TACSIT data Exchange (TEX)

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Preface

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1 Scope

The domain of military and operational Command and Control systems is characterized by a huge variety of underlying computing platforms. A standard-based interface to common TACtical SITuation (TACSIT) services is thus essential for interoperable and open systems. In this scope, a first standard has already been issued by the OMG: the TACSIT Controller Interface consists of set of interfaces to interact with TACSIT display systems.

This specification offers data interfaces to TACSIT systems. More specifically, it standardizes:

- The data that need to be exchanged with TACSIT systems.
- The interfaces needed to exchange data from/to TACSIT systems.

2 Conformance

Implementations are considered to be in conformance to this standard if:

- It implements at least one the of the Data Payload PSM (see Clause 10).
- And it implements at least one the of the Data Interface PSM (see Clause11) and/or at least one of the Data Sink PSM (see Clause 12) matching the preceding Data Payload PSM.

Implementing one of the Data Payload PSM shall implement the optional points as specified in Clause 6.2.5 and may include extensions as specified in Clause 6.2.6.

The conditions under which a Data Payload PSM matches a Data Interface PSM or a Data Sink PSM are specified in the specification of the Data Interface PSM (see Clause 11) or of the Data Sink PSM (see Clause 12).

Note: Implementing this standard does not entail to implement OMG's TCI standard even if there is a natural synergy between them.

3 Normative References

- TACSIT Controller Interface (**TCI**) 1.0 (formal/13-02-04) targets at the Controller services necessary for TACSIT software component manipulation only including such functionalities as range scaling, setting the area center/offset, setting view rotation, selecting objects, registering for events, and receiving cursor location updates.
- The Open Architecture Radar Interface Standard (**OARIS**) 1.0 (formal/16-03-02) primarily defines the interface between the CMS and a Radar system within a modular combat system architecture for naval platforms.
- The NATO Vector Graphics (**NVG**) protocol intends to provide military systems developers with a simple, yet extensible, specification for encoding battle-space information to support geospatial viewing (https://nisp.nw3.dk/standard/nato-tide-nvg.html); it is standardized by NATO as STANAG 4733.
- The **FIPS 10-4** (Federal Information Processing Standards) standard, Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty, and Their Principal Administrative Divisions, is a list of two-letter country codes used by the U.S. Government for geographical data processing in many publications, such as the CIA World Factbook. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_FIPS_country_codes for a list of these codes.
- NATO Joint Military Symbology is the NATO standard for military map marking symbols. Originally published in 1986 as Allied Procedural Publication 6 (**APP**-6**B** and **APP-6C**). See http://armawiki.zumorc.de/files/NATO/APP-06(B)%20Joint%20Symbology.pdf for version B. See https://www.cimic-coe.org/resources/external-publications/app-6-c.pdf for version C.

- **HTTP**: IETF Network Working Group “Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP 1.1”, online at http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616.
- **RFC3986**: IETF Network Working Group “Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax”, online at https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.
- Media type definition (**MIME**): IETF Network Working Group:
    - RFC 2045 - MIME formats and encodings
    - RFC 2046 - Definition of media types
    - RFC 2077 - Model top-level media type
    - RFC 7303 - XML Media Types
    - RFC 6657 - Update to MIME regarding "charset" Parameter Handling in Textual Media Types
    - RFC 6838 - Media type specifications and registration procedures
- **SSE**: Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group “*Server-sent events”, online at https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/server-sent-events.html;*
- ***TS**: TypeScript, online at http://www.typescriptlang.org;*
- ***ECMAScript**: standardized by ECMA International in ECMA-262 and ISO/IEC 16262;*
- **JSON**: *standardized by ECMA International in ECMA-404.*
- **GraphQL**: *Graph Query Language, GraphQL Foundation (https://graphql.org/foundation/), online at https://spec.graphql.org/October2021/*

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this specification, the following terms and definitions apply.

Battle Space Object (BSO)

“A Battle Space Object (BSO) is a discrete entity; thing or being that does exist at a particular time or place on the battle space and has military or civilian significance.” (From NATO’s https://nisp.nw3.dk/node/T-d8fd520c-940b-48e6-ab46-2ccf9f6858ed-X.html). See Track.

