET Framework which only handles abstract commands. These execution notifications are therefore generated by individual commands as part of their processing of their own instructions. An example may again help clarify this logic. The PUS command of type (3,5) carries several instructions each of which enables one housekeeping report. The processing of these instructions is done by the actions associated to the command itself and the generation of the instruction-level notifications is therefore done by these actions. Note that, as discussed in section 3.4, for instructions, only execution failures are reported.

By way of summary, table 8.1 lists the sources of all notifications which may trigger service 1 reports. For notifications which are issued by the CORDET Framework infrastructure, the rightmost column in the table identifies the corresponding adaptation point.

Table 8.1: Sources of Routing, Acceptance and Execution Notifications

Notification	Source	AP
Routing Failure Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Packet Destination Invalid Operation* which is called by the InLoader Execution Procedure when an application has received a command or report with a destination which is neither the application itself nor some other known application.	ILD-12
Acceptance Failure Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Acceptance Failure Operation* which is called by the InLoader Load Command/Report Procedure when an incoming command has failed its acceptance check.	ILD-14
Acceptance Success Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Acceptance Success Operation* which is called by the InLoader Load Command/Report Procedure when an incoming command has passed its Acceptance Check and that command has requested acknowledgement of successful acceptance.	ILD-15
Execution Start Success Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Start Successful for InCommand Operation* which is called by the InCommand State Machine when the Start Action of an incoming command has a 'success' outcome and that command has requested acknowledgement of successful start of execution.	ICM-13
Execution Start Failure Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Start Failed for InCommand Operation* which is called by the InCommand State Machine when the Start Action of an incoming command has a 'failure' outcome. The same operation may also be called by the implementation of the Start Action of a command to report the failure of an instruction within the command.	ICM-12
Execution Progress Success Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Progress Successful for InCommand Operation* which is called by the InCommand State Machine when the Progress Action of an incoming command has a 'success' outcome and that command has requested acknowledgement of successful progress of execution.	ICM-15
Execution Progress Failure Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Progress Failed for InCommand Operation* which is called by the InCommand State Machine when the Progress Action of an incoming command has a 'failure' outcome. The same operation may also be called by the implementation of the Progress Action of a command to report the failure of the execution step of an instruction within the command.	ICM-14
Execution Termination Success Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Termination Successful for InCommand Operation* which is called by the InCommand State Machine when the Termination Action of an incoming command has a 'success' outcome and that command has requested acknowledgement of successful termination of execution.	ICM-17
Execution Termination Failure Notification	This notification is issued by the *Report Termination Failed for InCommand Operation* which is called by the InCommand State Machine when the Termination Action of an incoming command has a 'failure' outcome.	ICM-16

The framework extension closes the adaptation points in table 8.1 with behaviour which generates the service 1 verification reports. The first row in the table corresponds to a situation where a packet cannot be re-routed, which if the packet contains a command, is the situation where the PUS prescribes that a (1,10) report should be generated. The other rows correspond to situations where an incoming command has either failed or passed one of its processing checks and they are therefore closed with the generation of the service 1 reports (1,1) to (1,8).

The close-out behaviour for the adaptation points is defined in table 8.4. It consists of running a procedure which creates the service 1 report, configures it, and then loads it into the OutLoader. The report is created by calling the `Make` operation of the OutFactory. This may fail if the OutFactory has run out of resources for new reports. In that case, error report OUTFACTORY_FAIL is generated. Procedures which report failures also update the relevant observables (see section 8.2).

The reports (1,5) and (1,6) report, respectively, the success and failure of a progress step. The CORDET Framework has the concept of 'Progress Step' which is a counter which counts the number of times an InCommand has been executed since it was 'in progress' (i.e. since it entered state PROGRESS). It is recognized that this mechanism may result in a step granularity which is too fine for some applications. The default logic for the generation of the (1,5) and (1,6) reports is then as follows:

- A return value of 'failed' for the Progress Action of the InCommand is interpreted as a progress step failure which triggers a (1,6) report.
- A return value of 'continue' for the Progress Action of the InCommand may be interpreted as a progress step success which triggers a (1,5) report according to an application-specific logic to be inserted in adaptation point ICM-15 (Operation to Report Progress Success for InCommand).

Note that the second bullet implies that the adaptation point ICM-15 cannot be closed at framework level but must instead remain open so that applications may decide the conditions under which a progress action has completed a step.

The failure code of failure reports in service 1 is treated as a discriminant. This allows applications to selectively disable certain failure reports by using the enable mechanism of the OutRegistry component of the CORDET Framework. It is recalled that this mechanism allows the OutRegistry to be configured to disable out-going reports by 'kind' where the kind of a report is defined by the triplet: [type, sub-type, discriminant].

8.1 Service 1 Report and Command Definition

There are no commands in service 1. The service is only implemented by reports. In the CORDET Framework an out-going report is encapsulated in an OutComponent component. The framework extension offers one single OutComponent, ReqVerRep, to encapsulate any of the nine service reports. Use of a single component is legitimate because all service 1 reports share the same behaviour (i.e. they only differ in the data they carry but have the same checks and definitions).

The ReqVerRep component is implemented as an extension of the OutComponent component. It is therefore defined by the way it closes the adaptation points of the OutComponent. Table 8.4 lists the OutComponent adaptation points and shows how they are closed for the service 1 components.

The PUS defines the content of the service 1 reports in section 8.1 of AD-3. The 'success' reports carry the packet identifier of the command being verified. The 'failure' reports carry, in addition to the packet identifier, a failure code and an undefined set of failure-related data. The framework extension restricts this flexibility by stipulating that the failure-related data consist of:

- For all failure reports: the triplet [type,sub-type,discriminant] for the command being verified
- For all failure reports but (1,10) reports: the *Verification Failure Data* as a single data item which contains command-specific information about the failure
- For (1,10) reports only: the destination of the command which failed its routing check
- For (1,5) reports only: the identifier of the step which failed its progress check

The Verification Failure Data is stored in data pool item `verFailData`. Its purpose is to provide additional information about the nature of the failure being reported by the failure report. This data item has a fixed size but its syntactical type is command-specific. Its value is set by the entity which performs the verification check. If no failure data are defined for a given verification check, then the value of `verFailData` is "don't care".

To illustrate, consider the case of a command (3,5) which enables a housekeeping report. This command carries the Structure Identifier (SID) of the report to be enabled. The Start Action of this command checks the legality of the SID (see section 9). If the SID is found to be illegal, the command is rejected with a (1,4) report and the illegal SID value is used as Verification Failure Data. The Start Action of the (1,4) command loads the illegal SID into data pool item `verFailData` and the Command Verification Failure Procedure which creates the (1,4) report takes the Verification Failure Data from `verFailData`.

The Verification Failure Codes which are supported by the PUS Extension are listed in appendix C. These failure codes cover the failure conditions for the commands defined by the PUS Extension. For each failure code, the associated verification failure data is also defined. Applications should extend the table in appendix C with the failure codes for their own commands.

Table 8.2 formally specifies the ReqVerRep component by specifying how the actions, checks and attributes of a generic out-going report are specialized for service 1 (see section 7). The following remarks apply:

- Service 1 reports retrieve their enable status from the OutRegistry.
- Service 1 reports are generated as soon as the condition which triggered them occur and hence their ready check always returns 'ready'
- Service 1 reports are 'one-off' reports and hence their repeat check always returns 'no repeat'

With reference to the first bullet, it is recalled that the OutRegistry component of the CORDET Framework stores the enable status of out-going reports as a function of the report's type, sub-type and discriminant. By default, all out-going reports are enabled. Users who wish to disable a specific verification failure code or who wish to disable a certain service 1 sub-type can do so by setting its status to 'disabled' in the OutRegistry. Note that this is a run-time operation which would typically be done as part of an application's initialization.

Table 8.2: Specification of ReqVerRep Component

Name	ReqVerRep
Description	Service 1 verification reports
Parameters	Parameter values are as defined by the service 1 procedures called in adaptation points S1-1 to S1-9
Discriminant	No discriminant attribute is defined for service 1 success reports. For failure reports, the failure code acts as discriminant.
Destination	The destination of service 1 reports is set equal to the source of the command being verified
Enable Check	Service 1 reports retrieve their enable status from the OurRegistry as a function of their type, sub-type and discriminant
Ready Check	Service 1 reports are always ready
Repeat Check	Service 1 reports are never repeated
Update Action	No action

8.2 Service 1 Observables

Service 1 maintains and makes available in the data pool various information related to the generation of the failure reports. No information related to the generation of the success reports is maintained because these reports are optional and the conditions under which they are generated depend on the setting of the verification acknowledge flags which are under external control (they are set by the user of a service). Table 8.3 lists the data pool data items which are maintained by service 1.

Table 8.3: Observables for Service 1 (Request Verification)

Name	**Description**
`nOfAccFailed`	Number of commands which have failed their acceptance check since the application was last reset
`failCodeAccFailed`	Failure code of last command which failed its Acceptance Check
`pcktIdAccFailed`	Packet identifier of last command which failed its Acceptance Check
`nOfStartFailed`	Number of commands which have failed their Start Check since the application was last reset
`failCodeStartFailed`	Failure code of last command which failed its Start Check
`pcktIdStartFailed`	Packet identifier of last command which failed its Start Check
`nOfPrgrFailed`	Number of commands which have failed their Progress Check since the application was last reset
`failCodePrgrFailed`	Failure code of last command which failed its Progress Check
`pcktIdPrgrFailed`	Packet identifier of last command which failed its Progress Check
`stepPrgrFailed`	Step identifier of last command which failed its Progress Check
`nOfTermFailed`	Number of commands which have failed their Termination Check since the application was last reset
`failCodeTermFailed`	Failure code of last command which failed its Termination Check

Name	Description
pcktIdTermFailed	Packet identifier of last command which failed its Termination Check
nOfReroutingFailed	Number of commands for which re-routing failed
pcktIdReroutingFailed	Packet identifier of last command for which re-routing failed
invDestRerouting	Destination of last command for which re-routing failed
verFailData	Verification Failure Data (data item of fixed size but variable type with command-specific information about the last verification failure)

8.3 Service 1 Adaptation Points

Table 8.4 lists the CORDET Framework adaptation points which are closed or overridden by the request verification service.

Table 8.4: Adaptation Points for Service 1 (Request Verification)

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-S1-1	Operation to Report Packet Destination Invalid by InLoader (Closes ILD-12)	Run the Packet Re-Routing Failure Procedure of figure 8.1
P-S1-2	Operation to Report Acceptance Failure by InLoader (Closes ILD-14)	Run the Packet Acceptance Failure Procedure of figure 8.2
P-S1-3	Operation to Report Acceptance Success by InLoader (Closes ILD-13)	Run the Command Verification Success Procedure of figure 8.3
P-S1-4	Operation to Report Start Failed for InCommand (Closes ICM-12)	Run the Command Verification Failure Procedure of figure 8.4
P-S1-5	Operation to Report Start Successful for InCommand (Closes ICM-13)	Run the Command Verification Success Procedure of figure 8.5
P-S1-6	Operation to Report Progress Failed for InCommand (Closes ICM-14)	Run the Command Progress Failure Procedure 8.6
P-S1-7	Operation to Report Progress Successful for InCommand (Overrides ICM-15)	Determine if a progress step has been completed and, if so, run the Command Progress Success Procedure
P-S1-8	Operation to Report Termination Failed for InCommand (Closes ICM-16)	Run the Command Verification Failure Procedure of figure 8.3
P-S1-9	Operation to Report Report Termination Successful for InCommand (Closes ICM-17)	Run the Command Verification Success Procedure of figure 8.5

8.4 Service 1 Requirements

The table in this section lists requirements for the request verification service.

Table 8.5: Requirements for Service 1 (Request Verification)

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S1-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, a ReqVerRep component to encapsulate a service 1 report*
P-S1-2/A	*The ReqVerRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 8.2*
P-S1-3/A	*The service 1 implementation of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall close or override the InLoader and InCommand adaptation points listed in table 8.4*
P-S1-4/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the observables listed in table 8.3*
P-S1-5/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall support the service 1 failure codes listed in table C.1*
P-S1-6/C	*If an application performs a verification check for a command and the check fails, it shall update the Verification Failure Data in the data pool with either zero or with a command-specific failure data item*
P-S1-7/C	*Applications shall be responsible for configuring the OutRegistry component to selectively disable failure verification reports which they do not need*

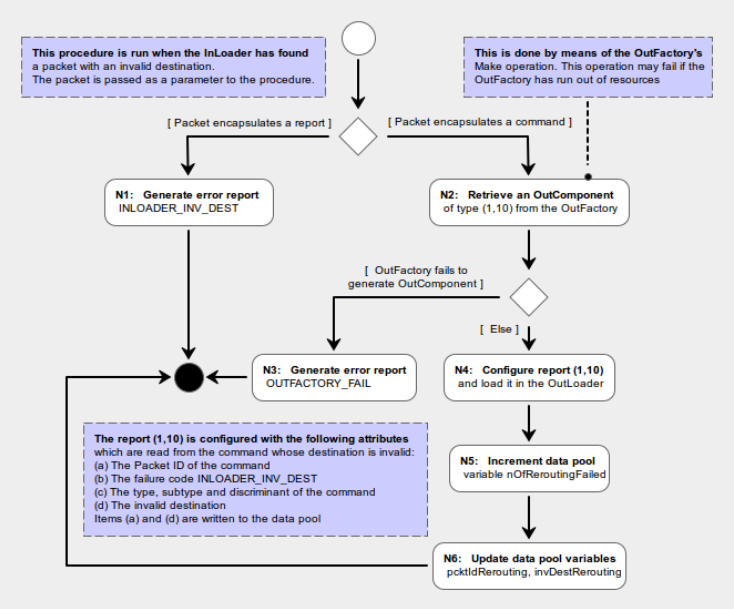


Fig. 8.1: Packet Rerouting Failure Procedure

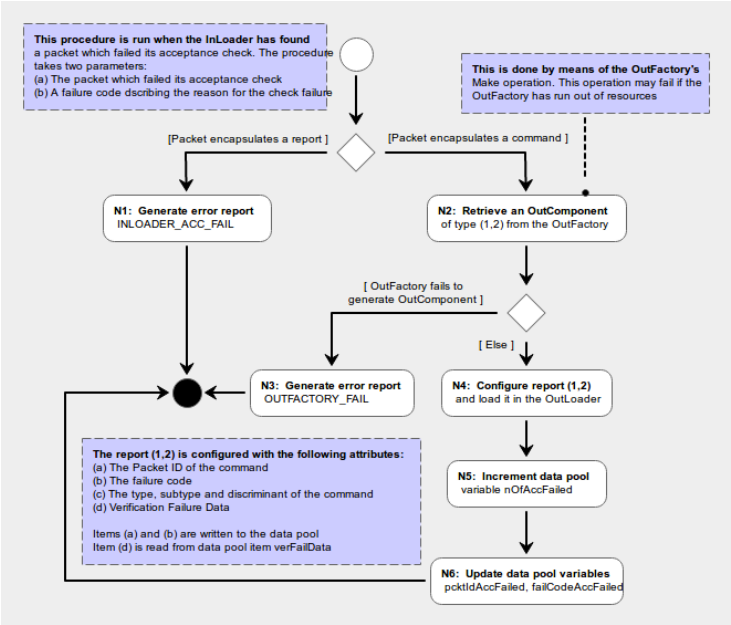


Fig. 8.2: Packet Acceptance Failure Procedure

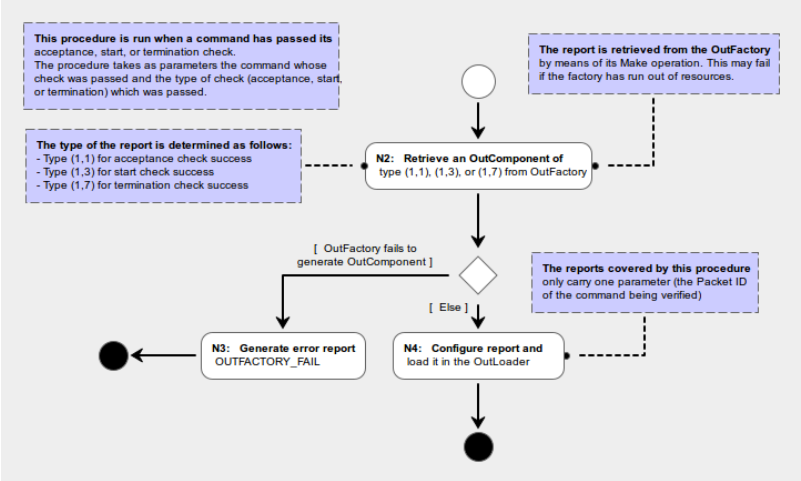


Fig. 8.3: Command Verification Success Procedure

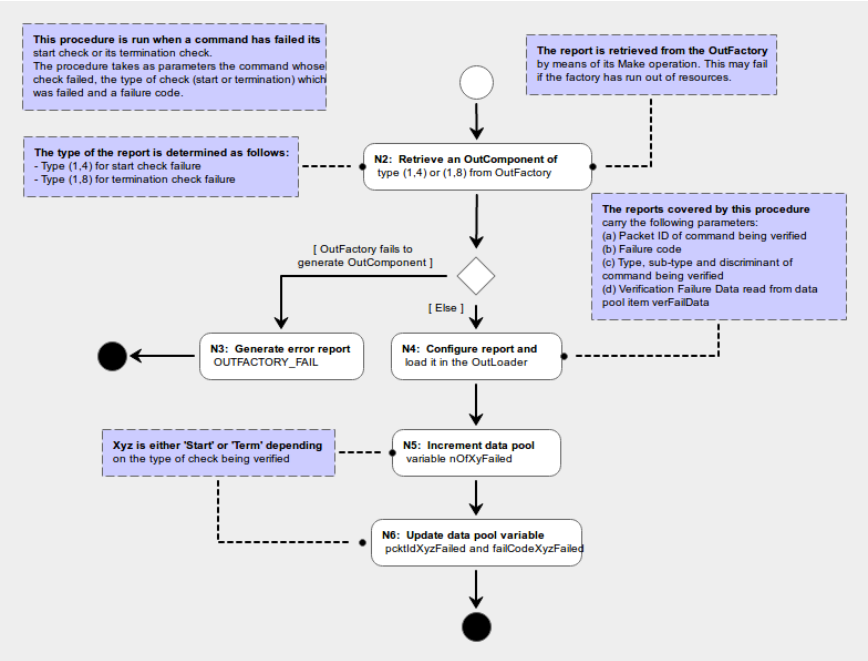


Fig. 8.4: Command Verification Failure Procedure

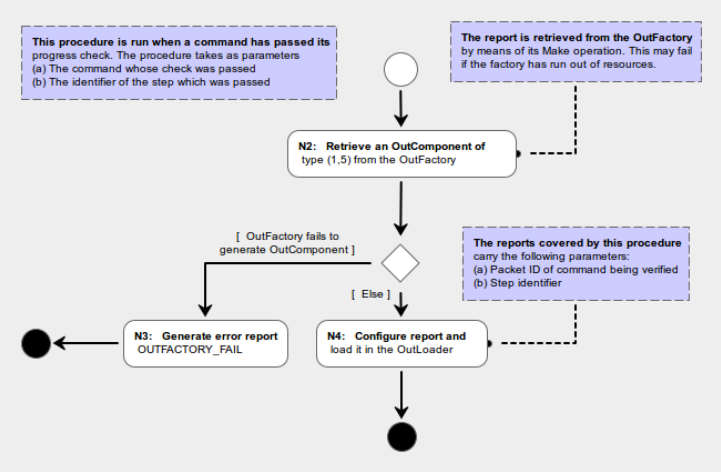


Fig. 8.5: Command Progress Success Procedure

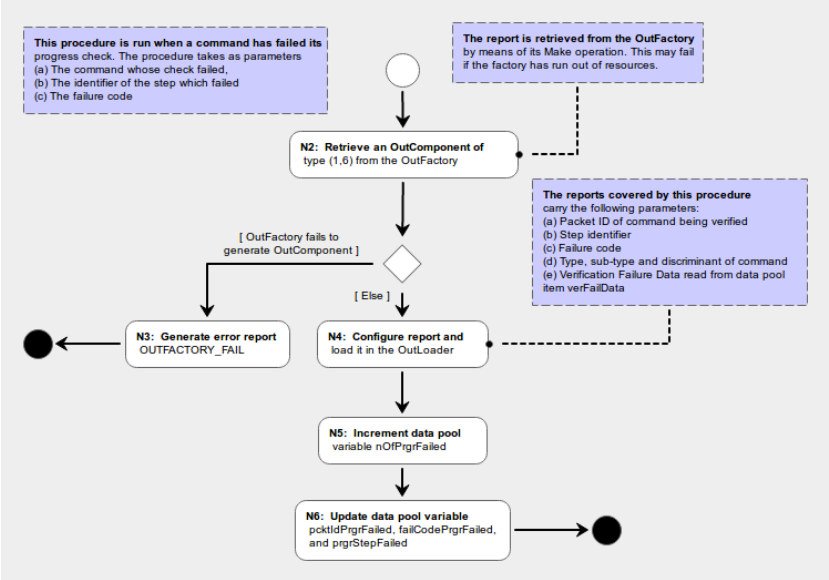


Fig. 8.6: Command Progress Failure Procedure

9 Housekeeping Service

The service type of the Housekeeping Service is 3. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports this service only in part.

The housekeeping service provides the capability to create, delete and control housekeeping and diagnostic reports. The service 3 commands and reports in the PUS are duplicated being defined once for housekeeping reports and once for diagnostic reports. The PUS framework supports both sets of commands and reports but does not otherwise make any distinction between housekeeping and diagnostic reports. It is essentially up to the user to decide which service 3 reports should be treated as 'housekeeping reports' and which ones should instead be treated as 'diagnostic reports'.

A housekeeping/diagnostic report carries the values of a set of data pool items[4]. Any data pool item may be included in a housekeeping/diagnostic report.

At any given time, an application generates several kinds of housekeeping/diagnostic reports which differ for the set of data items they hold and for the frequency with which they are generated. The housekeeping/diagnostic reports use the discriminant attribute to manage this variability. Thus, two different kinds of housekeeping/diagnostic reports are distinguished by different values of discriminant attribute. In keeping with the PUS convention, the discriminant attribute of a housekeeping/diagnostic report is called *Structure Identifier* or SID. The SID must be a positive integer in the range: 1..HK_MAX_SID.

Since no distinction is made between housekeeping and diagnostic reports, the SID must be unique within the set of all housekeeping/diagnostic reports (i.e. it is not possible for a housekeeping report and a diagnostic report to have the same SID).

Housekeeping/diagnostic reports may be generated periodically or in "one-shot" mode. For periodic reports, the *Collection Period* is the period with which the report is generated. The Collection Period is expressed as an integer multiple of a minimum period HK_COLLECT_PER which is an application constant. A value of zero for the Collection Period indicates that the report must be generated in "one-shot" mode.

A data item in a housekeeping/diagnostic report is either *simply commutated* or *super-commutated*. The value of a simply-commutated data item appears only once in the housekeeping/diagnostic report and it represents the value of the data item at the time the report is generated.

The value of a super-commutated data item instead appears multiple times within a housekeeping/diagnostic report. Super-commutated data items in a report are divided into *groups*. To each group, a *sample repetition number* N is associated: a report carries N values of the data items in the super-commutated group. These N values have been generated by sampling the data items at N distinct points in time within the collection period. The PUS stipulates that the N collection points must be equally spaced within the collection interval but this constraint is not enforced by the framework (but may be enforced at application-level).

The PUS also stipulates that, within a housekeeping/diagnostic report definition, each data item appears only once, either as a simply commutated parameter or as a super-commutated parameter. This restriction is not enforced by the framework.

[4]The PUS uses the term 'parameter' to designate the data pool items whose values are carried by the housekeeping and diagnostic reports.

9.1 Report Definition List (RDL)

The Reporting Definition List or RDL is a data structure which holds the current configuration of the housekeeping/diagnostic reports. The content of the RDL is updated by the service 3 commands and, on request, it may be reported by service 3 reports.

The RDL holds HK_N_REP_DEF *Report Definitions*. The value of HK_N_REP_DEF is an application constant. It represents the maximum number of housekeeping/diagnostic reports which may be defined at a given time.

Each Report Definition defines one housekeeping/diagnostic report in terms of the fields listed in table 9.1. Rows 6 to 9 determine the content of the report. The data items in a housekeeping/diagnostic report are arranged as a sequence of data item values according to the layout specified in clause 6.3.3.3 of [PS-SP]. The total number of reported data items is: (`nSimple`+`nRep[1]`+ .. +`nRep[nGroup]`), of which the first `nSimple` are simply-commutated whereas the others are split into `nGroup` groups of super-commutated data items. For each data item in the i-th group, `rep[i]` values are reported which have been collected at `rep[i]` times within the collection interval. The total number of data item values in a report therefore is: (`nSimple`+`nRep[1]*rep[1]`+ .. +`nRep[nGroup]*rep[nGroup]`)

The parameters HK_MAX_* are application constants. Applications which do not need super-commutated data can set HK_MAX_N_GR to zero.

The sampling buffer mentioned in the last row in table 9.1 is discussed in the next section.

Table 9.1: Fields in Report Definition Data Structure

Field Name	Description	Constraint
`sid`	Structure identifier (SID)	Integer in range: 1..HK_MAX_SID
`period`	Collection period in units of HK_COLLECT_PER	Positive integer (periodic reports) or zero (one-shot reports)
`cycleCnt`	Cycle counter (see definition of service 3 reports and commands)	Integer in the range: 0..(`period`-1)
`isEnabled`	True if the report is enabled	None
`dest`	The identifier of the application to which the report is sent	None
`nSimple`	Number of simply-commutated data items in the report	Integer in range: 1..HK_MAX_N_SIMPLE
`lstSampleRep`	List of super commutated sample repetition numbers (`rep[1]` .. `rep[nGroup]`)	The number of groups is in the range: 0..HK_MAX_N_GR and each repetition number is in the range: 1..HK_MAX_REP
`lstNSampRep`	List of numbers (`nRep[1]` .. `nRep[nGroup]`) of data items in each super-commutated group	Each `nRep[i]` is in range: 1..HK_MAX_N_REP
`lstId`	List of identifiers of data items in the report	Not more than HK_MAX_N_ITEMS data items and each identifier is in range: 1..HK_MAX_ID
`sampleBufId`	The identifier of the sampling buffer holding the super-commutated data item values	An integer in the range: 1..HK_N_SAMP_BUF

9.2 Management of Super-Commutated Data Items

The housekeeping service is responsible for collecting the values of the data items in housekeeping/diagnostic packets. For simply-commutated data items, the values are collected directly from the data pool. For super-commutated data items, the values are collected from a *Sampling Buffer*. Each sampling buffer holds the values of the super-commutated data items for a given housekeeping/diagnostic report.

The super-commutated data items in a report are arranged in `nGroup` groups. The i-th group covers `nRep[i]` items which are sampled `nRep[i]` times within a collection period. Hence, in each collection period, the i-th group contributes: `nRep[i]*rep[i]` data item values. The sampling buffer for a given housekeeping/diagnostic report must be large enough to hold the data item values collected in one collection period for all super-commutated groups in that report.

The number of sampling buffers is HK_N_SAMP_BUF. The value of HK_N_SAMP_BUF is an application constant. It represents the maximum number of housekeeping/diagnostic reports with super-commutated data items which may be defined at a given time. This may be smaller than the maximum number HK_N_REP_DEF of housekeeping/diagnostic reports. Thus, for instance, an application might stipulate that there may be up to 10 housekeeping/diagnostic reports but only two of these may contain super-commutated data items. This application would set HK_N_REP_DEF to 10 and HK_N_SAMP_BUF to 2.

