

## Networked Appliances Generic CAL Device Addressing and Control

Prepared For:



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**Simon Tsang (PhD)**  
Research Scientist

Internet Architecture Research  
Telcordia Technologies, Inc.  
445 South Street 1E 206R  
Morristown, NJ 07960-6438  
Voice: 973-829-4511  
Fax: 973-829-5889  
E-mail:  
stsang@research.telcordia.com

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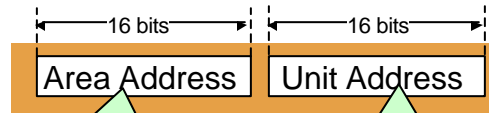
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## Generic CAL Device Addressing

- Device Addresses are either Physical or Logical
  - Physical Addresses may be hardcoded during manufacturing process
  - Logical addresses can exist at either Layer 3 or Layer 2:
    - Layer 3 Network Service Access points
    - Layer 2 Medium Access Control
- Device address may be Short or Long
  - Short device address
    - 2 x 16-bit words = 4 bytes
    - Backward compatible with EIA 600 (CEBus)
  - Long device address
    - 8 x 16-bit words = 16 bytes
    - Compatible with other protocols (e.g. IPv6)
- Node Control object (in Universal Context) is responsible for the management of addresses.

## Generic CAL Device Addressing

### Short Device Address



Each logical area that shares a Medium (power line, radio) is given a unique Area Address. Corresponds to *House Code* in EIA-600.

Devices sharing a logical network within an Area are assigned unique Unit addresses. Corresponds to *MAC address* in EIA-600.

- Devices can determine their Unit and Area addresses either Statically or Dynamically.
  - Dynamic: Device asks other devices within the home or logical area for their Area Address. Unit address is determined by selecting an address not currently used under the Area Address.
  - Static: Addresses are allocated statically by another means

## Generic CAL Device Addressing

### MAC Addresses (CEBus)

- Individual MAC addresses identify particular nodes within the CEBus network.
- CEBus nodes must recognise: its individual *MAC address*, *Broadcast address*. Recognition of *Group addresses* is optional.
- Addresses are persistent (through power interruptions).
- Method for acquiring house code is not specified by EIA-600:
  - One allowable method is to use mechanical switches or factory preset addresses. (*Static allocation*)
  - Another method is to use the Resource Allocation function to allow a node to *dynamically* select and acquire its own individual address and group address.

## Generic CAL Device Addressing

### MAC Addresses (CEBus)

Address range	Usage
F000 – FFFF	Reserved
8000 – EFFF	Individual
8000	Reserved
1001 – 7FFF	Individual
1000	Reserved
0101 – 0FFF	Group
0100	Reserved
00FE – 00FF	Reserved for Routers
0001 – 00FD	Individual
0000	Broadcast Address

## Generic CAL Device Addressing

### House Codes (CEBus)

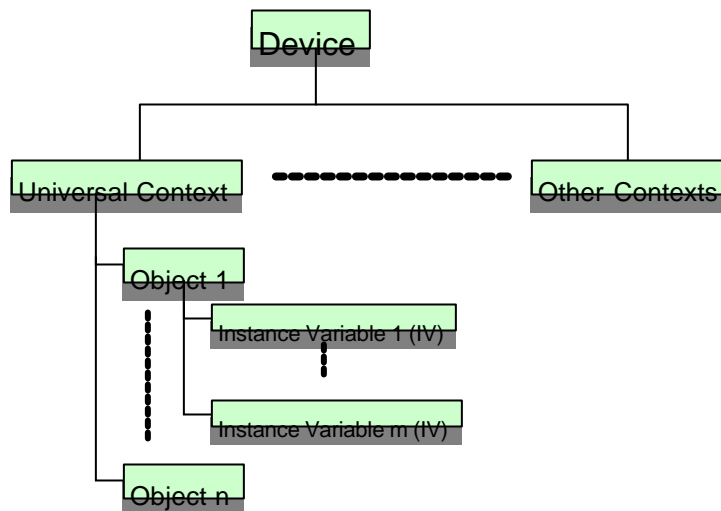
- House codes are used in the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer to identify particular nodes in a CEBus network.
- House codes are the equivalent of CAL Area Addresses.
- House codes can be either:
  - **House system address:** used with a group of devices which span multiple physical media
  - Or **House zone address:** only associated with a group of devices which reside on a single physical medium
- House code 0x0000 is the broadcast house code
- Method for acquiring house code is not specified by EIA-600:
  - One allowable method is to use mechanical switches or factory preset addresses. (Static allocation)
  - Another method is to use Resource Allocation function to allow a node to dynamically select its own individual address and group address.

