Service Component Architecture Client and Implementation Model for C Specification Version 1.1

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Abstract:
This document describes the SCA Client and Implementation Model for the C programming language.
The SCA C implementation model describes how to implement SCA components in C. A component implementation itself can also be a client to other services provided by other components or external services. The document describes how a component implemented in C gets access to services and calls their operations.

The document also explains how non-SCA C components can be clients to services provided by other components or external services. The document shows how those non-SCA C component implementations access services and call their operations.

**Status:**

This document was last revised or approved by the Service Component Architecture / C and C++ TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the “Latest Version” or “Latest Approved Version” location noted above for possible later revisions of this document.

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1 Introduction
This document describes the SCA Client and Implementation Model for the C programming language. The SCA C implementation model describes how to implement SCA components in C. A component implementation itself can also be a client to other services provided by other components or external services. The document describes how a component implemented in C gets access to services and calls their operations. The document also explains how non-SCA C components can be clients to services provided by other components or external services. The document shows how those non-SCA C component implementations access services and call their operations.

1.1 Terminology
The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

This specification uses predefined namespace prefixes throughout; they are given in the following list. Note that the choice of any namespace prefix is arbitrary and not semantically significant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Namespace</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xs</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema</a>&quot;</td>
<td>Defined by XML Schema 1.0 specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sca</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912">http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912</a>&quot;</td>
<td>Defined by the SCA specifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sca-c</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-c/200901">http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-c/200901</a>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-1: Prefixes and Namespaces used in this Specification

1.2 Normative References


1.3 Conventions

1.3.1 Naming Conventions

This specification follows naming conventions for artifacts defined by the specification:

- For the names of elements and the names of attributes within XSD files, the names follow the CamelCase convention, with all names starting with a lower case letter.
  e.g. `<element name="componentType" type="sca:ComponentType"/>

- For the names of types within XSD files, the names follow the CamelCase convention with all names starting with an upper case letter
  e.g. `<complexType name="ComponentService">

- For the names of intents, the names follow the CamelCase convention, with all names starting with a lower case letter, EXCEPT for cases where the intent represents an established acronym, in which case the entire name is in upper case.
  An example of an intent which is an acronym is the "SOAP" intent.

1.3.2 Typographic Conventions

This specification follows typographic conventions for specific constructs:

- Conformance points are highlighted, [numbered] and cross-referenced to Normative Statement Summary

- XML attributes are identified in text as @attribute

- Language identifiers used in text are in courier

- Literals in text are in italics
2 Basic Component Implementation Model

This section describes how SCA components are implemented using the C programming language. It shows how a C implementation based component can implement a local or remotable service, and how the implementation can be made configurable through properties. A component implementation can itself be a client of services. This aspect of a component implementation is described in the basic client model section.

2.1 Implementing a Service

A component implementation based on a set of C functions (a C implementation) provides one or more services.

A service provided by a C implementation has an interface (a service interface) which is defined using one of:

- the declaration of the C functions implementing the services
- a WSDL 1.1 portType [WSDL11]

If function declarations are used to define the interface, they will typically be placed in a separate header file. A C implementation MUST implement all of the operation(s) of the service interface(s) of its componentType. [C20001]

Snippet 2-1 and Snippet 2-2 show a C service interface and the C functions of a C implementation.

```c
/* LoanService interface */
char approveLoan(long customerNumber, long loanAmount);

Snippet 2-1: A C Service Interface
```

```c
#include "LoanService.h"

char approveLoan(long customerNumber, long loanAmount)
{
    ...
}

Snippet 2-2: C Service Implementation
```

Snippet 2-3 shows the component type for this component implementation.

```xml
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912">
    <service name="LoanService">
        <interface.c header="LoanService.h"/>
    </service>
</componentType>

Snippet 2-3: Component Type for Service Implementation in Snippet 2-2
```

Figure 2-1 shows the relationship between the C header files and implementation files for a component that has a single service and a single reference.
### 2.1.1 Implementing a Remotable Service

A `@remotable="true"` attribute on an `interface.c` element indicates that the interface is remotable as described in the Assembly Specification [ASSEMBLY]. Snippet 2-4 shows the component type for a remotable service:

```
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912">
  <service name="LoanService">
    <interface.c header="LoanService.h" remotable="true"/>
  </service>
</componentType>
```

**Snippet 2-4: ComponentType for a Remotable Service**

### 2.1.2 AllowsPassByReference

Calls to remotable services have by-value semantics. This means that input parameters passed to the service can be modified by the service without these modifications being visible to the client. Similarly, the return value or exception from the service can be modified by the client without these modifications being visible to the service implementation. For remote calls (either cross-machine or cross-process), these semantics are a consequence of marshalling input parameters, return values and exceptions “on the wire” and unmarshalling them “off the wire” which results in physical copies being made. For local calls within the same operating system address space, C calling semantics include by-reference and therefore do not provide the correct by-value semantics for SCA remotable interfaces. To compensate for this, the SCA runtime can intervene in these calls to provide by-value semantics by making copies of any by-reference values passed.

The cost of such copying can be very high relative to the cost of making a local call, especially if the data being passed is large. Also, in many cases this copying is not needed if the implementation observes certain conventions for how input parameters, return values and exceptions are used. An `@allowsPassByReference="true"` attribute allows implementations to indicate that they use input parameters, return values and fault data in a manner that allows the SCA runtime to avoid the cost of copying by-reference values when a remotable service is called locally within the same operating system.
address space. See Implementation.c and Implementation Function for a description of the
allowsPassByReference attribute and how it is used.

2.1.2.1 Marking services and references as “allows pass by reference”
Marking a service function implementation as “allows pass by reference” asserts that the function
implementation observes the following restrictions:

- Function execution will not modify any input parameter before the function returns.
- The service implementation will not retain a pointer to any by-reference input parameter, return value
  or fault data after the function returns.
- The function will observe “allows pass by value” client semantics (see below) for any callbacks that it
  makes.

Marking a client as “allows pass by reference” asserts that the client observe the following restrictions for
all references’ functions:

- The client implementation will not modify any function’s input parameters before the function returns.
  Such modifications might occur in callbacks or separate client threads.
- If a function is one-way, the client implementation will not modify any of the function’s input
  parameters at any time after calling the operation. This is because one-way function calls return
  immediately without waiting for the service function to complete.

2.1.2.2 Using “allows pass by reference” to optimize remotable calls
The SCA runtime MAY use by-reference semantics when passing input parameters, return values or
exceptions on calls to remotable services within the same system address space if both the service
function implementation and the client are marked “allows pass by reference”. [C20016]
The SCA runtime MUST use by-value semantics when passing input parameters, return values and
exceptions on calls to remotable services within the same system address space if the service function
implementation is not marked “allows pass by reference” or the client is not marked “allows pass by
reference”. [C20017]

2.1.3 Implementing a Local Service
A service interface not marked as remotable is local.

2.2 Component and Implementation Lifecycles
Component implementations have to manage their own state. A library can be loaded as early as when
any component implemented by the library enters the running state [ASSEMBLY] but no later than the
first function invocation of a service provided by a component implemented by the library. Component
implementations can not make any assumptions about when a library might be unloaded. An SCA
runtime MUST NOT perform any synchronization of access to component implementations. [C20015]
Component implementations can also specify lifecycle functions which are called when a component
using the implementation enters the running state or the component leaves running state. An
implementation is either initialized eagerly when the component enters the running state (specified by
@eagerInit="true"), or lazily when the first client request is received. Lazy instantiation is the default. The
C implementation uses the @init="true" attribute of an implementation function element to denote the
function to be called upon initialization and the @destroy="true" attribute for the function to be called
when exiting the running state. A C implementation MUST only designate functions with no arguments
and a void return type as lifecycle functions. [C20004] If an implementation is used by components that
are not in a domain-level composite [ASSEMBLY], it is possible for a lifecycle function to be called
multiple times.
2.3 Implementing a Configuration Property

Component implementations can be configured through properties. The properties and their types (not their values) are defined in the component type. The C component can retrieve properties values using the SCAProperty<T>() functions, for example SCAPropertyInt() to access an Int type property.

Snippet 2-5 shows how to get a property value.

```c
#include "SCA.h"

void clientFunction()
{
    ...
    int32_t loanRating;
    int values, compCode, reason;
    ...
    SCAPropertyInt(L"maxLoanValue", &loanRating, &values, &compCode, &reason);
    ...
}
```

Snippet 2-5: Retrieving a Property Value

If the property is many valued, an array of the appropriate type is used as the second parameter. The SCA runtime populates the elements of the array with the configured values, using a stride based on <T> and a size parameter value for strings and binary data (see SCAProperty<T>) or the size of struct resulting from the default mapping in the case of complexTypes (see Complex Content Binding). On input, the num_values parameter indicates the number of configured values the client has memory to receive. On output, this parameter will indicated the actual number of configured values available. If this number exceeds the input value, only the input value will be returned and compCode and reason will be set to indicate that additional values exist.

If <T> is Bytes,Chars,CChars,String or CString and the property is many valued, the size parameter is also an array. On input only the first value of the array is relevant – indicating the width of each member of the value array. On return, for each returned configured value, the value of the size array is the number of bytes of characters in the corresponding configured value. If this number exceeds the input value, the configured value is truncated and compCode and reason will be set to indicate the data truncation.

2.4 Component Type and Component

For a C component implementation, a component type is specified in a side file. By default, the componentType side file is in the root directory of the composite containing the component or some subdirectory of the composite root directory with a name specified on the @componentType attribute. The location can be modified as described in Implementation.c.

This Client and Implementation Model for C extends the SCA Assembly model [ASSEMBLY] providing support for the C interface type system and support for the C implementation type.

Snippet 2-6 and Snippet 2-7 show a C service interface and a C implementation of a service.

```c
/* LoanService interface */
char approveLoan(long customerNumber, long loanAmount);
```

Snippet 2-6: A C Service Interface
#include "LoanService.h"

char approveLoan(long customerNumber, long loanAmount) {
    ...
}

Snippet 2-7: C Service Implementation

Snippet 2-8 shows the component type for this component implementation.

```xml
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912">
    <service name="LoanService">
        <interface.c header="LoanService.h" />
    </service>
</componentType>
```

Snippet 2-8: Component Type for Service Implementation in Snippet 2-7

Snippet 2-9 shows the component using the implementation.

```xml
<composite xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
    name="LoanComposite">
    ...
    <component name="LoanService">
        <implementation.c module="loan" componentType="LoanService" />
    </component>
    ...
</composite>
```

Snippet 2-9: Component Using Implementation in Snippet 2-7

### 2.4.1 Interface.c

Snippet 2-10 shows the pseudo-schema for the C interface element used to type services and references of component types.

```xml
<interface c xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
    header="string" remotable="boolean"? callbackHeader="string"?
    requires="listOfQNames"? policySets="listOfQNames"? >
    <function ... /*
    <callbackFunction ... /*
    <requires/>*
    <policySetAttachment/>
</interface.c>
```

Snippet 2-10: Pseudo-schema for C Interface Element

The **interface.c** element has the **attributes**:
• **header**: `string (1..1)` – full name of the header file, including either a full path, or its equivalent, or a relative path from the composite root. This header file describes the interface.

• **callbackHeader**: `string (0..1)` – full name of the header file that describes the callback interface, including either a full path, or its equivalent, or a relative path from the composite root.

• **remotable**: `boolean (0..1)` – indicates whether the service is remotable or local. The default is local.

  See Implementing a Remotable Service

• **requires**: `listOfQNames (0..1)` – a list of policy intents. See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this attribute. If intents are specified at both the interface and function level, the effective intents for the function is determined by merging the combined intents from the function with the combined intents for the interface according to the Policy Framework rules for merging intents within a structural hierarchy, with the function at the lower level and the interface at the higher level.

• **policySets**: `listOfQNames (0..1)` – a list of policy sets. See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this attribute.

The `interface.c` element has the child elements:

• **function**: `CFunction (0..n)` – see Function and CallbackFunction

• **callbackFunction**: `CFunction (0..n)` – see Function and CallbackFunction

• **requires**: `requires (0..n)` - See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this element.

• **policySetAttachment**: `policySetAttachment (0..n)` - See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this element.

### 2.4.2 Function and CallbackFunction

A function of an interface might have behavioral characteristics that need to be identified. This is done using a function or callbackFunction child element of `interface.c`. These child elements are also used when not all functions in a header file are part of the interface or when the interface is implemented by a program.

• If the header file identified by the `@header` attribute of an `<interface.c>` element contains function or struct declarations that are not operations of the interface, then the functions or structs that are not operations of the interface MUST be excluded using `<function>` child elements of the `<interface.c>` element with `@exclude="true"`. [C20006]

• If the header file identified by the `@callbackHeader` attribute of an `<interface.c>` element contains function or struct declarations that are not operations of the callback interface, then the functions or structs that are not operations of the callback interface MUST be excluded using `<callbackFunction>` child elements of the `<interface.c>` element with `@exclude="true"`. [C20007]

Snippet 2-11 shows the `interface.c` pseudo-schema with the pseudo-schema for the function and callbackFunction child elements:

```xml
<!-- interface.c schema snippet -->
<interface.c xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912" ... >

<function name="NCName" requires="listOfQNames"? policySets="listOfQNames"?
 oneWay="Boolean"? exclude="Boolean"?
 input="NCName"? output="NCName"? >
   <requires/>

   <policySetAttachment/>

 </function>

<callbackFunction name="NCName" requires="listOfQNames"?
 policySets="listOfQNames"? oneWay="Boolean"? exclude="Boolean"?
 input="NCName"? output="NCName"? >
   <requires/>
```
328 Snippet 2-11: Pseudo-schema for Interface Function and CallbackFunction Sub-elements

329 The function and callbackFunction elements have the attributes:

330 • name : NCName (1..1) – name of the operation being decorated. If the operation is implementd as a
331   function, this is the function name. The @name attribute of a <function/> child element of a
332   <interface.c/> MUST be unique amongst the <function/> elements of that <interface.c/>. [C20009]
333   The @name attribute of a <callbackFunction/> child element of a <interface.c/> MUST be unique
334   amongst the <callbackFunction/> elements of that <interface.c/>. [C20010]
335 • requires : listOfQNames (0..1) – a list of policy intents. See the Policy Framework specification
336   [POLICY] for a description of this attribute.
337 • policySets : listOfQNames (0..1) – a list of policy sets. See the Policy Framework specification
338   [POLICY] for a description of this attribute.
339 • oneWay : boolean (0..1) – see Non-blocking Calls
340 • exclude : boolean (0..1) – if true, the function or message struct is excluded from the interface. The
341   default is false.
342 • input : NCNAME (0..1) – name of the request message struct if it not the same as the operation
343   name. (See Implementing a Service with a Program)
344 • output : NCNAME (0..1) – name of the response message struct if it not the same as the operation
345   name “Response” appended.
346
347 The function and callbackFunction elements have the child elements:

348 • requires : requires (0..n) - See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this
349   element.
350 • policySetAttachment : policySetAttachment (0..n) - See the Policy Framework specification
351   [POLICY] for a description of this element.

2.4.3 Implementation.c

353 Snippet 2-12 shows the pseudo-schema for the C implementation element used to define the
354 implementation of a component.

356 Snippet 2-12: Pseudo-schema for C Implementation Element

357 The implementation.c element has the attributes:
• **module**: NCName (1..1) – name of the binary executable for the service component. This is the root name of the module.

• **library**: boolean (0..1) – indicates whether the service is implemented as a library or a program. The default is library. See Implementing a Service with a Program

• **path**: string (0..1) – path to the module which is either relative to the root of the contribution containing the composite or is prefixed with a contribution import name and is relative to the root of the import. See C Contributions.

• **componentType**: string (1..1) – name of the componentType file. A “.componentType” extension will be appended. A path to the componentType file which is relative to the root of the contribution containing the composite or is prefixed with a contribution import name and is relative to the root of the import (see C Contributions) can be included.

• **allowsPassByReference**: boolean (0..1) – indicates the implementation allows pass by reference data exchange semantics on calls to it or from it. These semantics apply to all services provided by and references used by an implementation. See AllowsPassByReference

• **eagerInit**: boolean (0..1) – indicates a composite scoped implementation is to be initialized when it is loaded. See Component and Implementation Lifecycles

• **init**: boolean (0..1) – indicates program is to be called with an initialize flag to initialize the implementation. See Component and Implementation Lifecycles

• **destroy**: boolean (0..1) – indicates is to be called with a destroy flag to cleanup the implementation. See Component and Implementation Lifecycles

• **requires**: listOfQNames (0..1) – a list of policy intents. See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this attribute. If intents are specified at both the implementation and function level, the effective intents for the function is determined by merging the combined intents from the function with the combined intents for the implementation according to the Policy Framework rules for merging intents within a structural hierarchy, with the function at the lower level and the implementation at the higher level.

• **policySets**: listOfQNames (0..1) – a list of policy sets. See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this attribute.

The **interface.c** element has the **child elements**:

• **function**: CImplementationFunction (0..n) – see Implementation Function

• **requires**: requires (0..n) - See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this element.

• **policySetAttachment**: policySetAttachment (0..n) - See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this element.

### 2.4.4 Implementation Function

A function of an implementation might have operational characteristics that need to be identified. This is done using a **function** child element of **implementation.c**

Snippet 2-13 shows the **implementation.c** pseudo-schema with the pseudo-schema for a **function** child element:

```xml
<!-- ImplementationFunction schema snippet -->
<implementation.c xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"... >
  <function name="NCName" requires="listOfQNames"? policySets="listOfQNames"?
    allowsPassByReference="Boolean"? init="Boolean"? 
    destroy="Boolean"? >
    <requires/>
    <policySetAttachment/>
  </function>
</implementation.c>
```
The **function** element has the **attributes**:

- **name** : NCName (1..1) – name of the function being decorated. The @name attribute of a 
  &lt;function&gt; child element of a &lt;implementation.c/&gt; MUST be unique amongst the &lt;function/&gt; 
  elements of that &lt;implementation.c/&gt;, [C20013]
- **requires** : listOfQNames (0..1) – a list of policy intents. See the Policy Framework specification 
  [POLICY] for a description of this attribute.
- **policySets** : listofQNames (0..1) – a list of policy sets. See the Policy Framework specification 
  [POLICY] for a description of this attribute.
- **allowsPassByReference** : boolean (0..1) – indicates the function allows pass by reference data 
  exchange semantics. See AllowsPassByReference
- **init** : boolean (0..1) – indicates this function is to be called to initialize the implementation. See 
  Component and Implementation Lifecycles
- **destroy** : boolean (0..1) – indicates this function is to be called to cleanup the implementation. See 
  Component and Implementation Lifecycles

The **function** element has the **child elements**:

- **requires** : requires (0..n) - See the Policy Framework specification [POLICY] for a description of this 
  element.
- **policySetAttachment** : policySetAttachment (0..n) - See the Policy Framework specification 
  [POLICY] for a description of this element.

### 2.5 Implementing a Service with a Program

Depending on the execution platform, services might be implemented in libraries, programs, or a 
combination of both libraries and programs. Services implemented as subroutines in a library are called 
directly by the runtime. Input and messages are passed as parameters, and output messages can either 
be additional parameters or a return value. Both local and remoteable interfaces are easily supported by 
this style of implementation.

For services implemented as programs, the SCA runtime uses normal platform functions to invoke the 
program. Accordingly, a service implemented as a program will run in its own address space and in its 
own process and its interface is most appropriately marked as remotable. Local services implemented as 
subroutines used by a service implemented in a program can run in the address space and process of the 
program.

Since a program can implement multiple services and often will implement multiple operations, the 
program has to query the runtime to determine which service and operation caused the program to be 
invoked. This is done using SCAService() and SCAOperation(). Once the specific service and 
operation is known, the proper input message can be retrieved using SCAMessageIn(). Once the logic 
of the operation is finished SCAMessageOut() is used to provide the return data to the runtime to be 
marshalled.