The association between housekeeping/diagnostic report and its sampling buffer is done dynamically: if a report has super-commutated data items, the last field in its report definition contains a pointer to its sampling buffer (see table 9.1).

The periodic collection of the values of the simply-commutated data items is done by the components hkRep which encapsulate a housekeeping/diagnostic report (see section 9.4). These components are executed once per collection interval. They therefore cannot collect the values of the super-commutated data items which are sampled several times per collection period. Responsibility for the collection of the values of the super-commutated data items rests with the application instantiated from the framework.

The framework offers the following functions to manipulate a sampling buffer:

- *Sampling Buffer Configuration Function* to configure a sampling buffer as a function of the number of groups, the number of data items in each group and the repetition number for each group.
- Sampling Buffer Setter Function to load the i-th value of the j-th data item in the k-th group in the sampling buffer.
- Sampling Buffer Getter Function to retrieve the i-th value of the j-th data item in the k-th group in the sampling buffer.

The Configuration Function is used when a housekeeping/diagnostic report which contains super-commutated data items is created (either at application initialization time for a predefined report or in response to a (3,1)/(3,2) command for a dynamically defined report). The Setter Function is used by the application to load the super-commutated values in the sampling buffer. The Getter Function is used in the Update Action of the (3,25) and (3,26) reports to update the content of a housekeeping/diagnostic report.

9.3 Debug Variables

Service 3 offers visibility over the internal state of the IFSW by allowing periodic or sporadic access to the data items in the data pool. The data items in the data pool are defined at design time and should cover all application functions. For situations where additional visibility is required (e.g. in case of debugging during AIT activities), the framework the concept of *debug variables* is introduced. A debug variable is a variable of 4 bytes of length whose address in RAM can be set using service TBD. More precisely, a total of N_DEBUG_VAR debug variables are defined which are encapsulated in data pool variables `debugVar_x` where x ranges from 1 to HK_N_DEBUG_VAR. Additionally, data pool parameters `debugVarAddr_x` are defined to hold the address of `debugVar_x`. The Execution Procedure of the data pool (see section 5.2) loads the values of the memory locations pointed at by the elements of `debugVarAddr` into the elements of `debugVar`.

In order to illustrate the use of the debug variables, consider a situation where the user wishes to have read access to two memory locations holding two integers:

1. The user uses service TBD to load the addresses of the desired locations into the first two elements of `debugVarAddr`
2. The user uses command (3,1) or (3,2) to define a new housekeeping report packet holding `debugVar_1` and `debugVar_2`
3. The users uses command (3,6) or (3,7) to enable the newly defined housekeeping packet and receives the values of `debugVar_1` and `debugVar_2` .

9.4 Service 3 Report and Command Definition

Tables 9.2 to 9.9 formally specify the service 3 commands and reports by specifying how the actions, checks and attributes of generic out-going commands and reports are specialized for service 3 (see section 7). The following remarks apply.

- In the PUS, service 3 commands and reports appear twice: once for housekeeping reports and once for diagnostic reports. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not distinguish between housekeeping and diagnostic reports/commands and therefore each CORDET report/command component implements two PUS reports/commands.
- Several commands in this service (e.g. the commands to delete a housekeeping/diagnostic report definition) carry multiple instructions which are executed independently of each other. In keeping with the general strategy outlined in section 3.4, their start action evaluates the instructions one by one and, in case of invalidity, it generates a (1,4) report for each individual instruction.
- The (3,9) and (3,27) commands carry a sequence of SIDs. The command's Start Action removes invalid SIDs. The valid SIDs are then processed by the command's Progress Action. Each SID is processed in a progress step. In keeping with the strategy of section 3.4, only step failures are reported through service 1 reports. The command is deemed to have completed successfully if at least one SID has been successfully processed.
- For the housekeeping/diagnostic reports (3,25) and (3,26), two components are provided of which one is used when the reports are generated on a periodic basis and the other is used when the reports are generated in óne-shot' mode in response to a (3,27) or (3,28) command.

Table 9.2: Specification of HkCreateCmd Component

Name	HkCreateCmd
Description	Command (3,1) or (3,2) to Create a Housekeeping or Diagnostic Report Structure
Parameters	SID, collection interval and identifiers of parameters of the housekeeping/diagnostic report to be created with a layout as in clauses 8.3.2.1 and 8.3.2.2 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of HkCreate Command of figure 9.1
Progress Action	Add the definition of the new report to the RDL, set its enabled status to 'disabled', and set the action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 9.3: Specification of HkDeleteCmd Component

Name	HkDeleteCmd
Description	Command (3,3) or (3,4) to Delete a Housekeeping or Diagnostic Report Structure
Parameters	List of SIDs whose definition is to be deleted with layout as in clauses 8.3.2.3 and 8.3.2.4 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of HkDelete Command of figure 9.2
Progress Action	Delete the entries in the RDL corresponding to the SIDs which have been identified as valid by the Start Action and then set the action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 9.4: Specification of HkEnableCmd Component

Name	HkEnableCmd
Description	Command (3,5) or (3,7) to Enable Periodic Generation of a Housekeeping or Diagnostic Report Structure
Parameters	List of SIDs to be enabled with a layout as in clauses 8.3.2.5 and 8.3.2.7 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of Multi-SID Command of figure 9.3
Progress Action	For the entries in the RDL corresponding to the SIDs which have been identified as valid by the Start Action: set enabled flag to true and set the cycle counter to 0. Set the action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 9.5: Specification of HkDisableCmd Component

Name	HkDisableCmd
Description	Command (3,6) or (3,8) to Disable Periodic Generation of a Housekeeping or Diagnostic Report Structure
Parameters	List of SIDs to be disabled with a layout as in clauses 8.3.2.6 and 8.3.2.8 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of Multi-SID Command of figure 9.3
Progress Action	Set to false the enable flag of the entries in the RDL corresponding to the SIDs which have been identified as valid by the Start Action and then set the action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 9.6: Specification of HkRepStructCmd Component

Name	HkRepStructCmd
Description	Command (3,9) or (3,11) to Report Structure of a Housekeeping or Diagnostic Report
Parameters	List of SIDs whose structure is to be reported with a layout as in clauses 8.3.2.9 and 8.3.2.11 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of Multi-SID Command of figure 9.3
Progress Action	Run the procedure Progress Action of Report Housekeeping Structure of figure 9.4
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success' if all valid SIDs in the command were successfully processed by the progress action; set it to 'failure' otherwise
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress success reports are generated by this command)

Table 9.7: Specification of HkRepStructRep Component

Name	HkRepStructRep
Description	Housekeeping or Diagnostic Structure Report (3,10) or (3,12)
Parameters	The definition of a SID in the RDL with the layout defined in clauses 8.3.2.10 and 8.3.2.12 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	The Structure Identifier (SID) of the report
Destination	The destination is set equal to the source of the (3,9) or (3,11) command which triggered the report
Enable Check	The enable status is read from the `isEnabled` field of the Report Definition corresponding to the report's SID
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	Load the SID definition from the RDL

Table 9.8: Specification of HkRep Component

Name	HkRep
Description	Periodic Housekeeping or Diagnostic Report (3,25) or (3,26)
Parameters	The values of the data items associated to the report's SID in the RDL with the layout defined in clauses 8.3.2.25 and 8.3.2.26 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	The Structure Identifier (SID) of the report
Destination	The destination is read from the `dest` field of the Report Definition corresponding to the report's SID
Enable Check	The enable status is read from the `isEnabled` field of the Report Definition corresponding to the report's SID
Ready Check	Run the procedure Ready Check of HkRep Report of figure 9.5
Repeat Check	Report is always repeated
Update Action	Load the value of the simply-commutated data items from the data pool and that of the super-commutated data items from the Sampling Buffer associated to the report's SID according to the Report Definition

Table 9.9: Specification of HkOneShotCmd Component

Name	HkOneShotCmd
Description	Command (3,27) or (3,28) to Generate One-Shot Housekeeping Report,
Parameters	List of SIDs for which the one-shot report is to be generated with a layout as in clauses 8.3.2.27 and 8.3.2.28 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of Multi-SID Command of figure 9.3
Progress Action	For the entries in the RDL corresponding to the SIDs which have been identified as valid by the Start Action: set enabled flag to true, set the cycle counter equal to the period. Set the action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success' if all valid SIDs in the command were successfully processed by the progress action; set it to 'failure' otherwise
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress success reports are generated by this command)

9.5 Service 3 Constants

The service 3 constants are listed in table 9.10.

Table 9.10: Constants for Service 3 (Housekeeping Service)

Name	Description
HK_N_REP_DEF	Number of Report Definitions in the Report Definition List (maximum number of housekeeping/diagnostic reports)
HK_MAX_SID	Maximum value of a service 3 Structure Identifier (SID)
HK_MAX_N_ITEMS	Maximum number of data items in a housekeeping/diagnostic report
HK_COLLECT_PER	Minimum collection period for service 3 reports
HK_MAX_N_SIMPLE	Maximum number of simply-commutated parameters in a housekeeping/diagnostic report
HK_MAX_N_GR	Maximum number of super-commutated groups in a housekeeping/diagnostic report
HK_MAX_REP	Maximum value of the repetition number of a super-commutated group in a housekeeping/diagnostic report
HK_MAX_N_REP	Maximum number of data items in a super-commutated groups in a housekeeping/diagnostic report
HK_MAX_ID	Maximum value of a data pool item identifier
HK_N_SAMP_BUF	Number of service 3 Sampling Buffers
HK_N_DEBUG_VAR	Number of debug variables

9.6 Service 3 Observables

The service 3 internal state is defined by the content of the Report Definition List (RDL). Most of its content is visible through reports (3,10) and (3,11). The observables defined by the framework only cover the non-visible part of the RDL state. They are listed in table 9.11.

Table 9.11: Observables for Service 3 (Housekeeping Service)

Name	Description
cycleCnt	Array of HK_N_REP_DEF elements. The i-th element is the cycle counter for the i-th Report Definitions in the RDL
sampleBufId	Array of HK_N_REP_DEF elements. The i-th element is the identifier of the Sampling Buffer for the i-th Report Definition in the RDL
debugVar	Array of HK_N_DEBUG_VAR elements. The i-th element is the value of the i-th debug variable

9.7 Service 3 Parameters

The service 3 configuration is defined by the content of the Report Definition List (RDL). This configuration is mostly controlled through commands (3,1)/(3,2) and (3,5)/(3,7) and is partially observable through reports (3,10) and (3,11). The service 3 configuration parameters which are either not controllable through service 3 commands and/or not observable through service 3 reports are defined as data pool parameters. They are listed in table 9.12.

Table 9.12: Parameters for Service 3 (Housekeeping Service)

Name	Description
`sid`	Array of HK_N_REP_DEF elements. The i-th element is the SID of the i-th Report Definition in the RDL
`period`	Array of HK_N_REP_DEF elements. The i-th element is the period of the i-th Report Definition in the RDL
`isEnabled`	Array of HK_N_REP_DEF elements. The i-th element is the enable status of the i-th Report Definition in the RDL
`dest`	Array of HK_N_REP_DEF elements. The i-th element is the destination of the i-th Report Definition in the RDL
`debugVarAddr`	Array of HK_N_DEBUG_VAR elements. The i-th element is the address of the i-th debug variable

9.8 Service 3 Requirements

The table in this section lists requirements for the test service.

Table 9.13: Requirements for Service 3 (Housekeeping Service)

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S3-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall implement a Report Definition List (RDL) consisting of HK_N_REP_DEF Report Definitions with the fields defined in table 9.1*
P-S3-2/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall implement HK_N_SAMPLE_BUF Sampling Buffers capable of holding the values of the super-commutated data items for a given housekeeping/diagnostic report*
P-S3-3/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide a Sampling Buffer Configuration Function to configure a sampling buffer for a given report*
P-S3-4/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide a Sampling Buffer Setter Function to load a data item value in a sampling buffer*
P-S3-5/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide a Sampling Buffer Getter Function to retrieve a data item value from a sampling buffer*
P-S3-6/C	*Application shall be responsible for loading a sampling buffer with the values of super-commutated data items*
P-S3-7/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, a hkCreateCmd component to encapsulate a (3,1) or (3,2) command*
P-S3-8/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, a hkDeleteCmd component to encapsulate a (3,3) or (3,4) command*

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S3-9/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, a hkEnableCmd component to encapsulate a (3,5) or (3,7) command*
P-S3-10/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, a hkDisableCmd component to encapsulate a (3,6) or (3,8) command*
P-S3-11/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, a hkRepStructCmd component to encapsulate a (3,9) or (3,11) command*
P-S3-12/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, a hkRepStructRep component to encapsulate a (3,10) or (3,12) report*
P-S3-13/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, a hkRep component to encapsulate a periodic (3,25) or (3,26) report*
P-S3-14/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, a hkRepOneShot component to encapsulate a one-shot (3,25) or (3,26) report*
P-S3-15/S	*The hkCreateCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 9.2*
P-S3-16/S	*The hkDeleteCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 9.3*
P-S3-17/S	*The hkEnableCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 9.4*
P-S3-18/S	*The hkDisableCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 9.5*
P-S3-19/S	*The hkRepStructCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 9.6*
P-S3-20/S	*The hkRepStructRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 9.7*
P-S3-21/S	*The hkRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 9.8*
P-S3-22/S	*The hkRepOneShot component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table* **??**
P-S3-23/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the observables listed in table 9.11*
P-S3-24/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the parameters listed in table 9.12*

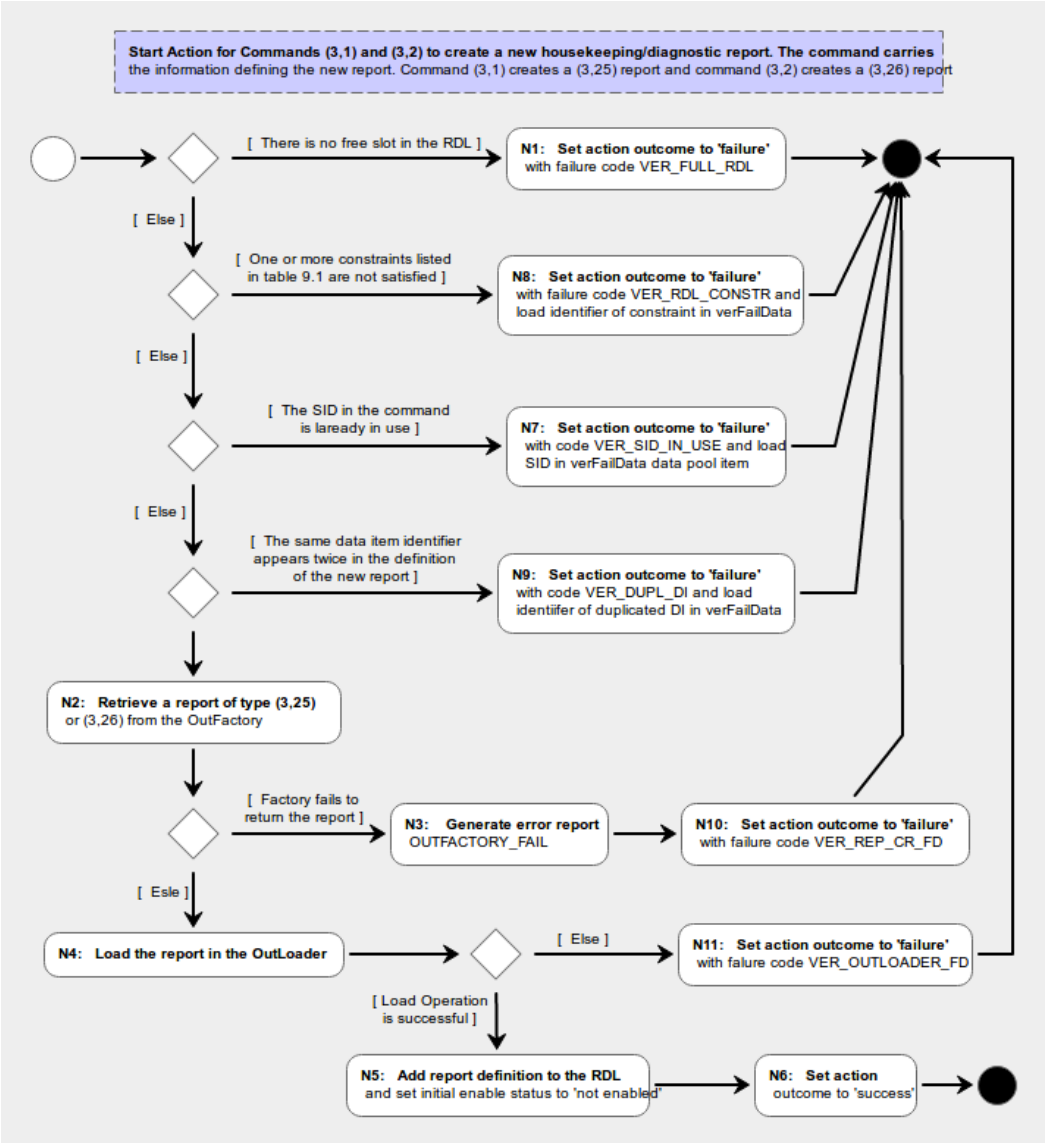


Fig. 9.1: Start Action of Command HkCreateCmd

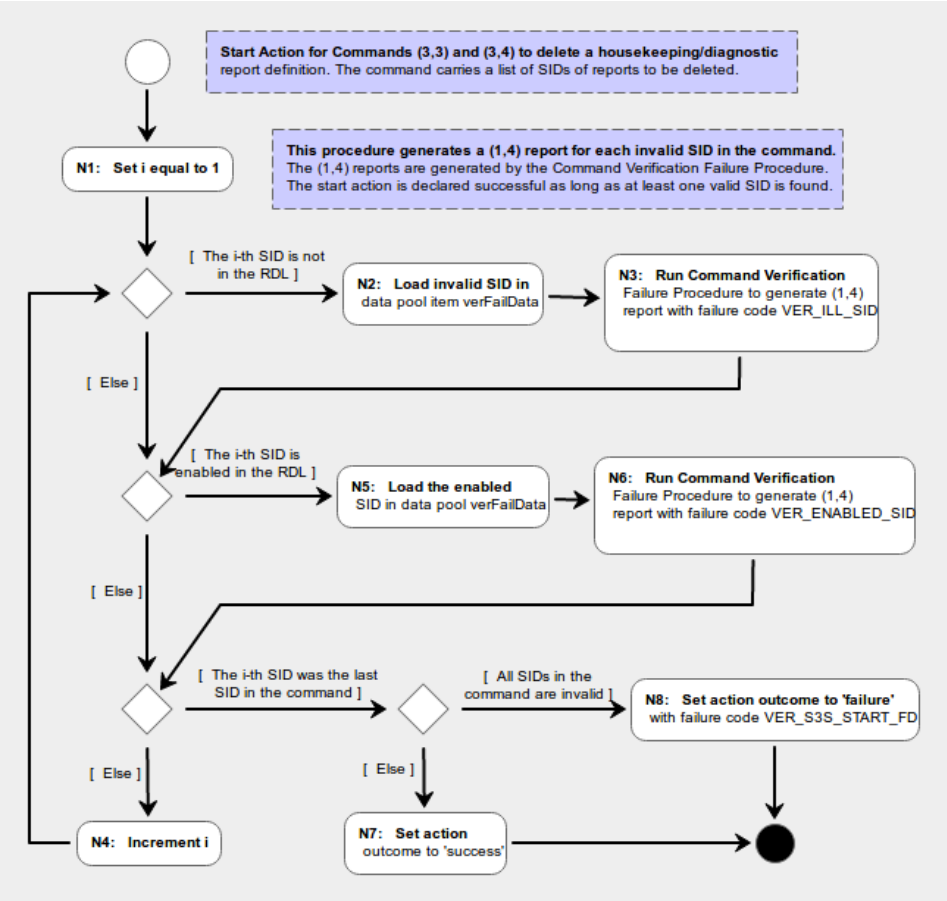


Fig. 9.2: Start Action of Command HkDeleteCmd

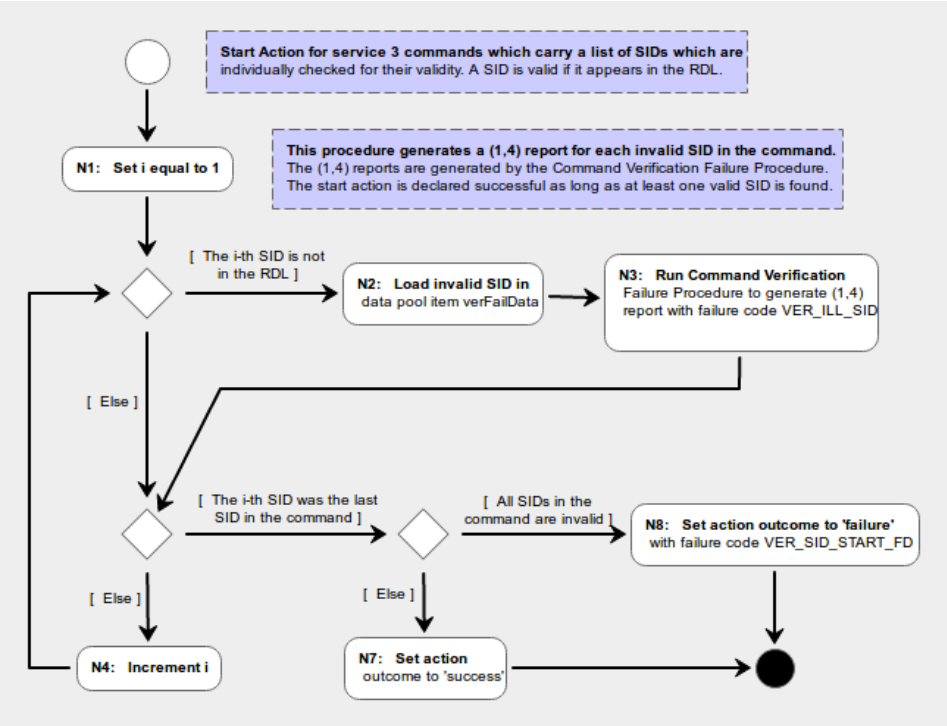


Fig. 9.3: Start Action of Multi-SID Commands

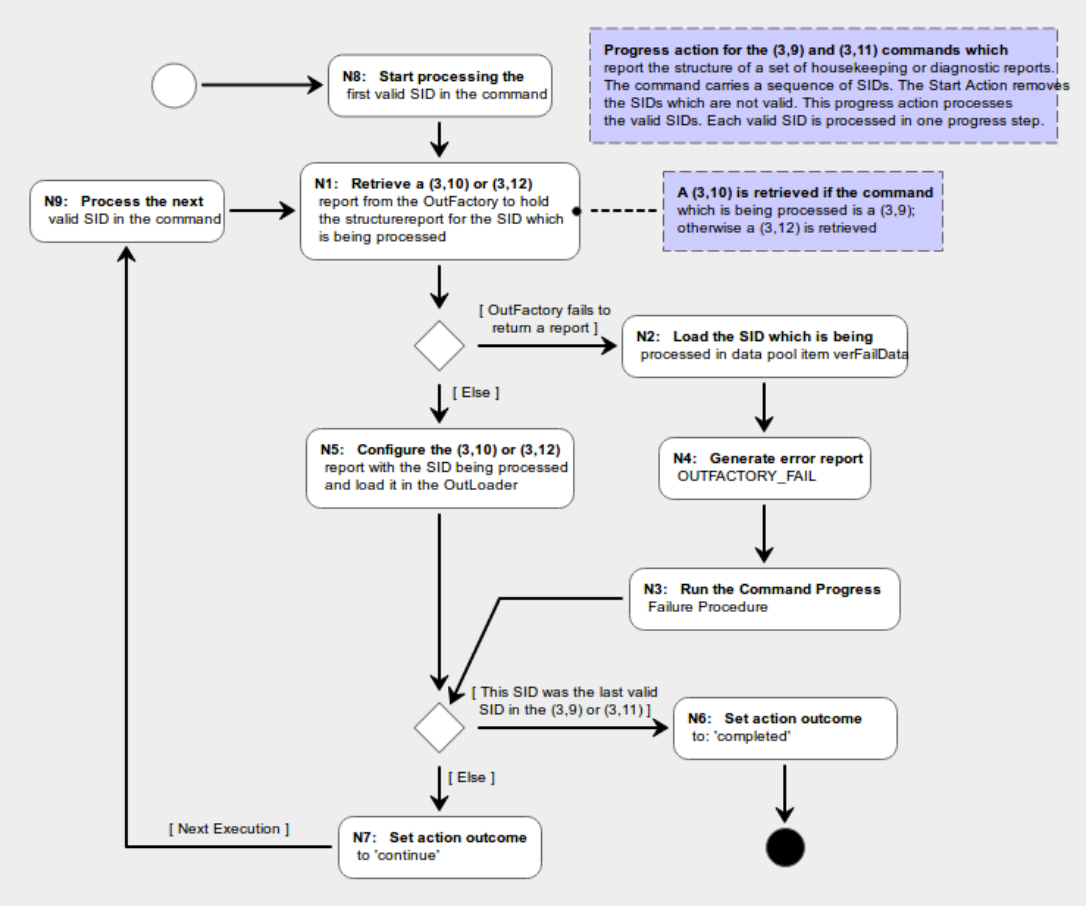


Fig. 9.4: Progress Action of Command HkRepStructCmd

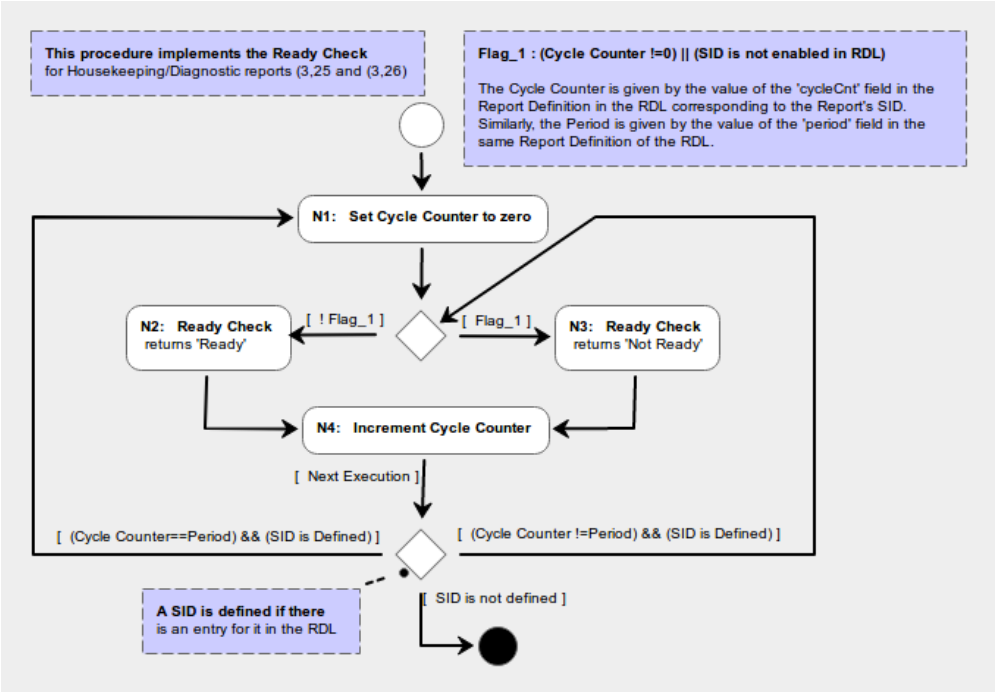


Fig. 9.5: Ready Check of Report HkRep

10 Event Reporting Service

The service type of the Event Reporting Service is 5. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports this service in full.