Datum

“A Geodetic system or geodetic datum is a coordinate system, and a set of reference points, used to locate places on the Earth (or similar objects).” (From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geodetic_datum).

ECEF

“ECEF ("Earth-Centred, Earth-Fixed"), also known as ECR ("Earth Centred Rotational"), is a Cartesian coordinate system, and is sometimes known as a "conventional terrestrial" system. It represents positions as an X, Y, and Z coordinate. The point (0, 0, 0) is defined as the center of mass of the Earth, hence the name Earth-Centred. Its axes are aligned with the International Reference Pole (IRP) and International Reference Meridian (IRM) that are fixed with respect to the surface of the Earth, hence the name Earth-Fixed. This term can cause confusion since the Earth does not rotate about the z-axis (unlike an inertial system such as ECI) and is therefore alternatively called ECR. The z-axis is pointing towards the north, but it does not coincide exactly with the instantaneous Earth rotational axis. The slight "wobbling" of the rotational axis is known as polar motion. The x-axis intersects the sphere of the Earth at 0° latitude (Equator) and 0° longitude (Greenwich). This means that ECEF rotates with the earth and therefore, coordinates of a point fixed on the surface of the earth do not change. Conversion from a WGS84 Datum to ECEF can be used as an intermediate step in converting velocities to the North East Down Coordinates System.” (From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECEF).

TACSIT

A Tactical Situation Display software component provides a display of relevant tactical information over and in conjunction with the geographic context of the information.

Track

A spatial object that is managed within the CMS, such as local radar contacts, radar contacts provided via external messages, tactical data points, waypoints, etc. See BSO.

WGS84

“The World Geodetic System (WGS) is a standard for use in cartography, geodesy, and navigation. It comprises a standard coordinate system for the Earth, a standard spheroidal reference surface (the datum or reference ellipsoid) for raw altitude data, and a gravitational equipotential surface (the geoid) that defines the nominal sea level. The latest revision is WGS 84 (aka WGS 1984, EPSG:4326), established in 1984 and last revised in 2004.” (From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WGS84#A_new_World_Geodetic_System).

5 Symbols

None.

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6 Additional Information

6.1 Problem Statement (non-normative)

The domain of C2 Systems is characterized by a huge variety of underlying computing platforms, with different and often incompatible means of providing interactive displays. Standards-based services are essential for interoperable and open systems.

There is fairly broad agreement of what is considered the TACSIT software component of a tactical / strategic display system. The TACSIT component is the software that provides users awareness of entities in the operational space relative to a certain geospatial context. The TACSIT, by its nature, displays entities called tracks or BSO's (Battle Space Object) in their proper geographic location overlaid on a visual representation of a map while including additional annotations and decision aides to support the operator. The TACSIT is distinct from other display applications that work around, or in conjunction with it.

The figure below provides an example of what the TACSIT software component is versus other typical tactical display applications and decision aids.