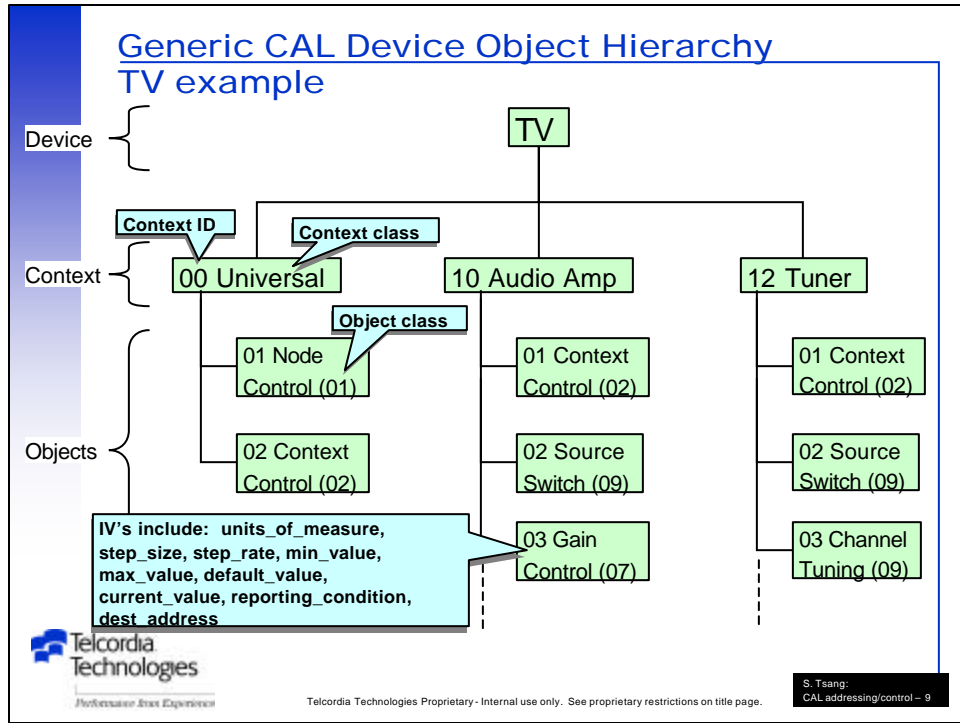
## Generic CAL Device Addressing

### House Codes (CEBus)

Address range	Usage
F000 – FFFF	Reserved
8000 – EFFF	House System Addresses
8000	Reserved
0200 – 7FFF	House Zone Addresses
0100 – 01FF	House System Addresses
0001 – 00FF	House Zone Addresses
0000	Broadcast House Code / Global Network Address

## Generic CAL Device Object Hierarchy





- ### Generic CAL Contexts
- Different Context for each control on a device...
  - Universal
  - User Interface
  - Operation Group
    - Audio
    - Video Display
    - Tuning
    - Security Zone
    - Environmental
    - (plus others to be added...)
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## Generic CAL Objects

### Overview

- Object model implemented by Instance Variables (IV's)
  - Change device characteristics by changing IV's
  - IV's are identified by:
    - Name, Function, Data type, Read-write-able, "Secured"
- "Reporting" objects
  - Report on conditions, events
  - Employ reporting\_condition IV with dest\_address IV
  - Use "report" method
- Node Control Object
  - Product\_class IV set by manufacturer
  - Includes Power, On\_offline, Reset IV's

## Generic CAL Objects

### Listing

- 01 NODE CONTROL
- 02 CONTEXT CONTROL
- 03 DATA CH RCVR
- 04 DATA CH XMTR
- 05 BINARY SWITCH
- 06 BINARY SENSOR
- 07 ANALOG CONTROL
- 08 ANALOG SENSOR
- 09 MULTI\_STATE SWITCH
- 0A MULTI\_STATE SENSOR
- 0B MATRIX SWITCH
- 0C MULTIPLANE SWITCH
- 0D GANGED ANALOG CTRL
- 0F METER
- 10 DISPLAY
- 11 TRANSPORT
- 13 DIALER
- 14 KEYPAD
- 15 LIST MEMORY
- 16 DATA MEMORY
- 17 MOTOR
- 19 SYNTHESIZER/TUNER
- 1A TONE GENERATOR
- 1C COUNTER
- 1D CLOCK

## Generic CAL Object Methods

### Listing

- 40 NOP
  - 41 SETOFF
  - 42 SETON
  - 43 GETVALUE
  - 44 GETARRAY
  - 45 SETVALUE
  - 46 SETARRAY
  - 47 ADD
  - 48 INCREMENT
  - 49 SUBTRACT
  - 4A DECREMENT
  - 4B COMPARE
  - 4E SWAP
  - 4F REPORT
  - 52 EXIT
  - 53 ALIAS
  - 54 INHERIT
  - 55 DISINHERIT
  - 56\* IF
  - 57\* DO
  - 58\* WHILE
  - 59\* REPEAT
  - 5A\* BUILD
  - 5B\* COPYVALUE
- \* indicates a "complex" method

## Generic CAL Object Responses

### Listing

- FE COMPLETED
- FD ERROR
- FC FALSE EVALUATION

## Generic CAL Device Addressing

### Conclusions

- The Generic CAL (CEBus) addressing scheme operates on the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer (I.e. Layer 2).
- Uses hierarchical address (Area, Unit) and potentially supports IPv6 addressing (by using Long address).
- EIA-600 provides information on Area & Unit Address ranges.
- Does not specify how these addresses are acquired (which is what we are really interested in). ☹
- So Generic CAL has not solved our device addressing problem, and we will have to develop our own way to allocate addresses... ☹
- (Home Plug 'n' Play extends Generic CAL with concept of "Sub-systems". Further investigation is required into this.)



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