The event reporting service provides the capability to report event-like occurrences and to control the generation of event reports by enabling and disabling individual event identifiers.

The PUS recognizes four levels of event reports and associates to each level a service sub-type. Thus, for instance, all event reports of level 1 are carried by reports of type (5,1) and all event reports of level 2 are carried by event reports of type (5,2).

All event reports have the same behaviour irrespective of their level. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework consequently defines one single component EvtHk which may encapsulate an event report of any level.

Event reports may carry data. The Event Identifier (EID) determines the format of the data associated to an event report. The PUS Extension accordingly treats the event identifier as a discriminant. The range of discriminants and the data associated to each discriminant are adaptation points which must be defined at application level. No event identifiers are pre-defined at framework level.

Applications use event reports as follows:

- When an application encounters a situation which should trigger the generation of an event report, it retrieves an EvtHk component from the OutFactory. This component will encapsulate the event report. The event level and the event identifier are specified when the EvtHk component is retrieved from the factory because the 'make' function of the OutFactory takes as an argument the type, sub-type and the discriminant of the event report.
- The application configures the component with the destination and with any data which
- The application loads the EvtHk component in the OutLoader. From this point onward, the event report is processed by the CORDET Framework infrastructure:
  - If the identifier of the event is enabled, then the event report will eventually be sent to its destination;
  - If the identifier of the event is not enabled, them the event report will be discarded.

Note that the configuration of the event reports must be done by the application (as opposed to being delegated to the Update Action of the component which implements the event report). This ensures that the event report configuration reflects the state of the system at the time the event report is created (as opposed to the time when the event report is sent out).

Event identifiers can be enabled and disabled. The PUS Extension uses the report enable mechanism of the OutRegistry component to manage the enable status of event reports. This implies that, by default, all event identifiers are enabled. If an application needs some event identifiers to be disabled by default, it must disable them during the application initialization phase.

10.1 Pre-Defined Event Reports

The event reports listed in section A are pre-defined in the sense that they are generated in response to situations defined at framework level. For each of these events, the framework provides a Generate Pre-Defined Event Function which takes as parameters the type, sub-type and discriminant value of the event report and all its parameters and then performs the following actions:

- Retrieve an instance of an OutComponent for the event report from the OutFactory
- If the retrieval is successful, it configures the event report with the event parameter data and loads it in the OutLoader
- If the retrieval is not successful, it generates an error report OUTFACTORY_FAIL

10.2 Service 5 Report and Command Definition

Tables 10.1 to 10.2 formally specify the service 5 commands and reports by specifying how the actions, checks and attributes of generic out-going commands and reports are specialized for service 5 (see section 7). The following remarks apply:

- The same component EvtRep implements all four event reports (5,1) to (5,4). This is legitimate because all event reports - irrespective of their severity level - have the same behaviour.
- The update of observables which are related to the occurrence of an event is done by the Enable Check of component EvtRep. This is appropriate because this action is executed every time an application creates an event report. The update of observables which are related to the generation of report is done by the Update Action of component EvtRep. This is appropriate because this action is only executed when an event report is actually issued by an application.
- Service 5 reports are generated as soon as the condition which triggered them occur and hence their ready check always returns 'ready'
- Service 5 reports are 'one-off' reports and hence their repeat check always returns 'no repeat'

Table 10.1: Specification of EvtRep Component

Name	EvtRep
Description	Event Report of Type (5,1) to (5,4)
Parameters	Parameter values are as application-specific
Discriminant	The Event Identifier (EID)
Destination	The destination is application-specific
Enable Check	Update service 5 observable nOfDetectedEvt_x ('x' is the event severity level) and then retrieve the enable status from the OurRegistry as a function of the report type, sub-type and discriminant
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	Update service 5 observables: nOfGenEvtRep_x, lastEvtEid_i, lastEvtTime_x ('x' is the event severity level). Note that the parameter values are set by the application which creates the event report at the time it creates the event report.

Table 10.2: Specification of EvtEnableCmd Component

Name	EvtEnableCmd
Description	Command (5,5) to Enable Generation of a List of Event Identifiers
Parameters	List of EIDs to be enabled with a layout as in clause 8.5.2.5 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of Multi-EID Command of figure 10.1
Progress Action	For each valid EID found by the Start Action of the command: set the corresponding element of the array isEidEnabled to true and then decrement nDisabledEid_x ('x' is the severity level of the EID). Set the action outcome to 'completed'.
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 10.3: Specification of EvtDisableCmd Component

Name	EvtDisableCmd
Description	Command (5,5) to Disable Generation of a List of Event Identifiers
Parameters	List of EIDs to be disabled with a layout as in clause 8.5.2.6 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of Multi-EID Command of figure 10.1
Progress Action	For each valid EID found by the Start Action of the command: set the corresponding element of the array isEidEnabled to false and then increment nDisabledEid_x ('x' is the severity level of the EID). Set the action outcome to 'completed'.
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 10.4: Specification of EvtRepDisabledCmd Component

Name	EvtRepDisabledCmd
Description	Command (5,7) to Generate Report (5,8) with a List of Disabled Event Identifiers
Parameters	None
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Retrieve (5,8) report from OutFactory and set action outcome to "success' if retrieval succeeds. If the retrieval fails, generate error report OUTFACTORY_FAILED and set outcome of Start Action to 'failed'
Progress Action	Configure the (5,8) report with a destination equal to the source of the (5,7) command, load it in the OutLoader, and set the action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 10.5: Specification of EvtRepDisableRep Component

Name	EvtRepDisabledRep
Description	List of Disabled Event Identifiers Report (5,8)
Parameters	The list of disabled event identifiers with the layout defined in clause 8.5.2.8 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is set equal to the source of the (3,7) command which triggered the report
Enable Check	Report is always enabled
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	Load the list of disabled event identifiers from arrays isEidEnabled1 to isEidEnabled4

10.3 Service 5 Constants

The service 5 constants are listed in table 10.6. Note that the event identifiers must be defined in ascending order. This constraint is introduced to allow implementation to optimize the search for event identifiers.

Table 10.6: Constants for Service 5 (Event Reporting Service)

Name	Description
EVT_N_EID	Number of event identifiers supported by the application
EVT_EID	Array of EVT_N_EID elements holding the event identifiers in ascending order
EVT_EID_LEVEL	Array of EVT_N_EID elements holding the severity level of the event identifiers

10.4 Service 5 Observables

The service 5 observables consist of counters and flags which are updated by the service commands. They are listed in table 10.7.

Table 10.7: Observables for Service 5 (Event Reporting Service)

Name	Description
isEidEnabled	Array of EVT_N_EID elements holding the enable status of the event identifiers
nOfDisabledEid_1	Number of event identifiers of level 1 which are disabled
nOfDetectedEvts_1	Number of detected occurrences of level 1 events
nOfGenEvtRep_1	Number of generated level 1 event reports
lastEvtEid_1	Event identifier of the last generated level 1 event report
lastEvtTime_1	Time when the last level 1 event report was generated
nOfDisabledEid_2	Number of event identifiers of level 2 which are disabled
nOfDetectedEvts_2	Number of detected occurrences of level 2 events
nOfGenEvtRep_2	Number of generated level 2 event reports
lastEvtEid_2	Event identifier of the last generated level 2 event report
lastEvtTime_2	Time when the last level 2 event report was generated
nOfDisabledEid_3	Number of event identifiers of level 3 which are disabled
nOfDetectedEvts_3	Number of detected occurrences of level 3 events
nOfGenEvtRep_3	Number of generated level 3 event reports
lastEvtEid_3	Event identifier of the last generated level 3 event report
lastEvtTime_3	Time when the last level 3 event report was generated
nOfDisabledEid_4	Number of event identifiers of level 4 which are disabled
nOfDetectedEvts_4	Number of detected occurrences of level 4 events
nOfGenEvtRep_4	Number of generated level 4 event reports
lastEvtEid_4	Event identifier of the last generated level 4 event report
lastEvtTime_4	Time when the last level 4 event report was generated

10.5 Service 5 Requirements

The table in this section lists requirements for the test service.

Table 10.8: Requirements for Service 5 (Event Reporting Service)

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S5-25/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an EvtRep component to encapsulate an event report of type (5,1) to (5,4)*
P-S5-26/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an EvtEnableCmd component to encapsulate a (5,5) command*
P-S5-27/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an EvtDisableCmd component to encapsulate a (5,6) command*
P-S5-28/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an EvtRepDisabledCmd component to encapsulate a (5,7) command*
P-S5-29/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an EvtRepDisabledRep component to encapsulate a (5,8) report*
P-S5-30/A	*The EvtRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 10.1*
P-S5-31/A	*The EvtEnableCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 10.2*
P-S5-32/A	*The EvtDisableCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 10.3*
P-S5-33/A	*The EvtRepDisabledCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 10.4*
P-S5-34/A	*The EvtRepDisabledRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 10.5*
P-S5-35/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the observables listed in table 12.11*
P-S5-36/C	*Applications shall be responsible for configuring the EvtRep component with the event parameters at the point where the EvtRep component is created*
P-S5-37/C	*Applications shall be responsible for configuring the OutRegistry component to selectively disable event reports whose default enable status is: 'disabled'*
P-S5-38/S	*For each event report it pre-defines, the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide a Generate Pre-Defined Event Function which takes as parameters the event type, subtype, discriminant and the event parameters*
P-S5-39/S	*The Generae Pre-Defined Event Function shall: retrieve an OutComponent to encapsulate the event report from the OutFactory, configure it with its parameters and load it in the OutLoader*
P-S5-40/S	*If the OutComponent retrieval from the OutFactory fails, the Generate Pre-Defined Event Function shall generate an error report of type OUTFACTORY_FAIL*

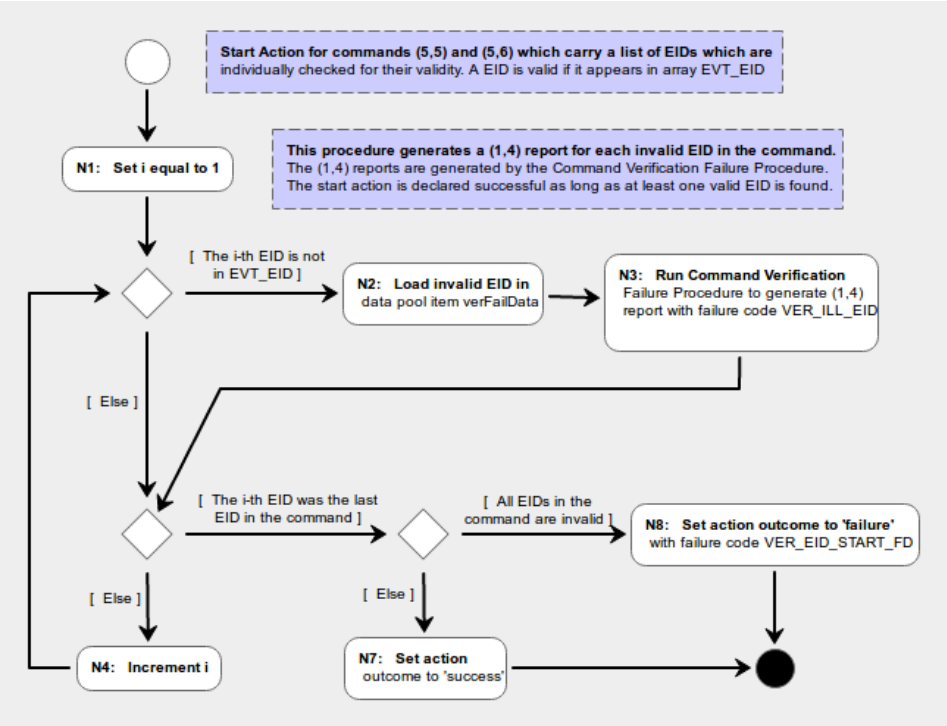


Fig. 10.1: Start Action of Multi-EID Commands

11 On-Board Monitoring Service

The service type of the On-Board Monitoring Service is 12. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports this service only in part.

11.1 Parameter Monitoring Sub-Service

The parameter monitoring subservice controls the *parameter monitoring function*. Generally speaking, this function is used to monitor the values of a set of data items in the data pool[5]. Each monitored value is checked periodically to verify whether it conforms to a certain pattern of behaviour (e.g. whether it remains within certain limits). In some cases, the check is done uncondionally while in other cases it is done only if a validity condition is satisfied. Violations of the expected pattern of behaviour are reported through service 5 events. The behaviour of the parameter monitoring function is described by the Parameter Monitoring Procedure of figure 11.1. This procedure should be executed cyclically with a period of MON_PER by the host application. The procedure is started when the parameter monitoring function becomes enabled and it is stopped when it becomes disabled.

Every time it is executed, the Monitoring Function Procedure processes two *parameter monitoring definition lists* which are called PMDL1 and PMDL2. PMDL1 consists of a list of up to MON_N_PMON1 *parameter monitors* with each parameter monitor defining a monitoring action for a data pool item with a validity check. PMDL2 consists of a list of up to MON_N_PMON2 *parameter monitors* with each parameter monitor defining a monitoring action for a data pool item without a validity check. Note that the same data pool item may be the object of several parameter monitors in both the PMDL1 and PMDL2 lists.

Each parameter monitor has an identifier which is an integer in the range: [1..(MON_N_PMON1+MON_N_PMO
Identifiers in the range [1..MON_N_PMON1] are used for parameter monitors in the PMDL1 list. Identifiers in the range [(MON_N_PMON1+1)..(MON_N_PMON1+MON_N_PMON2)] are used for parameter monitors in the PMDL2 list.

Service 12 offers the means to report the content of the parameter monitoring list and to alter its content.

A parameter monitor is characterized by the attributes listed in table 11.1. The last three attributes relate to the validity check and are therefore only applicable to the PMDL1 list. The other attributes are applicable to both lists.

The first two items in the list are the identifiers of, respectively, the parameter monitor itself and the data item whose value the parameter monitor checks.

The monitoring action is performed by a *monitor procedure*. Thus, for instance, there may be a monitor procedure which verifies that a parameter has a pre-defined value or there may another procedure which verifies that a parameter remains within pre-defined limits. Attributes `monPrType` and `monPrId` identify, respectively, the type of the monitor procedure (e.g. Limit Monitoring Procedure or Delta Value Monitoring Procedure) and the specific parameter procedure instance which is used in the parameter monitor. Monitor procedures

[5]It is recalled that the PUS uses the term 'parameter' to designate any data pool item. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework, instead, uses the term 'parameter' to designate a data pool item whose value is under the control of the external user of the application (e.g. the ground) and uses the term 'variable' to designate a data pool item whose value is under the control of the application itself (see section 5). In this section, the term 'parameter' is mostly used in the sense of the PUS.

are described in the next sub-section.

Parameter monitors can be individually enabled and disabled. When a parameter monitor becomes disabled, its monitor procedure is stopped. When a parameter monitor becomes enabled, its monitor procedure is started. Thus, the enable status of a parameter monitor is given by the state of its monitor procedure.

Note that the logic outline above means that the overall enable status of a parameter monitor can be controlled at global level (the Monitoring Function Procedure is started/stopped which enables/disables the entire monitoring function) or at local level (a specific monitor procedure is enabled/disabled).

The Monitoring Function Procedure is executed cyclically. Individual parameter monitors may either be executed every time the procedure is executed or they may be executed only every N executions of the procedure. The value of N (a positive integer) is the period of the parameter monitor and is stored in attribute `per`. Attribute `perCnt` iterates in the range [0..(`per`-1)] and is used to keep track of the execution period of the parameter monitor.

When a parameter monitor is executed, its monitor procedure is run on the current value of the parameter. Based on the procedure outcome and on the repetition count for the parameter, the monitoring parameter status and sub-status are updated. The status can have the following values:

- MON_UNCHECKED: the monitor procedure has not yet been run since the parameter monitoring function or the parameter monitor was last enabled
- MON_VALID: the latest execution of the monitor procedure found the parameter value to be nominal
- MON_SUSPECTED: the latest execution of the monitor procedure found the parameter value to be non-nominal but the number of consecutive non-nominal outcomes is smaller than the repetition number
- MON_INVALID: the latest execution of the monitor procedure found the parameter value to be non-nominal and the number of consecutive non-nominal outcomes is equal to or larger than the repetition number

The sub-status provides information about the outcome of the latest execution of the monitor procedure. Its range of values depends on the monitor procedure and is discussed in the next sub-section.

The status and sub-status of a parameter monitor are stored in attributes `status` and `subStatus`. The repetition number for the parameter is held in attribute `repNmb`. Attribute `repCnt` is the repetition counter which counts the number of consecutive non-nominal values. Its value therefore lies in the range [0..`repNmb`].

If a monitoring violation is found, an event report is generated. Attributes `edi` holds the identifier of the event report.

The last three attributes in the table define the validity check and are therefore only applicable to parameter monitors in the PMDL1 list. The validity check is performed by taking the value of data pool item `valDataItemId` and AND-ing it with mask `valMask`. If the result is equal to the expected value `valExpVal`, then the monitored parameter is declared to be valid and is subjected to the validity check. Otherwise, no monitoring action is applied to the parameter and its status is set to MON_INVALID and its repetition counter is set to zero.

Table 11.1: Attributes of Parameter Monitor

Name	Description	Constraint
pmonId	Parameter monitor identifier	Integer in range: [1..(MON_N_PMON1+MON_N_PMON2)]
dataItemId	Identifier of the data item monitored by the parameter monitor	Integer in range: 1..HK_MAX_ID
monPrType	Identifier of the Monitoring Function Procedure type which is applied by the parameter monitor	See next sub-section
monPrId	Identifier of the Monitoring Function Procedure instance which is applied by the parameter monitor	See next sub-section
status	Status of the parameter monitor	One of UNCHECKED, VALID, SUSPECTED or INVALID
subStatus	Sub-status of the parameter monitor	See table 11.2
per	The monitoring period for the parameter monitor expressed as an integer multiple of the minimum monitoring period MON_PER	Positive integer
perCnt	The phase counter	Positive integer
repNmb	The repetition number for the monitoring check	Integer in range: 0..per
repCnt	The repetition counter for the monitoring check	Integer in range: 0..repNmb
eid	The identifier of the event report generated if the parameter status becomes invalid	Integer in range: 1..EVT_N_EID
valDataItemId	Identifier of data item used for validity check	Integer in range: 1..HK_MAX_ID
valMask	Mask used for validity check	Unsigned integer
valExpVal	Expected value for validity check	Unsigned integer

11.1.1 Monitor Procedures

The monitor procedures are responsible for checking the values of the monitored parameters and for determining whether or not they are nominal. The definition of the monitor procedures is an adaptation point for which the PUS Extension pre-defines the following default procedure types:

- Limit Check Monitor Procedure: verifies whether the value of the monitored parameter is within a pre-defined interval. See figure 11.2.
- Expected Value Monitor Procedure: verifies whether the monitored parameter has pre-defined value. See figure **??**.
- Delta Check Monitor Procedure: verifies whether the difference between the current and previous value of the monitored parameter is within a pre-defined interval. See figure **??**.

To each parameter monitor, one instance of a monitor procedure is associated. The following

limits apply to the number of monitor procedures of each type:

- MON_N_LIM: maximum number of monitor procedures of limit check type
- MON_N_EXP: maximum number of monitor procedures of expected value type
- MON_N_DEL: maximum number of monitor procedures of delta value type

It is an implementation-level decision whether the above procedures are "split by type" with separate version for different syntactical types of the parameter to be checked (e.g. one version for real-values parameters and another version for integer-valued parameters).

A monitor procedure is started when the parameter monitor is enabled (either because the entire parameter monitoring function is enabled or because the monitor itself is enabled) and may then be executed every time the parameter monitor is executed. At each execution, the procedure returns an outcome. If the procedure has found the parameter value to be nominal, it returns: MON_VALID. If, instead, it has found the parameter value to be non-nominal, it returns some other value. The range of return values other than MON_VALID is specific to each monitor procedure. Table 11.2 lists the potential outcomes of the three pre-defined monitor procedures. Applications may have to extend this range if they define new monitor procedures.

An application may define and load some parameter monitors as part of its initialization. In that case, the application is also responsible for starting the associated monitor procedures. In the case of parameter monitors which are defined dynamically using command (12,5), their monitor procedures are started by the command's progress action. Monitor procedures are also started and stopped when a parameter monitor is enabled and disabled through commands (12,1) and (12,2). In the case of parameter monitors which are modified dynamically using command (12,7), their monitor procedures are re-started by first stopping them and then starting them.

Table 11.2: Return Values of Monitor Procedure Execution

Name	Description
MON_VALID	Parameter is valid
MON_NOT_EXP	Parameter does not have the expected value
MON_ABOVE	Parameter value is above its upper limit
MON_BELOW	Parameter value is below its lower limit
MON_DEL_ABOVE	Parameter delta-value (difference between succesve values) is above its upper limit
MON_DEL_BELOW	Parameter delta-value (difference between succesve values) is below its lower limit

11.2 Service 12 Report and Command Definition

Tables ?? to TBD.

11.3 Service 12 Constants

The service 12 constants are listed in table 11.3.

Table 11.3: Constants for Service 12 (On-Board Monitoring Service)

Name	Description
MON_N_PMON1	Number of entries in the Parameter Monitoring Definition List PMDL1 (parameter monitors with validity check)
MON_N_PMON2	Number of entries in the Parameter Monitoring Definition List PMDL2 (parameter monitors without validity check)
MON_N_LIM	Maximum number of parameter monitors with a limit check
MON_N_EXP	Maximum number of parameter monitors with an expected value check
MON_N_DEL	Maximum number of parameter monitors with a delta value check
MON_PER	Minimum monitoring period

11.4 Service 12 Observables

The service 12 observables are listed in table 11.4. The initial values of the variables carrying the number of available and enabled parameter monitors depends on the number parameter monitors which are pre-defined at initialization time (which is an adaptation point) and must therefore be done by the application as part of its initialization.

Table 11.4: Observables for Service 12 (On-Board Monitoring Service)

Name	Description
parMonPrNode	Current node of Parameter Monitoring Procedure (if this procedure is stopped, then the parameter monitoring function is disabled)
nmbAvailPMon	Number of available parameter monitors in the parameter monitoring list
nmbEnbPMon	Number of enabled parameter monitors in the parameter monitoring list

11.5 Service 12 Adaptation Points

The table in this section lists the adaptation points for the On-Board Monitoring Service.

Table 11.5: Adaptation Points for 12 (On-Board Monitoring Service)

AP ID	Adaptation Point	Close-Out Value
P-S12-1	Definition of Parameter Monitoring Procedures (New AP)	Three parameter monitoring procedures are defined (limit check, expected value and delta check)
P-S12-2	Definition of Parameter Monitoring List (New AP)	By default, all parameter monitors are empty

11.6 Service 12 Requirements

The table in this section lists the requirements for the On-Board Monitoring Service

Table 11.6: Requirements for Service 12 (On-Board Monitoring Service)

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S12-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide a Monitoring Function Procedure implementing the behaviour shown in figure* ??
P-S12-2/C	*Deleted*
P-S12-3/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide the Limit Check Monitoring Procedure implementing the behaviour shown in figure* ??
P-S12-4/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide the Expected Value Monitoring Procedure implementing the behaviour shown in figure* ??
P-S12-5/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide the Delta Value Monitoring Procedure implementing the behaviour shown in figure* ??
P-S12-6/C	*Applications shall be responsible for initializing the data pool items* `nmbAvailPMon` *and* `nmbEnbPMon` *giving the number of available and enabled parameter monitors in the parameter monitoring list*
P-S12-7/C	*As part of their initialization, applications shall be responsible for configuring and starting the monitor procedures associated to the pre-defined parameter monitors*
P-S12-8/C	*During their initialization, applications shall start the Monitoring Function Procedure*
P-S12-8/C	*During normal operation, applications shall cyclically executing the Monitoring Function Procedure with a period of MON_PER*

12 Large Packet Transfer Service

The service type of the Large Packet Transfer Service is 13. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports this service in full and extends the packet down-link sub-service with two private commands.

The Large Packet Transfer Service provides the capabilities to perform a *down-transfer* (namely a transfer of large packet from the service provider to the service user) and an *up-transfer* (namely a transfer of a large packet from the service user to the service provider).

The service is built around the concepts of *Large Packet Transfer Buffer* or LPT Buffer and *Large Packet Transfer State Machine* or LPT State Machine.

12.1 LPT Buffers

In the case of down-transfers, the LPT Buffer is the memory area within the host application where the out-going large packet is stored. The host application is responsible for loading the data to be down-transferred into this area and service 13 is responsible for splitting the data in this area into reports which are sent to their destination in sequence.

Similarly, in the case of up-transfers, the LPT Buffer is the memory area to which the incoming large packet is stored. Service 13 is responsible for processing the sequence of incoming commands which carry the large packet and for storing their content into the LPT Buffer. The host application is responsible for collecting the large packet from the LPT Buffer.

The number of LPT Buffers in an application is statically defined and is equalt to LPT_N_BUF. Each LPT Buffer has an identifier which is an integer in the range 0 to (LPT_N_BUF-1). To each LPT Buffer, the following attributes are associated:

- `lptDest`: the destination of the down-transfer originating from the LPT Buffer (only meaningful for LPT Buffers which act as sources of a down-transfer)
- `lptSrc`: the source of the up-transfer in the LPT Buffer (only meaningful for LPT Buffers which act as destinations of an up-transfer)
- `lptSize`: the size of the large packet in the LPT Buffer, namely the amount of data to be down-transferred (for LPT Buffers which act as sources of a down-transfer) or the amount of up-transferred data (for LPT Buffers which act as destinations of an up-transfer)
- `lptRemSize`: the amount of data still to be down-transferred in the currently on-going down-transfer from the LPT Buffer (only meaningful for LPT Buffers which act as sources of a down-transfer)
- `partSize`: the part size for the up- or down-transfer, namely the size of transfer data in a single service 13 report (down-transfer) or in a single service 13 command (up-transfer)
- `lptTimeOut`: the time-out for service 13 commands (only meaningful for LPT Buffers which act as targets for an up-transfer)
- `lptTime`: the time when the last service 13 up-transfer command has been received (only meaningful for LPT Buffers which act as targets for an up-transfer)
- `largeMsgTransId`: the identifier of the large packet transfer which has the LPT Buffer as source (down-transfer) or as destination (up-transfer)

- `partSeqNmb`: the part sequence number for the currently on-going down-transfer from the LPT Buffer or up-transfer to the LPT Buffer
- `lptFailCode`: the failure code for an up-transfer to the LPT Buffer which was aborted (only meaningful for LPT Buffers which act as destinations of an up-transfer).

Different LPT Buffers may have different values of `lptDest` or `partSize`. This allows the application designers to allocate LPT Buffers to different destinations (e.g. one LPT Buffer is used for large transfers to/from the ground and another LPT Buffer is used for large transfers to/from other destinations). Or, it allows them to use different LPT Buffers for different large packet sizes. Also, `lptDest` and `partSize` are data pool parameters (see section TBD). Their values can therefore be adjusted by the service 13 user. It is the user responsibility to avoid changing the value of `lptDest` or `partSize` for a given LPT Buffer while a transfer to or from that buffer is under way.