Since a program does not have a specific prototype for each operation of each service it implements, a C 
interface definition for the service identifies the operation names and the input and output message 
formats using functions elements, with input and output attributes, in an interface.c element. Alternatively, 
an external interface definition, such as a WSDL document, is used to describe the operations and 
message formats.

Snippet 2-14 a program implementing a service using these support functions.

```c
#include "SCA.h"
#include "myInterface.h"
```
main () {
    wchar_t myService[255];
    wchar_t myOperation[255];
    int compCode, reason;
    struct FirstInputMsg myFirstIn;
    struct FirstOutputMsg myFirstOut;

    SCAService(myService, &compCode, &reason);
    SCAOperation(myOperation, &compCode, &reason);
    if (wcscmp(myOperation, L"myFirstOperation") == 0) {
        SCAMessageIn(myService, myOperation,
                      sizeof(struct FirstInputMsg), (void *)&myFirstIn,
                      &compCode, &reason);
        ...
        SCAMessageOut(myService, myOperation,
                      sizeof(struct FirstOutputMsg), (void *)&myFirstOut,
                      &compCode, &reason);
    } else {
        ...
    }
}  

Snippet 2-14: C Service Implementation in a Program
3 Basic Client Model

This section describes how to get access to SCA services from both SCA components and from non-SCA components. It also describes how to call operations of these services.

3.1 Accessing Services from Component Implementations

A service can get access to another service using a reference of the current component Snippet 3-1 the SCAGetReference() function used for this.

```
void SCAGetReference(wchar_t *referenceName, SCAREF *referenceToken,
                     int *compCode, int *reason);
void SCAINvoke(SCAREF referenceToken, wchar_t *operationName,
               int inputMsgLen, void *inputMsg,
               int outputMsgLen, void *outputMsg, int *compCode, int *reason);
```

Snippet 3-1: Partial SCA API Definition

Snippet 3-2 shows a sample of how a service is called in a C component implementation.

```
#include "SCA.h"

void clientFunction()
{

    SCAREF serviceToken;
    int compCode, reason;
    long custNum = 1234;
    short rating;

    SCAGetReference(L"customerService", &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);
    SCAINvoke(serviceToken, L"getCreditRating", sizeof(custNum),
              (void *)&custNum, sizeof(rating), (void *)&rating, &compCode, &reason);

}
```

Snippet 3-2: Using SCAGetReference

If a reference has multiple targets, the client has to use SCAGetReferences() to retrieve tokens for each of the tokens and then invoke the operation(s) for each target. For example:

```
SCAREF *tokens;
int num_targets;
...
myFunction(...) {
    int compCode, reason;
    ... SCAGetReferences(L"myReference", &tokens, &num_targets, &compCode,
                          &reason);
    for (i = 0; i < num_targets; i++)
    {
        SCAINvoke(tokens[i], L"myOperation", sizeof(inputMsg),
                  (void *)&inputMsg, 0, NULL, &compCode, &reason);
    }
```
3.2 Accessing Services from non-SCA Component Implementations

Non-SCA components can access component services by obtaining an SCAREF from the SCA runtime and then following the same steps as a component implementation as described above. Snippet 3-4 shows a sample of how a service is called in non-SCA C code.

```c
#include "SCA.h"

void externalFunction()
{
    SCAREF serviceToken;
    int compCode, reason;
    long custNum = 1234;
    short rating;

    SCAEntryPoint(L"customerService", L"http://example.com/mydomain",
                &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);
    SCAInvoke(serviceToken, L"getCreditRating", sizeof(custNum),
              (void *)&custNum, sizeof(rating), (void *)&rating,
              &compCode, &reason);
}
```

No SCA metadata is specified for the client. E.g. no binding or policies are specified. Non-SCA clients cannot call services that use callbacks.

The SCA infrastructure decides which binding is used OR extended form of serviceURI is used:

- componentName/serviceName/bindingName

3.3 Calling Service Operations

The previous sections show the various options for getting access to a service and using SCAInvoke() to invoke operations of that service.

If you have access to a service whose interface is marked as remotable, then on calls to operations of that service you will experience remote semantics. Arguments and return values are passed by-value and it is possible to get a SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE reason code which is a Runtime error.

3.3.1 Proxy Functions

It is more natural to use specific function calls than the generic SCAInvoke() API for invoking operations. An SCA runtime typically needs to be involved when a client invokes on operation, particularly if the service is remote. Proxy functions provide a mechanism for using specific function calls and still allow the necessary SCA runtime processing. However, proxies require generated code and managing additional source files, so use of proxies is not always desirable.

For SCA, proxy functions have the form:

```c
<functionReturn> SCA_<functionName>( SCAREF referenceToken,
       <functionParameters> )
```

where:

- `<functionName>` is the name of interface function
<functionParameters> are the parameters of the interface function

<functionReturn> is the return type of the interface function

Snippet: Proxy Function Format

Proxy functions can set errno to one of the following values:

- ENOENT if a remote service is unavailable
- EFAULT if a fault is returned by the operation

Snippet 3-5 shows a sample of using a proxy function.

```c
#include "SCA.h"

void clientFunction()
{
    SCAREF serviceToken;
    int compCode, reason;
    long custNum = 1234;
    short rating;
    ...
    SCAGetReference(L"customerService", &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);
    errno = 0;
    rating = SCA_getCreditRating(serviceToken, custNum);
    if (errno) {
        /* handle error or fault */
    } else {
        ...
    }
}
```

Snippet 3-5: Using a Proxy Function

An SCA implementation MAY support proxy functions. [C30001]

3.4 Long Running Request-Response Operations

The Assembly Specification [ASSEMBLY] allows service interfaces or individual operations to be marked long-running using an @requires="asyncInvocation" intent, with the meaning that the operation(s) might not complete in any specified time interval, even when the operations are request-response operations. A client calling such an operation has to be prepared for any arbitrary delay between the time a request is made and the time the response is received. To support this kind of operation three invocation styles are available: asynchronous – the client provides a response handler, polling – the client will poll the SCA runtime to determine if a response is available, and synchronous – the SCA runtime handles suspension of the main thread, asynchronously receiving the response and resuming the main thread. The details of each of these styles are provided in the following sections.

3.4.1 Asynchronous Invocation

The asynchronous style of invocation uses SCAInvokeAsync() which has the same signature as SCAInvoke() without the outputMsgLen or outputMsg parameters but with a parameter taking the address of a handler function. This API sends the operation request. The handler function has the signature

```c
void <handler>(short responseType);
```

Snippet 3-6: Asynchronous Handler Function Format
and is called when the response is ready. The response type indicates if the response is a reply message
or a fault message. The implementation of the handler uses SCAGetReplyMessage() or
SCAGetFaultMessage() to retrieve the data.

For program-based component implementations, the handler parameter is set to an empty string and
when the SCA runtime starts the program to process the response, a call to SCAService() returns the
name of the reference and a call to SCAOperation() returns the name of the reference operation.

If proxy functions are supported, for a service operation with signature

```c
<return type> <function name>(<parameters>);
```

the asynchronous invocation style includes a proxy function

```c
void SCA_<function name>Async(SCAREF, <in parameters>, void (*)(short));
```

**Snippet 3-7: Asynchronous Proxy Function Format**

which will set errno to EBUSY if one request is outstanding and another is attempted.

Snippet 3-8 shows a sample of how the asynchronous invocation style is used in a C component
implementation.

```c
#include "SCA.h"
#include "TravelService.h"

SCAREF serviceToken;
int compCode, reason;

void makeReservationsHandler(short rspType)
{
    struct confirmationData cd;
    wchar_t *fault, *faultDetails;

    if (rspType == SCA_REPLY_MESSAGE)
    
        SCAGetReplyMessage(serviceToken, sizeof(cd), &cd, &compCode, &reason);
        ... 
    
    else {
        SCAGetFaultMessage(serviceToken, sizeof(faultDetails), &fault, 
        &faultDetails, &compCode, &reason);
        if (wcscmp(*fault, L"noFlight")

        ... 
    
    }

    return;
}

void clientFunction()
{
    struct itineraryData id;
    ...
    
    void (*ah)(short) = &makeReservationsHandler;
    SCAGetReference(L"customerService", &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);
    SCAInvokeAsync(serviceToken, L"makeReservations", sizeof(itineraryData), 
    (void *)&id, ah, &compCode, &reason);

    ...
### 3.4.2 Polling Invocation

The polling style of invocation uses `SCAIinvokePoll()` which has the same signature as `SCAIinvoke()` but without the `outputMsgLen` or `outputMsg` parameters. This API sends the operation request. After the request is sent the client can check to see if a response has been received by using `SCACheckResponse()` or cancel the request with `SCACancelInvoke()`.

If proxy functions are supported, for a service operation with signature

```c
<return_type> <function_name>(<parameters>);
```

the polling invocation style includes a proxy function

```c
void SCA_<function_name>Poll(SCAREF, <in_parameters>);
```

### Snippet 3-9: Asynchronous Pooling Proxy Function Format

which will set `errno` to `EBUSY` if one request is outstanding and another is attempted.

Snippet 3-10 shows a sample of how the polling invocation style is used in a C component implementation.

```c
#include "SCA.h"
#include "TravelService.h"

void pollingClientFunction()
{
    SCAREF serviceToken;
    int compCode, reason;
    short rspType;

    struct itineraryData id;
    struct confirmationData cd;
    wchar_t *fault, *faultDetails;

    ...

    SCAGetReference(L"customerService", &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);
    SCAInvokePoll(serviceToken, L"makeReservations", sizeof(itineraryData),
    (void*) &id), &compCode, &reason);

    SCACheckResponse(serviceToken, &rspType, &compCode, &reason);
    while (!rspType) {
        // do something, then wait for some time...
        SCACheckResponse(serviceToken, &rspType, &compCode, &reason);
    }
    if (rspType == SCA_REPLY_MESSAGE) {
        SCAGetReplyMessage(serviceToken, sizeof(cd), &cd, &compCode, &reason);
        ...
    }
    else {
        SCAGetFaultMessage(serviceToken, sizeof(faultDetails), &fault,
        &faultDetails, &compCode, &reason);
        if (wcscmp(*fault, L"noFlight") {
            ...
        }
        else {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```
3.4.3 Synchronous Invocation

In this style the client uses API SCAInvoke() but the implementation of this API suspends the main thread after the request is made, and in an implementation-dependent manner receives the response, resumes the main thread and returns from the member function call. If proxy functions are supported, the client can call SCA_<function name>() as normal, and again the implementation handles the asynchronous aspects.

Snippet 3-11 shows a sample of how the synchronous invocation style is used in a C component implementation.

```c
#include "SCA.h"
#include "TravelService.h"

void synchronousClientFunction()
{
    SCAREF serviceToken;
    int compCode, reason;

    struct itineraryData *id;
    struct confirmationData *cd;
    wchar_t *fault, *faultDetails;

    ...

    SCAGetReference(L"customerService", &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);

    SCAInvoke(serviceToken, L"makeReservations", sizeof(itineraryData),
              (void *)&id, sizeof(confirmationData), (void *)&cd,
              &compCode, &reason);
    if (compCode == SCA_FAULT) {
        ...
    } else {
        SCAGetFaultMessage(serviceToken, sizeof(faultDetails), &fault,
                            &faultDetails, &compCode, &reason);
        if (wcsncmp(*fault, L"noFlight") == 0) {
            ...
        } else {
            ...
        }
    }
    return;
}
```

Snippet 3-11: Using Synchronous Invocation for an Asynchronous Operation
4 Asynchronous Programming

Asynchronous programming of a service is where a client invokes a service and carries on executing without waiting for the service to execute. Typically, the invoked service executes at some later time. Output from the invoked service, if any, is fed back to the client through a separate mechanism, since no output is available at the point where the service is invoked. This is in contrast to the call-and-return style of synchronous programming, where the invoked service executes and returns any output to the client before the client continues. The SCA asynchronous programming model consists of support for non-blocking operation calls and callbacks. Each of these topics is discussed in the following sections.

4.1 Non-blocking Calls

Non-blocking calls represent the simplest form of asynchronous programming, where the client of the service invokes the service and continues processing immediately, without waiting for the service to execute.

Any function that returns `void` and has only by-value parameters can be marked with the `@oneWay="true"` attribute in the interface definition of the service. An operation marked as oneWay is considered non-blocking and the SCA runtime MAY use a binding that buffers the requests to the function and sends them at some time after they are made. [C40001]

Snippet 4-1 shows the component type for a service with the `reportEvent()` function declared as a one-way operation:

```
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912">
  <service name="LoanService">
    <interface.c header="LoanService.h">
      <function name="reportEvent" oneWay="true"/>
    </interface.c>
  </service>
</componentType>
```

Snippet 4-1: ComponentType with oneWay Function

SCA does not currently define a mechanism for making non-blocking calls to functions that return values. It is considered to be a best practice that service designers define one-way operations as often as possible, in order to give the greatest degree of binding flexibility to deployers.

4.2 Callbacks

Callbacks services are used by bidirectional services as defined in the Assembly Specification [ASSEMBLY]:

A callback interface is declared by the `@callbackHeader` and `@callbackFunctions` attributes in the interface definition of the service. Snippet 4-2 shows the component type for a service `MyService` with the interface defined in `MyService.h` and the interface for callbacks defined in `MyServiceCallback.h`

```
<componentType xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912">
  <service name="MyService">
    <interface.c header="MyService.h" callbackHeader="MyServiceCallback.h"/>
  </service>
</componentType>
```

Snippet 4-2: ComponentType with a Callback Interface
4.2.1 Using Callbacks

Bidirectional interfaces and callbacks are used when a simple request/response pattern isn’t sufficient to capture the business semantics of a service interaction. Callbacks are well suited for cases when a service request can result in multiple responses or new requests from the service back to the client, or where the service might respond to the client some time after the original request has completed.

Snippet 4-3 – Snippet 4-5 show a scenario in which bidirectional interfaces and callbacks could be used. A client requests a quotation from a supplier. To process the enquiry and return the quotation, some suppliers might need additional information from the client. The client does not know which additional items of information will be needed by different suppliers. This interaction can be modeled as a bidirectional interface with callback requests to obtain the additional information.

```
double requestQuotation(char *productCode, int quantity);
char *getState();
char *getZipCode();
char *getCreditRating();
```

Snippet 4-3: C Interface with a Callback Interface

In Snippet 4-3, the `requestQuotation` operation requests a quotation to supply a given quantity of a specified product. The QuotationCallback interface provides a number of operations that the supplier can use to obtain additional information about the client making the request. For example, some suppliers might quote different prices based on the state or the zip code to which the order will be shipped, and some suppliers might quote a lower price if the ordering company has a good credit rating. Other suppliers might quote a standard price without requesting any additional information from the client.

Snippet 4-4 illustrates a possible implementation of the example service.

```
#include "QuotationCallback.h"
#include "SCA.h"

double requestQuotation(char *productCode, int quantity) {
    double price, discount = 0;
    char state[3], creditRating[4];
    SCAREF callbackRef;
    int compCode, reason;
    
    price = getPrice(productQuote, quantity);
    
    SCAGetCallback(L"", &callbackRef, &compCode, &reason);
    SCAInvoke(callbackRef, L"getState", 0, NULL, sizeof(state), state,
              &compCode, &reason);
    if (quantity > 1000 && strcmp(state,"FL") == 0)
        discount = 0.05;
    SCAInvoke(callbackRef, L"getCreditRating", 0, NULL, sizeof(creditRating),
              creditRating, &compCode, &reason);
    if (quantity > 10000 && creditRating[0] == 'A')
        discount += 0.05;
    SCAReleaseCallback(callbackRef, &compCode, &reason);
    return price * (1 - discount);
}
```

Snippet 4-4: Implementation of Forward Service with Interface in Snippet 4-3

Snippet 4-5 is taken from the client of this example service. The client’s service implementation implements the functions of the QuotationCallback interface as well as those of its own service interface ClientService.
```c
#include "QuotationCallback.h"
#include "SCA.h"


ClientFunction() {  
    SCAREF serviceToken;
    int compCode, reason;
    SCA_getReference(L"quotationService", &serviceToken, &compCode, &reason);
    SCA_requestQuotation(serviceToken, "AB123", 2000);
}

char *getState() {  
    return state;
}

char *getZipCode() {  
    return zipCode;
}

char *getCreditRating() {  
    return creditRating;
}
```

Snippet 4-5: Implementation of Callback Interface in Snippet 4-3

In this example the callback is **stateless**, i.e., the callback requests do not need any information relating to the original service request. For a callback that needs information relating to the original service request (a **stateful** callback), this information can be passed to the client by the service provider as parameters on the callback request.

### 4.2.2 Callback Instance Management

As described in Using Callbacks, a stateful callback can obtain information relating to the original service request from parameters on the callback request. Alternatively, a client could store information relating to the original request as data and retrieve it when the callback request is received. These approaches could be combined by using a key passed on the callback request (e.g., an order ID) to retrieve information that was stored by the client code that made the original request.

### 4.2.3 Implementing Multiple Bidirectional Interfaces

Since it is possible for a single component to implement multiple services, it is also possible for callbacks to be defined for each of the services that it implements. The service name parameter of SCA_getCallback() identifies the service for which the callback is to be obtained.
5 Error Handling

Clients calling service operations will experience business logic errors, and SCA runtime errors.

Business logic errors are generated by the implementation of the called service operation. They are handled by client invoking the operation of the service.