In accordance with [PS-SP], each large packet transfer has a unique *Large Message Transaction Identifier*. This identifier is stored in variable `largeMsgTransId`. Its value is set as follows:

- At application initialization time, the value of `largeMsgTransId` for the i-th LPT Buffer is initialized to: (i-1).
- When a down-transfer from an LPT Buffer is started, then the value of its Large Message Transaction Identifier is set to the value of the `largeMsgTransId` variable for the LPT Buffer
- When a down-transfer from an LPT Buffer is terminated, then the value of the buffer's `largeMsgTransId` variable is incremented by LPT_N_BUF.
- When an up-transfer to an LPT Buffer is started, then the value of the buffer's `largeMsgTransId` variable is set equal to the value of the transfer's Large Message Transaction Identifier
- When an up-transfer to an LPT Buffer is terminated, then the value of the buffer's `largeMsgTransId` variable is incremented by LPT_N_BUF.

To illustrate, suppose that the second LPT Buffer is used exclusively as a source for down-transfers and that there are 10 LPT Buffers (i.e. LPT_N_BUF is equal to 10). In this case, the first down-transfer from the LPT Buffer has a Large Message Transaction Identifier equal to 1; the second one has a Large Message Transfer Identifier equal to 11; the third one has a Large Message Transaction Identifier equal to 21; etc. The general idea is that, as long as an LPT Buffer is only used for down-transfers, then its Large Message Transaction Identifier can be used to identify the LPT Buffer from which the down-transfer originates because the LPT Buffer identifier is equal to: (`largeMsgTransId` MOD LPT_N_BUF).

A similar rule holds for up-transfers. Service 13 uses the Large Message Transaction Identifier of service 13 commands to decide to which LPT Buffer the transfer is to be directed. The identifier of the up-transfer is given by the Large Message Transaction Identifier modulus LPT_N_BUF.

Variable `lptFailCode` holds the reason for an abortion of an up-transfer. Three values are possible:

- NO_FAIL: default value in the absence of any failures
- PART_NMB_ERR: the first up-transfer command had a part sequence number different from 1 or a subsequent up-transfer command had a part sequence number which

was out-of-order.

- TIME_OUT: an up-transfer command has been received later than `lptTimeOut` since the previous up-transfer command

12.2 The LPT State Machine

The LPT State Machine controls a down- or up-transfer. Its diagram is shown in figure 12.1.

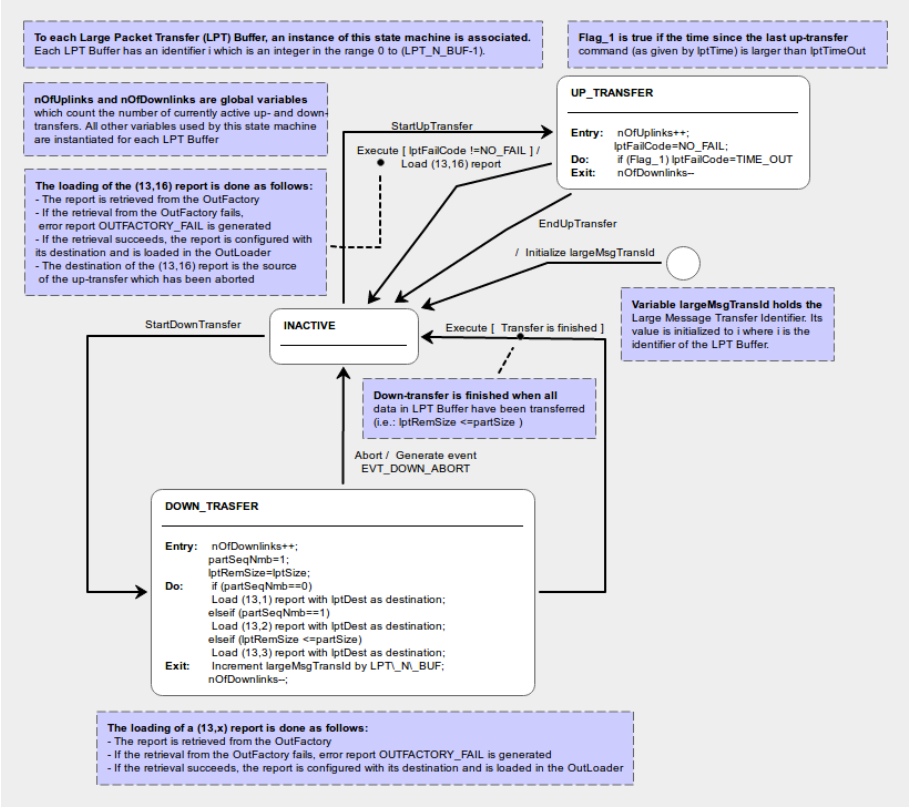


Fig. 12.1: Large Packet Transfer (LPT) State Machine

To each LPT Buffer, one instance of the LPT State Machine is associated. When no transfer to or from the LPT Buffer is under way, the state machine is in state INACTIVE.

12.2.1 Management of Down-Transfers

A down-transfer is started by sending command *StartDownTransfer* to the LPT state machine. In response to this command, the state machine makes a transition to state DOWN_TRANSFER. The service 13 logic assumes that, at entry into this state, the LPT Buffer has been loaded with the large packet to be down-transferred and that the amount of data to be down-transferred are stored in variable `lptSize`.

The do-action of the state DOWN_TRANSFER is responsible for allocating and loading the down-transfer reports (13,1), (13,2) and (13,3).

The collection of the data from the LPT Buffer is done by the Update Action of the ser-

vice 13 reports. The Update Action is also responsible for updating the `partSeqNmb` and the `lptRemSize` variables: every time a service 13 report is executed, `partSeqNmb` is incremented by 1 and `lptRemSize` is decremented by `partSize`. Hence, the normal flow of actions at the starts of a down-transfer (i.e. when the LPT State Machine enters state DOWN_TRANSFER) is as follows:

1. The LPT State Machine is executed and the do-action of state DOWN_TRANSFER creates the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,1) report and loads it in the OutLoader which in turn loads it in the OutManager
2. The OutManager is executed and this causes the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,1) report to be executed.
3. The Update Action of the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,1) report is executed and this causes the first part of down-transfer data to be collected from the LPT Buffer, `partSeqNmb` to be incremented by 1, and `lptRemSize` to be decremented by `partSize`.
4. The (13,1) report is handed over to the middleware for eventual transfer to its destination.
5. The (13,1) report is a one-shot report and it is therefore released after being executed once.

After the first part of the service 13 down-transfer has been processed, the intermediate parts are processed according to the following logic:

1. The LPT State Machine is executed and the do-action of state DOWN_TRANSFER creates the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,2) report and loads it in the OutLoader which in turn loads it in the OutManager
2. The OutManager is executed and this causes the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,2) report to be executed.
3. The Update Action of the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,2) report is executed and this causes the next part of down-transfer data to be collected from the LPT Buffer, `partSeqNmb` to be incremented by 1, and `lptRemSize` to be decremented by `partSize`.
4. The (13,2) report is handed over to the middleware for eventual transfer to its destination.
5. The (13,2) report is a repeat report which remains pending for as long as `lptRemSize` is greater than `partSize`. Hence, steps 2 to 5 are repeated multiple times until the last intermediate part of the down-transfer is processed.

When `lptRemSize` has become smaller than `partSize`, the last part of the down-transfer is processed according to the following logic:

1. The LPT State Machine is executed and the do-action of state DOWN_TRANSFER creates the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,3) report and loads it in the OutLoader which in turn loads it in the OutManager
2. The OutManager is executed and this causes the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,3) report to be executed.
3. The Update Action of the OutComponent encapsulating the (13,3) report is executed and this causes the last part of data to be collected from the LPT Buffer and `lptRemSize` to be decremented by `partSize`.
4. The (13,3) report is handed over to the middleware for eventual transfer to its desti-

nation.

5. The (13,3) report is a one-shot report and it is therefore released after it is executed once.
6. The value of `lptRemSize` is now zero or negative and this causes the LPT State Machine to make a transition back to state INACTIVE. This marks the end of the down-transfer.

Command *StartDownTransfer* may either originate from the host application (if the host application autonomously decides to start a down-transfer) or it may originate from the private command (13,129). The latter command is provided by the framework to let the user trigger a down-transfer. It takes as an argument the identifier of the LPT Buffer (an integer in the range 1 to LPT_N_BUF) from which the down-transfer is to be started.

A down-transfer may be terminated prematurely with command `Abort`. This causes a transition from DOWN_TRANSFER to INACTIVE and the generation of event report EVT_DOWN_ABORT.

Command *Abort* may either originate from the host application (if the host application autonomously decides to abort a down-transfer) or it may originate from the private command (13,130). The latter command is provided by the framework to let the user abort an on-going down-transfer. The command takes as an argument the Large Message Transfer Identifier of the down-transfer.

Finally, the LPT State Machine is responsible for managing the nOfDownlinks variable which represents the number of currently on-going down-transfers.

12.2.2 Management of Up-Transfers

An up-transfer is started by sending command *StartUpTransfer* to the state machine. In response to this command, the state machine makes a transition to state UP_TRANSFER where it remains until either command `EndUpTransfer` brings the state machine back to state INACTIVE or the up-transfer is aborted.

Command `StartUpTransfer` originates from the (13,9) command which marks the start of an up-transfer. Command `EndUpTransfer` originates from the (13,11) command which marks the end of the up-transfer.

An up-transfer is aborted if variable `failCode` holding the failure code becomes set. At entry into state UP_TRANSFER, this variable is set to NO_FAIL (nominal value in the absence of failures). This value may change in two ways:

- If there is a time-out, namely if the time elapsed since the last up-transfer command exceeds `lptTimeOut`, or
- If the an up-transfer command is received with a part sequence number which is out-of-sequence.

The first condition is evaluated by the do-action of state UP_TRANSFER. This implies that the resolution of the time-out check is given by the period with which the LPT State Machine is executed. The second condition is evaluated by the start action of the (13,10) and (13,11) commands.

The Progress Action of the up-transfer commands is responsible for copying the data from the command to the LPT Buffer and for updating the variables associated to the LPT

Buffer. After the up-transfer is terminated and the LPT State Machine is back in state INACTIVE, application is responsible for processing the data in the LPT Buffer. Note that there is no mechanism to prevent another up-transfer from being started while the application is still busy processing the data in the LPT Buffer. Avoinding this kind of conflicts is a user responsibility.

Finally, the LPT State Machine is responsible for managing the nOfUplinks variable which represents the number of currently on-going up-transfers.

12.3 Service 13 Report and Command Definition

Tables 12.1 to 12.9 formally specify the service 13 commands and reports by specifying how the actions, checks and attributes of generic out-going commands and reports are specialized for service 13 (see section 7).

Table 12.1: Specification of LptDownFirstRep Component

Name	LptDownFirstRep
Description	First Downlink Part Report
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, part sequence number and transfer data with the layout defined in clause 8.13.2.1 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is loaded from parameter `lptDest` of the LPT Buffer holding the Large Packet to be transferred
Enable Check	Report is enabled if the LPT State Machine is in state DOWN_TRANSFER
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	Load the first part of the large packet from the LPT Buffer; set the transaction identifier equal to `largeMsgTransId`; set the part number equal to `partSeqNmb`; increment `partSeqNmb`; and decrement `lptRemSize` by `partSize`

Table 12.2: Specification of LptDownInterRep Component

Name	LptDownInterRep
Description	Intermediate Downlink Report
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, part sequence number and transfer data with the layout defined in clause 8.13.2.2 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is loaded from parameter `lptDest` of the LPT Buffer holding the Large Packet to be transferred
Enable Check	Report is enabled if the LPT State Machine is in state DOWN_TRANSFER
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is repeated as long as `lptRemSize` is greater than `partSize`
Update Action	Load the next part of the large packet from the LPT Buffer; set the transaction identifier equal to `largeMsgTransId`; set the part number equal to `partSeqNmb`; increment `partSeqNmb`; and decrement `lptRemSize` by `partSize`

Table 12.3: Specification of LptDownLastRep Component

Name	LptDownLastRep
Description	Last Downlink Part Report
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, part sequence number and transfer data with the layout defined in clause 8.13.2.3 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is loaded from parameter `lptDest` of the LPT Buffer holding the Large Packet to be transferred
Enable Check	Report is enabled if the LPT State Machine is in state DOWN_TRANSFER
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	Load the last part of the large packet from the LPT Buffer, set the transaction identifier equal to `largeMsgTransId`; set the part number equal to `partSeqNmb`

Table 12.4: Specification of LptUpFirstCmd Component

Name	LptUpFirstCmd
Description	Command (13,9) to carry the first part of an up-transfer
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, part sequence number and part data for up-transfer with a layout as in clause 8.13.2.4 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Determine the identifier of the LPT Buffer for the up-transfer by computing: (x MOD LPT_N_BUF) where 'x' is the Large Message Transaction Identifier. Set action outcome to "success' if the Part Sequence Number is equal to 1 and the LPT State Machine is in state INACTIVE; otherwise set the action outcome to 'failure'
Progress Action	Send command StartUpTransfer to LPT State Machine; copy the up-transfer data to LPT Buffer and set `lptSize` to be equal to the amount of copied data; set `lptTime` to the current time; set `patSeqNbm` to 1; set `lptSrc` to the source of the command
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 12.5: Specification of LptUpInterCmd Component

Name	LptUpInterCmd
Description	Command (13,10) to carry an intermediate part of an up-transfer
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, part sequence number and part data for up-transfer with a layout as in clause 8.13.2.5 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the Procedure Up-Transfer Start Action of figure ??
Progress Action	Copy the up-transfer data to LPT Buffer and increment `lptSize` by the amount of copied data; set `lptTime` to the current time; set `patSeqNbm` to the part sequence number carried by the command
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 12.6: Specification of LptUpLastCmd Component

Name	LptUpLastCmd
Description	Command (13,11) to carry an intermediate part of an up-transfer
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, part sequence number and part data for up-transfer with a layout as in clause 8.13.2.6 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the Procedure Up-Transfer Start Action of figure ??
Progress Action	Copy the up-transfer data to LPT Buffer and increment `lptSize` by the amount of copied data; set `lptTime` to the current time; set `patSeqNbm` to the part sequence number carried by the command; send EndUpTransfer command to LPT State Machine
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 12.7: Specification of LptUpAbortRep Component

Name	LptUpAbortRep
Description	Large Packet Uplink Abortion Report
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier, failure reason with the layout defined in clause 8.13.2.7 of [PS-SP]
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is the same as the source of the up-transfer being interrupted
Enable Check	Report is always enabled
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	The large message transaction identifier is taken from parameter `largeMsgTransId` and the failure reason is read from variable `lptFailCode`

Table 12.8: Specification of LptStartDownCmd Component

Name	LptStartDownCmd
Description	Command (13,129) to start a down-transfer
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Determine the identifier of the LPT Buffer for the up-transfer by computing: (x MOD LPT_N_BUF) where 'x' is the Large Message Transaction Identifier. Set action outcome to "success' if the LPT State Machine is in state INACTIVE; otherwise set the action outcome to 'failure'
Progress Action	Send command StartDownTransfer to the LPT State Machine
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 12.9: Specification of LptAbortDownCmd Component

Name	LptAbortDownCmd
Description	Command (13,130) to abort a down-transfer
Parameters	Large message transaction identifier
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Determine the identifier of the LPT Buffer for the up-transfer by computing: (x MOD LPT_N_BUF) where 'x' is the Large Message Transaction Identifier. Set action outcome to "success' if the LPT State Machine is in state DOWN_TRANSFER; otherwise set the action outcome to 'failure'
Progress Action	Send command Abort to the LPT State Machine
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

12.4 Service 13 Constants

The service 13 constants are listed in table 12.10.

Table 12.10: Constants for Service 13 (Large Packet Transfer Service)

Name	Description
LPT_N_BUF	Number of Large Packet Transfer Buffers available for down- or up-link of large packets

12.5 Service 13 Observables

The service 13 observables are listed in table 12.11.

Table 12.11: Observables for Service 13 (Large Packet Transfer Service)

Name	Description
nOfDownlinks	Number of on-going down-link transfers
nOfUplinks	Number of on-going up-link transfers
largeMsgTransId	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the large message transaction identifier associated to the packet in the I-th LPT Buffer
lptSize	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the size of the large packet in the I-th LPT Buffer
lptRemSize	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the remaining size of the large packet in the I-th LPT Buffer (the part of the large packet not yet down-transferred)
partSeqNmb	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the part sequence number for the currently on-going large packet transfer to/from the LPT Buffer
lptSrc	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the source for the currently on-going large packet up-transfer to the LPT Buffer
lptTime	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the time when the last up-transfer command to the LPT Buffer was received
lptFailCode	Array of LPT_N_BUF elements. The I-th element holds the failure code for the up-transfer to the LPT Buffer

12.6 Service 13 Requirements

The table in this section lists requirements for the test service.

Table 12.12: Requirements for Service 13 (Large Packet Transfer Service)

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S13-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an LptDownFirstRep component to encapsulate a report of type (13,1)*
P-S13-2/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an LptInterFirstRep component to encapsulate a report of type (13,2)*
P-S13-3/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an LptLastFirstRep component to encapsulate a report of type (13,3)*
P-S13-4/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an LptUpFirstCmd component to encapsulate a command of type (13,9)*
P-S13-5/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an LptUpInterCmd component to encapsulate a command of type (13,10)*
P-S13-6/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an LptUpLastCmd component to encapsulate a command of type (13,11)*
P-S13-7/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an LptUpAbortRep component to encapsulate a report of type (13,16)*
P-S13-8/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an LptStartDownCmd component to encapsulate a command of type (13,129)*
P-S13-9/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an LptAbortDownCmd component to encapsulate a command of type (13,130)*
P-S13-10/A	*The LptDownFirstRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 12.1*
P-S13-11/A	*The LptDownInterRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 12.2*
P-S13-12/A	*The LptDownLastRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 12.3*
P-S13-13/A	*The LptUpFirstCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 12.4*
P-S13-14/A	*The LptUpInterCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 12.5*
P-S13-15/A	*The LptUpLastCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 12.6*
P-S13-16/A	*The LptUpAbortRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 12.7*

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S13-17/A	*The LptStartDownCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 12.8*
P-S13-18/A	*The LptAbortDownCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 12.9*
P-S13-19/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the observables listed in table 12.11*
P-S13-20/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the parameters listed in table* **??**
P-S13-21/C	*The part size or destination of a large packet transfer shall not be updated while a transfer is under way*
P-S13-22/C	*The initiator of a down-transfer shall ensure that, prior to starting a down-transfer, all data are available in the LPT Buffer and* `lptSize` *is initialized to the amount of data to be down-transferred*
P-S13-23/C	*The user shall not start an up-transfer to an LPT Buffer which is being processed by the application*

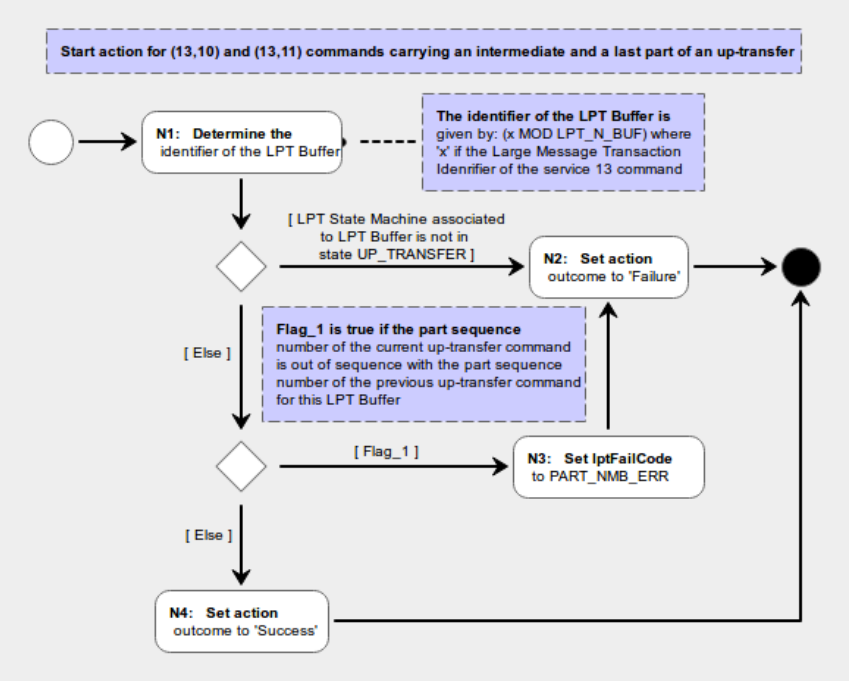


Fig. 12.2: Up-Transfer Start Action

13 Test Service

The service type of the Test Service is 17. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports this service in full.

The Test Service provides the capability to perform two kinds of connections tests: the *Are-You-Alive Test* and the *On-Board Connection Test*.

The Are-You-Alive test is like a ping test: an external user sends a command of type (17,1) to the application and the application responds by sending to the user a (17,2) report. Neither the (17,1) command nor the (17,2) report carry any parameters.

In the On-Board-Connection Test, an external user sends a command of type (17,3) to application A asking it to perform a connection test with some other application B. Application B is specified through a parameter carried by the (17,3) command.

The way the connection test is performed is not specified by the PUS. The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements it as an Are-You-Alive Test from application A to application B. If this Are-You-Alive Test is successful, application A generates a (17,4) report to its user. The Are-You-Alive Test is declared successful if a (17,2) report from application B is received within time `AreYouAliveTimeOut` from the sending of the (17,1) command.

13.1 Service 17 Command and Report Definition

In the CORDET Framework an out-going report is encapsulated in an OutComponent component and an incoming command is encapsulated in an InCommand component. The framework extension accordingly offers the following components to implement the two commands and the two reports of service 17:

- Component AreYouAliveCmd implements command (17,1)
- Component AreYouAliveRep implements report (17,2)
- Component OnBoardConnectCmd implements command (17,3)
- Component OnBoardConnectRep implements report (17,4)

These components are defined by the way they close the adaptation points of the OutComponent and InCommand. This is defined formally in tables 13.1 to 13.4 but the main points are as follows.

The AreYouAliveCmd commmand implements a Progress Action which creates and loads the AreYouAliveRep report. The report destination is the same as the source of the AreYouAliveCmd command. Thus, the processing of the AreYouAliveCmd command consists in sending an AreYouAliveRep to the source of the AreYouAliveCmd. The AreYouAliveCmd commmand is always accepted and it is always started, executed and terminated successfully.

The OnBoardConnectCmd command is always accepted. The command carries as its single parameter the identifier of the application with which the connection test must be performed. The Start Action of the command verifies the legality of this application identifier. In order to establish its legality, service 17 maintains parameter `onBoardConnectDestLst` to hold the list of legal targets for the On-Board-Connection test. If the application identifier carried by the OnBoardConnectCmd command is not included in this list, its Start Action is deemed to have failed. The Start Action of the OnBoardConnectCmd command is shown in figure

13.1 as an activity diagram.

If, instead, the legality of the target application identifier is confirmed, the Start Action sends an AreYouAliveCmd command to the target application. Normally, the target application should respond by sending it an AreYouAliveRep report. If the expected response (the AreYouAliveRep report) is not received within time `areYouAliveTimeOut`, the command is deemed to have failed its execution.

The mechanism through which the AreYouAliveRep report notifies the OnBoardConnectCmd command of its arrival is as follows:

- The service 17 maintains integer variable `areYouAliveSrc`
- The Start Action of the OnBoardConnectCmd command resets `areYouAliveSrc` to zero
- The Update Action of the incoming report AreYouAliveRep loads its source in variable `areYouAliveSrc`
- The Progress Action of the OnBoardConnectCmd command only declares the command to have successfully terminated if, within time-out `areYouAliveTimeOut`, it finds `areYouAliveSrc` equal to the identifier of the application with which the connection test is done

One implication of this mechanism is that only one On-Board-Connection Test may be active at a given time (i.e. the user should only send a new OnBoardConnectCmd command to an application after execution of the previous OnBoardConnectCmd command has completed). This constraint is not enforced by the framework and is under the responsibility of the user of the service.

The time-out parameter `areYouAliveTimeOut` is the same for all target applications. There is, in other words, an underlying assumption that the response time of all target applications is similar and that there is therefore no need to maintain separate time-outs for each target application. If this assumption is not satisfied, the user must update the value of `areYouAliveTimeOut` with service TBD before starting an On-Board-Connection Test.

Tables 13.1 to 13.4 formally specify the service 17 commands and reports by specifying how the actions, checks and attributes of generic out-going commands and reports are specialized for service 17 (see section 7). The following considerations apply to the service 17 commands and reports:

- The service 17 commands execute in 'one-shot' mode and therefore do not generate progress reports.
- Service 17 reports are generated unconditionally and hence their enable check always returns 'report enabled'.
- Service 17 reports are generated as soon as the condition which triggered them occur and hence their ready check always returns 'ready'
- Service 17 reports are 'one-off' reports and hence their repeat check always returns 'no repeat'

Table 13.1: Specification of AreYouAliveCmd Component

Name	AreYouAliveCmd
Description	Command (17,1) to Perform Are-You-Alive Connection Test
Parameters	None
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Retrieve (17,2) report from OutFactory and set action outcome to "success' if retrieval succeeds. If the retrieval fails, generate error report OUTFACTORY_FAILED and set outcome of Start Action to 'failed'
Progress Action	Configure the (17,2) report with a destination equal to the source of the (17,1) command, load it in the OutLoader, and set action outcome to 'completed'
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success'
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 13.2: Specification of AreYouAliveRep Component

Name	AreYouAliveRep
Description	Are-You-Alive Connection Report (17,2)
Parameters	None
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is set equal to the source of the (17,1) command which triggers the (17,2)
Enable Check	Report is always enabled
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	No action

Table 13.3: Specification of OnBoardConnectCmd Component

Name	OnBoardConnectCmd
Description	Command (17,1) to Perform On-Board Connection Test
Parameters	Destination to which the (17,1) command must be sent
Discriminant	None
Ready Check	Return "command is ready'
Start Action	Run the procedure Start Action of OnBoardConnectCmd Command of figure 13.1
Progress Action	Run the procedure Progress Action of OnBoardConnectCmd Command of figure 13.2
Termination Action	Set action outcome to 'success' if the (17,4) report was issued and to 'failure' otherwise
Abort Action	Do nothing
Operation to Report Progress Successful	Do nothing (no progress reports are generated by this command)

Table 13.4: Specification of OnBoardConnectRep Component

Name	OnBoardConnectRep
Description	On-Board Connection Report (17,4)
Parameters	None
Discriminant	None
Destination	The destination is set equal to the source of the (17,3) command which triggers the (17,4)
Enable Check	Report is always enabled
Ready Check	Report is always ready
Repeat Check	Report is never repeated
Update Action	No action

13.2 Service 17 Observables

Service 17 maintains and makes available in the data pool one single observable listed in table 13.5.

Table 13.5: Observables for Service 17 (Test Service)

Name	**Description**
`areYouAliveSrc`	Source of the latest (17,2) report received in response to a (17,1) command triggered by a (17,3) command

13.3 Service 17 Parameters

Service 17 maintains and makes available in the data pool the parameters listed in table 13.6.

Table 13.6: Parameters for Service 17 (Test Service)

Name	Description
`areYouAliveTimeOut`	Time-out for the Are-You-Alive Test initiated in response to an Is-Application-Process-Alive Test
`onBoardConnectDestLst`	List of identifiers of target applications for an On-Board-Connection Test

13.4 Service 17 Requirements

The table in this section lists requirements for the test service.

Table 13.7: Requirements for Service 17 (Test Service)

Req. ID	Requirement Text
P-S17-1/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an AreYouAliveCmd component to encapsulate a (17,1) command*
P-S17-2/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an AreYouAliveRep component to encapsulate a (17,2) report*
P-S17-3/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the InCommand, an OnBoardConnectCmd component to encapsulate a (17,3) command*
P-S17-4/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall provide, as an extension of the OutComponent, an OnBoardConnectCmd component to encapsulate a (17,4) report*
P-S17-5/A	*The AreYouAliveCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 13.1*
P-S17-6/A	*The AreYouAliveRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicated in table 13.2*
P-S17-7/A	*The OnBoardConnectCmd component shall close the InCommand adaptation points as indicated in table 13.3*
P-S17-8/A	*The OnBoardConnectRep component shall close the OutComponent adaptation points as indicatedin table 13.4*
P-S17-9/C	*An application shall not be sent a (17,3) command before execution of the previous (17,3) command has completed*
P-S17-10/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the observables listed in table 13.5*
P-S17-11/S	*The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework shall maintain and make accessible through the data pool the parameters listed in table 13.5*

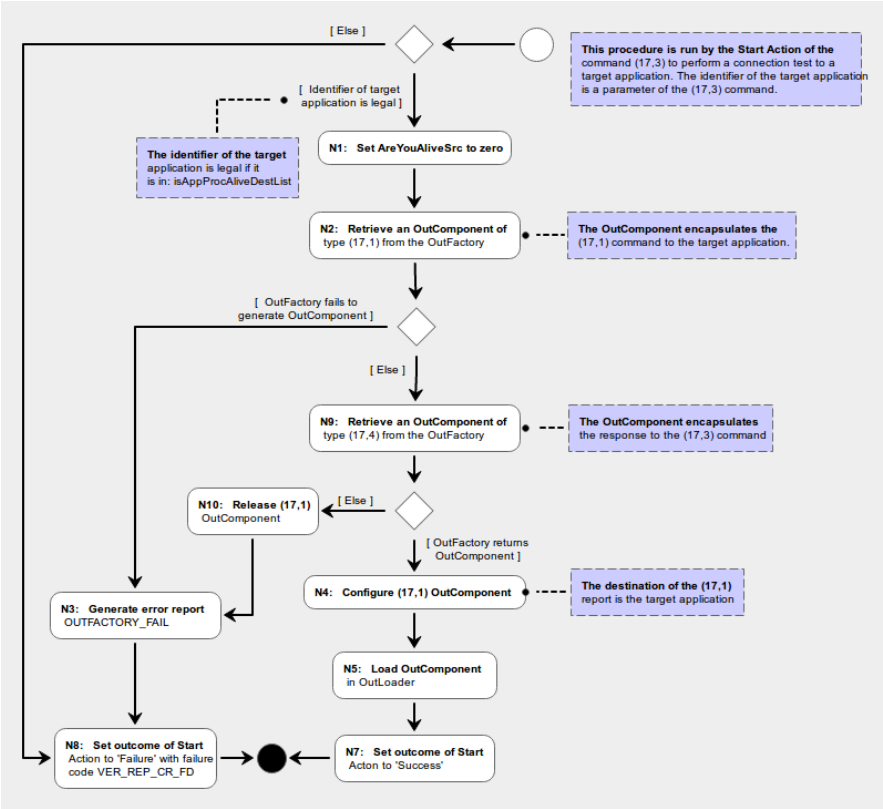


Fig. 13.1: Start Action of OnBoardConnectCmd Command (17,3)

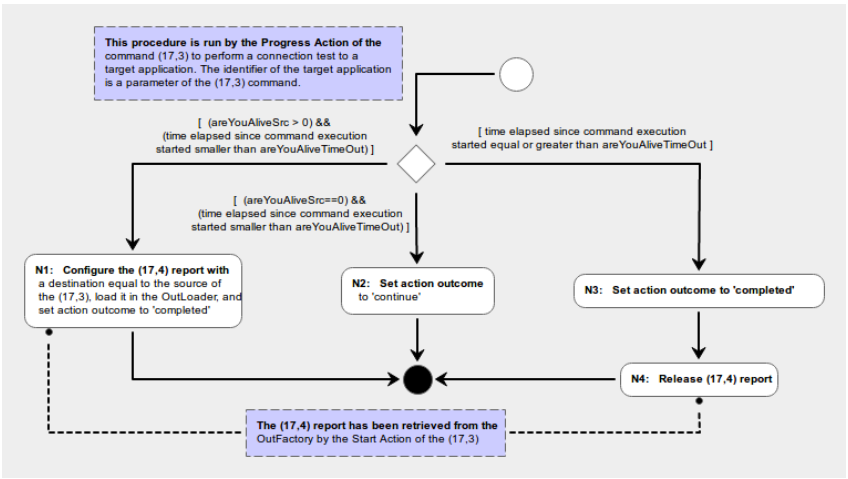


Fig. 13.2: Progress Action of OnBoardConnectCmd Command (17,3)

14 Event Action Service

The specification of this service is still TBD.

A Pre-Defined Event Reports

The table in this section lists all the service 5 event reports which are generated by components of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. For each event report, the following information is provided:

- The name of the event report
- The severity level of the event
- The description of the event report
- The parameters carried by the event report

Fig. 11.1: Monitoring Function Procedure

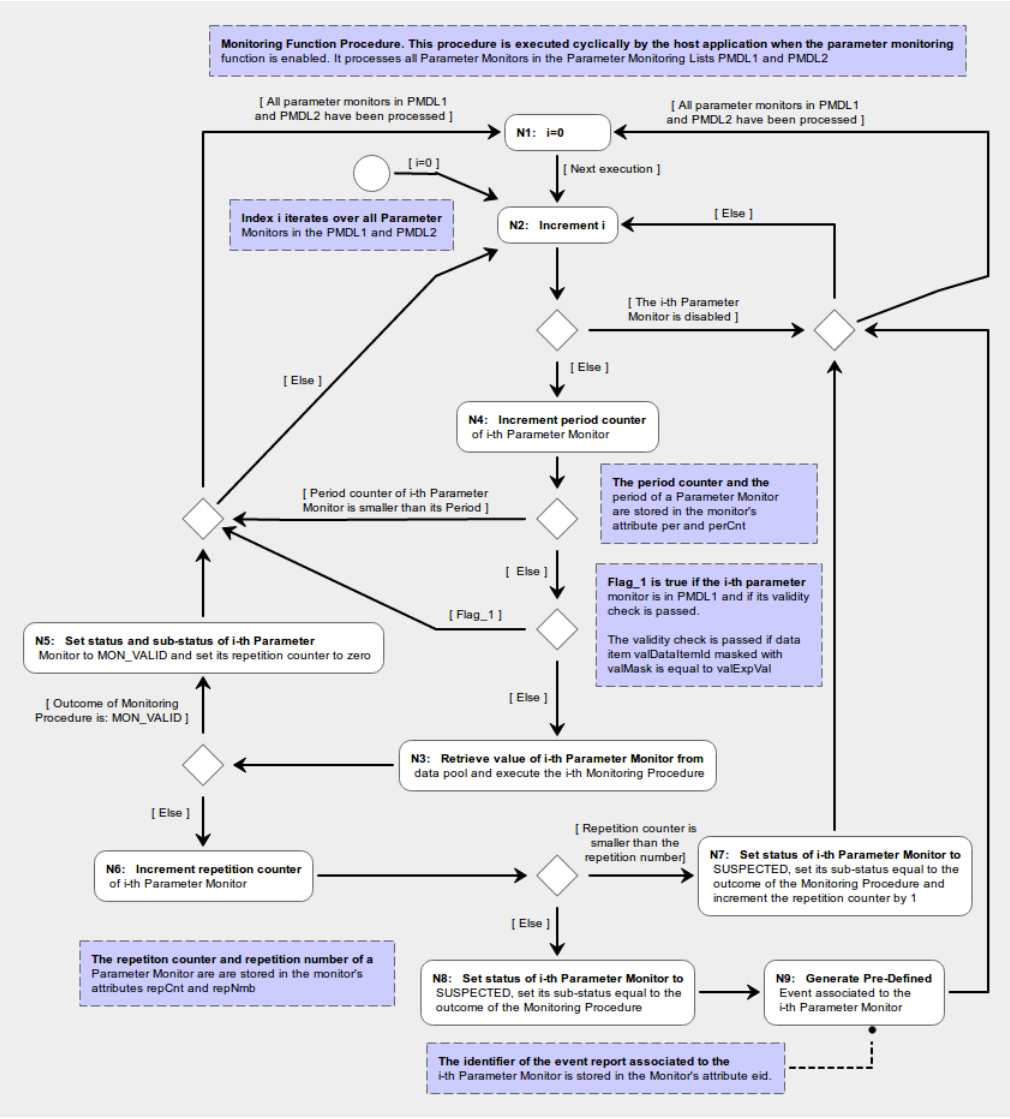


Fig. 11.2: Limit Check Monitor Procedure

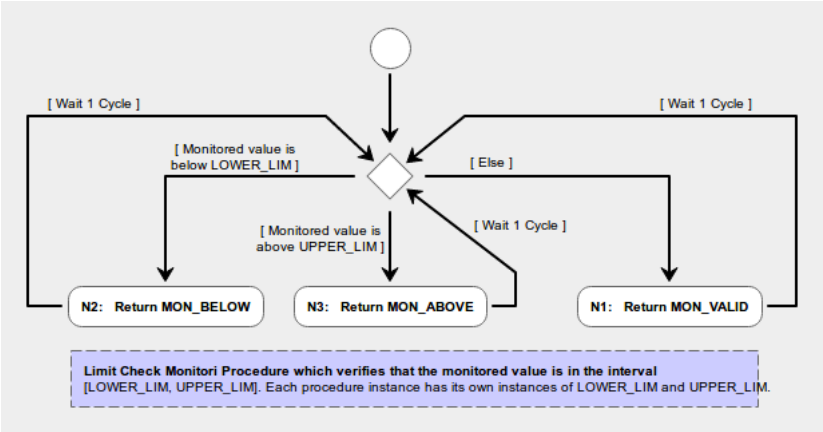


Table A.1: Error Reports

Name	Sev.	Description	Parameters
EVT_DOWN_ABORT	2	Generated by an LPT State Machine when a down-transfer is aborted	LPT State Machine Identifier
EVT_UP_ABORT	2	Generated by an LPT State Machine when an up-transfer is aborted	LPT State Machine Identifier
EVT_MON_LIM_R	3	Generated when a Limit Check Monitoring Procedure has detected an invalid parameter value of real type	Identifier of parameter monitor and of monitored data item, sub-status of parameter monitor and last value of data item
EVT_MON_LIM_I	3	Generated when a Limit Check Monitoring Procedure has detected an invalid parameter value of integer type	Identifier of parameter monitor and of monitored data item, sub-status of parameter monitor and last value of data item
EVT_MON_EXP_R		Generated when a Expected Value Monitoring Procedure has detected an invalid parameter value of real type	Identifier of parameter monitor and of monitored data item, sub-status of parameter monitor and last value of data item
EVT_MON_EXP_I		Generated when a Expected Value Monitoring Procedure has detected an invalid parameter value of integer type	Identifier of parameter monitor and of monitored data item, sub-status of parameter monitor and last value of data item
EVT_MON_DEL_R		Generated when a Delta Check Monitoring Procedure has detected an invalid parameter value of real type	Identifier of parameter monitor and of monitored data item, sub-status of parameter monitor and last value of data item
EVT_MON_DEL_I		Generated when a Delta Check Monitoring Procedure has detected an invalid parameter value of integer type	Identifier of parameter monitor and of monitored data item, sub-status of parameter monitor and last value of data item

B Error Reports

The table in this section lists all the error reports which are generated by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. For each error report, the following information is provided:

- The name of the error report
- The severity of the error using the same severity levels defined for service 5 reports
- The description of the error report
- The parameters carried by the error report

Table B.1: Error Reports

Name	Sev.	Description	Parameters
INLOADER_ACC_FAIL	3	Generated by InLoader when creation of an InReport for an incoming report has failed	Packet identifier of report and identifier of reason for the creation failure
INLOADER_INV_DEST	3	Generated by InLoader when it receives a report with an invalid destination	Packet identifier of report and invalid destination
OUTFACTORY_FAIL	3	Generated when an attempt to retrieve a report from the OutFactory has failed	Type, subtype and discriminant of the report whose generation failed
SNDPCKT_INV_DEST	3	Generated by Send Packet Procedure when it finds an invalid destination in an OutComponent	Type, subtype and discriminant of the report with the invalid destination and the invalid destination

C Request Verification Failure Codes

Request verification failure reports of service 1 carry a failure code. The table in this section lists all the failure codes supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. Failure reports carry parameters. Some of these parameters are common to all failure reports but the Failure Verification Data is code-specific (see section 8.1). This is defined in the rightmost column of the table.

Table C.1: Request Verification Failure Codes

Name	Description	Ver. Failure Data
VER_CMD_INV_DEST	Failure code for all (1,10) reports	None
VER_REP_CR_FD	Failure code for start actions when they unsuccessfully attempt to create a new report from the OutFactory	None
VER_OUTLOADER_FD	Failure code for start actions when the Load operation in the OutLoader has failed	None
VER_SID_IN_USE	Failure code for start action of commands (3,1) and (3,2) when attempt to create a new report with a SID which is already in use	SID
VER_FULL_RDL	Failure code for start action of commands (3,1) and (3,2) when they attempt to create a new report at a time when the RDL is already full	None
VER_RDL_CONSTr	Failure code for start action of commands (3,1) and (3,2) when their report configuration data violate an RDL constraint of table 9.1	The identifier of the violated constraint
VER_DUPL_DI	Failure code for start action of commands (3,1) and (3,2) when they carry the same data item identifier twice	The duplicated data item identifier
VER_ILL_SID	Failure code for start action of a service 3 command when an illegal SID is encountered	The illegal SID
VER_ENBABLED_SID	Failure code for start action of commands (3,3) and (3,4) when a SID which is enabled is encountered	The enabled SID
VER_SID_START_FD	Failure code for start action of multi-instruction service 3 commands when all the SIDs in the command are found to be invalid	None
VER_FACT_PRGR_FD	Failure code for progress action of multi-instruction service 3 command when the attempt to retrieve a report from the OutFactory fails	The SID for which the retrieval from the OutFactory was attempted

Name	Description	Ver. Failure Data
VER_ILL_EID	Failure code for start action of a service 5 command when an illegal EID is encountered	The illegal EID
VER_EID_START_FD	Failure code for start action of multi-instruction service 5 commands when all the EIDs in the command are found to be invalid	None

D PUS Requirements Compliance Matrix

The table in this section presents the level of compliance achieved by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework to the PUS requirements of AD-1. The first three columns give the identifier, the title and the text of the PUS requirement. The fourth column gives the compliance status which can be one of the following:

- C1 The requirement is directly implemented by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework or by the CORDET Framework itself (i.e. applications instantiated from the framework are guaranteed to be compliant with the requirement)
- C2 The requirement may be implemented by applications instantiated from the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework (i.e. applications instantiated from the framework may be made be compliant with the requirement)
- NC The requirement is not compatible with the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework (i.e. applications instantiated from the framework cannot be compliant with the requirement)
- NA The requirement is not covered by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

In several cases, the compliance level is declared to be 'C1/C2' when part of the requirement is implemented by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework and part is left to the application developers.

The fourth column in the table provides a discussion of the level of compliance and, wherever possible, the following additional information is provided:

- C1 Traceability to the framework requirements implementing the PUS requirement
- C2 Traceability to the adaptation point(s) where application developers can insert their own requirements to achieve compliance
- NC Justification for non-compliance
- NA Explanation of the reason for the non-applicability of the requirement

Only requirements in sections 5 to 7 of the PUS are covered. Requirements in section 8 merely state the layout of the standard commands and reports. Compliance to these requirements is uncontroversial and is guaranteed in all cases. Requirements in section 9 are not relevant to the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework and are therefore ignored.

Table D.1: Mapping of PUS Requirements to CORDET Requirement

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.3.1a	General	Each service type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one service type name.	C1/C2	The service type names and identifiers of pre-defined services are taken from the PUS and the service types names and identifiers of other services are set by the application developers at adaptation point ICM-18 for incoming commands and OCM-7 for out-going reports.
b		Each service type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one service type identifier that is an unsigned integer greater than or equal to 1, and less than or equal to 255.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
c		Each standard service type shall have a service type identifier less than or equal to 127.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
d		Each mission specific service type shall be associated with a service type identifier greater than or equal to 128.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.3.2a	Subservice Type	Each service type shall define at least one subservice type.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the PUS is followed and at least one sub-service is defined. For other services, adaptation points ICM-19 for incoming commands and OCM-8 for out-going reports imply definition of a sub-service for each service.
b		Each subservice type shall be defined by exactly one service type.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
c		Each subservice type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one subservice type name.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		For each subservice type, whether the realization of that subservice type is implicitly required for each realization of the service type or required by tailoring shall be declared when specifying that subservice type.	C1	For pre-defined services, dependencies between sub-services are identified and formulated as use constraint requirements.
e		For each subservice type, whether multiple realizations of that subservice type are allowed within a single service shall be declared when specifying that subservice type.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework (TBC)
f		For each subservice type, the observables shall be declared when specifying that subservice type.	C1	A list of observables is provided for each pre-defined service offered by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
5.3.3.1a	Message Type	Each message type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one message type name.	C1	The CORDET Framework implements a message as a command or report exchanged between applications and identifies the type of a message through the triplet [type, sub-type, discriminant]. See section 4 of CORDET Framework Definition Document.
b		Each message type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one message type identifier.	C1	See justification of first requirement in this clause
c		Each message type identifier shall be composed of: 1. the service type identifier of the service type that contains that message type; 2. a message subtype identifier that uniquely identifies that message type within that service type.	C1	See justification of first requirement in this clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		Each message subtype identifier shall be an unsigned integer greater than or equal to 1, and less than or equal to 255.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the command and report types are taken over from the PUS. For other services, they are under the control of the application developer through adaptation points ICM-18, ICM-19, OCM-7 and OCM-8.
e		Each standard message type identifier shall have a message subtype identifier less than or equal to 127.	C1/C2	See justification of requirement e in this clause.
f		Each mission specific message type that belongs to a standard service type shall have a service subtype identifier greater than or equal to 128.	C1/C2	See justification of requirement e in this clause.
g		Each message type shall either be: 1. a request type, or 2. a report type.	C1	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.3.3.2a	Request Type	Each request type shall define one or more instruction types.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the PUS definition is followed. For application-dependent services, the user is responsible for providing the information requested in this requirement.
b		Each instruction type shall be defined for exactly one request type.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
c		Each instruction type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one instruction type name.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		For each request type and for each instruction type of that request type, whether that request type provides a single instruction slot or multiple instruction slots for that instruction type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C2	For requests which may include multiple instructions, the PUS Extension does not impose any upper boundary on the number of instructions in a command. Any such upper boundary must be imposed by the user (e.g. in the command database).
e		For each request type that contains several instruction types, the allowed combinations of instruction types that can be used in a request of that request type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1	For all services pre-defined by the PUS Extension, when a request instance may contain multiple instructions, then those instructions are all of the same type (TBC).
f		For each instruction type, the instruction arguments used by that instruction type, their definition and their ordering within the instruction type shall be declared when specifying that instruction type.	C1/C2	The complete layout of a request must be defined as part of the definition of a command (see adaptation points OCM-12 and ICM-21)
g		For each request type that provides multiple instruction slots, if that request type constrains the scope of the instructions that can be issued within a request of that type, the argument or set of arguments of the related instruction types that define that scope shall be grouped together in the definition of the request type.	TBC	This requirement is not understood. It presumably refers to a situation where a multi-instruction request carries parameters which apply to all instructions in the request. The requirement states that those parameters must be grouped together. If this interpretation is correct, then the services pre-defined by the PUS Extension are compliant.
h		For each request type, the definition of the request arguments provided by that request type, their definition and their ordering within the request type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1/C2	See justification requirement f in this clause.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.3.3.3a	Report Type	Each report type shall either be: 1. a data report type, 2. a verification report type, or 3. an event report type.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the report types are taken over from the PUS. For other services, the report type is under the control of the application developer through adaptation points OCM-*.
b		Each report type shall define exactly one notification type.	C1/C2	In the CORDET Framework, notifications are implicitly defined within reports
c		Each notification type shall be defined for exactly one report type.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
d		Each notification type shall be uniquely identified by exactly one notification type name.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
e		For each report type and for each notification type of that report type, whether that report type provides a single notification slot or multiple notification slots for that notification type shall be declared when specifying that report type.	C1/C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.3.4a	Capability Type	Each subservice type shall define at least one capability type.	C1/C2	The capability types are defined implicitly when a service is defined. For the pre-defined services, the PUS Extension follows the PUS.
b		For each capability type defined by a subservice type, the applicability constraints of that capability type shall be declared when specifying that subservice type.	C2	The CORDET Framework does not enforce any compatibility constraints. These must be enforced by users during the instantiation process
5.3.5.1a	Transaction Type	Each transaction type shall be defined by exactly one capability type.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and it therefore has no impact on the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each transaction type shall either be: 1. a request related transaction type, 2. an autonomous data reporting transaction type, or 3. an event reporting transaction type.	NA	See justification of previous requirement.
5.3.5.2.1a	Request related transaction type	Each request related transaction type shall involve exactly one request type.	C1	The CORDET Framework only defines individual commands and report. The PUS Extension implicitly defines transactions when it specifies links between a command and the reports it triggers or when it specified the conditions under which data or event reports are generated. Compliance with the requirement is guaranteed for the services pre-defined by the PUS Extension which follow the PUS.
b		Each request type shall be involved in exactly one request related transaction type.	C1	See justification of previous requirement.
5.3.5.2.2a	Response Type	Each request type shall be linked to at most one data report type.	C1	See justification of first requirement of clause 5.3.5.2.1
b		For each instruction type that is linked to a notification type, whether a realization of that instruction type can cause the generation of multiple notifications shall be declared when specifying that instruction type.	C1	See justification of first requirement of clause 5.3.5.2.1
5.3.5.2.3a	Execution verification profile	For each request type, the pre-conditions to verify prior to starting the execution of each request of that type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1	The condition to start execution of a command are verified in the command's Start Action (adaptation points ICM-8)

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		For each instruction type, the pre-conditions to verify prior to starting the execution of each instruction of that type shall be declared when specifying that instruction type.	C1	The CORDET Framework does not directly implement the concept of instructions. Instructions are therefore implicitly embedded within commands. Verification of their execution pre-conditions can be done either as part of a command's Start Action (adaptation point ICM-8) or as part of the the command's Progress Action (adaptation point ICM-9). For the commands pre-defined by the PUS Extension, the first option has been selected and the pre-conditions for execution of a command are verified as part of that command's Start Action.
c		For each request type that provides a multiple instruction slots capability, whether the subservice verifies the suitability of all instructions contained within each request of that type before authorizing the start of execution of that request shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1/C2	For the services PUS Extension, the rules stated in the PUS are followed. For other services, users choose between these two options when they Implement the Start Action of a command.
d		For each instruction type, the conditions to verify during the execution of each instruction of that type shall be declared when specifying that instruction type.	C1/C2	See justification of previous two requirements
e		For each instruction type, the post-conditions to verify at the end of the execution of each instruction of that type shall be declared when specifying that instruction type.	C1	The post-conditions of an instruction can be verified either in the Progress Action (adaptation point ICM-9) or in the Termination Action (adaptation point ICM-10). For commands pre-defined by the PUS Extension, the second option has been chosen.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		For each request type, the post-conditions to verify at the end of the execution of each request of that type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1	The post-conditions of a request must be verified in the Termination Action of a command (adaptation point ICM-10).
g		For each request type, the execution verification profile used to report the start, progress and completion of execution of each request of that type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1	The execution verification profile of a request is specified when the Start Action, Progress Action and Termination Action of a command are specified (adaptation points ICM-8, 9 and 10). Adaptation point ICM12 to 17 can be used to specify how the notifications of the verification outcomes should be handled.
h		Each progress of execution notification shall provide the means to uniquely identify the instruction that progress of execution is notified.	C1	The progress of execution notifications are generated through calls to the Operation to Report Progress Success for InCommand and the Operation to Report Progress Failed for InCommand (adaptation points ICM-14 and 15). These operations take the command identifier and the execution step identifier as arguments. The latter can be used to identify the instruction which failed or succeeded.
I		For each instruction type, the functionality that the subservice performs when executing an instruction of that type shall be declared when specifying that instruction type.	C1	The functionality executed when a command is executed is defined by the Progress Action of the command which holds the instruction (adaptation points ICM-9). This action therefore implements both the request-level and instruction level actions.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
j		For each request type, the request-specific functionality that the subservice performs when executing a request of that type shall be declared when specifying that request type.	C1	See previous requirement
5.3.5.3a	Autonomous data reporting transaction type	Each autonomous data reporting transaction type shall involve exactly one data report type.	C1	The CORDET Framework does not enforce this constraint. For the services in the PUS Extension, the rules of the PUS are followed and the constraint is therefore satisfied.
b		Each data report type shall be involved in at most one autonomous data reporting transaction type.	C1	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.3.5.4a	Event reporting transaction type	Each event reporting transaction type shall involve exactly one event report type.	C1	The CORDET Framework does not enforce this constraint. For the services in the PUS Extension, the rules of the PUS are followed and the constraint is therefore satisfied.
b		Each event report type shall be involved in exactly one event reporting transaction type.	C1	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.3.6	Tailoring the generic service type abstraction level	Tailoring the generic service type abstraction level shall consist of: 1. adding mission-specific service types; 2. adding mission-specific subservice types; 3. adding mission-specific capability types; 4. adding mission-specific message types.	C2	The CORDET Framework allows new service types and sub-types to be added through adaptation points OCM-* and ICM-*. For each new service, mission-specific capabilities and messages can be associated. Capability and message types are defined implicitly through the definition of the service types and sub-types.
5.4.2.1a	Application process	Each application process shall either be: 1. an on-board application process, or 2. a ground application process.	C1	The way PUS-style application processes are implemented in the CORDET Framework is discussed in section 3.5 of the CORDET User Manual

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each application process that hosts at least one subservice provider shall be identified by an application process identifier that is unique across the system that hosts that subservice provider.	C2	Applications can customize the factory components which create the packets representing commands and reports (adaptation points FAC-1) such that they fill in the header information in the packets in accordance with their allocation of APIDs.
c		Each application process identifier shall be an unsigned integer that is less than or equal to 2046.	C2	See justification of previous requirement.
d		Each application process that hosts at least one subservice user shall be identified by an application process user identifier that is unique within the context of the overall space system.	C1	The application process user identifier of a service user is the source of commands issued by that service user and the destination of reports received by that service user. This can be mapped to the concept of command source and report destination (see section 4 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document).
e		Each application process user identifier shall be an unsigned integer that is greater than or equal to 0, and less than or equal to 65535.	C1	See justification of previous requirement.
f		For each report that it generates, each on-board application process shall time tag that report using the on-board reference time.	C1	The time-stamp of out-going components is set by the Send Packet Procedure of the OutComponent of the CORDET Framework (see section 6.1.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document).