SCA runtime errors are generated by the SCA runtime and signal problems in the management of the execution of components, and in the interaction with remote services. The SCA C API includes two return codes on every function, a completion code and a reason code. The reason code is used to provide more detailed information if a function does not complete successfully.

```c
/* Completion Codes */
#define SCACC_OK             0
#define SCACC_WARNING        1
#define SCACCFAULT           2
#define SCACC_ERROR          3

/* Reason Codes */
#define SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE 1
#define SCA_MULTIPLE_SERVICES 2
#define SCA_DATA_TRUNCATED     3
#define SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR    4
#define SCA_BUSY               5
#define SCA_RUNTIME_ERROR      6
#define SCA_ADDITIONAL_VALUES  7

/* Response Types */
#define SCA_NO_RESPONSE       0
#define SCA_REPLY_MESSAGE     1
#define SCA_FAULT_MESSAGE     2
```

Snippet 5-1: SCA Constant Definitions

Reason codes between 0 and 100 are reserved for use by this specification. **Vendor defined reason codes SHOULD start at 101.** [C50001]
6 C API

6.1 SCA Programming Interface

The SCA API definition is:

typedef void *SCAREF;

void SCAGetReference(wchar_t *referenceName,
                      SCAREF *referenceToken,
                      int *compCode,
                      int *reason);

void SCAGetReferences(wchar_t *referenceName,
                      SCAREF **referenceTokens,
                      int *num_targets,
                      int *compCode,
                      int *reason);

void SCAInvoke(SCAREF token,
               wchar_t *operationName,
               int inputMsgLen,
               void *inputMsg,
               int *outputMsgLen,
               void *outputMsg,
               int *compCode,
               int *reason);

void SCAPropertyBoolean(wchar_t *propertyName,
                        char *value,
                        int *num_values,
                        int *compCode,
                        int *reason);

void SCAPropertyByte(wchar_t *propertyName,
                     int8_t *value,
                     int *num_values,
                     int *compCode,
                     int *reason);

void SCAPropertyBytes(wchar_t *propertyName,
                      int8_t **value,
                      int *size,
                      int *num_values,
                      int *compCode,
                      int *reason);

void SCAPropertyChar(wchar_t *propertyName,
                     wchar_t *value,
                     int *num_values,
                     int *compCode,
                     int *reason);

void SCAPropertyChars(wchar_t *propertyName,
                      wchar_t **value,
                      int *size,
                      int *num_values,
                      int *compCode,
                      int *reason);
void SCAPropertyCChar(wchar_t *propertyName,
    char *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyCChars(wchar_t *propertyName,
    char **value,
    int *size,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyShort(wchar_t *propertyName,
    int16_t *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyInt(wchar_t *propertyName,
    int32_t *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyLong(wchar_t *propertyName,
    int64_t *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyFloat(wchar_t *propertyName,
    float *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyDouble(wchar_t *propertyName,
    double *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyString(wchar_t *propertyName,
    wchar_t **value,
    int *size,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyCString(wchar_t *propertyName,
    char **value,
    int *size,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAPropertyStruct(wchar_t *propertyName,
    void *value,
    int *num_values,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);
void SCAGetReplyMessage(SCAREF token,
    int *bufferLen,
    void *buffer,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAGetFaultMessage(SCAREF token,
    int *bufferLen,
    wchar_t **faultName,
    void *buffer,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCASetFaultMessage(wchar_t *serviceName,
    wchar_t *operationName,
    wchar_t *faultName,
    int bufferLen,
    void *buffer,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCASelf(wchar_t *serviceName,
    SCAREF *serviceToken,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAGetCallback(wchar_t *serviceName,
    SCAREF *serviceToken,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAReleaseCallback(SCAREF serviceToken,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAInvokeAsync(SCAREF token,
    wchar_t *operationName,
    int inputMsgLen,
    void *inputMsg,
    void (*handler)(short),
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAInvokePoll(SCAREF token,
    wchar_t *operationName,
    int inputMsgLen,
    void *inputMsg,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCACheckResponse(SCAREF token,
    short *responseType,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCACancelInvoke(SCAREF token,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);

void SCAEntryPoint(wchar_t *serviceURI,
    wchar_t *domainURI,
    SCAREF *serviceToken,
    int *compCode,
    int *reason);
6.1.1 SCAGetReference

A C component implementation uses SCAGetReference() to initialize a Reference before invoking any operations of the Reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameter</td>
<td>referenceName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>referenceToken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>If an operational Service exists for the reference, the component instance has a valid token to use for subsequent runtime calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-1: SCAGetReference Details

6.1.2 SCAGetReferences

A C component implementation uses SCAGetReferences() to initialize a Reference that might be bound to multiple Services before invoking any operations of the Reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameter</td>
<td>referenceName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>referenceTokens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>num_targets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>If operational Services exist for the reference, the component instance has a valid token to use for subsequent runtime calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-2: SCAGetReferences Details

6.1.3 SCAINvoke

A C component implementation uses SCAINvoke() to invoke an operation of an interface.
### Precondition

C component instance is running and has a valid token

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameters</th>
<th>C component instance is running and has a valid token</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Token</td>
<td>Token returned by prior SCAGetReference() or SCAGetReferences(), SCASelf() or SCAGetCallback() call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationName</td>
<td>Name of the operation to invoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputMsgLen</td>
<td>Length of the request message buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputMsg</td>
<td>Request message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputMsgLen</td>
<td>Input: Maximum number of bytes that can be returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output: Actual number of bytes returned or size needed to hold entire message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>outputMsg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td>SCACC_OK, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td>SCACC_WARNING, if the response data was truncated. The buffer size needs to be increased and SCAGetReplyMessage() called with the larger buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCACC_FAULT, if the operation returned a business fault. SCAGetFaultMessage() needs to be called to get the fault details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_DATA_TRUNCATED if the response data was truncated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if the operationName is not defined for the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE if the provider for the interface is no longer operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>Unless a SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE reason is returned, the token remains valid for subsequent calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.4 SCAPROPERTY<T>

A C component implementation uses SCAPROPERTY<T>() to get the configured value for a Property.

This API is available for Boolean, Byte, Bytes, Char, Chars, CChar, CChars, Short, Int, Long, Float, Double, String, CString and Struct. The Char, Chars, and String variants return wchar_t based data while the CChar, CChars, and CString variants return char based data. The Bytes, Chars, and CChars variants return a buffer of data. The String and CString variants return a null terminated string.

An SCA runtime MAY additionally provide a DataObject variant of this API for handling properties with complex XML types. The type of the value parameter in this variant is DATAOBJECT. **[C60002]**

If <T> is one of: Boolean, Byte, Char, CChar, Short, Int, Long, Float, Double or Struct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameter</th>
<th>C component instance is running</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>Name of the Property value to obtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num_values</td>
<td>Input: Maximum number of configured values that can</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6-4: SCAProperty<T> Details for fixed length types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Parameter</strong></td>
<td><strong>propertyName</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **In/Out Parameters** | **size** | Input: Maximum number of bytes or characters that can be returned for each configured value  
Output: Actual number of bytes or characters returned or size needed to hold a configured value.  
If the property is many valued, size is an array. On input only the first value of the array is relevant – indicating the width of each member of the value array. On return, for each returned configured value, the corresponding value of size is the number of bytes of characters in the configured value. If this number exceeds the input value, the configured value is truncated and compCode and reason are set to indicate the data truncation. |
| **num_values** | | Input: Maximum number of configured values that can be returned.  
Output: Actual number of configured values |
| **Output Parameters** | **value** | Configured value(s) of the property |
| | **compCode** | SCACC_OK, if the call is successful  
SCACC_WARNING, if the number of configured values exceeds the input value of num_values |
| | **reason** | SCA_ADDITIONAL_VALUES if the number of configured values exceeds the input value of num_values  
SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if the propertyName is not defined for the component or its type is incompatible with <T> |

Post Condition: The configured value of the Property is loaded into the appropriate variable.

If <T> is one of: Bytes, Chars, CChars, String or CString
### SCAGetReplyMessage

A C component implementation uses `SCAGetReplyMessage()` to retrieve the reply message of an operation invocation if the length of the message exceeded the buffer size provided on `SCAInvoke()`.

**Precondition**

- C component instance is running, has a valid token and an `SCAInvoke()` returned a `SCACC_WARNING` `compCode` or has a valid service token and an `SCACallback()` returned a `SCACC_WARNING` `compCode`.

**Input Parameter**

- `token` Token returned by prior `SCAGetReference()`, `SCAGetReferences()`, `SCASelf()`, or `SCAGetCallback()` call.

**In/Out Parameter**

- `bufferLen` Input: Maximum number of bytes that can be returned. Output: Actual number of bytes returned or size needed to hold entire message.

**Output Parameters**

- `buffer` Response message
- `compCode` `SCACC_OK`, if the call is successful
- `SCACC_WARNING`, if the fault data was truncated. The buffer size needs to be increased and the call repeated with the larger buffer.
- `SCACC_ERROR`, otherwise – see reason for details
- `reason` `SCA_DATA_TRUNCATED` if the fault data was truncated.

**Post Condition**

The referenceToken remains valid for subsequent calls.

---

### SCAGetFaultMessage

A C component implementation uses `SCAGetFaultMessage()` to retrieve the details of a business fault received in response to an operation invocation.
Precondition
C component instance is running, has a valid token and an SCAInvoke() returned a SCACC_FAULT compCode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>token</td>
<td></td>
<td>Token returned by prior SCAGetReference(), SCAGetReferences(), SCASelf() or SCAGetCallback() call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In/Out Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bufferLen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Input: Maximum number of bytes that can be returned. Output: Actual number of bytes returned or size needed to hold entire message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Parameters</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faultName</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the business fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fault message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCACC_OK, if the call is successful. SCACC_WARNING, if the fault data was truncated. The buffer size needs to be increased and the call repeated with the larger buffer. SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_DATA_TRUNCATED if the fault data was truncated. SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if the last operation invoked on the Reference did not return a business fault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post Condition
The refenceToken remains valid for subsequent calls.

Table 6-7: SCAGetFaultMessage Details

### 6.1.7 SCASetFaultMessage

A C component implementation uses SCASetFaultMessage() to return a business fault in response to a request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C component instance is running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameters</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serviceName</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the Service of the component for which the fault is being returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationName</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the operation of the Service for which the fault is being returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faultName</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the business fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bufferLen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Length of the fault message buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fault message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Parameters</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCACC_OK, if the call is successful. SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if the serviceName is not defined for the component, operationName is not defined for the Service or the faultName is not defined for the operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post Condition
No change
### 6.1.8 SCASelf

A C component implementation uses `SCASelf()` to access a Service it provides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameter</td>
<td>serviceName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the Service to access. If a component only provides one service, this string can be empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>serviceToken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Token to be used in subsequent <code>SCAInvoke()</code> calls. This will be NULL if <code>serviceName</code> is not defined for the component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCACC_OK</code>, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCACC_ERROR</code>, otherwise – see reason for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR</code> if the <code>serviceName</code> is not defined for the component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>The component instance has a valid token to use for subsequent calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.9 SCAGetCallback

A C component implementation uses `SCAGetCallback()` to initialize a Service before invoking any callback operations of the Service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameter</td>
<td>serviceName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the Service to initialize. If a component only provides one service, this string can be empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>serviceToken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Token to be used in subsequent <code>SCAInvoke()</code> calls. This will be NULL if <code>serviceName</code> is not defined for the component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCACC_OK</code>, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCACC_ERROR</code>, otherwise – see reason for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE</code> if client is no longer available in the domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>If callback interface is defined for the Service, the component instance has a valid token to use for subsequent callbacks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.10 SCAReleaseCallback

A C component implementation uses `SCAReleaseCallback()` to tell the SCA runtime it has completed callback processing and the EndPointReference can be released.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running and has a valid serviceToken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameter</td>
<td>serviceToken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Token returned by prior <code>SCAGetCallback()</code> call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>compCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>SCACC_OK</code>, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-11: SCAReleaseCallback Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running and has a valid token</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameters</td>
<td>token: Token returned by prior SCAGetReference(), SCAGetReferences(), SCASelf() or SCAGetCallback() call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>operationName: Name of the operation to invoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inputMsgLen: Length of the request message buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inputMsg: Request message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>handler: Address of the function to handle the asynchronous response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>compCode: SCACC_OK, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reason: SCA_BUSY if an operation is already outstanding for this Reference or Callback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if the operationName is not defined for the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE if for the provider of the interface is no longer operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>Unless a SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE reason is returned, the token remains valid for subsequent calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-12: SCAInvokeAsync Details

6.1.12 SCAInvokePoll

A C component implementation uses SCAInvokePoll() to invoke a long running operation of a Reference using the polling style.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running and has a valid token</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameters</td>
<td>token: Token returned by prior SCAGetReference(), SCAGetReferences(), SCASelf() or SCAGetCallback() call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>operationName: Name of the operation to invoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inputMsgLen: Length of the request message buffer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Input Message

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InputMsg</th>
<th>Request message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output Parameters

| compCode | SCACC_OK, if the call is successful  
SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reason

| Reason          | SCA_BUSY if an operation is already outstanding for this Reference or Callback  
SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if the operationName is not defined for the interface  
SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE if provider of the interface is no longer operational |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Post Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Condition</th>
<th>Unless a SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE reason is returned, the token remains valid for subsequent calls.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Table 6-13: SCAInvokePoll Details

#### 6.1.13 SCACheckResponse

A C component implementation uses `SCACheckResponse()` to determine if a response to a long running operation request has been received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running, has a valid token and has made a SCAInvokePoll() but has not received a response.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameter</th>
<th>token</th>
<th>Token returned by prior SCALocate(), SCALocateMultiple(), SCASelf() or SCAGetCallback() call.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td>responseType</td>
<td>Type of response received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                  | compCode | SCACC_OK, if the call is successful  
SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details |
|                  | reason   | SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if there is no outstanding operation for this Reference or Callback |

### Post Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Condition</th>
<th>No change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Table 6-14: SCACheckResponse Details

#### 6.1.14 SCACancelInvoke

A C component implementation uses `SCACancelInvoke()` to cancel a long running operation request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>C component instance is running, has a valid token and has made a SCAInvokeAsync() or SCAInvokePoll() but has not received a response.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameter</th>
<th>token</th>
<th>Token returned by prior SCALocate(), SCALocateMultiple(), SCASelf() or SCAGetCallback() call.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Output Parameters | compCode | SCACC_OK, if the call is successful  
SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details |
|                  | reason   | SCA_PARAMETER_ERROR if there is no outstanding operation for this Reference or Callback |

### Post Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Condition</th>
<th>No change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-15: SCAInvokee Details

### 6.1.15 SCAEntryPoint

Non-SCA C code uses `SCAEntryPoint()` to access a Service before invoking any operations of the Service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precondition</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Parameter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceURI</td>
<td>URI of the Service to access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainURI</td>
<td>URI of the SCA domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceToken</td>
<td>Token to be used in subsequent <code>SCAInvoke()</code> calls. This will be NULL if the Service cannot be found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td>SCACC_OK, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCACC_ERROR, otherwise – see reason for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td>SCA_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE if the domain does not exist of the service does not exist in the domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Condition</td>
<td>If the Service exists in the domain, the client has a valid token to use for subsequent runtime calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-16: SCAEntryPoint Details

### 6.2 Program-Based Implementation Support

Support for components implemented via C programs is provided by the functions `SCAService()`, `SCAOperation()`, `SCAMessageIn()` and `SCAMessageOut()`.

```c
void SCAService(wchar_t *serviceName, int *compCode, int *reason);
void SCAOperation(wchar_t *operationName, int *compCode, int *reason);
void SCAMessageIn(wchar_t *serviceName, wchar_t *operationName, int *bufferLen, void *buffer, int *compCode, int *reason);
void SCAMessageOut(wchar_t *serviceName, wchar_t *operationName, int bufferLen, void *buffer, int *CompCode, int *Reason);
```

Snippet 6-2: SCA API for Program Implementations Definition

### 6.2.1 SCAService

A program-based C component implementation uses `SCAService()` to determine which service was used to invoke it.
Precondition: C component instance is running

**Output Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serviceName</td>
<td>Name of the service used to invoke the component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td>SCACC_OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Post Condition:** No change

Table 6-17: SCAService Details

### 6.2.2 SCAOperation

A program-based C component implementation uses *SCAOperation()* to determine which operation of a Service was used to invoke it.

Precondition: C component instance is running

**Output Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>operationName</td>
<td>Name of the operation used to invoke the component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td>SCACC_OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Post Condition:** Component has sufficient information to select proper processing branch.

Table 6-18: SCAOperation Details

### 6.2.3 SCAMessageIn

A program-based C component implementation uses *SCAMessageIn()* to retrieve its request message.

Precondition: C component instance is running, and has determined its invocation Service and operation

**Input Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serviceName</td>
<td>Name returned by <em>SCAService()</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationName</td>
<td>Name returned by <em>SCAOperation()</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In/Out Parameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bufferLen</td>
<td>Input: Maximum number of bytes that can be returned Output: Actual number of bytes returned or size needed to hold entire message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Request message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td>SCACC_OK, if the call is successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td>SCA_DATA_TRUNCATED if the request data was truncated. The buffer size needs to be increased and the call repeated with the larger buffer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Post Condition:** The component is ready to begin processing.

Table 6-19: SCAMessageIn Details

### 6.2.4 SCAMessageOut

A program-based C component implementation uses *SCAMessageOut()* to return a reply message.
### Precondition

C component instance is running

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serviceName</td>
<td>Name returned by <code>SCAService()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationName</td>
<td>Name returned by <code>SCAOperation()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bufferLen</td>
<td>Length of the reply message buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Reply message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compCode</td>
<td>SCACC_OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Post Condition

The component normally ends processing.

Table 6-20: `SCAMessageOut` Details
7 C Contributions

Contributions are defined in the Assembly specification [ASSEMBLY] C contributions are typically, but not necessarily contained in .zip files. In addition to SCDL and potentially WSDL artifacts, C contributions include binary executable files, componentType files and potentially C interface headers. No additional discussion is needed for header files, but there are additional considerations for executable and componentType files discussed.

7.1 Executable files

Executable files containing the C implementations for a contribution can be contained in the contribution, contained in another contribution or external to any contribution. In some cases, it could be desirable to have contributions share an executable. In other cases, an implementation deployment policy might dictate that executables are placed in specific directories in a file system.

7.1.1 Executable in contribution

When the executable file containing a C implementation is in the same contribution, the @path attribute of the implementation.c element is used to specify the location of the executable. The specific location of an executable within a contribution is not defined by this specification.

Snippet 7-1 shows a contribution containing a DLL.

```xml
META-INF/
  sca-contribution.xml
bin/
  autoinsurance.dll
AutoInsurance/
  AutoInsurance.composite
  AutoInsuranceService/
    AutoInsurance.h
    AutoInsurance.componentType
include/
  Customers.h
  Underwriting.h
  RateUtils.h
```

Snippet 7-1: Contribution Containing a DLL

The SCDL for the AutoInsuranceService component of Snippet 7-1 is:

```xml
<component name="AutoInsuranceService">
  <implementation.c module="autoinsurance" path="bin/"
    componentType="AutoInsurance"/>
</component>
```

Snippet 7-2: Component Definition Using Implementation in a Common DLL

7.1.2 Executable shared with other contribution(s) (Export)

If a contribution contains an executable that also implements C components found in other contributions, the contribution has to export the executable. An executable in a contribution is made visible to other contributions by adding an export.c element to the contribution definition as shown in Snippet 7-3.

```xml
<contribution>
  <deployable composite="myNS:RateUtilities"
```
It is also possible to export only a subtree of a contribution. For a contribution:

```
META-INF/
    sca-contribution.xml
bin/
    rates.dll
RateUtilities/
    RateUtilities.composite
    RateUtilitiesService/
    RateUtils.h
    RateUtils.componentType
```

**Snippet 7-4: Contribution with a Subdirectory to be Shared**

An export of the form:

```
<contribution>
    <deployable composite="myNS:RateUtilities"/>
    <export.c name="contribNS:ratesbin" path="bin/"/>
</contribution>
```

**Snippet 7-5: Exporting a Subdirectory of a Contribution**

only makes the contents of the bin directory visible to other contributions. By placing all of the executable files of a contribution in a single directory and exporting only that directory, the amount of information available to a contribution that uses the exported executable files is limited. This is considered a best practice.

### 7.1.3 Executable outside of contribution (Import)

When the executable that implements a C component is located outside of a contribution, the contribution has to import the executable. If the executable is located in another contribution, the `import.c` element of the contribution definition uses a `@location` attribute that identifies the name of the export as defined in the contribution that defined the export as shown in Snippet 7-6.

```
<contribution>
    <deployable composite="myNS:Underwriting"/>
    <import.c name="rates" location="contribNS:rates"/>
</contribution>
```

**Snippet 7-6: Contribution with an Import**

The SCDL for the UnderwritingService component of Snippet 7-6 is:

```
<component name="UnderwritingService">
    <implementation.c module="rates" path="rates:bin/"
    componentType="Underwriting"/>
</component>
```

**Snippet 7-7: Component Definition Using Implementation in an External DLL**
If the executable is located in the file system, the @location attribute identifies the location in the files system used as the root of the import as shown in Snippet 7-8.

```xml
<contribution>
  <deployable composite="myNS:CustomerUtilities"
  <import.c name="usr-bin" location="/usr/bin/" />
</contribution>
```

**Snippet 7-8: Component Definition Using Implementation in a File System**

### 7.2 `componentType` files

As stated in Component Type and Component, each component implemented in C has a corresponding `componentType` file. This `componentType` file is, by default, located in the root directory of the composite containing the component or a subdirectory of the composite root with a name specified on the `@componentType` attribute as shown in the Snippet 7-9.

```plaintext
META-INF/
  sca-contribution.xml
  bin/
    autoinsurance.dll
  AutoInsurance/
    AutoInsurance.composite
    AutoInsuranceService/
      AutoInsurance.h
      AutoInsurance.componentType
```

**Snippet 7-9: Contribution with ComponentType**

The SCDL for the AutoInsuranceService component of Snippet 7-9 is:

```xml
<component name="AutoInsuranceService">
  <implementation.c module="autoinsurance" path="bin/"
    componentType="AutoInsurance" />
</component>
```

**Snippet 7-10: Component Definition with Local ComponentType**

Since there is a one-to-one correspondence between implementations and componentTypes, when an implementation is shared between contributions, it is desirable to also share the componentType file. ComponentType files can be exported and imported in the same manner as executable files. The location of a `.componentType` file can be specified using the `@componentType` attribute of the `implementation.c` element.

```xml
<component name="UnderwritingService">
  <implementation.c library="rates" path="rates:bin/"
    componentType="rates:types/Underwriting" />
</component>
```

**Snippet 7-11: Component Definition with Imported ComponentType**

### 7.3 C Contribution Extensions

#### 7.3.1 Export.c

Snippet 7-12 shows the pseudo-schema for the C export element used to make an executable or `componentType` file visible outside of a contribution.
The `export.c` element has the following attributes:

- **name**: QName (1..1) – name of the export. The @name attribute of a `<export.c/>` element MUST be unique amongst the `<export.c/>` elements in a domain. [C70001]
- **path**: string (0..1) – path of the exported executable relative to the root of the contribution. If not present, the entire contribution is exported.