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
g		For each application process, whether that application process time tags the reports before collecting the values of the constituting parameters or after shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, the time-stamp of a report represents the time when an application makes a request to issue that report (this is after the report data have been collected). See section 4.2.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document.
h		For each application process, whether that application process provides the capability to report the status of the on-board time reference used when time tagging reports shall be declared when specifying that application process.	NA	The CORDET Framework defines an interface for acquiring the current time (see adaptation point C2-TIM-1 in [CR-UM]) but it does not include an interface for acquiring the status of the on-board time reference. This capability, if required, must be provided entirely at application level.
I		For each application process, whether that application process provides the capability to count the type of generated messages per destination and report the corresponding message type counter shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C1	The OutStream components maintain counters of out-going commands and reports sent to their destination (there is one OutStream for each destination). See section 5.2.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document. The framework however does not, by default, provide the capability to count the number of messages of a given type sent to a given destination.
j		Each application process that provides the capability to count the type of generated messages per destination and report the corresponding message type counter shall maintain, per destination, a counter for each message type that it generates.	C1	See justification of previous requirement.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.4.3.2a	On-board parameter	Each on-board parameter shall be identified by exactly one on-board parameter identifier that is unique across the entire spacecraft.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework maps on-board parameters to the Data Items in the Data Pool Component. The application developer is responsible for defining the Data Items (see adaptation point DP-7) and this includes the allocation of their identifiers.
b		The set of on-board parameter minimum sampling intervals used to access the on-board parameters shall be declared when specifying the spacecraft architecture.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not enforce a minimum sampling time. This mus be enforced by the application. Note that the definition of service 3 includes the definition of a minimum collection period for housekeeping reports (HK_COLLECT_PER)
c		Each on-board parameter shall be associated to exactly one on-board parameter minimum sampling interval.	C2	See justification of requirement b in this clause
d		All on-board parameters accessed by an application process shall be associated to the same on-board parameter minimum sampling interval.	C2	See justification of requirement b in this clause
5.4.3.3.1a	On-board memory	Each on-board memory shall be identified by exactly one on-board memory identifier.	C2	The on-board memory identifiers and the characteristics of the on-board memories are defined as part of the instantiation of service 6. See adaptation points TBD.
b		At any time, each on-board memory identifier shall uniquely identify exactly one on-board memory that is unique across the entire spacecraft.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each on-board memory, the following characteristics of that memory shall be declared when specifying that memory: 1. the memory access alignment constraint; 2. the memory size, in bytes; 3. the allowed operations; 4. the addressing scheme.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
d		When declaring the characteristics of an on-board memory, the allowed operations shall be one of the following: 1. 'read only'; 2. 'read and write'; 3. 'write only'.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
e		For each on-board memory, whether scrubbing that memory is supported shall be declared when specifying that memory.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
f		For each on-board memory, whether write protecting that memory is supported shall be declared when specifying that memory.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.4.3.3.2a	Addressing Scheme	For each on-board memory, whether an absolute addressing scheme for that memory is exposed in the space to ground interface shall be declared when specifying that memory.	C2	See justification of first requirement in the previous clause
b		Absolute addressing implies that the memory addresses and related offsets shall be expressed in bytes.	C2	See justification of first requirement in the previous clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each on-board memory, whether a base plus offset addressing scheme for that memory is exposed in the space to ground interface shall be declared when specifying that memory.	C2	See justification of first requirement in the previous clause
d		Base plus offset addressing implies that the base references when expressed as an absolute address and related offsets shall be expressed in bytes.	C2	See justification of first requirement in the previous clause
5.4.3.4a	Virtual channel	The list of virtual channels defined for downlinking reports and their characteristics shall be declared when specifying the space to ground interface.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
b		For each virtual channel defined for downlinking reports, the virtual channel identifier used to refer to that virtual channel shall be declared when specifying that virtual channel.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
5.4.4	Checksum algorithm	For each checksum algorithm used on-board, the list of subservice providers that use that checksum algorithm shall be declared when specifying the spacecraft architecture.	C2	In the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework, the checksumming of commands and reports is not explicitly modelled and it must be provided by the application in order to compute the CRC field of commands and reports.
5.4.5a	On-board file system	Each on-board file system shall be identified by exactly one on-board file system identifier that is unique across the entire spacecraft.	C2	The on-board file system and their characteristics are defined as part of the instantiation of service 23. See adaptation points TBD.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each object in an on-board file system shall be uniquely identified by an object path that is the combination of a repository path and an object name.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
c		For each on-board file system, whether that file system supports files with unbounded size shall be declared when specifying that file system.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
v		The set of file attributes supported by each on-board file system shall be declared when specifying that file system.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
e		For each on-board file system, whether that file system provides the capability to lock files shall be declared when specifying file system.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
f		An on-board file system shall not be accessed by more than one file management service.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.4.6a	Service	Each service shall be of exactly one service type.	C1	To each CORDET Service, one single type attribute is assigned (see section 4.1.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document)
b		For each subservice type whose realization is implicitly required, each service of the related service type shall provide at least one subservice of that subservice type.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not enforce this requirement. It is up to the user to instantiate services which are implicitly required.
c		For each subservice type whose realization is required by tailoring and for each service of the service type that defines that subservice type, whether the realization of that subservice type is required for that service shall be declared when specifying that service.	C2	See justification of requirement b in this clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		For each subservice type that allows multiple realizations within a single service, each realization of that subservice type shall be declared when specifying that service.	C2	See justification of requirement b in this clause
e		The service topology of the overall space system shall be declared when specifying the space system architecture.	C1	The service topology of a CORDET System is defined by several adaptation points and application developers are required to fill in all framework adaptation points (or accept their default implementation) as part of the application instantiation process
5.4.7.1a	Subservice	Each subservice shall be of exactly one subservice type.	NA	This and the next requirement are definitions rather than requirement.
b		Each subservice shall belong to exactly one service.	NA	See justification of first requirement in this clause
5.4.7.2.1a	Subservice Entity	Each subservice entity shall belong to exactly one subservice.	NA	This and the next two requirements are definitions rather than requirement.
b		Each subservice entity shall be hosted by exactly one application process.	NA	See justification of first requirement in the previous clause
c		Each subservice entity shall be either a subservice user or a subservice provider.	NA	See justification of first requirement in the previous clause
5.4.7.2.2a	Subservice Provider	Each subservice shall provide exactly one subservice provider.	NA	This requirement is a definition rather than a requirement
5.4.7.2.3a	Subservice User	Each subservice shall provide at least one subservice user.	NA	This requirement is a definition rather than a requirement
5.4.8a	Capability	Each subservice shall provide at least one subservice capability.	NA	This requirement is a definition rather than a requirement

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.4.8b		For each subservice and for each capability type defined by the corresponding subservice type, the inclusion of the related capability in that subservice shall comply with the applicability constraints of that capability type.	TBD	This requirement is not understood
5.4.9a	Failed progress of execution	For each request type for which a failed progress of execution can be reported, whether the corresponding failed progress of execution notifications are reported within failed progress of execution verification reports or as part of the completion of execution verification report for the related requests shall be declared when specifying the request type related subservice.	C1	The CORDET Framework supports both options but the option whereby the failed progress of execution is reported through a Failed Progress of Execution Notification is the most natural and it is the one which is selected by default in the PUS Extension.
5.4.10a	Transactions	Each subservice shall provide the means to manage all transactions that it initiates according to the mission operational requirements.	C1/C2	The CORDET Framework provides the means to manage incoming and out-going reports and commands. The PUS Extension implements the transaction rules mandated by the PUS.
b		Each transaction shall be initiated and maintained by exactly one subservice.	C1	See justification of previous requirement.
5.4.11.1a	Message	Each message shall be of a single message type.	C1	message is either a report or a request and its type is defined by the pair [service type, service sub-type]. The CORDET Framework directly supports the concepts of service types and sub-types and assigned one single type/sub-type pair to each message.
5.4.11.2.1a	Request	Each request shall be generated by exactly one subservice user.	C1	The CORDET Framework allows a command to have one single source.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each request shall be addressed to exactly one subservice provider.	C1	The CORDET Framework allows a command to have only one single destination.
c		Each request shall be uniquely identified by a request identifier that is the combination of: 1. a source identifier that corresponds to the application process user identifier of the application process that hosts the subservice user that generates that request; 2. a destination identifier that corresponds to the combination of the application process identifier of the application process that hosts the subservice provider that is responsible for executing that request and the system identifier of the system that hosts that application process; 3. a sequence count or request name that is produced by the application process that hosts the subservice user.	C1	CORDET Commands carry dentifiers of both their source and destination and a source sequence counter (see section 4.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document)
d		Each request shall be of exactly one request type.	C1	The type of a request is given by the pair [service type, service sub-type]. The CORDET Framework directly supports both the concept of service type and of service sub-type.
e		Each request whose request type provides a single instruction slot shall contain exactly one instruction that is of an instruction type defined for that request type.	C1	The PUS Extension defines request and instruction types in accordance with the PUS

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		Each request whose request type provides multiple instruction slots shall contain an ordered list of one or more instructions, each one being of an instruction type defined for that request type.	C1	The PUS Extension defines request and instruction types in accordance with the PUS
5.4.11.2.2a	Acknowledgement	Each request shall contain: 1. a flag indicating whether the reporting of the successful acceptance of that request by the destination application process is requested; 2. a flag indicating whether the reporting of the successful start of execution of that request by the destination application process is requested; 3. a flag indicating whether the reporting of the successful progresses of execution of that request by the destination application process is requested; 4. a flag indicating whether the reporting of the successful completion of execution of that request by the destination application process is requested.	C1	CORDET commands carry four acknowledgement flags which determined which of the four stages of their life-cycle (acceptance, start, progress, and termination) are acknowledged (see section 4.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document)

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.4.11.2.3a	Request execution verification	For each request that it receives, the subservice provider in charge of the execution of that request shall, in sequence: 1. if the pre-conditions for the execution of that request are not fulfilled: (a) notify the execution reporting subservice of its parent application process of the failed start of execution; (b) stop processing that request; 2. if the pre-conditions for the execution of that request are fulfilled, notify the execution reporting subservice of its parent application process of the successful start of execution; 3. for each step, if any: (a) verify the execution conditions of that step, if any; (b) if the execution conditions of that step are not fulfilled, notify the execution reporting subservice of its parent application process of the failed progress of execution of that step; (c) if the step's execution conditions are fulfilled, notify the execution reporting subservice of its parent application process of the successful progress of execution of that step; at the end of the execution of that request: newline (a) verify the post-conditions of execution, if any; (b) if any step execution has failed or if the post-conditions of execution are not fulfilled, notify the execution reporting subservice of its parent application process of the failed completion of execution and stop processing that request; (c) if the post-conditions of execution are fulfilled, notify the execution reporting subservice of its parent application process of the successful completion of execution;	C1	The life-cycle of a CORDET command in a service provider is defined in section 4.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document. As requested by this requirement, start, progress and completion of execution of a command are checked and notification may be sent out in response to these checks (see adaptation points ICM-12 to 17). However, failure of a progress step leads to termination of execution of the command. In such a case (failure of a progress step), the originator of the request is notified with one single failure report indicating the failure of the progress and, by implication, also the failure of the command completion. This requirement only concerns reporting of verification outcomes for commands. The PUS is silent about the conditions under which the outcome of instruction-level verifications should be reported. In this respect, the PUS Framework takes the approach that, for instructions, only execution failures are reported and that they are reported unconditionally.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.4.11.3.1a	Report	Each report shall be generated by exactly one subservice provider.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, both reports and commands have one single source
b		Each report shall be addressed to exactly one subservice user.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, both reports and commands have one single destination
c		Each report shall be uniquely identified by a report identifier that is the combination of: 1. a source identifier that is the application process identifier of the application process that hosts the subservice provider that generates that report; 2. a destination identifier that corresponds to the application process user identifier of the application process that hosts the subservice user that is responsible for processing that report; 3. a source sequence count that is produced by the application process that hosts the subservice provider.	C1	CORDET reports carry identifiers of both their source and destination and a source sequence counter (see section 4.2 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document)
d		Each report shall be of exactly one report type.	C1	The type of a CORDET report is given by the pair [type, sub-type].
e		Each report whose report type provides a single notification slot shall contain exactly one notification that is of a notification type defined for that report type.	C1	The PUS Extension defines report and notification types in accordance with the PUS

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		Each report whose report type provides multiple notification slots shall contain an ordered list of one or more notifications, where: 1. all notifications in the list are of the same notification type, and 2. that notification type is one of those defined for that report type.	C1	The PUS Extension defines report and notification types in accordance with the PUS
5.4.11.3.2a	Response	The destination of any response shall be the source of the corresponding request.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the PUS is followed. For application-specific services, this requirement must be enforced by application developers when they close adaptation point OCM-9.
		If a request implies the generation of a response that exceeds the length that can be carried in a telemetry packet of the maximum packet size of the CCSDS space packet protocol, that request shall be rejected.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the PUS is followed. For application-specific services, this requirement must be enforced by application developers when they define the Start Action for commands (see adaptation point ICM-12).
5.4.11.3.3a	Data Report	For each data report that can be generated in an autonomous data reporting transaction, the destination of the data report in that case shall be declared when specifying the related subservice.	C1/C2	For pre-defined services, the PUS is followed. For application-specific services, this requirement must be enforced by application developers when they close adaptation point OCM-9.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
5.4.12a	Building the space system architecture	Deploying the service topology of an overall space system should consist of: 1. specifying new implementations of PUS services by instantiating the service types and related components; 2. assessing the adequacy of reusing existing service implementations: (a) ensuring their compliance to the PUS standard services; (b) verifying their compliance to the overall system constraints.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.1.2.1a	Request Verification	Each request verification service shall contain at least one of the following: 1. one or more routing and reporting subservices, 2. one or more acceptance and reporting subservices, 3. one or more execution reporting subservices.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework provides adaptation points which allow an application to deploy: (a) one routing and reporting subservice (this is part of the InLoader component which, in the CORDET Framework, is responsible for routing incoming packets, see adaptation points ILD-9, 11 and 12 in [CR-SP]); (b) one acceptance and reporting sub-service (this is part of the InLoader Load Command/Report Procedure which, in the CORDET Framework is responsible for the acceptance of incoming packets, see adaptation points ILD-14 and 15); and (c) one execution reporting sub-service for each command type (since, in the CORDET Framework, execution checks and reporting of their outcomes are done in the InCommand components which encapsulate incoming commands, see adaptation points ICM-12 to 17). The PUS Extension closes these adaptation points to provide an implementation which conforms to the requirements of service 1 in the PUS.
6.1.2.2.1a	Destination of verification reports	For each verification report that it generates, the application process shall address that report to the application process that hosts the subservice user that has generated the corresponding request.	C1	See close-out of adaptation point P-S1-10

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.1.2.2.2a	Application process that routes requests	Each application process that is involved in routing requests shall host exactly one routing and reporting subservice.	C1	See justification of clause 6.1.2.1a
6.1.2.2.3a	Application process that executes requests	Each application process that hosts one or more subservices that execute requests shall host: 1. exactly one acceptance and reporting subservice; 2. at most one execution reporting subservice.	C1	See justification of clause 6.1.2.1a.
6.1.3.1.1a	Application Process	The list of application processes that the routing and reporting subservice addresses shall be declared when specifying the spacecraft architecture.	C2	This list is implicitly declared when, during the framework instantiation process, the adaptation point ILD-11 of the CORDET Framework is closed.
6.1.3.2a	Routing verification of a request	The routing and reporting subservice shall provide the capability to perform routing verification for the requests that it receives.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, routing of incoming packets is done by the InLoader component (see [CR-SP]). This component also verifies the validity of the command destination and routing information.
b		The list of routing verification checks that the routing and reporting subservice performs shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, routing of incoming packets is done by the InLoader component (see [CR-SP]) which performs one single routing check to verify the validity of an incoming command or report. This check is implemented by closing adaptation point ILD-11.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each request that it receives, the routing and reporting subservice shall: 1. perform the routing verification checks on that request; 2. determine, based on the output of those checks, whether the routing verification of that request has succeeded or failed.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, routing verification is performed by the InLoader. The routing check is implemented by closing adaptation point ILD-11 and the reporting of a routing failure is implemented by closing adaptation point ILD-12. The PUS Extension offers a component which closes adaptation point ILD-12 by generating a (1,10) report.
6.1.3.3a	Reporting Failed Routing	The routing and reporting subservice shall provide the capability to report the failed routing of requests.	C1	This capability is provided by the VerFailedRoutingRep component of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
		Each failed routing verification report shall contain exactly one failed routing notification.	C1	See definition of VerFailedRoutingRep component of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework.
		Each failed routing notification shall contain: 1. the identifier of the request that failed the routing verification; 2. the failure notice made of: (a) a failure code; auxiliary data, if any, used to explain the reason for the failed routing.	C1	The specification of the (1,10) report provided by the PUS Extension follows the PUS. The auxiliary information is specified in the Packet Rerouting Failure Procedure.
		The list of failure codes defined for failed routing notifications shall be declared when specifying the routing and reporting subservice.	C1	The list of failure codes and their auxiliary data for service 1 reports is specified in appendix B of the PUS Specification Document
		For each failure code defined for failed routing notifications, the associated auxiliary data shall be declared when specifying the routing and reporting subservice.		See previous requirement

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
		For each request that fails its routing verification, the routing and reporting subservice shall: 1. generate a single failed routing notification and associated report for that request; 2. discard that request.	C1	See definition of Packet Rerouting Failure Procedure
6.1.4.1a	Acceptance verification of a request	The acceptance and reporting subservice shall provide the capability to perform acceptance verification for a request that it receives.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, the acceptance verification is performed by the InLoader Load Command/Report Procedure. Incoming commands are encapsulated in components of type InCommand. Each such component offers a Configuration Check (see adaptation point ICM-3) where the acceptance verification check is implemented. For the commands provided by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework, the verification check is specified at adaptation point P-PCR-21.
b		The list of acceptance verification checks that the acceptance and reporting subservice performs during the acceptance verification of a request shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	For all commands supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework, the InLoader Load Command/Report procedure which performs two acceptance checks: (a) check of the legality of the command type, and (b) check of available resources for the command in the host applications. The PUS Extension adds two more acceptance checks (see close-out of adaptation point ILD-13): (c) check of the command checksum and (d) check of the command length.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each request that it receives, the acceptance and reporting subservice shall: 1. perform the acceptance verification checks on that request; 2. determine, based on the output of those checks, whether the acceptance verification of that request has succeeded or failed.	C1	In the CORDET Framework, the acceptance check for an incoming command is split into two parts: the first part is done by the InLoader and the second part of done by the InCommand component. See also justification to previous requirement.
6.1.4.2a	Reporting Successful Acceptance	The acceptance and reporting subservice shall provide the capability to report the successful acceptance verification of requests.	C1	See Operation to Report Acceptance Success (Adaptation Point ILD-13)
b		Each successful acceptance verification report shall contain exactly one successful acceptance notification.	C1	See definition of InLoader component: the operation to Report Acceptance Success is called once for each incoming command which passes its acceptance check
c		Each successful acceptance notification shall contain: 1. the identifier of the request that successfully passed the acceptance verification.	C1	The specification of the content of the (1,1) reports offered by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework follows the PUS
d		For each request that successfully passes its acceptance verification, the acceptance and reporting subservice shall: 1. if the successful acceptance reporting is requested, generate a single successful acceptance notification and associated report for that request.	C1	See definition of InLoader component in the CORDET Framework.
6.1.4.3a	Reporting failed acceptance	The acceptance and reporting subservice shall provide the capability to report the failed acceptance of requests.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each failed acceptance verification report shall contain exactly one failed acceptance notification.	C1	Each service 1 report provided by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework covers one single command failure.
c		Each failed acceptance notification shall contain: 1. the identifier of the request that failed the acceptance verification; 2. the failure notice made of: (a) a failure code; (b) auxiliary data, if any, used to explain the reason for the failed acceptance.	C1	The specification of the service 1 reports offered by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework follows the PUS
d		The list of failure codes defined for failed acceptance notifications shall be declared when specifying the acceptance and reporting subservice.	C1/C2	The failure codes defined at the level of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework are defined in requirement P-S1-13 but applications may define additional failure codes.
e		For each failure code defined for failed acceptance notifications, the associated auxiliary data shall be declared when specifying the acceptance and reporting subservice.	C1	For each acceptance failure report, one single item of auxiliary data may be defined. For the failure codes supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework, these are specified in requirement P-S1-13.
f		For each request that fails its acceptance verification, the acceptance and reporting subservice shall: 1. generate a single failed acceptance notification and associated report for that request; 2. discard that request.	C1	The generation of the failure notification and the discarding of requests which fail their acceptance check is done by the InLoader component of the CORDET Framework.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.1.5.1.1a	Reporting successful start of execution	The execution reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate the successful start of execution verification reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).
b		For each successful start of execution notification that it receives, the execution reporting subservice shall: 1. if the successful start of execution reporting is requested, generate a single successful start of execution verification report containing that notification.	C1	See definition of report component VerStartSucc. Note that the processing of a incoming command can result in at most one single Successful Start of Execution Notification.
6.1.5.1.2a	Reporting failed start of execution	The execution reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate the failed start of execution verification reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).
b		For each failed start of execution notification that it receives, the execution reporting subservice shall: 1. generate a single failed start of execution verification report containing that notification.	C1	See definition of report component VerStartFailed. Note that a command whose start of execution fails is discarded (i.e. the command terminates with the generation of a (1,4) report). Note also that the processing of a incoming command can result in at most one single Failed Start of Execution Notification.
6.1.5.2.1a	Reporting successful progress of execution	The execution reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate the successful progress of execution verification reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		For each successful progress of execution notification that it receives, the execution reporting subservice shall: 1. if the successful progress of execution reporting is requested, generate a single successful progress of execution verification report containing that notification.	C1/C2	See definition of report component VerPrgrSucc. The definition of the progress steps is under the responsibility of applications (see adaptation point P-S1-7)
6.1.5.2.2a	Reporting failed progress of execution	The execution reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate the failed progress of execution verification reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).
b		For each failed progress of execution notification that it receives, the execution reporting subservice shall: 1. if the application process that hosts the execution reporting subservice is configured for the corresponding request type to report the failed progress of execution notifications in failed progress of execution verification reports, generate a single failed progress of execution verification report containing that notification.	C1	See definition of report component VerPrgrFailed. Note that a command whose progress of execution fails is discarded (i.e. the command terminates with the generation of a (1,6) report).
6.1.5.3.1a	Reporting successful completion of execution	The execution reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate the successful completion of execution verification reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		For each successful completion of execution notification that it receives, the execution reporting subservice shall: 1. if the successful completion of execution reporting is requested, generate a single successful completion of execution verification report containing that notification.	C1	See definition of report component VerTermSucc.
6.1.5.3.2a	Reporting failed completion of execution	The execution reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate the failed completion of execution verification reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework implements service 1 in full (see requirements P-S1-*).
b		For each failed completion of execution notification that it receives, the execution reporting subservice shall: 1. generate a single failed completion of execution verification report containing that notification.	C1	See definition of report component VerTermFailed.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each failed completion of execution notification that is accompanied of failed progress of executions notifications to be reported as part of the completion of execution verification report, the execution reporting subservice shall include those failed progress of execution notifications in the failed completion of execution notification.	TBD	By default, in the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework, the failure of progress of execution is reported through a (1,6) report and the generation of the (1,6) report excludes the generation of the (1,8) report. See justification of compliance to clause 5.4.9a. NB: The practical implications of this requirement are not understood. Suppose that we have a situation where a command has generated five Failed-Progress-Of-Execution notifications and that it has been agreed that these must be included in the Failed-Completiong-Of-Execution notification. I assume that this means that the TM(1,8) for this command will have to somehow include the five failure codes (and any associated auxiliary data) for the five Failed-Progress-Of-Execution notifications. But how can this be done in view of the fact that the layout of the TM(1,8) in clause 8.1.2.8 only includes one single Failure Notice?
6.2	Device Access	Definition of service 2	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.3.2.1.1a	Housekeeping reporting subservice	Each housekeeping service shall contain at least one housekeeping reporting subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework includes support for the reporting subservice

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.3.2.1.2a	Diagnostic reporting subservice	Each housekeeping service shall contain zero or more diagnostic reporting subservices.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework includes support for the diagnostic subservice
6.3.2.1.3a	Parameter functional reporting configuration subservice	Each housekeeping service shall contain at most one parameter functional reporting configuration subservice.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not support the parameter functional configuration subservice
6.3.2.2.1a	Housekeeping reporting subservice	Each application process shall host at most one housekeeping reporting subservice provider.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports one housekeeping reporting subservice per application
6.3.2.2.2a	Diagnostic reporting subservice	Each application process shall host at most one diagnostic reporting subservice provider.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports one diagnostic reporting subservice per application
6.3.2.2.3a	Parameter functional reporting configuration subservice	Each application process shall host at most one parameter functional reporting configuration subservice provider.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not support the parameter functional configuration subservice
6.3.3.1	Parameter accessibility	The housekeeping reporting subservice shall be able to collect and report the sampled values of each on-board parameter that is accessible to the application process that hosts that subservice.	C1	The housekeeping reports report the values of the data items in the data pool which contain all application parameters and variables

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.3.3.2a	Housekeeping parameter report structure	The on-board resources allocated to the housekeeping reporting subservice to host the housekeeping parameter report structures shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	The on-board resource dedicated to the housekeeping service is the data pool whose content must be defined by the user during the framework instantiation process (adaptation point P-DP-7). Additionally, the application developer must size the Report Definition List (RDL) data structure by defining the values of the constants HK_*.
b		The on-board resources allocated to the contemporaneous evaluation of housekeeping parameter report structures used by the housekeeping reporting subservice shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	See previous requirement

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		Each housekeeping parameter report structure shall consist of: 1. a housekeeping parameter report structure identifier; 2. the collection interval used to generate the corresponding reports; 3. an ordered list of zero or more simply commutated parameters; 4. an ordered list of zero or more super commutated parameter sets, each set consisting of: (a) the number of sampled values to report for each parameter of that set, and (b) the ordered list of one or more parameters contained within that set; if the housekeeping reporting subservice provides the capability for managing the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports, a status indicating whether the periodic generation action of the corresponding housekeeping parameter reports is enabled or disabled.	C1	See specification of Report Definition List (RDL)
6.3.3.3a	Housekeeping parameter report structure	The housekeeping reporting subservice shall provide the capability for generating housekeeping parameter reports.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports reports (3,25)
b		Each housekeeping parameter report shall contain exactly one housekeeping parameter notification.	C1	See definition of hkRep component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		Each housekeeping parameter notification shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier; 2. in the specified order for simply commutated parameters, a single sampled value for each simply commutated parameter; 3. in the specified order for super commutated parameter sets, for each super commutated parameter set: (a) the 'super commutated sample repetition number' sets of sampled values.	C1	See definition of hkRep component
d		For each housekeeping parameter report structure for which periodic generation is enabled, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate a corresponding housekeeping parameter report periodically, according to the collection interval specified for that definition.	C1/C2	See definition of HkRep component encapsulating a housekeeping report. Users are responsible for allocating the instances of this component to OutManager components which are executed with a frequency corresponding to the report's collection period.
e		For each housekeeping parameter report structure for which periodic generation is enabled, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall collect one sampled value for each simply commutated parameter during the collection interval specified for the corresponding housekeeping parameter report structure.	C1	See definition of hkRep component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		For each housekeeping parameter report structure for which periodic generation is enabled, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall collect all sampled values for each super commutated parameter during the collection interval specified for the corresponding housekeeping parameter report structure, in accordance with a sub-period equal to the collection interval divided by the corresponding 'super commutated sample repetition number'.	C1/C2	The framework provides the Sampling Buffer as a data structure to hold super-commutated data items but the user is responsible for filling it with the sampled values of the super-commutated data items (see requirement P-S3-6)
6.3.3.4.1a	Enable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports	The housekeeping reporting subservice capability to enable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports command (3,5)
b		Each request to enable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports shall contain one or more instructions to enable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report.	C1	See definition of HkEnable component
c		Each instruction to enable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier to enable.	C1	See definition of HkEnable component
d		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to enable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report if: 1. that instruction refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure that is unknown.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkEnable component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each instruction to enable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report that it rejects, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkEnable component
f		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to enable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkEnable component
g		For each valid instruction to enable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall: 1. set the periodic generation action status of that housekeeping parameter report structure to 'enabled'.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkEnable component
6.3.3.4.2a	Disable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports	The housekeeping reporting subservice shall provide the capability to disable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports if the capability to enable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports is provided by that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports command (3,6)
b		Each request to disable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports shall contain one or more instructions to disable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report.	C1	See definition of HkDisable component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		Each instruction to disable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier to disable.	C1	See definition of HkDisable component
d		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to disable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report if: 1. that instruction refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure that is unknown.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkDisable component
e		For each instruction to disable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report that it rejects, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkDisable component
f		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to disable the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkDisable component
g		For each valid instruction to disable the periodic generation of a housekeeping parameter report, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall: 1. set the periodic generation action status of that housekeeping parameter report structure to 'disabled'.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkDisable component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.3.3.5.1a	Create a housekeeping parameter report structure	The housekeeping reporting subservice capability to create a housekeeping parameter report structure shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports command (3,1)
b		Each request to create a housekeeping parameter report structure shall contain exactly one instruction to create a housekeeping parameter report structure.	C1	See definition of HkCreate component
c		Each instruction to create a housekeeping parameter report structure shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier to create; 2. the collection interval; 3. the list of simply commutated parameters in the required order; 4. the list of super commutated parameter sets in the required order.	C1	See definition of HkCreate component
d		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall reject any request to create a housekeeping parameter report structure if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. that request contains an instruction that refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure that is already in use; 2. the same parameter is identified more than once in that request; 3. the resources allocated to the hosting of housekeeping parameter report structures are exceeded.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkCreate component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each request to create a housekeeping parameter report structure that is rejected, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate a failed start of execution notification.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkCreate component
f		For each valid instruction to create a housekeeping parameter report structure, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall: 1. create that definition; 2. set its periodic generation action status to 'disabled'.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkCreate component
6.3.3.5.2a	Delete housekeeping parameter report structures	The housekeeping reporting subservice shall provide the capability to delete housekeeping parameter report structures if the capability to create a housekeeping report definition is provided by that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports command (3,3)
b		Each request to delete housekeeping parameter report structures shall contain one or more instructions to delete a housekeeping parameter report structure.	C1	See definition of HkDelete component
c		Each instruction to delete a housekeeping parameter report structure shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier to delete.	C1	See definition of HkDelete component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to delete a housekeeping parameter report structure if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. that instruction refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure that is unknown; 2. that instruction refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure whose periodic generation action status is 'enabled'.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkDelete component
e		For each instruction to delete a housekeeping parameter report structure that it rejects, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkDelete component
f		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to delete housekeeping parameter report structures regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Start Action of Progress Action of HkDelete component
g		For each valid instruction to delete a housekeeping parameter report structure, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall: 1. delete the housekeeping parameter report structure referred to by that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of Progress Action of HkDelete component
6.3.3.6a	Report housekeeping parameter report structures	The housekeeping reporting subservice capability to report housekeeping parameter report structures shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports both command (3,9) and report (3,10)

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each request to report housekeeping parameter report structures shall contain one or more instructions to report a housekeeping parameter report structure.	C1	See definition of HkRepStructCmd component
c		Each instruction to report a housekeeping parameter report structure shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier to report.	C1	See definition of HkRepStructCmd component
d		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to report a housekeeping parameter report structure if: 1. that instruction refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure that is unknown.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkRepStructCmd component
e		For each instruction to report a housekeeping parameter report structure that it rejects, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkRepStructCmd component
f		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to report housekeeping parameter report structures regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkRepStructCmd component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
g		For each valid instruction to report a housekeeping parameter report structure, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate a single housekeeping parameter report structure report that contains exactly one housekeeping parameter report structure notification that includes: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier; 2. If the housekeeping reporting subservice provides the capability for managing the periodic generation of housekeeping parameter reports, the periodic generation action status; 3. the collection interval; 4. the ordered list of simply commutated parameters; 5. the ordered list of super commutated parameter sets. 86	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkRepStructCmd component and definition of HkRepStructRep component. With respect to point 2, it is noted that the periodic generation of housekeeping reports is supported by the service 3 implementation of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.3.3.7a	Generate a one shot report for housekeeping parameter report structures	The housekeeping reporting subservice capability to generate a one shot report for housekeeping parameter report structures shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports both command (3,27) and report (3,25)
b		Each request to generate a one shot report for housekeeping parameter report structures shall contain one or more instructions to generate a one shot report for a housekeeping parameter report structure.	C1	See definition of HkOneShotRep component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		Each instruction to generate a one shot report for a housekeeping parameter report structure shall contain: 1. the housekeeping parameter report structure identifier of the report to generate.	C1	See definition of HkOneShotRep component
d		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to generate a one shot report for a housekeeping parameter report structure if: 1. that instruction refers to a housekeeping parameter report structure that is unknown.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkOneShotRep component
e		For each instruction to generate a one shot report for a housekeeping parameter report structure that it rejects, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of HkOneShotRep component
f		The housekeeping reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to generate a one shot report for housekeeping parameter report structures regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkOneShotRep component
g		For each valid instruction to generate a one shot report for a housekeeping parameter report structure, the housekeeping reporting subservice shall generate a single housekeeping parameter report.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of HkOneShotRep component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.3.3.8	Append parameters to a housekeeping parameter report structure		n.a.	This capability is not supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.3.3.9	Modify the collection interval of housekeeping parameter report structures		n.a.	This capability is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.3.310	Report the periodic generation properties of housekeeping parameter report structures		n.a.	This capability is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.3.4	Diagnostic reporting subservice		C1/C2	The components offerd by the PUS Extension to implement housekeeping-related capabilities also implement the corresponding diagnostic-related capability. Hence, the level of compliance to the diagnostic reporting subservice requirements is the same as the level of compliance to the homologous housekeeping reporting sub-service requirements.
6.3.5	Parameter functional reporting configuration subservice		n.a.	This subservice is not supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.4	Parameter Statistics Reporting	Definition of service 4	n.a.	This service is not supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.5	Event Reporting	Definition of service 5		
6.5.2.1.1a	Event reporting subservice	Each event reporting service shall contain at least one event reporting subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports service 5 in full
6.5.2.2a	Application process	Each application process shall host at most one event reporting subservice provider.	C1	An application instantiated from the CORDET Framework can only provide one instance of a service of a given type and of its sub-services
6.5.3a	Event Definition	The list of events that can be detected by the event reporting subservice shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	The set of events that can be reported by the service 5 implementation of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework is an adaptation point (see table 10.1)
b		For each event that can be detected by the event reporting subservice, the event definition used to report on the occurrences of that event, the related event severity level, the event definition identifier and, if any, auxiliary data shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	Application developers must provide this information in order to define the EvtRep components which encapsulate their event reports (see table 10.1)
c		Each event definition shall be uniquely identified by the combination of the identifier of the application process that hosts the event reporting subservice provider that is in charge to report on the occurrences of the associated event and an event definition identifier.	C2	Both the definition of the APIDs and of the EIDs are under the responsibility of application developers
6.5.4a	Event Reporting	The event reporting subservice shall provide the capability to generate event reports.	C1	See definition of the EvtRep component in table 10.1

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		The destination of the event reports generated by the event reporting subservice shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	The destination of an event report must be specified by an application at run-time when the event is configured. See definition of EvtRep component in table 10.1
c		If the event reporting subservice supports the capability for controlling the generation of event reports specified in clause 6.5.5, that subservice shall generate an event notification whenever it detects the occurrence of an event associated to an event definition for which event report generation is enabled.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework provides the capability to enable and disable event reports (see definition of EvtEnableCmd and EvtDisableCmd components)
d		If the event reporting subservice does not support the capability for controlling the generation of event reports specified in clause 6.5.5, that subservice shall generate an event notification whenever it detects the occurrence of an event.	n.a.	See previous requirement
e		Each event notification shall contain: 1. the event definition identifier of the associated event definition; 2. the auxiliary data associated to that event definition, if any.	C1	See definition of the EvtRep component
f		For each event notification that it generates, the event reporting subservice shall generate an event report of the related event severity level, which contains that notification.	C1	The event notification is encapsulated in the EvtRep component. The processing of this component by the CORDET Framework results in the generation of the corresponding event report

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.5.5.1a	Event report generation status	For each event that can be detected by the event reporting subservice, the subservice shall maintain a status indicating whether the event report generation for that event is enabled or disabled.	C1	The CORDET Framework provides the capability to track the enable status of any out-going command or report (see OutRegistry component in [CR-SP])
b		For each event that can be detected by the event reporting subservice, the initial enabled or disabled event report generation status shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1/C2	The default enable status of all out-going commands or reports in the CORDET Framework is: 'enabled'. A different initial value can be achieved by configuring the OutRegistry during the application initialization phase.
6.5.5.2a	Enable the report generation of event definitions	The event reporting subservice capability to enable the report generation of event definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension supports command (5,5)
b		Each request to enable the report generation of event definitions shall contain one or more instructions to enable the report generation of an event definition.	C1	See definition of the EvtEnableCmd component
c		Each instruction to enable the report generation of an event definition shall contain: 1. the event definition identifier of the event definition to enable.	C1	See definition of the EvtEnableCmd component
d		The event reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to enable the report generation of an event definition if: 1. that instruction refers to an unknown event definition.	C1	See definition of Start Action of EvtEnableCmd component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each instruction to enable the report generation of an event definition that it rejects, the event reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of EvtEnableCmd component
f		The event reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to enable the report generation of event definitions regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of the EvtEnableCmd component
g		For each valid instruction to enable the report generation of an event definition, the event reporting subservice shall: set the event report generation status of the event definition to enabled.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of EvtEnableCmd component
6.5.5.3a	Disable the report generation of event definitions	The event reporting subservice shall provide the capability to disable the report generation of event definitions if the capability to enable the report generation of event definitions is provided by that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension supports command (5,6)
b		Each request to disable the report generation of event definitions shall contain one or more instructions to disable the report generation of an event definition.	C1	See definition of the EvtDisableCmd component
c		Each instruction to disable the report generation of an event definition shall contain: 1. the event definition identifier of the event definition to disable.	C1	See definition of the EvtDisableCmd component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		The event reporting subservice shall reject any instruction to disable the report generation of an event definition if: 1. that instruction refers to an unknown event definition.	C1	See definition of Start Action of EvtDisableCmd component
e		For each instruction to disable the report generation of an event definition that it rejects, the event reporting subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of EvtDisableCmd component
f		The event reporting subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to disable the report generation of event definitions regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of the EvtDisableCmd component
g		For each valid instruction to disable the report generation of an event definition, the event reporting subservice shall: set the event report generation status of the event definition to disabled.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of EvtDisableCmd component
6.5.5.4a	Report the list of disabled event definitions	The event reporting subservice capability to report the list of disabled event definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension supports command (5,7)
b		Each request to report the list of disabled event definitions shall contain exactly one instruction to report the list of disabled event definitions.	C1	See definition of the EvtRepDisabledCmd component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each valid instruction to report the list of disabled event definitions, the event reporting subservice shall: generate, for each event definition whose event report generation status is disabled, a single disabled event definition notification that includes:the related event definition identifier.	C1	See definition of the EvtRepDisabledCmd component
d		For each valid request to report the list of disabled event definitions, the event reporting subservice shall generate a single disabled event definitions list report that includes all related disabled event definition notifications.	C1	See definition of the EvtRepDisabledCmd and EvtRepDisabledRep components
6.5.6	Subservice observables	The following observables shall be defined for the event reporting subservice: 1. per severity level: (a) the accumulated number of detected event occurrences, (b) the number of event definitions whose event report generation status is disabled, (c) the accumulated number of generated event reports, (d) the event definition identifier of the last generated event Report, (e) the generation time of the last event report.	C1	See definition of Observable Data Items associated to service 5
6.6	Memory Management	Definition of service 6	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.8	Function Management	Definition of service 8	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.9	Time Management	Definition of service 9	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.11	Time-Base Scheduling	Definition of service 11	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.12	On-Board Monitoring	Definition of service 12		
6.12.2.1.1a	Parameter Monitoring Subservice	Each on-board monitoring service shall contain exactly one parameter monitoring subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports both sub-services of the On-Board Monitoring service and it allows one instance of the service to be deployed in an application. The service only contains one instance of each of its two sub-services.
6.12.2.1.2a	Functional Monitoring Subservice	Each on-board monitoring service shall contain at most one functional monitoring subservice.	C1	See statement of compliance to previous clause
6.12.2.2a	Application process	For each on-board monitoring service that contains both, a parameter monitoring subservice and a functional monitoring subservice, the two subservice providers of that service shall be hosted by the same application process.	C2	In the CORDET Framework, the allocation of sub-services to application processes is done during the framework instantiation process when the application developers define the groups (see section 4.2 of [PX-SP]
6.12.2.3.1a	Service	Each on-board monitoring service shall be associated to exactly one event reporting subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports one on-board monitoring service and one event reporting subservice. The former service is associated to the latter subservice.
b		The event reporting subservice that is associated to the on-board monitoring service shall be declared when specifying that on-board monitoring service.	C1	See statement of compliance to previous clause

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.12.3.1	Parameter accessibility	The parameter monitoring subservice shall be able to monitor all on- board parameters that are accessible to the application process that hosts the subservice.	C1	The parameter monitoring subservice has access to all data pool parameters and variables
6.12.3.2.1a	Minimum capability	The parameter monitoring subservice shall support the evaluation of the following minimum check types: 1. Limit-check, 2. Expected-value-check	C1	Both check types are supported. See requirements S13-3 and 4.
b		When performing a limit-check, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. check that the value of a parameter lies within a pair of limit values; 2. declare the check successful when the value of the parameter is less than or equal to the high limit value and greater than or equal to the low limit value.	C1	See definition of Limit Check Monitoring Procedure
c		When performing an expected-value-check, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. check that the value resulting from applying a bit mask to a parameter is equal to the expected value; 2. declare the check successful when these two values are equal.	C1	See definition of Expected Value Monitoring Procedure
6.12.3.2.2a	Additional capability	The parameter monitoring subservice may support the evaluation of the delta-check type.	C1	This check is supported. See requirement S13-5
b		Whether the parameter monitoring subservice supports the delta-check type shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	This check is supported. See requirement S13-5

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		When performing a delta-check, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. calculate the delta value between two consecutive values of a parameter; 2. declare the check successful when the delta value is less than or equal to the high threshold value and greater than or equal to the low threshold value.	C1	See definition of Delta Value Monitoring Procedure
6.12.3.3a	Parameter monitoring definition	The maximum number of parameter monitoring definitions that the parameter monitoring subservice can contemporaneously evaluate at any time shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	This number is given by the sum of constants MON_N_PMON1 and MON_N_PMON2 which must be set at framework instantiation time
b		The parameter monitoring subservice shall provide the capability to process several parameter monitoring definitions for the same on-board parameter.	C1	See definition of parameter monitoring list
c		Whether the parameter monitoring subservice supports conditional checking of parameter monitoring definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The set MON_N_PMON1 parameter monitors include conditional checking
d		Whether the parameter monitoring subservice uses a single, subservice-specific monitoring interval for all parameter monitoring definitions or uses a definition-specific monitoring interval for each parameter monitoring definition shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	To each parameter monitor, a dedicated monitoring period is associated. See definition of parameter monitor attributes

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		If the parameter monitoring subservice uses a subservice-specific monitoring interval, that monitoring interval shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The monitoring period are expressed as integer multiple of a basic period MON_PER
f		Monitoring intervals shall be expressed in 'on-board parameter minimum sampling interval' units.	C1	See statement of compliance to previous two clauses
g		Each parameter monitoring definition shall contain: 1. the identifier of the parameter monitoring definition; 2. the identifier of the on-board parameter to monitor; 3. if the parameter monitoring subservice supports the conditional checking of parameter monitoring definitions, a check validity condition that yielding false prevents the check being performed; 4. if the parameter monitoring subservice uses definition-specific monitoring intervals, a monitoring interval; 5. a check definition.	C1	See definition of parameter monitor attributes
h		Each check validity condition shall contain:1. the identifier of an on-board parameter to use as a validity parameter; 2. a bit-mask; 3. an expected value.	C1	See definition of parameter monitor attributes
I		When computing the check validity condition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. perform a bitwise-and between the bit-mask and the sampled value of the validity parameter; 2. declare the condition true when the masked value equals the expected value.	C1	See definition of Monitoring Function Procedure

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
j		Each check definition shall contain: ...	C1	See definition of parameter monitor attributes and of Monitoring Function Procedures
6.12.3.4a	Statuses	The parameter monitoring subservice shall maintain a status indicating whether the overall parameter monitoring function is enabled or disabled.	C1	The parameter monitoring function is disabled if the Monitoring Function Procedure is stopped. The status of the procedure is an observable data item.
b		When starting the parameter monitoring subservice, the overall parameter monitoring function status shall be set to 'enabled'.	C2	The starting of the Parameter Monitoring Procedure (and hence the enabling of the parameter monitoring function) is the responsibility of the host application (see use constraint S12-8)
c		For each parameter monitoring definition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall maintain a status indicating whether that parameter monitoring definition is enabled or disabled.	C1	See definition of parameter monitor attributes
d		For each parameter monitoring definition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall maintain a status indicating the established status of the checks performed on the monitored parameter.	C1	See definition of parameter monitor attributes
6.12.3.5.1a	Enable the parameter monitoring function	The parameter monitoring subservice shall provide the capability to enable the parameter monitoring function.	C1	The PUS Framework supports command (12,15)
		Each request to enable the parameter monitoring function shall contain exactly one instruction to enable the parameter monitoring function.	C1	See definition of component MonEnbMonFncCmd

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
		For each valid instruction to enable the parameter monitoring function, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. set the PMON function status to 'enabled'; 2. for each parameter monitoring definition that is enabled: 3 (a) set its PMON checking status to 'unchecked'; (b) reset the repetition counter; start the parameter monitoring process.	C1	See progress action of component MonEnbMonFncCmd
6.12.3.5.2a	Disable the parameter monitoring function	The parameter monitoring subservice shall provide the capability to disable the parameter monitoring function.	C1	The PUS Framework supports command (12,16)
b		Each request to disable the parameter monitoring function shall contain exactly one instruction to disable the parameter monitoring function.	C1	See definition of component MonDisMonFncCmd
c		The parameter monitoring subservice shall reject any instruction to disable the parameter monitoring function if: 1. the on-board monitoring service includes a functional monitoring subservice whose functional monitoring function is enabled.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDisMonFncCmd component
d		For each request to disable the parameter monitoring function that is rejected, the parameter monitoring subservice shall generate a failed start of execution notification.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDisMonFncCmd component

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each valid instruction to disable the parameter monitoring function, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. set the PMON function status to 'disabled'; 2. stop the parameter monitoring process.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of MonDisMonFncCmd component
6.12.3.6.1a	Enable parameter monitoring definitions	The parameter monitoring subservice shall provide the capability to enable parameter monitoring definitions.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports command (12,1)
b		Each request to enable parameter monitoring definitions shall contain one or more instructions to enable a parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonEnbParMonCmd
c		Each instruction to enable a parameter monitoring definition shall contain: 1. the identifier of the parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonEnbParMonCmd
d		The parameter monitoring subservice shall reject any instruction to enable a parameter monitoring definition if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition identifier that is not in the PMON list; 2. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition that is used by a protected functional monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of Start Action of command MonEnbParMonCmd
e		For each instruction to enable a parameter monitoring definition that it rejects, the parameter monitoring subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of command MonEnbParMonCmd

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		The parameter monitoring subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to enable parameter monitoring definitions regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Start Action of command MonEnbParMonCmd
g		For each valid instruction to enable a parameter monitoring definition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. reset the repetition counter of that parameter monitoring definition; 2. set the PMON status of that parameter monitoring definition to 'enabled'.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of command MonEnbParMonCmd
6.12.3.6.2a	Disable parameter monitoring definitions	The parameter monitoring subservice shall provide the capability to disable parameter monitoring definitions.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports command (12,2)
b		Each request to disable parameter monitoring definitions shall contain one or more instructions to disable a parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonDisParMonCmd
c		Each instruction to disable a parameter monitoring definition shall contain: 1. the identifier of the parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonDisParMonCmd

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		The parameter monitoring subservice shall reject any instruction to disable a parameter monitoring definition if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition identifier that is not in the PMON list; 2. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition that is used by a protected functional monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of Start Action of command MonDisParMonCmd
e		For each instruction to disable a parameter monitoring definition that it rejects, the parameter monitoring subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of command MonDisParMonCmd
f		The parameter monitoring subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to disable parameter monitoring definitions regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Start Action of command MonDisParMonCmd
g		For each valid instruction to disable a parameter monitoring definition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. set the PMON status of the parameter monitoring definition to 'disabled'; 2. set the PMON checking status of the parameter monitoring definition to 'unchecked'.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of command MonDisParMonCmd
6.12.3.6.3a	Parameter monitoring process	If the PMON function status is 'disabled', the parameter monitoring subservice shall not perform the parameter monitoring process for any parameter monitoring definitions.	C1	If the parameter monitoring function is disabled, the Monitoring Function Procedure is in the stopped state and it therefore does not execute any action

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		If the PMON status of a parameter monitoring definition is disabled, the parameter monitoring subservice shall not perform the parameter monitoring process for that definition.	C1	See definition of Monitoring Function Procedure
c		When performing the parameter monitoring process for a parameter monitoring definition, at the end of the monitoring interval, the parameter monitoring subservice shall, in sequence: 1. if the subservice supports the conditional checking of parameter monitoring definitions, compute the check validity condition; 2. if the computed check validity condition yields false: 3. (a) set the PMON checking status to 'invalid'; (b) reset the repetition counter of that parameter monitoring definition; if the subservice does not support the conditional checking of parameter monitoring definitions, or if the check validity condition yields true: (a) perform the check specified by the check definition, using a newly sampled value of the monitored parameter; (b) if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks of the monitored parameter have all produced the same checking status output, establish a new PMON checking status;	C1	See definition of Monitoring Function Procedure

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		When a new PMON checking status is established, if that status differs from the previous PMON checking status, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: (a) record a check transition by adding that transition to the check transition list; (b) if an event definition is associated to that transition, raise the corresponding event.		
e		When a new PMON checking status is established for an expected-value-check, the parameter monitoring subservice shall set the PMON checking status to: 1. 'unexpected value' if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks were declared unsuccessful; 2. 'expected value', if the specified 'repetition number' consecutive checks were declared successful.		

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		When a new PMON checking status is established for a limit-check, the parameter monitoring subservice shall set the PMON checking status to: 1. 'above high limit', if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks were declared unsuccessful and the parameter value in each check was greater than the high limit value; 2. 'below low limit', if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks were declared unsuccessful and the parameter value in each check was less than the low limit value; 3. 'within limits', if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks were declared successful.		
g		When a new PMON checking status is established for a delta-check, the parameter monitoring subservice shall set the PMON checking status to: 1. 'above high threshold', if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks were declared unsuccessful and the delta value in each check was greater than the high threshold value; 2. 'below low threshold', if the specified 'repetition number' of consecutive checks were declared unsuccessful and the delta value in each check was less than the low threshold value; 3. 'within thresholds', if the specified 'repet		
6.12.3.7a	Reporting the check transitions	The parameter monitoring subservice shall provide the capability to report the contents of the check transition list.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports the (12,12) report

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		When reporting the contents of the check transition list, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. for each check transition in the check transition list, generate a check transition notification containing: (a) the identifier of the parameter monitoring definition for which the check transition is recorded; (b) the identifier of the monitored parameter; (c) the check type; (d) for an expected-value-check, the expected-value-check mask; (e) the parameter value that has caused the transition; (f) the limit crossed; (g) the PMON checking status before the transition; (h) the PMON checking status resulting from the transition; (i) the transition time; 2. generate a single check transition report containing all the generated check transition notifications; 3. remove all the reported check transitions from the check transition list.	C1	MonChkTransRep
c		The maximum number of transitions required for issuing a check transition report shall be declared when specifying the parameter monitoring subservice.		