### 7.3.2 Import.c

Snippet 7-13 shows the pseudo-schema for the C import element used to reference an executable or componentType file that is outside of a contribution.

```xml
<!-- import.c schema snippet -->
<import.c xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
       name="QName" location="string"/>
```

**Snippet 7-13: Pseudo-schema for C Import Element**

The `import.c` element has the following attributes:

- **name**: QName (1..1) – name of the import. The @name attribute of a `<import.c/>` child element of a `<contribution/>` MUST be unique amongst the `<import.c/>` elements in of that contribution. [C70002]
- **location**: string (1..1) – either the QName of a export or a file system location. If the value does not match an export name it is taken as an absolute file system path.
8 C Interfaces

A service interface can be defined by a set of C function and/or struct declarations.

When mapping a C interface to WSDL or when comparing two C interfaces for compatibility, as defined by the Assembly specification [ASSEMBLY], it is necessary for an SCA implementation to determine the signature (return type, name, and the names and types of the parameters) of every function or the type of every member of every struct in the service interface definition. An SCA implementation MUST translate declarations to tokens as part of conversion to WSDL or compatibility testing. [C80001]

Snippet 8-1 shows a case where a macro has to be processed to understand the return type of a function.

```c
#if LIB_BUILD
#define DECLSPEC_FUNC(ReturnType) __declspec(dllimport) ReturnType
#else
#define DECLSPEC_FUNC(ReturnType) __declspec(dllexport) ReturnType
#endif

DECLSPEC_FUNC(int) fooFunc(void) {} 
```

Snippet 8-1: Example Macro Impacting Function Signature

Macros and typedefs in function or struct declarations might lead to portability problems. Complete function or struct declarations within a macro are discouraged. The processing of typedefs needs to be aware of the types that impact mapping to WSDL (see Table 9-1 and Table 9-2).

8.1 Types Supported in Service Interfaces

Not all service interfaces support the complete set of the types available in C.

8.1.1 Local Service

Any fundamental or compound type defined by C can be used in the interface of a local service.

8.1.2 Remotable Service

For a remotable service being called by another service the data exchange semantics is by-value. The return type and types of the parameters of a function of a remotable service interface MUST be one of:

- Any of the C types specified in Simple Content Binding and Complex Content Binding. These types may be passed by-value or by-pointer. Unless the function and client indicate that they allow by-reference semantics (see AllowsPassByReference), a copy will be explicitly created by the runtime for any parameters passed by-pointer.

- An SDO DATAOBJECT. This type may be passed by-value or by-pointer. Unless the function and client indicate that they allow by-reference semantics (see AllowsPassByReference), a deep-copy of the DATAOBJECT will be created by the runtime for any parameters passed by-value or by-pointer. When by-reference semantics are allowed, the DATAOBJECT handle will be passed. [C80002]

8.2 Restrictions on C header files

A C header file used to define an interface MUST declare at least one function or message format struct [C80003]

Function definitions in a header file are not considered part of a service definition.
9 WSDL to C and C to WSDL Mapping

The SCA Client and Implementation Model for C applies the principles of the WSDL to Java and Java to WSDL mapping rules (augmented and interpreted for C as detailed in the following section) defined in the JAX-WS specification [JAXWS21] for generating remotable C interfaces from WSDL portTypes and vice versa. Use of the JAX-WS specification as a guideline for WSDL to C and C to WSDL mappings does not imply that any support for the Java language is mandated by this specification.

A detailed mapping of C to WSDL types and WSDL to C types is covered in Data Binding.

General rules for the application of JAX-WS to C:

- References to Java are considered references to C.
- References to Java classes are considered references to a collection of C functions or programs that implement an interface.
- References to Java methods are considered references to C functions or message format struct declarations.
- References to Java interfaces are considered references to a collection of C function or message format struct declarations used to define an interface.

9.1 Interpretations for WSDL to C Mapping

External binding files are not supported.

For dispatching functions or invoking programs and marshalling data, an implementation can choose to interpret the WSDL document, possibly containing mapping customizations, at runtime or interpret the document as part of the deployment process generating implementation specific artifacts that represent the mapping.

9.1.1 Definitions

Since C has no namespace or package construct, the targetNamespace of a WSDL document is ignored by the mapping.

MIME binding is not supported.

9.1.2 PortType

A portType maps to a set of declarations that form the C interface for the service. The form of these declarations depends on the type of the service implementation.

If the implementation is a library, the declarations are one or more function declarations and potentially any necessary struct declarations corresponding to any complex XML schema types needed by messages used by operations of the portType. See Complex Content Binding for options for complex type mapping.

If the implementation is contained in a program, the declarations are all struct declarations. See the next section for details.

An SCA implementation MUST map a WSDL portType to a remotable C interface definition. [C100023]

In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation SHOULD map each portType to separate header file. An SCA implementation MAY use any sca-c:prefix binding declarations to control this mapping. [C100001] For example, all portTypes in a WSDL document with a common sca-c:prefix binding declaration could be mapped to a single header file.

Header file naming is implementation dependent.
9.1.3 Operations

Asynchronous mapping is not supported.

9.1.3.1 Operation Names

WSDL operation names are only guaranteed to be unique with a portType. C requires function and struct names loaded into an address space to be distinct. The mapping of operation names to function or struct names have to take this into account.

For components implemented in libraries, in the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map an operation name, with the first character converted to lower case, to a function name. If necessary, to avoid name collisions, an SCA implementation MAY prepend the portType name, with the first character converted to lower case, and the operation name, with the first character converted to upper case, to form the function name. [C100002]

An application can customize this mapping using the sca-c:prefix and/or sca-c:function binding declarations.

For program-based service implementations:

- If the number of In parameters plus the number of In/Out parameters is greater than one there will be a request struct.
- If the number of Out parameters plus the number of In/Out parameters is greater than one there will be a response struct.

For components implemented in a program, in the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map an operation name, with the first character converted to lowercase to a request struct name. If necessary, to avoid name collisions, an SCA implementation MAY concatenate the portType name, with the first character converted to lower case, and the operation name, with the first character converted to upper case, to form the request struct name. Additionally an SCA implementation MUST append “Response” to the request struct name to form the response struct name. [C100005]

An application can customize this mapping using the sca-c:prefix and/or sca-c:struct binding declarations.

9.1.3.2 Message and Part

In the absence of any customizations for a WSDL operation that does not meet the requirements for the wrapped style, the name of a mapped function parameter or struct member MUST be the value of the name attribute of the wsdl:part element with the first character converted to lower case. [C100003]

In the absence of any customizations for a WSDL operation that meets the requirements for the wrapped style, the name of a mapped function parameter or struct member MUST be the value of the local name of the wrapper child with the first character converted to lower case. [C100004]

An application can customize this mapping using the sca-c:parameter binding declaration.

For library-based service implementations, an SCA implementation MUST map In parameters as pass by-value or const and In/Out and Out parameters as pass via pointers. [C100019]

For program-based service implementations, an SCA implementation MUST map all values in the input message as pass by-value and the updated values for In/Out parameters and all Out parameters in the response message as pass by-value. [C100020]

9.1.4 Types

As per section Data Binding (based on SDO type mapping).

MTOM/XOP content processing is left to the application.

9.1.5 Fault

C has no exceptions so an API is provided for getting and setting fault messages (see SCAGetFaultMessage and SCASetFaultMessage). Fault messages are mapped in same manner as input and output messages.
In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the name of the message element referred to by a fault element to the name of the struct describing the fault message content. If necessary, to avoid name collisions, an implementation MAY append “Fault” to the name of the message element when mapping to the struct name. [C100006]

An application can customize this mapping using the sca-c:struct binding declaration.

9.1.6 Service and Port

This mapping does not define generation of client side code.

9.1.7 XML Names

See comments in Operations

9.2 Interpretations for C to WSDL Mapping

Where annotations are discusses as a means for an application to control the mapping to WSDL, an implementation-specific means of controlling the mapping can be used instead.

9.2.1 Package

Not relevant.

An SCA implementation SHOULD provide a default namespace mapping and this mapping SHOULD be configurable. [C100007]

9.2.2 Class

Not relevant since mapping is only based on declarations.

9.2.3 Interface

The declarations in a header file are used to define an interface. A header file can be used to define an interface if it satisfies either (for components implemented in libraries):

- Contains one or more function declarations
- Any of these functions declarations might carry a @WebFunction annotation
- The parameters and return types of these function declarations are compatible with the C to XML Schema mapping in Data Binding
- or (for components implemented in programs):
- Contains one request message struct declarations
- Any of the request message struct declarations might carry a @WebOperation annotation
- Any of the request message struct declarations can have a corresponding response message struct, identified by either having a name with “Response” appended to the request message struct name or identified in a @WebOperation annotation
- Members of these struct declarations are compatible with the C to XML Schema mapping in Data Binding

An SCA implementation MUST map a C interface definition to WSDL as if it has a @WebService annotation with all default values. [C100024]

In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the header file name to the portType name. An implementation MAY append “PortType” to the header file name in the mapping to the portType name. [C100008]

An application can customize this mapping using the @WebService annotation.
9.2.4 Method

For components implemented in libraries, functions map to operations.

In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map a function name to an operation name, stripping the portType name, if present and any namespace prefix from the front of function name before mapping it to the operation name. [C100009]

An application can customize function to operation mapping or exclude a function from an interface using the @WebFunction annotation.

For components implemented in programs, operations are mapped from request structs.

In the absence of customizations, a struct with a name that does not end in “Response” or “Fault” is considered to be a request message struct and an SCA implementation MUST map the struct name to the operation name, stripping the portType name, if present, and any namespace prefix from the front of the struct name before mapping it to the operation name. [C100010]

An application can customize struct to operation mapping or exclude a struct from an interface using the @WebOperation annotation.

9.2.5 Method Parameters and Return Type

For components implemented in libraries, function parameters and return type map to either message or global element components.

In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map a parameter name, if present, to a part or global element component name. If the parameter does not have a name the SCA implementation MUST use argN as the part or global element child name. [C100011]

An application can customize parameter to message or global element component mapping using the @WebParam annotation.

In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the return type to a part or global element child named “return”. [C100012]

An application can customize return type to message or global element component mapping using the @WebReturn annotation.

An SCA implementation MUST map:

- a function’s return value as an out parameter.
- by-value and const parameters as in parameters.
- in the absence of customizations, pointer parameters as in/out parameters. [C100017]

An application can customize parameter classification using the @WebParam annotation.

Program based implementation SHOULD use the Document-Literal style and encoding. [C100013]

In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the struct member name to the part or global element child name. [C100014]

An application can customize struct member to message or global element component mapping using the @WebParam annotation.

- Members of the request struct that are not members of the response struct are in parameters.
- Members of the response struct that are not members of the request struct are out parameters.
- Members of both the request and response structs are in/out parameters. Matching is done by member name. An SCA implementation MUST ensure that in/out parameters have the same type in the request and response structs. [C100015]

9.2.6 Service Specific Exception

C has no exceptions. A struct can be annotated as a fault message type. A function or operation declaration can be annotated to indicate that it potentially generates a specific fault.

An application can define a fault message format using the @WebFault annotation.
An application can indicate that a WSDL fault might be generated by a function or operation using the @WebThrows annotation.

9.2.7 Generics

Not relevant.

9.3 Data Binding

The data in wsdl:parts or wrapper children is mapped to and from C function parameters and return values (for library-based component implementations), or struct members (for program-based component implementations and fault messages).

9.3.1 Simple Content Binding

The mapping between XSD simple content types and C types follows the convention defined in the SDO specification [SDO21]. Table 9-1 summarizes that mapping as it applies to SCA services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XSD Schema Type</th>
<th>C Type</th>
<th>XSD Schema Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anySimpleType</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyType</td>
<td>DATAOBJECT</td>
<td>anyType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyURI</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64Binary</td>
<td>char*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>char</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byte</td>
<td>int8_t</td>
<td>byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dateTime</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimal</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITIES</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITY</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gDay</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gMonth</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gMonthDay</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gYear</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gYearMonth</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hexBinary</td>
<td>char*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>wchar_t*</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XSD Schema Type</strong></td>
<td><strong>C Type</strong></td>
<td><strong>→ XSD Schema Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDREF</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDREFS</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>int32_t</td>
<td>int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>int64_t</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCName</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negativeInteger</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM_TOKEN</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM_TOKENS</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonNegativeInteger</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonPositiveInteger</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normalizedString</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTATION</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positiveInteger</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QName</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>int16_t</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>token</td>
<td>wchar_t *</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsignedByte</td>
<td>uint8_t</td>
<td>unsignedByte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsignedInt</td>
<td>uint32_t</td>
<td>unsignedInt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsignedLong</td>
<td>uint64_t</td>
<td>unsignedLong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsignedShort</td>
<td>uint16_t</td>
<td>unsignedShort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 9-1: XSD simple type to C type mapping*

Table 9-2 defines the mapping of C++ types to XSD schema types that are not covered in Table 9-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>C Type</strong></th>
<th><strong>→ XSD Schema Type</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_Bool</td>
<td>boolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wchar_t</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C Type</th>
<th>XSD Schema Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>signed char</td>
<td>byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned char</td>
<td>unsignedByte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned short</td>
<td>unsignedShort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned int</td>
<td>unsignedInt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned long</td>
<td>unsignedLong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long long</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned long long</td>
<td>unsignedLong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long double</td>
<td>decimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time_t</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>struct tm</td>
<td>dateTime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9-2: C type to XSD type mapping

The C standard does not define value ranges for integer types so it is possible that on a platform parameters or return values could have values that are out of range for the default XSD schema type. In these circumstances, the mapping would need to be customized, using @WebParam or @WebResult if supported, or some other implementation-specific mechanism.

An SCA implementation MUST map simple types as defined in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2 by default.

An SCA implementation MAY map boolean to _Bool by default. [C100021]

9.3.1.1 WSDL to C Mapping Details

In general, when xsd:string and types derived from xsd:string map to a struct member, the mapping is to a combination of a wchar_t * and a separately allocated data array. If either the length or maxLength facet is used, then a wchar_t[] is used. If the pattern facet is used, this might allow the use of char and/or also constrain the length.

Example:

```
<xsd:element name="myString" type="xsd:string"/>
```

maps to:

```
wchar_t *myString;
/* this points to a dymically allocated buffer with the data */
```

Snippet 9-1: Unbounded String Mapping
When unbounded binary data maps to a struct member, the mapping is to a char * that points to the location where the actual data is located. Like strings, if the binary data is bounded in length, a char[] is used.

Examples:

```xml
<xsd:element name="myData" type="xsd:hexBinary"/>
```
maps to:
```
char *myData;
/* this points to a dynamically allocated buffer with the data */
```

Since C does not have a way of representing unset values, when elements with minOccurs != maxOccurs and lists with minLength != maxLength, which have a variable, but bounded, number of instances, map to a struct, the mapping is to a count of the number of occurrences and an array. If the count is 0, then the content of the array is undefined.

Examples:

```xml
<xsd:element name="counts" type="xsd:int" maxOccurs="5"/>
```
maps to:
```
size_t counts_num;
int counts[5];
```
Since C does not allow for unbounded arrays, when elements with `maxOccurs = unbounded` and lists without a defined `length` or `maxLength`, map to a struct, the mapping is to a count of the number of occurrences and a pointer to the location where the actual data is located as an array.

Examples:

```xml
<xsd:element name="counts" type="xsd:int" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```
maps to:

```c
size_t counts_num;
int *counts;
/* this points to a dynamically allocated array of longs */
```

### 9.3.1.2 C to WSDL Mapping Details

- `wchar_t[]` and `char[]` map to `xsd:string` with a `maxLength` facet.
- C arrays map as normal elements but with multiplicity allowed via the `minOccurs` and `maxOccurs` facets.

Example:

```c
int idList[];
```
maps to:

```xml
<xsd:element name="idList" type="xsd:int" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

### 9.3.1.3 Multi-dimensional Array Mapping

- Multi-dimensional arrays map into nested elements.

Example:

```c
int multiIdArray[4][2];
```
maps to:

```xml
<xsd:element name="multiIdArray" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="4">
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="multiIdArray" type="xsd:int" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="2"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```

### 9.3.1.4 Exception to Pointers Classification

- Except as detailed in the table above, pointers do not affect the type mapping, only the classification as in, out, or in/out.
9.3.2 Complex Content Binding

When mapping between XSD complex content types and C, either instances of SDO DataObjects or structs are used. An SCA implementation MUST support mapping message parts or global elements with complex types and parameters, return types and struct members with a type defined by a struct. The mapping from WSDL MAY be to DataObjects and/or structs. The mapping to and from structs MUST follow the rules defined in WSDL to C Mapping Details, [C100016].

9.3.2.1 WSDL to C Mapping Details

- Complex types and groups mapped to static DataObjects follow the rules defined in [SDO21].
- Complex types and groups mapped to structs have the attributes and elements of the type mapped to members of the struct.
  - The name of the struct is the name of the type or group.
  - Attributes appear in the struct before elements.
  - Simple types are mapped to members as described above.
  - The same rules for variable number of instances of a simple type element apply to complex type elements.
  - A sequence group is mapped as either a simple type or a complex type as appropriate.

Example:

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="myType">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="name">
      <xsd:simpleType>
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
          <xsd:length value="25"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
      </xsd:simpleType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="idList" type="xsd:int" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xsd:element name="value" type="xsd:double"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```

maps to:

```c
struct myType {
  wchar_t name[26];
  size_t idList_num;
  long *idList;
  /* this points to a dynamically allocated array of longs */
  double value;
};
```

Snippet 9-10: Sequence Group Mapping

- While XML Schema allow the elements of an all group to appear in any order, the order is fixed in the C mapping. Each child of an all group is mapped as pointer to the value and value itself. If the child is not present, the pointer is NULL and the value is undefined.

Example:

```xml
<xsd:element name="myVariable">
  <xsd:complexType name="myType">
    <xsd:all>
      <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
      <xsd:element name="idList" type="xsd:int" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xsd:all>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```
maps to:

```c
struct myType {
    wchar_t *name;
    /* this points to a dynamically allocated string */
    size_t idList_num;
    long *idList;
    /* this points to a dynamically allocated array of longs */
    double *value;
    /* this points to a dynamically allocated long */
} *pmyVariable, myVariable;
```

**Snippet 9-11: All Group Mapping**

- Handing of choice groups is not defined by this mapping, and is implementation dependent. For portability, choice groups are discouraged in service interfaces.
- Nillable elements are mapped to a pointer to the value and the value itself. If the element is not present, the pointer is NULL and the value is undefined.