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		The parameter monitoring subservice shall report the contents of the check transition list whenever one of the following condition occurs: 1. the maximum number of transitions required for issuing a check transition report is reached; 2. at the maximum transition reporting delay after the occurrence of the first check transition recorded in the check transition list.		
e		The maximum transition reporting delay shall be expressed in 'on-board parameter minimum sampling interval' units.		
f		The default maximum transition reporting delay shall be declared when specifying the parameter monitoring subservice.		
6.12.3.8a	Change the maximum transition reporting delay	The parameter monitoring subservice capability to change the maximum transition reporting delay shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports the (12,3) report
		Each request to change the maximum transition reporting delay shall contain exactly one instruction to change the maximum transition reporting delay		See definition of component MonChgTransDelCmd
		Each instruction to change the maximum transition reporting delay shall contain: 1. the maximum transition reporting delay.		See definition of component MonChgTransDelCmd

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
		For each valid instruction to change the maximum transition reporting delay, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. set the maximum transition reporting delay to the value specified in that instruction.		See progress action of MonChgTransDelCmd command
6.12.3.9.1a	Add parameter monitoring definitions	The parameter monitoring subservice capability to add parameter monitoring definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports the (12,5) command
b		If the capability to add parameter monitoring definitions is provided by the parameter monitoring subservice, that subservice shall provide at least one of the following capabilities: 1. the capability to delete all parameter monitoring definitions specified in clause 6.12.3.9.2; 2. the capability to delete parameter monitoring definitions specified in clause 6.12.3.9.3.	C2	Both capabilities are supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. It is up to application developers to decide whether or not to include them in their applications.
c		Each request to add parameter monitoring definitions shall contain one or more instructions to add a parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonAddParMonCmd
d		Each instruction to add a parameter monitoring definition shall contain: 1. the contents of the parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonAddParMonCmd

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		The parameter monitoring subservice shall reject any instruction to add a parameter monitoring definition if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. that instruction cannot be added since the PMON list is full; 2. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition identifier that is already in the PMON list; 3. that instruction refers to a parameter to monitor that is not accessible; 4. that instruction refers to a validity parameter that is not accessible; 5. that instruction refers to a limit check for which the high limit is lower than the low limit; 6. that instruction refers to a delta check for which the high threshold is lower than the low threshold.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonAddParMonCmd but note that, in additional to the rejection conditions stated in this clause, additional ones are defined by the PUS Extension
f		For each instruction to add a parameter monitoring definition that it rejects, the parameter monitoring subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonAddParMonCmd
g		The parameter monitoring subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to add parameter monitoring definitions regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonAddParMonCmd

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
h		For each valid instruction to add a parameter monitoring definition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. add a new parameter monitoring definition to the PMON list, using data from that instruction; 2. set the PMON checking status of the new parameter monitoring definition to 'unchecked'; 3. set the PMON status of the new parameter monitoring definition to 'disabled'.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of MonAddParMonCmd
6.12.3.9.2a	Delete all parameter monitoring definitions	The parameter monitoring subservice capability to delete all parameter monitoring definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports the (12,4) command
b		Each request to delete all parameter monitoring definitions shall contain exactly one instruction to delete all parameter monitoring definitions.	C1	See definition of component MonDelAllParMonCmd
c		The parameter monitoring subservice shall reject any request to delete all parameter monitoring definitions if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. the PMON list contains one or more parameter monitoring definitions that are used by the functional monitoring subservice; 2. the PMON function status is 'enabled'.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDelAllParMonCmd command
d		For each request to delete all parameter monitoring definitions that is rejected, the parameter monitoring subservice shall generate a failed start of execution notification.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDelAllParMonCmd command

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each valid instruction to delete all parameter monitoring definitions, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. delete all entries in the PMON list; 2. delete all entries in the check transition list.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of MonDelAllParMonCmd command
6.12.3.9.3a	Delete parameter monitoring definitions	The parameter monitoring subservice capability to delete parameter monitoring definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports the (12,6) command
b		Each request to delete parameter monitoring definitions shall contain one or more instructions to delete a parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonDelParMonCmd
c		Each instruction to delete a parameter monitoring definition shall contain: 1. the identifier of the parameter monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of component MonDelParMonCmd
d		The parameter monitoring subservice shall reject any instruction to delete a parameter monitoring definition if any of the following conditions occurs: 1. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition identifier that is not in the PMON list; 2. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition whose PMON status is 'enabled'; 3. that instruction refers to a parameter monitoring definition that is used by a functional monitoring definition.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDelParMonCmd command

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each instruction to delete a parameter monitoring definition that it rejects, the parameter monitoring subservice shall generate the failed start of execution notification for that instruction.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDelParMonCmd command
f		The parameter monitoring subservice shall process any valid instruction that is contained within a request to delete parameter monitoring definitions regardless of the presence of faulty instructions.	C1	See definition of Start Action of MonDelParMonCmd command
g		For each valid instruction to delete a parameter monitoring definition, the parameter monitoring subservice shall: 1. remove the parameter monitoring definition that is referred to by that instruction from the PMON list.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of MonDelParMonCmd command
6.12.3.9.4a	Modify parameter monitoring definitions	The parameter monitoring subservice capability to modify parameter monitoring definitions shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports the (12,7) command

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.12.3.13	Subservice observables	The following observables shall be defined for the parameter monitoring subservice: 1. the number of remaining available entries in the parameter monitoring definition list; 2. the number of enabled parameter monitoring definitions; 3. the PMON function status.	C1	See definition of observable Data Items associated to service 12 in [PX-SP]
6.13	Large Packet Transfer	Definition of service 13		
6.13.2.1.1	Subservice	Each large packet transfer service shall contain at least one of: 1. the large packet downlink subservice; 2. the large packet uplink subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports both sub-services
6.13.2.1.2	Large packet downlink subservice	Each large packet transfer service shall contain at most one large packet downlink subservice.	C1	An application instantiated from the CORDET Framework can only provide one instance of a service of a given type and of its sub-services
6.13.2.1.3	Large packet uplink subservice	Each large packet transfer service shall contain at most one large packet uplink subservice.	C1	An application instantiated from the CORDET Framework can only provide one instance of a service of a given type and of its sub-services

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.13..2.2a	Application process	Each large packet transfer subservice provider shall be hosted by exactly one application process. NOTE: This implies that when both the large packet downlink subservice and the large packet uplink subservice are supported, the sending entity of the downlink subservice and the receiving entity of the uplink subservice are both hosted by that same on-board application process.	C2	In the CORDET Framework, the allocation of sub-services to application processes is done during the framework instantiation process when the application developers define the groups (see section 4.2 of [PX-SP]
b		Each application process shall host at most one large packet transfer subservice provider.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports one large packet transfer service per application
6.13.3.1a	Configuration of large packet downlink subservice	The maximum number of large packets that can be downlinked concurrently shall be declared when specifying the large packet downlink subservice.	C2	Each down- or up-transfer locks a Large Packet Transfer Buffer for the duration of the transfer. Hence, the maximum number of simultaneously active up- and down-transfers is determined by the number Large Packet Transfer Buffers available in the host application. This is an application constant set during the framework instantiation process (see definition of Constants for Service 13 in [PX-SP]).
b		The part size used by the large packet downlink subservice to decompose large packets shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	C2	The part size is one of the parameters defined by the PUS Extension for service 13 (see definition of Parameters for Service 13 in [PX-SP])

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		The maximum time allocated to the receiving entity for receiving a subsequent downlink part report after the reception of the previous one shall be declared when specifying the large packet downlink subservice.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not cover the reception of down-link transfers.
6.13.3.2	Resources	The resources allocated to the sending entity of the large packet downlink subservice to process large packets shall be declared when specifying the spacecraft architecture and its operations.	C2	The only framework resources used by the large packet transfer service are the memory used to create the up- and down-transfer packets and the resources for the Large Packet Transfer Buffers. The former resources are allocated within the factory components which create the components encapsulating the packets and are therefore declared when the factories are instantiated and when their adaptation points FAC-1 and FAC-2 are closed. The latter resources are declared when the values of the service 13 constants are defined at application instantiation time. Bandwidth resources for the down- and up-transfers are provided by the middleware and they are therefore declared when the InStream and OutStream components are defined during the instantiation process.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.13.3.3.1a	Downlink Process	The sending entity of the large packet downlink subservice shall have the capability to process each large packet that it receives. NOTE: This Standard assumes that on-board, the large packets are not duplicated. The synchronization between the source of the large packets and the large packet downlink subservice is beyond the scope of this Standard.	C1	The PUS Extension uses Large Packet Transfer Buffers (LPTBs) to hold the data corresponding to one single down- or up-transfer. There is therefore no duplication of packet data.
b		For each large packet that it processes, the sending entity of the large packet downlink subservice shall: 1. assign a unique large message transaction identifier to that large packet; 2. split the large packet into parts; 3. associate to each part, a unique part sequence number; 4. encapsulate each part into a single downlink part report.	C1	These capability are implemented by the LPT State Machine of the PUS Extension.
c		Each part report shall contain exactly one part notification made of: (a) an identifier of whether the part report contains the First part, an Intermediate part or the Last part of the large packet; (b) the large message transaction identifier; (c) the part sequence number; (d) the part itself.	C1	See definition of components LptDownFirstRep, LptDownInterRep and LptDownLastRep
d		The destination of the part reports generated by the large packet downlink subservice shall be declared when specifying the space to ground architecture.	C2	For each Large Packet Transfer Buffer, a destination is defined as a parameter of the service 13 definition in the PUS Extension (see definition of Parameters for Service 13 in [PX-SP]).

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		The sending entity of the large packet downlink subservice shall generate the part reports related to each large packet, in increasing order of the part sequence number and at the highest frequency supported under the prevailing operation constraints.	C2	The LPT State Machine which manages a down-link transfer hands over a packet to the middleware every time it is executed. The frequency of execution of the LPT State Machine is decided by the host application.
6.13.3.3.2	Accepting part reports and reconstructing large packets		n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not cover the reception of down-transfers.
6.13.3.4	Subservice observables	The following observables shall be defined for the on-board large packet downlink subservice: 1. the number of on-going downlinks; 2. the list of large message transaction identifiers associated to the on-going downlinks in an array of size corresponding to the maximum number of large packets that can be downlinked concurrently.	C1	See definition of Observable Data Items associated to service 13 in [PX-SP]
6.13.4.1a	Configuration of large packet uplink subservice	The maximum number of large packets that can be uplinked concurrently shall be declared when specifying the large packet uplink subservice.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 6.13.3.1a.
b		The part size used by the large packet uplink subservice to decompose large packets shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not cover the sending of up-transfer packets

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		The maximum time allocated to the uplink receiving entity for receiving a subsequent uplink part request after the reception of the previous one (uplink reception time-tout) shall be declared when specifying the large packet uplink subservice.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not implement any tme-out mechanism for uplink packets: uplink packets are processed when they are received. If needed, a time-out mechanism can be implemented by the host application which can use the up-transfer abort mechanism to abort the up-transfer in case of time-out violation.
6.13.4.2a	Resources	The resources allocated to the uplink receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice to process large packets shall be declared when specifying the spacecraft architecture and its operations.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 6.13.4.2a.
6.13.4.3.1a	Uplink Process	For each large packet that it processes, the sending entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall: 1. assign a unique large message transaction identifier to that large Packet; 2. split the large packet into parts; 3. associate to each part, a unique part sequence number; 4. encapsulate each part into a single uplink part request.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not cover the sending of up-transfer packets
b		Each part request shall contain: exactly one part instruction made of: (a) an identifier of whether the part request is the 'First' part, an 'Intermediate' part or the 'Last' part of the large packet; (b) the large message transaction identifier; (c) the part sequence number; (d) the part itself.	C1	See definition of the components encapsulating up-transfer packets (components LptUpFirstCmd, LptUpInterCmd and LptUpLastCmd)

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		The destination of the uplink part requests generated by the large packet uplink subservice shall be declared when specifying the space to ground architecture.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not cover the sending of up-transfer packets
d		The sending entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall generate the uplink part requests related to each large packet, in increasing order of part sequence number and at the highest frequency supported under the prevailing operation constraints.	n.a.	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework does not cover the sending of up-transfer packets
6.13.4.3.2a	Accepting uplink part requests and reconstructing large packets	The receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall be able to process all uplink part requests that it receives.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports commands (13,9) to (13,11)
b		The receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall initiate the uplink operation when it receives the request to uplink the first part of the large packet.	C1	Reception of a (13,9) triggers the transition of the LPT State Machine to state UP_TRANSFER. This marks the start of the reception process.
c		The receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall initiate the reception timer after the successful reception of the request to uplink the first part or the request to uplink an intermediate part.	C1	See definition of LPT State Machine
d		The receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall end the uplink operation when the request to uplink the last part of the large packet has successfully been received.	C1	Reception of a (13,11) triggers the transition of the LPT State Machine from state UP_TRANSFER to state INACTIVE. This marks the end of the reception process.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		The receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall abort the uplink operation when the reception timer reaches the uplink reception timeout.	C1	The expiration of the time-out triggers a transition of the LPT State Machine from state UP_TRANSFER to state INACTIVE. This marks the end of the reception process.
f		The receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall abort the uplink operation when a discontinuity is detected in the uplink reception sequence.	C1	Detection of a discontinuity triggers a transition of the LPT State Machine from state UP_TRANSFER to state INACTIVE. This marks the end of the reception process.
g		For each uplink part request that is received, the receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall include that part in the reconstruction process of the related large packet.	C1	See definition of Progress Action of LptUpFirstCmd, LptUpInterCmd and LptUpLastCmd components
h		Upon successful completion of the uplink operation, the receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall: 1. generate that large packet for subsequent routing to its destination.	C1	This is done implicitly because the large packet is re-constructed in an LPT Buffer which is then available to the host application for further processing
I		For each large packet uplink that is aborted, the receiving entity of the large packet uplink subservice shall: 1. generate a single large packet uplink abortion notification that includes the reason of that abortion; 2. discard that large packet and the related uplink part requests.	C1	1. The PUS Extension supports report (13,16) to carry the notification of an up-transfe abort. 2. If the LPT State Machine is in state INACTIVE (which would be the case after an up-transfer has been aborted), all up-transfer commands are rejected with an acceptance check failure
6.13.4.3.3a	Large packet uplink abortion report	The receiving entity of the large packet uplink shall provide the capability to generate large packet uplink abortion reports.	C1	The PUS Extension supports report (13,16) to carry the notification of an up-transfe abort.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
		Each large packet uplink abortion notification shall contain: 1. the large message transaction identifier; 2. the abortion reason.	C1	See definition of LptUpAbortRep component
6.13.4.4	Subservice Observables	The following observables shall be defined for the large packet uplink subservice: 1. the number of on-going uplinks; 2. the list of the large message transaction identifiers associated to the on-going uplinks in an array of size corresponding to the maximum number of large packets that can be uplinked Concurrently.	C1	See definition of Observable Data Items associated to service 13 in [PX-SP]
6.14	Real-Time Forwarding Control	Definition of service 14	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.15	On-Board Storage and Retrieval	Definition of service 15	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.17.2.1.1a	Test subservice	Each test service shall contain at least one test subservice.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports service 17 in full
6.17.2.2a	Application process	Each application process shall host at most one test subservice provider.	C1	An application instantiated from the CORDET Framework can only provide one instance of a service of a given type
6.17.3a	Perform an are-you-alive connection test	The test subservice shall provide the capability to perform an are-you-alive connection test.	C1	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework supports sub-types 1 and 2 of service 17
b		Each request to perform an are-you-alive connection test shall contain exactly one instruction to perform an are-you-alive connection test.	C1	Command (17,1) triggers one single are-you-alive test

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
c		For each valid instruction to perform an are-you-alive connection test, the test subservice shall generate a single are-you-alive connection test notification that notifies that the application process that hosts the test subservice is alive and has successfully received the request.	C1	The command (17,1) triggers generation of one single report (17,2)
d		For each valid request to perform an are-you-alive connection test, the test subservice shall generate a single are-you-alive connection test report that includes the related are-you-alive connection test notification.	C1	The command (17,1) triggers generation of one single report (17,2)
6.17.4.1a	Application process accessibility	The list of application processes for which the test subservice can perform an on-board connection testing shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
b		For each application process for which the test subservice can perform an on-board connection testing, the criteria for a successful on-board connection test between that application process and that service shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework. In general, the success criterium for an are-you-alive test is that a (17,2) report be generated in response to a (17,1) command but applications may specify additional timing constraints.
6.17.4.2a	Perform an on-board connection test	The test subservice capability to perform an on-board connection test shall be declared when specifying that subservice.	NA	This requirement does not concern the implementation of the services and is therefore outside the scope of the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each request to perform an on-board connection test shall contain exactly one instruction to perform an on-board connection test.	C1	A command (17,3) contains triggers one single on-board connection test
c		Each instruction to perform an on-board connection test shall contain: the identifier of the application process that connection test is requested.	C1	See specification command (17,3)
d		The test subservice shall reject any request to perform an on-board connection test if: 1. that request contains an instruction that refers to an application process that is not in the list of application processes for which the test subservice can perform an on-board connection testing.	C1	The start action of command (17,3) checks the legality of the target for the connection test and declares failure if this does not match an entry in a pre-defined list of application identifiers
e		For each request to perform an on-board connection test that is rejected, the test subservice shall generate a failed start of execution notification.	C1	See statement of compliance to previous requirement

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
f		For each valid instruction to perform an on-board connection test, the test subservice shall: 1. perform a connection test with the application process referred to by that instruction; 2. if the criteria for a successful on-board connection test with that application process are satisfied, generate a single on-board connection test notification that includes the identifier of the application process that connection has been tested. 3. if the criteria for a successful on-board connection test with that application process are not satisfied, generate a failed completion of execution verification report.	C1	See progress action of command (17,3). The connection test is implemented as an Are-You-Alive test with the target application.
g		For each valid request to perform an on-board connection test, the test subservice shall generate a single on-board connection test report that includes the related on-board connection test notification.	C1	See progress action of command (17,3) and specification of report (17,4)
6.18	On-Board Control Procedure	Definition of service 18	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.19	Event-Action	Definition of service 19	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.2		Definition of service 20	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.21	Request Sequencing	Definition of service 21	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
6.22	Position-Based Scheduling	Definition of service 22	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
6.23	File Management	Definition of service 23	n.a.	This service is not yet supported by the PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework
7.3.1a	Packet field type code	Each packet field shall be associated to a packet field code that indicates the data type of any value carried by that packet field.	C2	The definition of the attributes of commands and reports is an adaptation point of the CORDET Framework (see adaptation points OCM-12 and ICM-21 in [CR-SP]). The definition of the syntactical types of these attributes is therefore done as part of the framework instantiation process.
b		Tailoring this Standard for a mission, for each new message type defined for that mission, the packet field type code of each field of that new message type shall be declared when specifying that message type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
c		Tailoring this Standard for a mission, for each message type field that packet field format code is unknown, the packet field format code of that field shall be declared when specifying the application process that uses the related message type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
d		The PTC specified in Table 7-1 shall be used to declare the PTC of each packet field.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
e		The PTC of each packet field shall be declared when specifying the structure of each packet type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in this clause
7.3.2a	Booelan	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 1.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		The PFCs specified in Table 7-2 shall be used for packet fields carrying Boolean values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.3a	Enumerated	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 2.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		The PFCs specified in Table 7-3 shall be used for packet fields carrying Boolean values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.4a	Unsigned Integer	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 3.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		Each unsigned integer value shall be encoded with Bit 0 being the most significant bit (MSB) and Bit N1 the least significant bit (LSB).	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		The PFCs specified in Table 7-4 shall be used for packet fields carrying unsigned integer values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.5a	Signed Integer	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 4.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
		Bit 0 of each signed integer parameter shall be used to determine the sign of the parameter value.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
		The PFCs specified in Table 7-5 shall be used for packet fields carrying unsigned integer values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.6a	Real	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 5.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
		The PFCs specified in Table 7-6 shall be used for packet fields carrying Boolean values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.7a	Bit-String	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 6.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		The PFCs specified in Table 7-7 shall be used for packet fields carrying Boolean values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		The variable length bitstring shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-3.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
d		For each application process that uses variable-length octet-strings, the PFC of the length field of the variable-length bit-string format shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
e		Each spare field of a telemetry or a telecommand packet shall be of fixed-length PTC 6.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
f		For each spare field of a telemetry or a telecommand packet, all bits of that field shall be set to zero.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
g		For each packet field containing a fixed-length bit-string whose length is deduced, the definition used to deduce that length shall be declared when specifying the related packet field type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
h		For each packet field containing a fixed-length bit-string whose length is deduced, the deduction of the length shall only result from the content of one or more preceding fields of the same packet, of one or more mission constants or a combination of both.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.8a	Octet-String	Each packet field used to carry Boolean values shall be of PTC 7.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		The PFCs specified in Table 7-8 shall be used for packet fields carrying Boolean values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		The variable length octet-string shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-3.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
d		For each application process that uses variable-length octet-strings, the PFC of the length field of the variable-length bit-string format shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
e		For each packet field containing a fixed-length octet-string whose length is deduced, the definition used to deduce that length shall be declared when specifying the related packet field type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
f		For each packet field containing a fixed-length octet-string whose length is deduced, the deduction of the length shall only result from the content of one or more preceding fields of the same packet, of one or more mission constants or a combination of both.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.9a	Character-String	Each packet field used to carry character-string values shall be of PTC 8.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		The values that character-string parameters can take shall be sequences of visible characters.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		The PFCs specified in Table 7-9 shall be used for packet fields carrying character-string values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		The variable length characterstring format shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-5:	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
e		For each application process that uses variable-length character-strings, the PFC of the length field of the variable-length character-string format shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
f		For each packet field containing a fixed-length character-string whose length is deduced, the definition used to deduce that length shall be declared when specifying the related packet field type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
g		For each packet field containing a fixed-length character-string whose length is deduced, the deduction of the length shall only result from the content of one or more preceding fields of the same packet, of one or more mission constants or a combination of both.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.10a	Absolute Time	Each packet field used to carry absolute time values shall be of PTC 9.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		Each absolute time parameter value shall be a positive time offset that is a number of seconds and fractions of a second from a given epoch.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		If the absolute time parameter has CDS format, the standard CCSDS epoch of 1958 January 1 shall be used.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		The PFCs specified in Table 7-10 shall be used for packet fields carrying absolute time values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.11a	Relative Time	Each packet field used to carry relative time values shall be of PTC 10.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		Each relative time parameter value shall be a positive or a negative time offset that is the number of seconds and fractions of a second from the occurrence time of an event whose identification can be derived from other parameters in the packet (identifying a type of on-board event) or a number of seconds and fractions of a second between two absolute times.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		The PFCs specified in Table 7-11 shall be used for packet fields carrying relative time values.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.3.12a	Deduced	Each packet field whose structure and format is deduced shall be of PTC 11 PFC 0.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		For each packet field whose structure and format is deduced, the definition used to deduce that structure and format shall be declared when specifying the related packet field type.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
c		For each packet field whose structure and format is deduced, the deduction of the structure and format shall only result from the content of one or more preceding fields of the same packet, of one or more mission constants or a combination of both.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
7.313a	Packet	Each packet field used to carry packets shall be of PTC 12.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
b		The PFCs specified in Table 7-12 shall be used for packet fields carrying packets.	C2	See justification of first requirement in clause 7.3.1a
7.4.2	The CCSDS Space Packet	Once a telecommand or a telemetry packet has been generated by an application process, no one shall update that packet.	C1	The act of generating a packet in the CORDET Framework coincides with its being executed by its OutManager. After this execution is completed, the packet is handed over to the middleware through the OutStream and can no longer be accessed by the framework infrastructure.
7.4.3.1a	Telemetry packet secondary header	With the exception of the spacecraft time packets specified in clauses 6.9.4.2 and 6.9.4.3, all telemetry packets defined in this Standard shall have a telemetry packet secondary header.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework specifies the existence of a number of attributes (see section 4 of [PX-SP]) but their precise definition is done during the framework instantiation process.
b		Each telemetry packet secondary header shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-7.	C1/C2	See statement of compliance to the next requirements in this clause
c		Each application process shall set the TM packet PUS version number of each telemetry packet it generates to 2.	C2	This field does not exist in the CORDET Framework but, since its value is fixed, it can be added by applications when they implement the functions which fill in the header of their telemetry packets.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
d		Each application process that provides the capability to report the spacecraft time reference status used when time tagging telemetry packets shall set the spacecraft time reference status field of each telemetry packet it generates to the status of the on-board time reference used when time tagging that telemetry packet.	C2	The value of this field is provisionally assumed to be zero. This may change after service 9 has been defined (TBC).
e		Each application process that does not provide the capability to report the status of the on-board time reference used when time tagging telemetry packets shall set the spacecraft time reference status field of each telemetry packet it generates to 0.	C2	See statement of compliance to previous requirement
f		For each report that it generates, each application process shall set the message type ID field of the corresponding telemetry packet to the message type identifier of that report.	C1	The CORDET Framework pre-defines the type and sub-type attribute which, taken together, constitute the message type.
g		For each report that it generates, each application process that provides the capability to count the type of generated messages per destination and report the corresponding message type counter shall set the message type counter of the related telemetry packet to the value of the related counter.	C1	The CORDET Framework maintains counters of messages generated for each [APID,Destination] pair but it does not, by default, provide the capability to count the number of generated messages of a given type.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
h		Each application process that does not provide the capability to count the type of generated messages per destination and report the corresponding message type counter shall set the message type counter field of each telemetry packet it generates to 0.	C1/C2	This capability is, by default, not provided by the CORDET Framework and hence this field can be set to zero (unless an application decides to provide the capability at its own level)
I		Each application process shall set the destination ID field of each telemetry packet it generates to the application process user identifier of the application process addressed by the related report.	C1	See mapping of destination field in section 4 of [PX-SP].
j		The PFC of the time field of telemetry packets shall be declared when specifying the time service used by the spacecraft.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
k		Each application process shall set the time field of each telemetry packet it generates to the time tag of the related report.	C1	The time-stamp of out-going components is set by the Send Packet Procedure of the OutComponent of the CORDET Framework (see section 6.1.1 of the CORDET Framework Definition Document).
l		For each application process, the presence and bit-size of the spare field of the telemetry packet secondary header shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
7.4.3.2a	Telemetry User Data Field	Each telemetry user data field shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-8.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
		The telemetry padding word size used by each application process shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
		For each telemetry packet that it generates, each application process shall ensure that the total length of that packet is an integer multiple of the padding word size declared for that application process by including a user data spare field of the minimum bit-size that results in that integer multiple.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
		Whether checksumming telemetry packets is used shall be declared when tailoring this standard to the mission.	NA	The CORDET Framework treats check-summing as a middleware-level function and therefore does not provide an interface for computing the check-sum of a packet.
		If checksumming telemetry packets is used for the mission, the type of checksum to use, that is either the ISO standard 16-bits checksum or the CRC standard 16-bits, shall be declared when tailoring this standard to the mission.	NA	See statement of compliance to previous requirement
		If checksumming telemetry packets is used for the mission, for each telemetry packet that it generates, each application process shall: 1. calculate the checksum of that packet, and 2. set the calculated value in the packet error control field of that packet.	NA	See statement of compliance to previous requirement
7.4.4.1a	Telecommand packet secondary header	With the exception of the CPDU command packet specified in clause 9, all telecommand packets defined in this Standard shall have a telecommand packet secondary header.	C2	The PUS Extension of the CORDET Framework specifies the existence of a number of attributes (see section 4 of [PX-SP]) but their precise definition is done during the framework instantiation process.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
b		Each telecommand packet secondary header shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-9.	C1/C2	See statement of compliance to the next requirements in this clause
c		For each request that it issues, each application process shall set the TC packet PUS version number to 2.	C1	This field does not exist in the CORDET Framework and the framework ignores it.
d		For each request that it issues, each application process shall set: the bit 3 of the acknowledgement flags field of the corresponding telecommand packet to: (a) 1 if the reporting of the successful acceptance of that request by the destination application process is requested (b) 0 otherwise; the bit 2 of the acknowledgement flags field of the corresponding telecommand packet to: (a) 1 if successful start of execution of that request by the destination application process is requested; (b) 0 otherwise; the bit 1 of the acknowledgement flags field of the corresponding telecommand packet to: (a) 1 if the reporting of the successful progresses of execution of that request by the destination application process is requested; (b) 0 otherwise; the bit 0 of the acknowledgement flags field of the corresponding telecommand packet to: (a) 1 if the reporting of the successful completion of execution of the related request by the destination application process is requested; (b) 0 otherwise.	C1	The CORDET Framework defines acknowledge flags for commands with the same semantics as the PUS (see section 4 of [PX-SP]).

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
e		For each request that it issues, each application process shall set the message type ID field of the corresponding telecommand packet to the message type identifier of that request.	C1	The CORDET Framework pre-defines the type and sub-type attribute which, taken together, constitute the message type.
f		For each request that it issues, each application process shall set the source ID field to its source identifier.	C1	See mapping of source field in section 4 of [PX-SP].
g		For each application process that issues requests, the presence and bit-size of the spare field of the telecommand packet secondary header shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
7.4.4.2a	Telecommand User Data Field	Each telecommand user data field shall have the structure specified in Figure 7-10.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
b		The telecommand padding word size used for each application process shall be declared when specifying that application process.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
		For each telecommand packet that it generates, each application process shall ensure that the total length of that packet is an integer multiple of the padding word size declared for that application process, by including a user data spare field of the minimum bit-size that results in that integer multiple.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.

N	Title	Requirement	C	Justification
		The type of checksum to use for checksumming all telecommand packets, which is either the ISO standard 16-bits checksum or the CRC standard 16-bits checksum, shall be declared when tailoring this standard to the mission.	C2	See statement of compliance to clause 7.3.1a.
		For each telecommand packet that it generates, each application process shall: 1. calculate the checksum of that packet, and 2. set the calculated value in the packet error control field of that packet.		