Example:

```xml
<xsd:element name="priority" type="xsd:short" nillable="true"/>
```

maps to:

```c
int16_t *ppriority, priority;
```

**Snippet 9-12: Nillable Mapping**

- Mixed content and open content (Any Attribute and Any Element) is supported via DataObjects.

**9.3.2.2 C to WSDL Mapping Details**

- C structs that contain types that can be mapped, are themselves mapped to complex types.

Example:

```c
struct DataStruct {
    char *name;
    double value;
};
```

maps to:

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="DataStruct">
    <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:element name="value" type="xsd:double"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```

**Snippet 9-13: Struct Mapping**

- char and wchar_t arrays inside of structs are mapped to a restricted subtype of xsd:string that limits the length the space allowed in the array.

Example:

```c
struct DataStruct {
    char *name;
    wchar_t *wname;
    char *cstring;
    wchar_t *wcstring;
    short *sint;
    int *intt;
};
```

maps to:

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="DataStruct">
    <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:element name="cstring" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:element name="wname" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:element name="wcstring" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:element name="sint" type="xsd:short"/>
        <xsd:element name="intt" type="xsd:int"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```
char name[256];
    double value;
};

maps to:

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="DataStruct">
    <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="name">
            <xsd:simpleType>
                <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                    <xsd:maxLength value="255"/>
                </xsd:restriction>
            </xsd:simpleType>
        </xsd:element>
        <xsd:element name="value" type="xsd:double"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```

**Snippet 9-14: Character Array in Struct Mapping**

C enums define a list of named symbols that map to values. If a function uses an enum type, this is mapped to a restricted element in the WSDL schema.

**Example:**

```c
enum ParameterType {
    UNSET = 1,
    TYPEA,
    TYPEB,
    TYPEC
};
```

maps to:

```xml
<xsd:simpleType name="ParameterType">
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:int">
        <xsd:enumeration value="86"/> <!-- Character 'u' -->
        <xsd:enumeration value="65"/> <!-- Character 'A' -->
        <xsd:enumeration value="66"/> <!-- Character 'B' -->
        <xsd:enumeration value="67"/> <!-- Character 'C' -->
    </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
```

**Snippet 9-15: Enum Mapping**

The restriction used will have to be appropriate to the values of the enum elements.

**Example:**

```c
enum ParameterType {
    UNSET = 'u',
    TYPEA = 'A',
    TYPEB = 'B',
    TYPEC = 'C'
};
```

maps to:

```xml
<xsd:simpleType name="ParameterType">
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:int">
        <xsd:enumeration value="86"/> <!-- Character 'u' -->
        <xsd:enumeration value="65"/> <!-- Character 'A' -->
        <xsd:enumeration value="66"/> <!-- Character 'B' -->
        <xsd:enumeration value="67"/> <!-- Character 'C' -->
    </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
```

**Snippet 9-16: Non-contiguous Value Enum Mapping**
If a struct or enum contains other structs or enums, the mapping rules are applied recursively.

Example:

```c
struct DataStruct data;
```

with types defined as follows:

```c
struct DataStruct {
    char name[30];
    double values[20];
    ParameterType type;
};
```

```c
enum ParameterType {
    UNSET = 1,
    TYPEA,
    TYPEB,
    TYPEC
};
```

maps to:

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="DataStruct">
    <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="name">
            <xsd:simpleType>
                <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                    <xsd:maxLength value="29"/>
                </xsd:restriction>
            </xsd:simpleType>
        </xsd:element>
        <xsd:element name="values" type="xsd:double" minOccurs=20 maxOccurs=20/>
        <xsd:element name="type" type="ParameterType"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```

Snippet 9-17: Nested Struct Mapping

- Mapping of C unions is not supported by this specification.
- Typedefs are resolved when evaluating parameter and return types. Typedefs are resolved before the mapping to Schema is done.
10 Conformance

The XML schema pointed to by the RDDL document at the SCA namespace URI, defined by the Assembly specification [ASSEMBLY] and extended by this specification, are considered to be authoritative and take precedence over the XML schema in this document. The XML schema pointed to by the RDDL document at the SCA C namespace URI, defined by this specification, is considered to be authoritative and takes precedence over the XML schema in this document.

Normative code artifacts related to this specification are considered to be authoritative and take precedence over specification text.

An SCA implementation MUST reject a composite file that does not conform to http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd or http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-implementation-c-1.1.xsd. [C110001]

An SCA implementation MUST reject a componentType file that does not conform to http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd. [C110002]

An SCA implementation MUST reject a contribution file that does not conform to http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-contribution-c-1.1.xsd. [C110003]

An SCA implementation MUST reject a WSDL file that does not conform to http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901/sca-wsdlcext-c-1.1.xsd. [C110004]

10.1 Conformance Targets

The conformance targets of this specification are:

- **SCA implementations**, which provide a runtime for SCA components and potentially tools for authoring SCA artifacts, component descriptions and/or runtime operations.
- **SCA documents**, which describe SCA artifacts, and specific elements within these documents.
- **C files**, which define SCA service interfaces and implementations.
- **WSDL files**, which define SCA service interfaces.

10.2 SCA Implementations

An implementation conforms to this specification if it meets these conditions:

1. It MUST conform to the SCA Assembly Model Specification [ASSEMBLY] and the SCA Policy Framework [POLICY].
2. It MUST comply with all statements in Table F-1 and Table F-5 related to an SCA implementation, notably all mandatory statements have to be implemented.
3. It MUST implement the SCA C API defined in section SCA Programming Interface.
4. It MAY support program-based component implementations. If program-based component implementations are supported, the implementation MUST implement the Program-Based Implementation Support API defined in Program-Based Implementation Support and MUST comply with all statements in Table F-2 related to an SCA implementation, notably all mandatory statements in that section have to be implemented.
5. It MUST implement the mapping between C and WSDL 1.1 [WSDL11] defined in WSDL to C and C to WSDL Mapping.
6. It MUST support <interface.c/> and <implementation.c/> elements as defined in Component Type and Component in composite and componentType and documents.
7. It MUST support <export.c/> and <import.c/> elements as defined in C Contributions in contribution documents.
8. It MAY support source file annotations as defined in C SCA Annotations, C SCA Policy Annotations and C WSDL Annotations. If source file annotations are supported, the implementation MUST comply with all statements in Table F-3 related to an SCA implementation, notably all mandatory statements in that section have to be implemented.

9. It MAY support WSDL extensions as defined in C WSDL Mapping Extensions. If WSDL extensions are supported, the implementation MUST comply with all statements in Table F-4 related to an SCA implementation, notably all mandatory statements in that section have to be implemented.

10.3 SCA Documents

An SCA document conforms to this specification if it meets these conditions:

1. It MUST conform to the SCA Assembly Model Specification [ASSEMBLY] and, if appropriate, the SCA Policy Framework [POLICY].

2. If it is a composite document, it MUST conform to the http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd and http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-implementation-c-1.1.xsd schema and MUST comply with the additional constraints on the document contents as defined in Table F-1.

   If it is a componentType document, it MUST conform to the http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd schema and MUST comply with the additional constraints on the document contents as defined in Table F-1.

   If it is a contribution document, it MUST conform to the http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-contribution-c-1.1.xsd schema and MUST comply with the additional constraints on the document contents as defined in Table F-1.

10.4 C Files

A C file conforms to this specification if it meets these conditions:

1. It MUST comply with all statements in Table F-1, Table F-3 and Table F-5 related to C contents and annotations, notably all mandatory statements have to be satisfied.

10.5 WSDL Files

A WSDL conforms to this specification if it meets these conditions:

1. It is a valid WSDL 1.1 [WSDL11] document.

2. It MUST comply with all statements in Table F-1, Table F-4 and Table F-5 related to WSDL contents and extensions, notably all mandatory statements have to be satisfied.
A. C SCA Annotations

To allow developers to define SCA related information directly in source files, without having to separately author SCDL files, a set of annotations is defined. If SCA annotations are supported by an implementation, the annotations defined here MUST be supported and MUST be mapped to SCDL as described. The SCA runtime MUST only process the SCDL files and not the annotations. [CA0001]

A.1 Application of Annotations to C Program Elements

In general an annotation immediately precedes the program element it applies to. If multiple annotations apply to a program element, all of the annotations SHOULD be in the same comment block. [CA0002]

- Function or Function Prototype
  The annotation immediately precedes the function definition or declaration.
  Example:
  ```c
  /* @OneWay */
  reportEvent(int eventID);
  ```
  Snippet A-1: Example Function Annotation

- Variable
  The annotation immediately precedes the variable definition.
  Example:
  ```c
  /* @Property */
  long loanType;
  ```
  Snippet A-2: Example Variable Annotation

- Set of Functions Implementing a Service
  A set of functions implementing a service begins with an @Service annotation. Any annotations applying to this service as a whole immediately precede the @Service annotation. These annotations SHOULD be in the same comment block as the @Service annotation.
  Example:
  ```c
  /* @ComponentType
     * @Service(name="LoanService", interfaceHeader="loan.h") */
  ```
  Snippet A-3: Example Set of Functions Annotation

- Set of Function Prototypes Defining an Interface
  To avoid any ambiguity about the application of an annotation to a specific function or the set of functions defining an interface, if an annotation is to apply to the interface as a whole, then the @Interface annotation is used, even in the case where there is just one interface defined in a header file. Any annotations applying to the interface immediately precede the @Interface annotation.
  ```c
  /* @Remoteable
     * @Interface(name="LoanService" */
  ```
  Snippet A-4: Example Set of Function Declarations Annotation

A.2 Interface Header Annotations

This section lists the annotations that can be used in the header file that defines a service interface.

A.2.1 @Interface

Annotation that indicates the start of a new interface definition.
Corresponds to: *interface.c* element

**Format:**

```c
/* @Interface(name="serviceName") */
```

**Snippet A-5: @Interface Annotation Format**

where

- **name**: *NCName (0..1)* – specifies the name of a service using this interface. The default is the root name of the header file containing the annotation.

**Applies to**: Set of functions defining an interface.

Function declarations following this annotation form the definition of this interface. This annotation also serves to bound the scope of the remaining annotations in this section.

Example:

```c
Interface header:

```c
/* @Interface(name="LoanService") */
```

Service definition:

```c
<service name="LoanService">
  <interface.c header="loans.h" />
</service>
```

**Snippet A-6: Example of @Interface Annotation**

### A.2.2 @Function

Annotation that indicates that a function defines an operation of a service. There are two formats for this annotation depending on if the service is implemented as a set of subroutines or in a program. An SCA implementation MUST treat a function with a @WebFunction annotation specified as if @Function was specified with the operationName value of the @WebFunction annotation used as the name value of the @Function annotation and the exclude value of the @WebFunction annotation used as the exclude value of the @Function annotation. [CA0004]

**Corresponds to**: *function* or *callbackFunction* child element of an *interface.c* element. If the file the function is contained in is being processed because it was identified via either *interface.c*@callbackHeader or a @Callback annotation, then the @Function annotation corresponds to a *callbackFunction* element, otherwise it corresponds to a *function* element.

**Format:**

```c
/* @Function(name="operationName", exclude="true") */
```

**Snippet A-7: @Operation Annotation Format for Functions**

where

- **name**: *NCName (0..1)* – specifies the name of the operation. The default operation name is the function name.

- **exclude**: *boolean (0..1)* – specifies whether this function is to be excluded from the SCA interface. Default is *false*.

**Applies to**: Function declaration

Example:

```c
Interface header (loans.h):

```c
short internalFcn(char *param1, short param2);
```

```c
/* @Function(name="getRate") */
```

```c
void rateFcn(char *cust, float *rate);
```
Interface definition:

```xml
<interface.c header="loans.h">
  <function name="getRate" />
</interface.c>
```

*Snippet A-8: Example of @Operation Annotation for Functions*

### A.2.3 @Operation

Annotation that indicates a struct declaration defines a request message format of an operation of a service. An SCA implementation MUST treat a struct with a @WebOperation annotation specified as if @Operation was specified with the operationName value of the @WebOperation annotation used as the name value of the @Operation annotation, the response value of the @WebOperation annotation used as the response value of the @Operation annotation and the exclude value of the @WebFunction annotation used as the exclude value of the @Operation annotation. [CA0005]

**Corresponds to:** function or callbackFunction child element of an interface.c element. If the file the struct is contained in is being processed because it was identified via either interface.c/@callbackHeader or a @Callback annotation, then the @Operation annotation corresponds to a callbackFunction element, otherwise it corresponds to a function element.

**Format:**

```xml
/* @Operation(name="operationName", response="outStruct", exclude="true") */
```

*Snippet A-9: @Operation Annotation Format for Structs*

**where**

- **name:** NCName (1..1) – specifies the name of the operation. The default operation name is the name of the request message struct.
- **response:** NCName (0..1) – specifies the name of a struct that defined the format of the response message if one is used.
- **exclude:** boolean (0..1) – specifies whether this struct is to be excluded from the SCA interface. Default is false.

**Applies to:** struct declarations

**Example:**

Interface header (loans.h):

```c
/* @Operation(name="getRate", response="rateOutput") */
struct rateInput {
  char cust[25];
  int term;
};
struct rateOutput {
  float rate;
  int rateClass;
};
```

*Snippet A-10: Example of @Operation Annotation for Structs*
A.2.4 @Remotable

Annotation on service interface to indicate that a service is remotable and implies an @Interface annotation applies as well. An SCA implementation MUST treat a file with a @WebService annotation specified as if @Remotable and @Interface were specified with the name value of the @WebService annotation used as the name value of the @Interface annotation. [CA0003]

Corresponds to: @remotable="true" attribute of an interface.c element.

Format:

```c
/* @Remotable */
```

Snippet A-11: @Remotable Annotation Format

The default is false (not remotable).

Applies to: Interface

Example:

Interface header (LoanService.h):

```c
/* @Remotable */
```

Service definition:

```c
<service name="LoanService">
  <interface.c header="LoanService.h" remotable="true" />
</service>
```

Snippet A-12: Example of @Remotable Annotation

A.2.5 @Callback

Annotation on a service interface to specify the callback interface.

Corresponds to: @callbackHeader attribute of an interface.c element.

Format:

```c
/* @Callback(header="headerName") */
```

Snippet A-13: @Callback Annotation Format

where

- header : Name (1..1) – specifies the name of the header defining the callback service interface.

Applies to: Interface

Example:

Interface header (MyService.h):

```c
/* @Callback(header="MyServiceCallback.h") */
```

Service definition:

```c
<service name="MyService">
  <interface.c header="MyService.h" callbackHeader="MyServiceCallback.h" />
</service>
```

Snippet A-14: Example of @Callback Annotation

A.2.6 @OneWay

Annotation on a service interface function declaration to indicate the function is one way. The @OneWay annotation also affects the representation of a service in WSDL. See @OneWay.

Corresponds to: @oneway="true" attribute of function element of an interface.c element.
/* @OneWay */

Snippet A-15: @OneWay Annotation Format

The default is false (not OneWay).

Applies to: Function declaration

Example:

Interface header:
/* @OneWay */
reportEvent(int eventID);

Service definition:
<service name="LoanService">
  <interface.c header="LoanService.h">
    <function name="reportEvent" oneWay="true" />
  </interface.c>
</service>

Snippet A-16: Example of @OneWay Annotation

A.3 Implementation Annotations

This section lists the annotations that can be used in the file that implements a service.

A.3.1 @ComponentType

Annotation used to indicate the start of a new componentType.

Corresponds to: @componentType attribute of an implementation.c element.

Format:
/* @ComponentType */

Snippet A-17: @ComponentType Annotation Format

Applies to: Set of services, references and properties

Example:

Implementation:
/* @ComponentType */

Component definition:
<component name="LoanService">
  <implementation.c module="loan" componentType="LoanService" />
</component>

Snippet A-18: Example of @ComponentType Annotation

A.3.2 @Service

Annotation that indicates the start of a new service implementation.

Corresponds to: implementation.c element

Format:
/* @Service(name="serviceName", interfaceHeader="headerFile") */

Snippet A-19: @Service Annotation Format
where

- **name**: NCName (0..1) – specifies the name of the service. The default is the service name for the interface.
- **interfaceHeader**: Name (1..1) – specifies the C header defining the interface.

**Applies to**: Set of functions implementing a service

Function definitions following this annotation form the implementation of this service. This annotation also serves to bound the scope of the remaining annotations in this section.

**Example**:

### Implementation:

```c
/* @Service(name="LoanService", interfaceHeader="loan.h") */
```

### ComponentType definition:

```xml
<componentType name="LoanService">
  <service name="LoanService">
    <interface.c header="loans.h" />
  </service>
</componentType>
```

**Snippet A-20: Example of @Service Annotation**

### A.3.3 @Reference

Annotation on a service implementation to indicate it depends on another service providing a specified interface.

**Corresponds to**: reference element of a componentType element.

**Format**:

```c
/* @Reference(name="referenceName", interfaceHeader="headerFile",
required="true", multiple="true") */
```

**Snippet A-21: @Reference Annotation Format**

where

- **name**: NCName (1..1) – specifies the name of the reference.
- **interfaceHeader**: Name (1..1) – specifies the C header defining the interface.
- **required**: boolean (0..1) – specifies whether a value has to be set for this reference. Default is true.
- **multiple**: boolean (0..1) – specifies whether this reference can be wired to multiple services. Default is false.

The multiplicity of the reference is determined from the required and multiple attributes. If the value of the multiple attribute is true, then component type has a reference with a multiplicity of either 0..n or 1..n depending on the value of the required attribute – 1..n applies if required=true. Otherwise a multiplicity of 0..1 or 1..1 is implied.

**Applies to**: Service

**Example**:

### Implementation:

```c
/* @Reference(name="getRate", interfaceHeader="rates.h") */
```

```c
/* @Reference(name="publishRate", interfaceHeader="myRates.h",
required="false", multiple="yes") */
```

### ComponentType definition:

```xml
<componentType name="LoanService">
```

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A.3.4 @Property

Annotation on a service implementation to define a property of the service. Should immediately precede the variable that the property is based on. The variable declaration is only used for determining the type of the property. The variable will not be populated with the property value at runtime. Programs use the SCAProperty<Type>() functions for accessing property data.

Corresponds to: property element of a componentType element.

Format:

```c
/* @Property(name="propertyName", type="typeName", default="defaultValue", required="true")*/
```

Snippet A-23: @Property Annotation Format

where

- **name**: NCName (0..1) – specifies the name of the property. If name is not specified the property name is taken from the name of the variable.
- **type**: QName (0..1) – specifies the type of the property. If not specified the type of the property is based on the C mapping of the type of the following global variable to an xsd type as defined in Data Binding. If the variable is an array, then the property is many-valued.
- **required**: boolean (0..1) – specifies whether a value has to be set in the component definition for this property. Default is false.
- **default**: <type> (0..1) – specifies a default value and is only needed if required is false.

Applies to: Variable

An SCA implementation MUST ensure that all variables in a component implementation with the same name and annotated with @Property have the same type. [CA0007]

Example:

```c
/* @Property */
long loanType;
```

Snippet A-24: Example of @Property Annotation

A.3.5 @Init

Annotation on a service implementation to indicate a function to be called when the service is instantiated. If the service is implemented in a program, this annotation indicates the program is to be called with an initialization flag prior to the first operation.

Corresponds to: @ init="true" attribute of an implementation.c element or a function child element of an implementation.c element.
A.3.6 @Destroy

Annotation on a service implementation to indicate a function to be called when the service is terminated. If the service is implemented in a program, this annotation indicates the program is to be called with a termination flag after to the final operation.

Corresponds to: @destroy="true" attribute of an implementation.c element or a function child element of an implementation.c element.

Format:

```c
/* @Destroy */

void cleanup();
```

A.3.7 @EagerInit

Annotation on a service implementation to indicate the service is to be instantiated when its containing component is started.

Corresponds to: @eagerInit="true" attribute of an implementation.c element.
A.3.8 @AllowsPassByReference

Annotation on service implementation or operation to indicate that a service or operation allows pass by reference semantics.

Corresponds to: @allowsPassByReference="true" attribute of an implementation.c element or a function child element of an implementation.c element.

Format:

```
/* @AllowsPassByReference */
```

Snippet A-31: @AllowsPassByReference Annotation Format

The default is false (the service does not allow by reference parameters).

Applies to: Service or Function

Example:

```
/* @Service(name="LoanService") */

* @AllowsPassByReference
*/
```

Component definition:

```
<component name="LoanService">
  <implementation.c module="loan" componentType="LoanService"
       allowsPassByReference="true" />
</component>
```

Snippet A-32: Example of @AllowsPassByReference Annotation

A.4 Base Annotation Grammar

While annotations are defined using the /* ... */ format for comments, if the // ... format is supported by a C compiler, the // ... format MAY be supported by an SCA implementation annotation processor.

[CA0006]

```
<annotation> ::= /* @<baseAnnotation> */
```
### Base Annotation Grammar

- Adjacent string constants are concatenated
- NCName is as defined by XML schema [XSD]
- Whitespace including newlines between tokens is ignored.
- Annotations with parameters can span multiple lines within a comment, and are considered complete when the terminating `)` is reached.

```plaintext
<baseAnnotation> ::= <name> [(<params>)]
<params> ::= <paramNameValue>, <paramNameValue>* | <paramValue>, <paramValue>*
<paramNameValue> ::= <name>="<value>"
<paramValue> ::= "<value>"
<name> ::= NCName
<value> ::= string
```
B C SCA Policy Annotations

SCA provides facilities for the attachment of policy-related metadata to SCA assemblies, which influence how implementations, services and references behave at runtime. The policy facilities are described in [POLICY]. In particular, the facilities include Intents and Policy Sets, where intents express abstract, high-level policy requirements and policy sets express low-level detailed concrete policies.

Policy metadata can be added to SCA assemblies through the means of declarative statements placed into Composite documents and into Component Type documents. These annotations are completely independent of implementation code, allowing policy to be applied during the assembly and deployment phases of application development.

However, it can be useful and more natural to attach policy metadata directly to the code of implementations. This is particularly important where the policies concerned are relied on by the code itself. An example of this from the Security domain is where the implementation code expects to run under a specific security Role and where any service operations invoked on the implementation have to be authorized to ensure that the client has the correct rights to use the operations concerned. By annotating the code with appropriate policy metadata, the developer can rest assured that this metadata is not lost or forgotten during the assembly and deployment phases.

The SCA C policy annotations provide the capability for the developer to attach policy information to C implementation code. The annotations provide both general facilities for attaching SCA Intents and Policy Sets to C code and annotations for specific policy intents. Policy annotation can be used in files for service interfaces or component implementations.

B.1 General Intent Annotations

SCA provides the annotation @Requires for the attachment of any intent to a C function, to a C function declaration or to sets of functions implementing a service or sets of function declarations defining a service interface.

The @Requires annotation can attach one or multiple intents in a single statement. Each intent is expressed as a string. Intents are XML QNames, which consist of a Namespace URI followed by the name of the Intent. The precise form used is:

```
{" + Namespace URI + "} + intenname
```

Snippet B-1: Intent Format

Intents can be qualified, in which case the string consists of the base intent name, followed by a ".", followed by the name of the qualifier. There can also be multiple levels of qualification.

This representation is quite verbose, so we expect that reusable constants will be defined for the namespace part of this string, as well as for each intent that is used by C code. SCA defines constants for intents such as the following:

```
/* @Define SCA_PREFIX "{http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912}" */
/* @Define CONFIDENTIALITY SCA_PREFIX ## "confidentiality" */
/* @Define CONFIDENTIALITY_MESSAGE CONFIDENTIALITY ## ".message" */
```

Snippet B-2: Example Intent Constants

Notice that, by convention, qualified intents include the qualifier as part of the name of the constant, separated by an underscore. These intent constants are defined in the file that defines an annotation for the intent (annotations for intents, and the formal definition of these constants, are covered in a following section).
Multiple intents (qualified or not) are expressed as separate strings within an array declaration. Corresponds to: @requires attribute of an interface.c, implementation.c, function or callbackFunction element.

**Format:**

```c
/* @Requires("qualifiedIntent" | ("qualifiedIntent" [, "qualifiedIntent"])) */
```

where

```
qualifiedIntent ::= QName | QName.qualifier | QName.qualifier1.qualifier2
```

**Snippet B-3: @Requires Annotation Format**

**Applies to:** Interface, Service, Function, Function Prototype

**Examples:**

Attaching the intents "confidentiality.message" and "integrity.message".

```c
/* @Requires({CONFIDENTIALITY_MESSAGE, INTEGRITY_MESSAGE}) */
```

**Snippet B-4: Example @Requires Annotation**

A reference requiring support for confidentiality:

```c
/* @Requires(CONFIDENTIALITY)
   * @Reference(interfaceHeader="SetBar.h") */
void setBar(struct barType *bar);
```

**Snippet B-5: @Requires Annotation applied with an @Reference Annotation**

Users can also choose to only use constants for the namespace part of the QName, so that they can add new intents without having to define new constants. In that case, this definition would instead look like this:

```c
/* @Requires(SCA_PREFI
   * @Reference(interfaceHeader="SetBar.h") */
void setBar(struct barType *bar);
```

**Snippet B-6: @Requires Annotation Using Mixed Constants and Literals**

### B.2 Specific Intent Annotations

In addition to the general intent annotation supplied by the @Requires annotation described above, there are C annotations that correspond to specific policy intents.

The general form of these specific intent annotations is an annotation with a name derived from the name of the intent itself. If the intent is a qualified intent, qualifiers are supplied as an attribute to the annotation in the form of a string or an array of strings.

For example, the SCA confidentiality intent described in General Intent Annotations using the @Requires(CONFIDENTIALITY) intent can also be specified with the specific @Confidentiality intent annotation. The specific intent annotation for the "integrity" security intent is:

```c
/* @Confidentiality */
```

**Snippet B-7: Example Specific Intent Annotation**

**Corresponds to:** @requires="<Intent>" attribute of an interface.c, implementation.c, function or callbackFunction element.

**Format:**

```c
/* @<Intent>[(qualifiers)] */
```
where Intent is an NCName that denotes a particular type of intent.

```plaintext
Intent ::= NCName
qualifiers ::= "qualifier" | {"qualifier" [, "qualifier"] }
qualifier ::= NCName | NCName/qualifier
```

**Snippet B-8: @<Intent> Annotation Format**

**Applies to:** Interface, Service, Function, Function Prototype – but see specific intents for restrictions

**Example:**

```plaintext
/* @ClientAuthentication( {"message", "transport"} ) */
```

**Snippet B-9 Example @<Intent> Annotation**

This annotation attaches the pair of qualified intents: `authentication.message` and `authentication.transport` (the sca: namespace is assumed in both of these cases – "http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912").


## B.2.1 Security Interaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intent</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clientAuthentication</td>
<td>@ClientAuthentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serverAuthentication</td>
<td>@ServerAuthentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutualAuthentication</td>
<td>@MutualAuthentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidentiality</td>
<td>@Confidentiality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integrity</td>
<td>@Integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table B-1: Security Interaction Intent Annotations**

These three intents can be qualified with

- transport
- message

## B.2.2 Security Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intent</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Qualifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authorization</td>
<td>@Authorization</td>
<td>fine_grain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table B-2: Security Implementation Intent Annotations**

## B.2.3 Reliable Messaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intent</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atLeastOnce</td>
<td>@AtLeastOnce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atMostOnce</td>
<td>@AtMostOnce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordered</td>
<td>@Ordered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table B-3: Reliable Messaging Intent Annotations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intent</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Qualifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>managedTransaction</td>
<td>@ManagedTransaction</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noManagedTransaction</td>
<td>@NoManagedTransaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transactedOneWay</td>
<td>@TransactedOneWay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediateOneWay</td>
<td>@ImmediateOneWay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propagates Transaction</td>
<td>@PropagatesTransaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspendsTransaction</td>
<td>@SuspendsTransaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B-4: Transaction Intent Annotations

B.2.4 Transactions

B.2.5 Miscellaneous

B.3 Policy Set Annotations

The SCA Policy Framework uses Policy Sets to capture detailed low-level concrete policies (for example, a concrete policy is the specific encryption algorithm to use when encrypting messages when using a specific communication protocol to link a reference to a service).

Policy Sets can be applied directly to C implementations using the @PolicySets annotation. The PolicySets annotation either takes the QName of a single policy set as a string or the name of two or more policy sets as an array of strings.

Corresponds to: @policySets attribute of an interface.c, implementation.c, function or callbackFunction element.

Format:

```c
/* @PolicySets("<policy set QName>" | "<policy set QName>" [, "<policy set QName>"] }) */
```

Snippet B-10: @PolicySets Annotation Format

As for intents, PolicySet names are QNames — in the form of "{Namespace-URI}localPart".

Applies to: Interface, Service, Function, Function Prototype

Example:

```c
/* @Reference(name="helloService", interfaceHeader="helloService.h",
  required=true)
  * @PolicySets({ MY_NS "WS_Encryption_Policy",
  *               MY_NS "WS_Authentication_Policy" }) */
```

HelloService* helloService;
...
In this case, the Policy Sets WS_Encryption_Policy and WS AuthenticationService_Policy are applied, both using the namespace defined for the constant MY_NS.

PolicySets satisfy intents expressed for the implementation when both are present, according to the rules defined in [POLICY].

### B.4 Policy Annotation Grammar Additions

```xml
<annotation> ::= /* @<baseAnnotation> | @<requiresAnnotation> | @<intentAnnotation> | @<policySetAnnotation> */

<requiresAnnotation> ::= Requires(<intents>)

<intents> ::= "<qualifiedIntent>" | {"<qualifiedIntent>", "<qualifiedIntent>"}*

<qualifiedIntent> ::= <intentName> | <intentName>.<qualifier> | <intentName>.<qualifier>.qualifier

<intentName> ::= {anyURI}NCName

<intentAnnotation> ::= <intent>({<qualifiers>})

<intent> ::= NCName[{param}]

<qualifiers> ::= "<qualifier>" | {"<qualifier>", "<qualifier>"}*

<qualifier> ::= NCName | NCName/<qualifier>

<policySetAnnotation> ::= policySets(<policysets>)

<policySets> ::= "<policySetName>" | {"<policySetName>" [, "<policySetName>"]}

<policySetName> ::= {anyURI}NCName
```

**Snippet B-12: Annotation Grammar Additions for Policy Annotations**

- anyURI is as defined by XML schema [XSD]

### B.5 Annotation Constants

```xml
<annotationConstant> ::= /* @Define <identifier> <token string> */

<identifier> ::= token

<token string> ::= "string" | "string"[# <token string>]
```

**Snippet B-13: Annotation Constants Grammar**

- Constants are immediately expanded
C. C WSDL Annotations

To allow developers to control the mapping of C to WSDL, a set of annotations is defined. If WSDL mapping annotations are supported by an implementation, the annotations defined here MUST be supported and MUST be mapped to WSDL as described. [CC0005]

C.1 Interface Header Annotations

C.1.1 @WebService

Annotation on a C header file indicating that it represents a web service. A second or subsequent instance of this annotation in a file, or a first instance after any function declarations indicates the start of a new service and has to contain a name value. An SCA implementation MUST treat any instance of a @Removable annotation and without an explicit @WebService annotation as if a @WebService annotation with a name value equal to the name value of the @Interface annotation, if specified, and no other parameters was specified. [CC0001]

Corresponds to: javax.jws.WebService annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.1)

Format:

```c
/* @WebService(name="portTypeName", targetNamespace="namespaceURI", 
    serviceName="WSDLServiceName", portName="WSDLPortName") */
```

Snippet C-1: @WebService Annotation Format

where

- `name : NCName (0..1)` – specifies the name of the web service portType. The default is the root name of the header file containing the annotation. The name of the associated binding is also determined by the portType. The binding name is the name of the portType suffixed with “Binding”.
- `targetNamespace : anyURI (0..1)` – specifies the target namespace for the web service. The default namespace is determined by the implementation.
- `serviceName : NCName (0..1)` – specifies the name for the associated WSDL service. The default service name is the name of the header file containing the annotation suffixed with “Service”.
- `portName : NCName (0..1)` – specifies the name for the associated WSDL port for the service. If portName is not specified, the name of the WSDL port is the name of the portType suffixed with “Port”. See [CF0032]

Applies to: Header file

Example:

Input C header file (stockQuote.h):

```c
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/", 
    serviceName="StockQuoteService") */
```

```
...
```

Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd/" 
    xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd/soap/" 
    xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901" 
    xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/">

    <targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/>

    <portType name="StockQuote">
        <sca-c:bindings>
```

```xml
```
<sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
</sca-c:bindings>
</portType>

<binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
  <soap:binding style="document"
    transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
</binding>

<service name="StockQuoteService">
  <port name="StockQuotePort" binding="tns:StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
    <soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
  </port>
</service>

</definitions>

C.1.2 @WebFunction

Annotation on a C function indicating that it represents a web service operation. An SCA implementation MUST treat a function annotated with an @Function annotation and without an explicit @WebFunction annotation as if a @WebFunction annotation with an operationName value equal to the name value of the @Function annotation, an exclude value equal to the exclude value of the @Function annotation and no other parameters was specified. [CC0002]

Corresponds to: javax.jws.WebMethod annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.2)

Format:

/* @WebFunction(operationName="operation",  action="SOAPAction",
 *              exclude="false") */

Snippet C-3: @WebFunction Annotation Format

where:

- **operationName : NCName (0..1)** – specifies the name of the WSDL operation to associate with this function. The default is the name of the C function the annotation is applied to omitting any preceding namespace prefix and portType name.

- **action : string (0..1)** – specifies the value associated with the soap:operation/@soapAction attribute in the resulting code. The default value is an empty string.

- **exclude : boolean (0..1)** – specifies whether this function is included in the web service interface. The default value is "false".

Applies to: Function.

Example:

Input C header file:

/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/",
 *              serviceName="StockQuoteService") */

/* @WebFunction(operationName="GetLastTradePrice",
 *              action="urn:GetLastTradePrice") */
float getLastTradePrice(const char *tickerSymbol);

/* @WebFunction(exclude="true") */
void setLastTradePrice(const char *tickerSymbol, float value);

Generated WSDL file:

<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/soap/
xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
elementFormDefault="unqualified"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
  <xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
  <xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>

<message name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
</message>

<message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</message>

<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca:c:bindings>
    <sca:c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
  </sca:c:bindings>
  <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <sca:c:bindings>
      <sca:c:function name="GetLastTradePrice"/>
    </sca:c:bindings>
    <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
    <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  </operation>
</portType>

(binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding")
<soap:binding style="document"
transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
<operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <soap:operation soapAction="urn:GetLastTradePrice" style="document"/>
  <input name="GetLastTradePrice"/>
  <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</operation>
</binding>
</service>
Snippet C-4: Example @WebFunction Annotation

C.1.3 @WebOperation

Annotation on a C request message struct indicating that it represents a web service operation. An SCA implementation MUST treat a struct annotated with an @Operation annotation without an explicit @WebOperation annotation as if a @WebOperation annotation with with an operationName value equal to the name value of the @Operation annotation, a response value equal to the response value of the @Operation annotation, an exclude value equal to the exclude value of the @Operation annotation and no other parameters was specified. [CC0003]

Corresponds to: javax.jws.WebMethod annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.2)

Format:

/* @WebOperation(operationName="operation", response="responseStruct", action="SOAPAction", exclude="false") */

Snippet C-5: @WebOperation Annotation Format

where:

- **operationName : NCName (0..1)** – specifies the name of the WSDL operation to associate with this request message struct. The default is the name of the C struct the annotation is applied to omitting any preceding namespace prefix and portType name.

- **response : NMTOKEN (0..1)** – specifies the name of the struct that defines the format of the response message.

- **action string : (0..1)** – specifies the value associated with the soap:operation/@soapAction attribute in the resulting code. The default value is an empty string.

- **exclude binary : (0..1)** – specifies whether this struct is included in the web service interface. The default value is "false".

Applies to: Struct.

Example:

Input C header file:

```c
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/", serviceName="StockQuoteService") */

/* @WebOperation(operationName="GetLastTradePrice", response="getLastTradePriceResponseMsg"
 action="urn:GetLastTradePrice") */
struct getLastTradePriceMsg {
    char tickerSymbol[10];
} getLastTradePrice;

struct getLastTradePriceResponseMsg {
    float return;
} getLastTradePriceResponse;
```

Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
 xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
 xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
 xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
 targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/>
```
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
  attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
  elementFormDefault="unqualified"
  targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
  <xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
  <xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  <xs:simpleType name="TickerSymbolType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xsd:maxLength value="9"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
  <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="TickerSymbolType"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>

<message name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:struct name="getLastTradePrice"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
</message>

<message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:struct name="getLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</message>

<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
    <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  </operation>
</portType>

<binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
  <soap:binding style="document"
    transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
  <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <soap:operation soapAction="urn:GetLastTradePrice" style="document"/>
    <input name="GetLastTradePrice" style="document"/>
    <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" style="document"/>
  </operation>
</binding>
Snippet C-6: Example @WebOperation Annotation

C.1.4 @OneWay

Annotation on a C function indicating that it represents a one-way request. The @OneWay annotation also affects the service interface. See @OneWay.

Corresponds to: javax.jws.OneWay annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.3)

Format:

```
/* @OneWay */
```

Snippet C-7: @OneWay Annotation Format

Applies to: Function.

Example:

```
void setTradePrice(const char *tickerSymbol, float price);
```

Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
  <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
elementFormDefault="unqualified"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
    <xs:element name="SetTradePrice" type="tns:SetTradePrice"/>
    <xs:complexType name="SetTradePrice">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
        <xs:element name="price" type="xs:float"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:schema>
  <message name="SetTradePrice">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:SetTradePrice"/>
  </message>
</definitions>
```
<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <operation name="SettTradePrice">
    <sca-c:bindings>
      <sca-c:function name="setTradePrice"/>
    </sca-c:bindings>
    <input name="SetTradePrice" message="tns:SetTradePrice"/>
  </operation>
</portType>

<binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
  <soap:binding style="document"
    transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
  <operation name="SetTradePrice">
    <soap:operation soapAction="urn:SetTradePrice" style="document"/>
    <input name="SetTradePrice">
      <soap:body use="literal"/>
    </input>
  </operation>
</binding>

<service name="StockQuoteService">
  <port name="StockQuotePort" binding="tns:StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
    <soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
  </port>
</service>

</definitions>

Snippet C-8: Example @OneWay Annotation

C.1.5 @WebParam

Annotation on a C function indicating the mapping of a parameter to the associated input and output WSDL messages. Or on a C struct indicating the mapping of a member to the associated WSDL message.

Corresponds to: java.jws.WebParam annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.4)

Format:

/* @WebParam(paramName="parameter", name="WSDLElement", 
  targetNamespace="namespaceURI", mode="IN"|"OUT"|"INOUT", 
  header="false", partName="WSDLPart", type="xsdType") */

Snippet C-9: @WebParam Annotation Format

where:

- **paramName : NCName (1..1)** — specifies the name of the parameter that this annotation applies to. The value of the paramName of a @WebParam annotation MUST be the name of a parameter of the function the annotation is applied to. [CC0009]

- **name : NCName (0..1)** — specifies the name of the associated WSDL part or element. The default value is the name of the parameter. If an @WebParam annotation is not present, and the parameter is unnamed, then a name of "argN", where N is an incrementing value from 1 indicating the position of the parameter in the argument list, will be used.

- **targetNamespace : string (0..1)** — specifies the target namespace for the part. The default namespace is is the namespace of the associated @WebService. The targetNamespace attribute is ignored unless the binding style is document, and the binding parameterStyle is bare. See @SOAPBinding.
• ** mode : token (0..1)** – specifies whether the parameter is associated with the input message, output message, or both. The default value is determined by the passing mechanism for the parameter. See Method Parameters and Return Type.

• **header : boolean (0..1)** – specifies whether this parameter is associated with a SOAP header element. The default value is “false”.

• **partName : NCName (0..1)** – specifies the name of the WSDL part associated with this item. The default value is the value of name.

• **type : QName (0..1)** – specifies the XML Schema type of the WSDL part or element associated with this parameter. The value of the type property of a @WebParam annotation MUST be either one of the simpleTypes defined in namespace http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema or, if the type of the parameter is a struct, the QName of a XSD complex type following the mapping specified in Complex Content Binding. [CC0006] The default type is determined by the mapping defined in Data Binding.

**Applies to:** Function parameter or struct member.

**Example:**

Input C header file:

```c
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/", */
 *             serviceName="StockQuoteService") */

/* @WebFunction(operationName="GetLastTradePrice", */
 *              action="urn:GetLastTradePrice") */
/* @WebParam(paramName="tickerSymbol", name="symbol", mode="IN") */
float getLastTradePrice(char *tickerSymbol);
```

Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
 xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
 xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
 xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
 targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
 <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
 xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
 attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
 elementFormDefault="unqualified"
 targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
 <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
 <xs:sequence>
 <xs:element name="symbol" type="xs:string"/>
 </xs:sequence>
 </xs:complexType>
 <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
 <xs:sequence>
 <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
 </xs:sequence>
 </xs:complexType>
 </xs:schema>
 <message name="GetLastTradePrice">
 <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
 </message>
 <message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
 <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</definitions>
```
```xml
<portType name="StockQuote">
    <sca-c:bindings>
        <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
    </sca-c:bindings>
    <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
        <sca-c:bindings>
            <sca-c:function name="getLastTradePrice"/>
            <sca-c:parameter name="tickerSymbol" part="tns:GetLastTradePrice/parameter" childElementName="symbol"/>
        </sca-c:bindings>
        <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
        <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
    </operation>
</portType>

<binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
    <soap:binding style="document" transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
    <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
        <soap:operation soapAction="urn:GetLastTradePrice" style="document"/>
        <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
        <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
    </operation>
</binding>

<service name="StockQuoteService">
    <port name="StockQuotePort" binding="tns:StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
        <soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
    </port>
</service>
</definitions>
```

Snippet C-10: Example @WebParam Annotation

C.1.6 @WebResult

Annotation on a C function indicating the mapping of the function’s return type to the associated output WSDL message.

Corresponds to: javax.jws.WebResult annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.5)

Format:

```java
/* @WebResult(name="WSDLElement", targetNamespace="namespaceURI", * 
   header="false", partName="WSDLPart", type="xsdType") */
```

Snippet C-11: @WebResult Annotation Format

where:

- `name : NCName (0..1)` – specifies the name of the associated WSDL part or element. The default value is "return".
- `targetNamespace : string (0..1)` – specifies the target namespace for the part. The default namespace is the namespace of the associated @WebService. The targetNamespace attribute is
ignored unless the binding style is document, and the binding parameterStyle is bare. (See
@SOAPBinding).

- **header : boolean (0..1)** – specifies whether the result is associated with a SOAP header element.
The default value is “false”.
- **partName : NCName (0..1)** – specifies the name of the WSDL part associated with this item. The
default value is the value of name.
- **type : NCName (0..1)** – specifies the XML Schema type of the WSDL part or element associated with
this parameter. The value of the type property of a @WebResult annotation MUST be one of the
simpleTypes defined in namespace http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema. [CC0007] The default type
is determined by the mapping defined in 11.3.1.

Applies to: Function.

Example:

Input C header file:

```c
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/",  *
  serviceName="StockQuoteService") */

/* @WebFunction(operationName="GetLastTradePrice",  *
  action="urn:GetLastTradePrice")  *
/* @WebResult(name="price") */
float getLastTradePrice(const char *tickerSymbol);
```

Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
 xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
 xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
 xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
 targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
  <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
   xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
   attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
   elementFormDefault="unqualified"
   targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
    <xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
    <xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
    <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="price" type="xs:float"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:schema>
  <message name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
  </message>
  <message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  </message>
</definitions>
```
Snippet C-12: Example @WebResult Annotation

C.1.7 @SOAPBinding

Annotation on a C WebService or function specifying the mapping of the web service onto the SOAP message protocol.

Corresponds to: javax.jws.SOAPBinding annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.11.6)

Format:

```c
/* @SOAPBinding(style="DOCUMENT"|"RPC", use="LITERAL"|"ENCODED", 
   parameterStyle="BARE"|"WRAPPED") */
```

Snippet C-13: @SOAPBinding Annotation Format

where:

- **style : token (0..1)** – specifies the WSDL binding style. The default value is “DOCUMENT”.
- **use : token (0..1)** – specifies the WSDL binding use. The default value is “LITERAL”.
- **parameterStyle : token (0..1)** – specifies the WSDL parameter style. The default value is “WRAPPED”.

Applies to: WebService, Function.

Example:

```c
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/", 
```
Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/
 xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/soap/
 xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
 xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/
 targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/"
>
  <portType name="StockQuote">
    <sca-c:bindings>
      <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
    </sca-c:bindings>
  </portType>
  <binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
    <soap:binding style="rpc"
      transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
  </binding>
  <service name="StockQuoteService">
    <port name="StockQuotePort" binding="tns:StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
      <soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
    </port>
  </service>
</definitions>
```

Snippet C-14: Example `@SOAPBinding` Annotation

### C.1.8 `@WebFault`

Annotation on a C struct indicating that it format of a fault message.

**Corresponds to:** `javax.xml.ws.WebFault` annotation in the JAX-WS specification (7.2)

**Format:**

```c
/* @WebFault(name="WSDLElement", targetNamespace="namespaceURI") */
```

Snippet C-15: @WebFault Annotation Format

where:

- **name**: `NCName` *(1..1)* – specifies the local name of the global element mapped to this fault.
- **targetNamespace**: `string` *(0..1)* – specifies the namespace of the global element mapped to this fault. The default namespace is determined by the implementation.

**Applies to:** struct.

**Example:**

Input C header file:

```c
/* @WebFault(name="UnknownSymbolFault",
 * targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/"
) struct UnkSymMsg {
    char faultInfo[10];
} unkSymInfo;
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/",
 * serviceName="StockQuoteService") */
/* @WebFunction(operationName="GetLastTradePrice",
```
* action="urn:GetLastTradePrice")
* @WebThrows(faults="unkSymMsg") */
float getLastTradePrice(const char *tickerSymbol);

Generated WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/soap/"
  xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
  xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
  targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
<x:schema xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
  attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
  elementFormDefault="unqualified"
  targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
  <xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
  <xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:simpleType name="UnknownSymbolFaultType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xsd:maxLength value="9"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
  <xs:element name="UnknownSymbolFault" type="UnknownSymbolFaultType"/>
</xs:schema>

<message name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
</message>

<message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</message>

<message name="UnknownSymbol">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:struct name="unkSymMsg"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:UnknownSymbolFault"/>
</message>

<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <sca-c:bindings>
      <sca-c:function name="getLastTradePrice"/>
    </sca-c:bindings>
  </operation>
</portType>
```

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<input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice">
</input>

<output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse">
</output>

<fault name="UnknownSymbol" message="tns:UnknownSymbol">
</fault>
</operation>
</portType>

<binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
<soap:binding style="document"
transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
<operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
<soap:operation soapAction="urn:GetLastTradePrice" style="document"/>
<input name="GetLastTradePrice">
<soap:body use="literal"/>
</input>
<output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
<soap:body use="literal"/>
</output>
<fault>
<soap:fault name="UnknownSymbol" use="literal"/>
</fault>
</operation>
</binding>

<service name="StockQuoteService">
<port name="StockQuotePort" binding="tns:StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
<soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
</port>
</service>
</definitions>

Snippet C-16: Example @WebFault Annotation

C.1.9 @WebThrows

Annotation on a C function or operation indicating which faults might be thrown by this function or operation.

Corresponds to: No equivalent in JAX-WS.

Format:

/* @WebThrows(faults="faultMsg1", "faultMsgn") */

Snippet C-17: @WebThrows Annotation Format

where:

• faults : NMTOKEN (1..n) – specifies the names of all faults that might be thrown by this function or operation. The name of the fault is the name of its associated C struct name. A C struct that is listed in a @WebThrows annotation MUST itself have a @WebFault annotation. [CC0004]

Applies to: Function or Operation

Example:

See @WebFault.
D.1 <sca-c:bindings>

<sca-c:bindings> is a container type which can be used as a WSDL extension. All other SCA wsdl extensions will be specified as children of a <sca-c:bindings> element. An <sca-c:bindings> element can be used as an extension to any WSDL type that accepts extensions.

D.2 <sca-c:prefix>

<sca-c:prefix> provides a mechanism for defining an alternate prefix for the functions or structs implementing the operations of a portType.

Format:

```
<sca-c:prefix name="portTypePrefix"/>
```

Snippet D-1: <sca-c:prefix> Element Format

where:

- `prefix/@name : string (1..1)` – specifies the string to prepend to an operation name when generating a C function or structure name.

Applicable WSDL element(s):

- `wsdl:portType`

A <sca-c:bindings/> element MUST NOT have more than one <sca-c:prefix/> child element. [CD0003]

Example:

Input WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
    xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
    xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
    xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
    attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
    elementFormDefault="unqualified"
    targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
<xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
<xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
<xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```
<message name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
</message>

<message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</message>

<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
      <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
      <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
    </operation>
  </portType>

  <binding name="StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
    <soap:binding style="document" transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
    <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
      <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
      <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
    </operation>
  </binding>

  <service name="StockQuoteService">
    <port name="StockQuotePort" binding="tns:StockQuoteServiceSoapBinding">
      <soap:address location="REPLACE_WITH_ACTUAL_URL"/>
    </port>
  </service>
</definitions>

Generated C header file:
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/",*/
/*   serviceName="StockQuoteService") */
/* @WebFunction(operationName="GetLastTradePrice",*/
/*   action="urn:GetLastTradePrice") */
float stockQuoteGetLastTradePrice(const char *tickerSymbol);

### Snippet D-2: Example <sca-c:prefix> Element

**D.3 <sca-c:enableWrapperStyle>**

<sca-c:enableWrapperStyle> indicates whether or not the wrapper style for messages is applied, when otherwise applicable. If false, the wrapper style will never be applied.
Format:

```xml
<sca-c:enableWrapperStyle>value</sca-c:enableWrapperStyle>
```

**Snippet D-3: `<sca-c:enableWrapperStyle>` Element Format**

where:

- `enableWrapperStyle/text() : boolean (1..1)` – specifies whether wrapper style is enabled or disabled for this element and any of its children. The default value is “true”.

**Applicable WSDL element(s):**

- `wsdl:definitions`
- `wsdl:portType` – overrides a binding applied to `wsdl:definitions`
- `wsdl:portType/wsdl:operation` – overrides a binding applied to `wsdl:definitions` or the enclosing `wsdl:portType`

A `<sca-c:bindings/>` element MUST NOT have more than one `<sca-c:enableWrapperStyle/>` child element. [CD0004]

**Example:**

Input WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
  <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/
    attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
    elementFormDefault="unqualified"
    targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
    <xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
    <xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
    <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:schema>
  <message name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
  </message>
  <message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
    <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  </message>
</definitions>
```

```xml
<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
    <sca-c:enableWrapperStyle>false</sca-c:enableWrapperStyle>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
```
D.4 <sca-c:function>

<sca-c:function> specifies the name of the C function that the associated WSDL operation is associated with. If <sca-c:function> is used, the portType prefix, either default or a specified with <sca-c:prefix> is not prepended to the function name.

Format:

```xml
<sca-c:function name="myFunction"/>
```

**Snippet D-5: <sca-c:function> Element Format**

where:

- `function/@name : NCName (1..1)` – specifies the name of the C function associated with this WSDL operation.

Applicable WSDL element(s):

- `wsdl:portType/wsdl:operation`

A `<sca-c:bindings/>` element MUST NOT have more than one `<sca-c:function/>` child element. [CD0005]

Example:

Input WSDL file:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/
attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
elementFormDefault="unqualified"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">
<xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
<xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
<xs:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
</definitions>
```
\[\begin{align*}
\text{Snippet D-6: Example <sca-c:function> Element} & \\
\text{D.5 <sca-c:struct>} & \\
\text{<sca-c:struct> specifies the name of the C struct that the associated WSDL message is associated with. If <sca-c:struct> is used for an operation request or response message, the portType prefix, either default or a specified with <sca-c:prefix> is not prepended to the struct name.} & \\
\text{Format:} & \\
\text{<sca-c:struct name="myStruct"/>} & \\
\text{Snippet D-7: <sca-c:struct> Element Format} & \\
\text{where:} & \\
\text{\quad \textbf{struct/@name : NCName (1..1)} – specifies the name of the C struct associated with this WSDL message.} & \\
\text{Applicable WSDL element(s):} & \\
\text{\quad \textbf{wsdl:message}} &
\end{align*}\]
A `<sca-c:bindings/>` element MUST NOT have more than one `<sca-c:struct/>` child element. [CD0006]

Example:

```xml
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">

<x:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/
attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
elementFormDefault="unqualified"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/">

<x:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
<x:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
<x:complexType name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="tickerSymbol" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<x:complexType name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="return" type="xs:float"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>

<message name="GetLastTradePrice">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:struct name="getTradePrice"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
</message>

<message name="GetLastTradePriceResponse">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:struct name="getTradePriceResponse"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <part name="parameters" element="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
</message>

<portType name="StockQuote">
  <sca-c:bindings>
    <sca-c:prefix name="stockQuote"/>
  </sca-c:bindings>
  <operation name="GetLastTradePrice">
    <input name="GetLastTradePrice" message="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
    <output name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" message="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
  </operation>
</portType>

Generated C header file:

```c
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/"
```
Snippet D-8: Example <sca-c:struct> Element

D.6 <sca-c:parameter>

<sca-c:parameter> specifies the name of the C function parameter or struct member associated with a specific WSDL message part or wrapper child element.

Format:

<sca-c:parameter name="CParameter" part="WSDLPart"
childElementName="WSDLElement" type="CType"/>

Snippet D-9: <sca-c:parameter> Element Format

where:

- **parameter/@name**: NCName (1..1) – specifies the name of the C function parameter or struct member associated with this WSDL operation part or wrapper child element. "return" is used to denote the return value.

- **parameter/@part**: string (1..1) - an XPath expression identifying the wsdl:part of a wsdl:message.

- **parameter/@childElementName**: QName (1..1) – specifies the qualified name of a child element of the global element identified by parameter/@part.

- **parameter/@type**: string (0..1) – specifies the type of the parameter or struct member or return type. The @type attribute of a <parameter/> element MUST be either a C type specified in Simple Content Binding or, if the message part has complex content, a struct following the mapping specified in Complex Content Binding. [CD0002] The default type is determined by the mapping defined in Data Binding.

Applicable WSDL element(s):

- wsdl:portType/wsdl:operation

Example:

Input WSDL file:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<definitions xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
xmlns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org"/>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:tns="http://www.example.org/"
attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
elementFormDefault="unqualified"
targetNamespace="http://www.example.org"/>
<xs:element name="GetLastTradePrice" type="tns:GetLastTradePrice"/>
<xs:element name="GetLastTradePriceResponse" type="tns:GetLastTradePriceResponse"/>
```
/* @WebService(name="StockQuote", targetNamespace="http://www.example.org/",
 * serviceName="StockQuoteService") */

/* @WebFunction(operationName="GetLastTradePrice",
 * action="urn:GetLastTradePrice")
 * @WebParam(paramName="tickerSymbol", name="symbol") */

float getLastTradePrice(const wchar_t *tickerSymbol);

Snippet D-10: Example <sca:parameter> Element

D.7 JAX-WS WSDL Extensions

An SCA implementation MAY support the reading and interpretation of JAX-WS defined WSDL
extensions: however it MUST give precedence to the corresponding SCA WSDL extension if present.
Table D-1 is a list of JAX-WS WSDL extensions that MAY be interpreted, and their corresponding SCA
WSDL extension. [CD0007]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAX-WS Extension</th>
<th>SCA Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaxws:bindings</td>
<td>sca-c:bindings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaxws:class</td>
<td>sca-c:prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaxws:method</td>
<td>sca-c:function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaxws:parameter</td>
<td>sca-c:parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaxws:enableWrapperStyle</td>
<td>sca-c:enableWrapperStyle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table D-1: Allowed JAX-WS Extensions

D.8 sca-wsdlext-c-1.1.xsd

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmllns:sca-c="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca-c-cpp/c/200901"
xmllns:xsds="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
elelmentFormDefault="qualified">
  <element name="bindings" type="sca-c:BindingsType" />
  <complexType name="BindingsType">
    <choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <element ref="sca-c:prefix" />
      <element ref="sca-c:enableWrapperStyle" />
      <element ref="sca-c:function" />
      <element ref="sca-c:struct" />
      <element ref="sca-c:parameter" />
    </choice>
  </complexType>
  <element name="prefix" type="sca-c:PrefixType" />
  <complexType name="PrefixType">
    <attribute name="name" type="xsd:string" use="required" />
  </complexType>
  <element name="function" type="sca-c:FunctionType" />
  <complexType name="FunctionType">
    <attribute name="name" type="xsd:NCName" use="required" />
  </complexType>
  <element name="struct" type="sca-c:StructType" />
  <complexType name="StructType">
  </complexType>
</schema>
<complexType name="StructType">
    <attribute name="name" type="xsd:NCName" use="required" />
</complexType>

<element name="parameter" type="sca-c:ParameterType" />
<complexType name="ParameterType">
    <attribute name="part" type="xsd:string" use="required" />
    <attribute name="childElementName" type="xsd:QName" use="required" />
    <attribute name="name" type="xsd:NCName" use="required" />
    <attribute name="type" type="xsd:string" use="optional" />
</complexType>

<element name="enableWrapperStyle" type="xsd:boolean" />
</schema>

Snippet D-11: SCA C WSDL Extension Schema
E XML Schemas

E.1 sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
xmlns:sca="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
elementFormDefault="qualified">

<include schemaLocation="sca-core.xsd"/>

<element name="interface.c" type="sca:CInterface"

citation="sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd"/>

<complexType name="CInterface">
<complexContent>
<extension base="sca:Interface">
<sequence>
<element name="function" type="sca:CFunction"

minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<element name="callbackFunction" type="sca:CFunction"

minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"

minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>

<attribute name="header" type="string" use="required"/>
<attribute name="callbackHeader" type="string" use="optional"/>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

<complexType name="CFunction">
<sequence>
<choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<element ref="sca:requires"/>
<element ref="sca:policySetAttachment"/>
</choice>
<any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"

minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>

<attribute name="name" type="NCName" use="required"/>
<attribute name="requires" type="sca:listOfQNames" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="policySets" type="sca:listOfQNames" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="oneWay" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="exclude" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="input" type="NCName" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="output" type="NCName" use="optional"/>
<anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
</complexType>
</schema>
```

Snippet E-1: SCA <interface.c> Schema

E.2 sca-implementation-c-1.1.xsd

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
xmlns:sca="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
xmlns:"http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

<include schemaLocation="sca-impl-xsd"/>
<include schemaLocation="sca-impl-c"/>
</schema>
```
xmlns:sca="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"

elementFormDefault="qualified">

#include schemaLocation="sca-core.xsd"/>

<element name="implementation.c" type="sca:CImplementation"
substitutionGroup="sca:implementation" />

<complexType name="CImplementation">
<complexContent>
<extension base="sca:Implementation">
<sequence>
<element name="operation" type="sca:CImplementationFunction"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
<attribute name="module" type="NCName" use="required"/>
<attribute name="path" type="string" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="library" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="componentType" type="string" use="required"/>
<attribute name="eagerInit" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="init" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="destroy" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="allowsPassByReference" type="boolean"
use="optional"/>
<attribute name="componentType" type="string" use="required"/>
<attribute name="init" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="destoy" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="allowsPassByReference" type="boolean"
use="optional"/>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

<complexType name="CImplementationFunction">
<sequence>
<choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<element ref="sca:requires"/>
<element ref="sca:policySetAttachment"/>
</choice>
<any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
<attribute name="name" type="NCName" use="required"/>
<attribute name="requires" type="sca:listOfQNames" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="policySets" type="sca:listOfQNames" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="allowsPassByReference" type="boolean"
use="optional"/>
<attribute name="init" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="destoy" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
<attribute name="allowsPassByReference" type="boolean"
use="optional"/>
</complexType>
</schema>

Snippet E-2: SCA <implementation.c> Schema

E.3 sca-contribution-c-1.1.xsd

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
xmlns:sca="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/opencsa/sca/200912"
elementFormDefault="qualified">
#include schemaLocation="sca-contributions.xsd"/>
Snippet E-3: SCA <export.c> and <import.c> Schema
### F Normative Statement Summary

This section contains a list of normative statements for this specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conformance ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[C20001]</td>
<td>A C implementation MUST implement all of the operation(s) of the service interface(s) of its componentType.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20004]</td>
<td>A C implementation MUST only designate functions with no arguments and a void return type as lifecycle functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20006]</td>
<td>If the header file identified by the @header attribute of an &lt;interface.c/&gt; element contains function or struct declarations that are not operations of the interface, then the functions or structs that are not operations of the interface MUST be excluded using &lt;function/&gt; child elements of the &lt;interface.c/&gt; element with @exclude=&quot;true&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20007]</td>
<td>If the header file identified by the @callbackHeader attribute of an &lt;interface.c/&gt; element contains function or struct declarations that are not operations of the callback interface, then the functions or structs that are not operations of the callback interface MUST be excluded using &lt;callbackFunction/&gt; child elements of the &lt;interface.c/&gt; element with @exclude=&quot;true&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20009]</td>
<td>The @name attribute of a &lt;function/&gt; child element of a &lt;interface.c/&gt; MUST be unique amongst the &lt;function/&gt; elements of that &lt;interface.c/&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20010]</td>
<td>The @name attribute of a &lt;callbackFunction/&gt; child element of a &lt;interface.c/&gt; MUST be unique amongst the &lt;callbackFunction/&gt; elements of that &lt;interface.c/&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20013]</td>
<td>The @name attribute of a &lt;function/&gt; child element of a &lt;implementation.c/&gt; MUST be unique amongst the &lt;function/&gt; elements of that &lt;implementation.c/&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20015]</td>
<td>An SCA runtime MUST NOT perform any synchronization of access to component implementations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20016]</td>
<td>The SCA runtime MAY use by-reference semantics when passing input parameters, return values or exceptions on calls to remotable services within the same system address space if both the service function implementation and the client are marked “allows pass by reference”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C20017]</td>
<td>The SCA runtime MUST use by-value semantics when passing input parameters, return values and exceptions on calls to remotable services within the same system address space if the service function implementation is not marked “allows pass by reference” or the client is not marked “allows pass by reference”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C30001]</td>
<td>An SCA implementation MAY support proxy functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C40001]</td>
<td>An operation marked as oneWay is considered non-blocking and the SCA runtime MAY use a binding that buffers the requests to the function and sends them at some time after they are made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C50001]</td>
<td>Vendor defined reason codes SHOULD start at 101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C60002]</td>
<td>An SCA runtime MAY additionally provide a DataObject variant of this API for handling properties with complex XML types. The type of the value parameter in this variant is DATAOBJECT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conformance ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C70001]</td>
<td>The @name attribute of a &lt;export.c/&gt; element MUST be unique amongst the &lt;export.c/&gt; elements in a domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C70002]</td>
<td>The @name attribute of a &lt;import.c/&gt; child element of a &lt;contribution/&gt; MUST be unique amongst the &lt;import.c/&gt; elements in that contribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C80001]</td>
<td>An SCA implementation MUST translate declarations to tokens as part of conversion to WSDL or compatibility testing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| [C80002]      | The return type and types of the parameters of a function of a remotable service interface MUST be one of:  
  - Any of the C types specified in Simple Content Binding and Complex Content Binding. These types may be passed by-value or by-pointer. Unless the function and client indicate that they allow by-reference semantics (see AllowsPassByReference), a copy will be explicitly created by the runtime for any parameters passed by-pointer.  
  - An SDO DATAOBJECT. This type may be passed by-value or by-pointer. Unless the function and client indicate that they allow by-reference semantics (see AllowsPassByReference), a deep-copy of the DATAOBJECT will be created by the runtime for any parameters passed by-value or by-pointer. When by-reference semantics are allowed, the DATAOBJECT handle will be passed. |
<p>| [C80003]      | A C header file used to define an interface MUST declare at least one function or message format struct |
| [C100001]     | In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation SHOULD map each portType to separate header file. An SCA implementation MAY use any sca-c:prefix binding declarations to control this mapping. |
| [C100002]     | For components implemented in libraries, in the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map an operation name, with the first character converted to lower case, to a function name. If necessary, to avoid name collisions, an SCA implementation MAY prepend the portType name, with the first character converted to lower case, and the operation name, with the first character converted to upper case, to form the function name. |
| [C100003]     | In the absence of any customizations for a WSDL operation that does not meet the requirements for the wrapped style, the name of a mapped function parameter or struct member MUST be the value of the name attribute of the wsdl:part element with the first character converted to lower case. |
| [C100004]     | In the absence of any customizations for a WSDL operation that meets the requirements for the wrapped style, the name of a mapped function parameter or struct member MUST be the value of the local name of the wrapper child with the first character converted to lower case. |
| [C100006]     | In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the name of the message element referred to by a fault element to the name of the struct describing the fault message content. If necessary, to avoid name collisions, an implementation MAY append &quot;Fault&quot; to the name of the message element when mapping to the struct name. |
| [C100007]     | An SCA implementation SHOULD provide a default namespace mapping and this mapping SHOULD be configurable. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conformance ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[C100008]</td>
<td>In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the header file name to the portType name. An implementation MAY append “PortType” to the header file name in the mapping to the portType name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100009]</td>
<td>In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map a function name to an operation name, stripping the portType name, if present and any namespace prefix from the front of function name before mapping it to the operation name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100011]</td>
<td>In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map a parameter name, if present, to a part or global element component name. If the parameter does not have a name the SCA implementation MUST use argN as the part or global element child name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100012]</td>
<td>In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the return type to a part or global element child named “return”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100016]</td>
<td>An SCA implementation MUST support mapping message parts or global elements with complex types and parameters, return types and struct members with a type defined by a struct. The mapping from WSDL MAY be to DataObjects and/or structs. The mapping to and from structs MUST follow the rules defined in WSDL to C Mapping Details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| [C100017]     | An SCA implementation MUST map:  
|               | - a function’s return value as an out parameter.  
|               | - by-value and const parameters as in parameters.  
|               | - in the absence of customizations, pointer parameters as in/out parameters. |
| [C100019]     | For library-based service implementations, an SCA implementation MUST map in parameters as pass by-value or const and In/Out and Out parameters as pass via pointers. |
| [C100021]     | An SCA implementation MUST map simple types as defined in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2 by default. |
| [C100022]     | An SCA implementation MAY map boolean to _Bool by default. |
| [C100023]     | An SCA implementation MUST map a WSDL portType to a remotable C interface definition. |
| [C100024]     | An SCA implementation MUST map a C interface definition to WSDL as if it has a @WebService annotation with all default values. |
| [C110002]     | An SCA implementation MUST reject a componentType file that does not conform to http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-interface-c-1.1.xsd. |
| [C110003]     | An SCA implementation MUST reject a contribution file that does not conform to http://docs.oasis-open.org/opencsa/sca/200912/sca-contribution-c-1.1.xsd. |

Table F-1: SCA C Core Normative Statements
F.1 Program-Based Normative Statements Summary

This section contains a list of normative statements related to program-based component implementations for this specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conformance ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[C100005]</td>
<td>For components implemented in a program, in the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map an operation name, with the first character converted to lowercase to a request struct name. If necessary, to avoid name collisions, an SCA implementation MAY concatenate the portType name, with the first character converted to lower case, and the operation name, with the first character converted to upper case, to form the request struct name. Additionally an SCA implementation MUST append “Response” to the request struct name to form the response struct name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100010]</td>
<td>In the absence of customizations, a struct with a name that does not end in “Response” or “Fault” is considered to be a request message struct and an SCA implementation MUST map the struct name to the operation name, stripping the portType name, if present, and any namespace prefix from the front of the struct name before mapping it to the operation name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100013]</td>
<td>Program based implementation SHOULD use the Document-Literal style and encoding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100014]</td>
<td>In the absence of customizations, an SCA implementation MUST map the struct member name to the part or global element child name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100015]</td>
<td>An SCA implementation MUST ensure that in/out parameters have the same type in the request and response structs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[C100020]</td>
<td>For program-based service implementations, an SCA implementation MUST map all values in the input message as pass by-value and the updated values for In/Out parameters and all Out parameters in the response message as pass by-value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.2 Annotation Normative Statement Summary

This section contains a list of normative statements related to source file annotations for this specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conformance ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[CA0001]</td>
<td>If SCA annotations are supported by an implementation, the annotations defined here MUST be supported and MUST be mapped to SCDL as described. The SCA runtime MUST only process the SCDL files and not the annotations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[CA0002]</td>
<td>If multiple annotations apply to a program element, all of the annotations SHOULD be in the same comment block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[CA0003]</td>
<td>An SCA implementation MUST treat a file with a @WebService annotation specified as if @Remotable and @Interface were specified with the name value of the @WebService annotation used as the name value of the @Interface annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[CA0004]</td>
<td>An SCA implementation MUST treat a function with a @WebFunction annotation specified as if @Function was specified with the operationName value of the @WebFunction annotation used as the name value of the @Function annotation and the exclude value of the @WebFunction annotation used as the exclude value of the @Function annotation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An SCA implementation MUST treat a struct with a @WebOperation annotation specified as if @Operation was specified with the operationName value of the @WebOperation annotation used as the name value of the @Operation annotation, the response value of the @WebOperation annotation used as the response value of the @Operation annotation and the exclude value of the @WebFunction annotation used as the exclude value of the @Operation annotation.

While annotations are defined using the /* … */ format for comments, if the // … format is supported by a C compiler, the // … format MAY be supported by an SCA implementation annotation processor.

An SCA implementation MUST ensure that all variables in a component implementation with the same name and annotated with @Property have the same type.

An SCA implementation MUST treat any instance of a @Remotable annotation and without an explicit @WebService annotation as if a @WebService annotation with a name value equal to the name value of the @Interface annotation, if specified, and no other parameters was specified.

An SCA implementation MUST treat a function annotated with an @Function annotation and without an explicit @WebFunction annotation as if a @WebFunction annotation with an operationName value equal to the name value of the @Function annotation, an exclude value equal to the exclude value of the @Function annotation and no other parameters was specified.

An SCA implementation MUST treat a struct annotated with an @Operation annotation without an explicit @WebOperation annotation as if a @WebOperation annotation with with an operationName value equal to the name value of the @Operation annotation, a response value equal to the response value of the @Operation annotation, an exclude value equal to the exclude value of the @Operation annotation and no other parameters was specified.

A C struct that is listed in a @WebThrows annotation MUST itself have a @WebFault annotation.

If WSDL mapping annotations are supported by an implementation, the annotations defined here MUST be supported and MUST be mapped to WSDL as described.

The value of the type property of a @WebParam annotation MUST be either one of the simpleTypes defined in namespace http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema or, if the type of the parameter is a struct, the QName of a XSD complex type following the mapping specified in Complex Content Binding.

The value of the type property of a @WebResult annotation MUST be one of the simpleTypes defined in namespace http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema.

The value of the paramName of a @WebParam annotation MUST be the name of a parameter of the function the annotation is applied to.
If WSDL extensions are supported by an implementation, all the extensions defined here MUST be supported and MUST be mapped to C as described.

The @type attribute of a <parameter/> element MUST be either a C type specified in Simple Content Binding or, if the message part has complex content, a struct following the mapping specified in Complex Content Binding.

A <sca-c:bindings/> element MUST NOT have more than one <sca-c:prefix/> child element.

A <sca-c:bindings/> element MUST NOT have more than one <sca-c:enableWrapperStyle/> child element.

A <sca-c:bindings/> element MUST NOT have more than one <sca-c:function/> child element.

A <sca-c:bindings/> element MUST NOT have more than one <sca-c:struct/> child element.

An SCA implementation MAY support the reading and interpretation of JAX-WS defined WSDL extensions; however it MUST give precedence to the corresponding SCA WSDL extension if present. Table D-1 is a list of JAX-WS WSDL extensions that MAY be interpreted, and their corresponding SCA WSDL extension.

### Table F-4: SCA C WSDL Extension Normative Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Conformance Point</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Conformance ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>WSDL 1.1 support</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CF0001]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Customization required</td>
<td>[CD0001] The reference to the JAX-WS binding language is treated as a reference to the C WSDL extensions defined in C WSDL Mapping Extensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Annotations on generated classes</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0002]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>WSDL and XML Schema import directives</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0003]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Optional WSDL extensions</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0004]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>SEI naming</td>
<td>[C100001]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>javax.jws.WebService required</td>
<td>[B] References to javax.jws.WebService in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebService.</td>
<td>[CF0005]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Method naming</td>
<td>[C100002] and [C100005]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Conformance Point</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Conformance ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>javax.jws.WebMethod required</td>
<td>[A], [B] References to javax.jws.WebMethod in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebFunction or @WebOperation.</td>
<td>[CF0006]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Transmission primitive support</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0007]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Using javax.jws.OneWay</td>
<td>[A], [B] References to javax.jws.OneWay in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @OneWay.</td>
<td>[CF0008]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>Using javax.jws.SOAPBinding</td>
<td>[A], [B] References to javax.jws.SOAPBinding in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @SOAPBinding.</td>
<td>[CF0009]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>Using javax.jws.WebParam</td>
<td>[A], [B] References to javax.jws.WebParam in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebParam.</td>
<td>[CF0010]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>Using javax.jws.WebResult</td>
<td>[A], [B] References to javax.jws.WebResult in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebResult.</td>
<td>[CF0011]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>Non-wrapped parameter naming</td>
<td>[C100003]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>Default mapping mode</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>Disabling wrapper style</td>
<td>[B] References to jaxws:enableWrapperStyle in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation sca-c:enableWrapperStyle.</td>
<td>[CF0013]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>Wrapped parameter naming</td>
<td>[C100004]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>Parameter name clash</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CF0014]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>javax.xml.ws.WebFault required</td>
<td>[B] References to javax.jws.WebFault in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebFault.</td>
<td>[CF0015]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>Exception naming</td>
<td>[C100006]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Conformance Point</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Conformance ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>Fault equivalence</td>
<td>[A] References to fault exception classes are treated as references to fault message structs.</td>
<td>[CF0016]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>Required WSDL extensions</td>
<td>MIME Binding not necessary</td>
<td>[CF0018]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>Unbound message parts</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CF0019]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>Duplicate headers in binding</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0020]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>Duplicate headers in message</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0021]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>WSDL 1.1 support</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CF0022]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Standard annotations</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CC0005]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Java identifier mapping</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CF0023]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>WSDL and XML Schema import directives</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0024]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>portType naming</td>
<td>[C100008]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>Operation naming</td>
<td>[C100009] and [C100010]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>One-way mapping</td>
<td>[B] References to javax.jws.OneWay in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @OneWay.</td>
<td>[CF0025]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>One-way mapping errors</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0026]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>Parameter classification</td>
<td>[C100017]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>Parameter naming</td>
<td>[C100011] and [C100014]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>Result naming</td>
<td>[C100012]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>Header mapping of parameters and results</td>
<td>References to javax.jws.WebParam in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebParam. References to javax.jws.WebResult in the conformance statement are treated as the C annotation @WebResult.</td>
<td>[CF0027]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>Exception naming</td>
<td>[CC0004]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>Binding selection</td>
<td>References to the BindingType annotation are treated as references to SOAP related intents defined by [POLICY].</td>
<td>[CF0029]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>SOAP binding support</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>[CF0030]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Conformance Point</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>SOAP binding style required</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0031]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>Port selection</td>
<td></td>
<td>[CF0032]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>Port binding</td>
<td>References to the BindingType annotation are treated as references to SOAP related intents defined by [POLICY].</td>
<td>[CF0033]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[A] All references to Java in the conformance point are treated as references to C.

[B] Annotation generation is only necessary if annotations are supported by an SCA implementation.

Table F-5: JAX-WS Normative Statements that are Applicable to SCA C

### F.4.1 Ignored Normative Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Conformance Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Definitions mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>javax.xml.bind.XmlSeeAlso required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>use of JAXB annotations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>Using javax.xml.ws.RequestWrapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>Using javax.xml.ws.ResponseWrapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>Use of Holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>Asynchronous mapping required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>Asynchronous mapping option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>Asynchronous method naming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>Asynchronous parameter naming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>Failed method invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>Response bean naming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>Asynchronous fault reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>Asynchronous fault cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>JAXB class mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>JAXB customization use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>JAXB customization clash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>javax.xml.ws.wsaddressing.W3CEndpointReference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>Fault Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>Use of MIME type information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>MIME type mismatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>MIME part identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Conformance Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>Service superclass required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Service class naming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>javax.xml.ws.WebServiceClient required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>Default constructor required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2 argument constructor required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>Failed getPort Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>javax.xml.ws.WebEndpoint required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Method name disambiguation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Package name mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Class mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Inheritance flattening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Inherited interface mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>use of JAXB annotations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>Default wrapper bean names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>Default wrapper bean package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>Null Values in rpc/literal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>java.lang.RuntimeExceptions and java.rmi.RemoteExceptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>Fault bean name clash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>Service creation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table F-6: JAX-WS Normative Statements that Are Not Applicable to SCA C
G Migration

To aid migration of an implementation or clients using an implementation based the version of the Service Component Architecture for C defined in SCA C Client and Implementation V1.00, this appendix identifies the relevant changes to APIs, annotations, or behavior defined in V1.00.

G.1 Implementation.c attributes

@location has been replaced with @path.

G.2 SCALocate and SCALocateMultiple

SCALocate() and SCALocateMultiple() have been renamed to SCAGetReference() and SCAGetReferences() respectively.
The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

**Participants:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan Aupperle</td>
<td>IBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Borley</td>
<td>IBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Sebastien Delfino</td>
<td>IBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Edwards</td>
<td>IBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Haney</td>
<td>Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Little</td>
<td>Red Hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Mischkinsky</td>
<td>Oracle Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Robbins</td>
<td>IBM</td>
</tr>
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## Revision History

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Changes Made</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

[optional; should not be included in OASIS Standards]