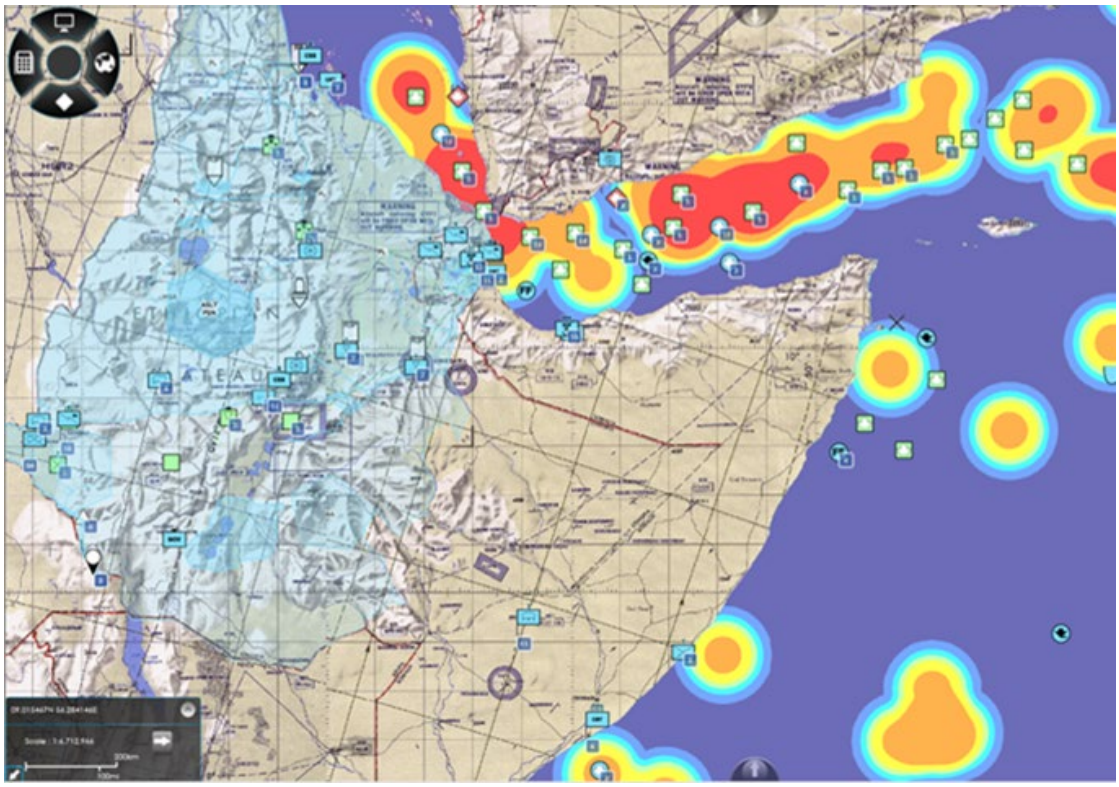

Figure 6-1: Example of a TACSIT software component

There are many capabilities and services necessary to successfully implement a TACSIT software component. Within this broader context of TACSIT services, this specification is targeted at the Data Services necessary to exchange Tracks/BSO's data with TACSIT services.

More specifically, the considered data encompass all the data needed to draw Tracks/BSO's over a map as points (icons), multilines or surfaces.

The data necessary to infer the military icons, annotations, and decision aides to be drawn must be exchangeable with TACSIT systems. Only the strictly required, limited-to-core data must be exchanged to avoid the transfer of unused data, e.g. between web browser and server and/or over poor communication means (satellite, radio…).

In the context of TEX, the needed data to draw a military symbol on a map (2D/3D) are:

- Data common to any Tracks/BSO: name, identifier, positions...; these data will be limited to the strict minimum.
- Data depending on the symbology used (APP-6B, 2525D, AIS...) they will be called “Categorization Data”; since such symbologies picture domain information, Categorization Data tend to hold business-specific information, but the aim is to draw the symbol.
- Business-specific data that may be drawn/written around the symbol: they will be considered as “Extended Data” and designed as key/value pairs.

Next, the grouping of Tracks/BSO’s needs also to be considered. Indeed, operators of TACSIT may find it useful to group the Tracks/BSO’s by Group name. These TACSIT groups provide a list of Tracks/BSO’s, which is defined either by extension (by a set of items) or by intention (by a filter to be applied on all known Tracks/BSO’s). Such TACSIT groups aid Situation Awareness, Common Operational Picture (COP), Recognized Ground/Air/Maritime Picture (RGP, RAP and RMP), orders and plans pictures. However, since this capability may be meaningless for some systems or harmful to performance, TACSIT groups are made optional in this specification.

6.2 Design Rationale (non-normative)

6.2.1 Architecture Patterns

Even if this specification does not limit the use of its interfaces to any specific architecture, it has been designed with three specific patterns of architecture in mind: one with a standalone system and two based on distributed systems.

This section describes these three architecture patterns and how they relate to the other TACSIT standard, namely [TCI].

Note: the description of these patterns implies the concept of “channel” which encompasses any means of communication between components – e.g., intra-process calls, remote procedure invocations (CORBA, HTTP/REST, HTTP/SOAP...), publish/subscribe (DDS...) – and any necessary in-between items (ESB, Reverse Proxy...).

6.2.1.1 Standalone Architecture Pattern

In this first pattern, the application runs on one standalone computer. It has two types of components:

- The TACSIT component.
- The specific business applications such as business object forms, business objects lists and so forth.

The following figure depicts this pattern:

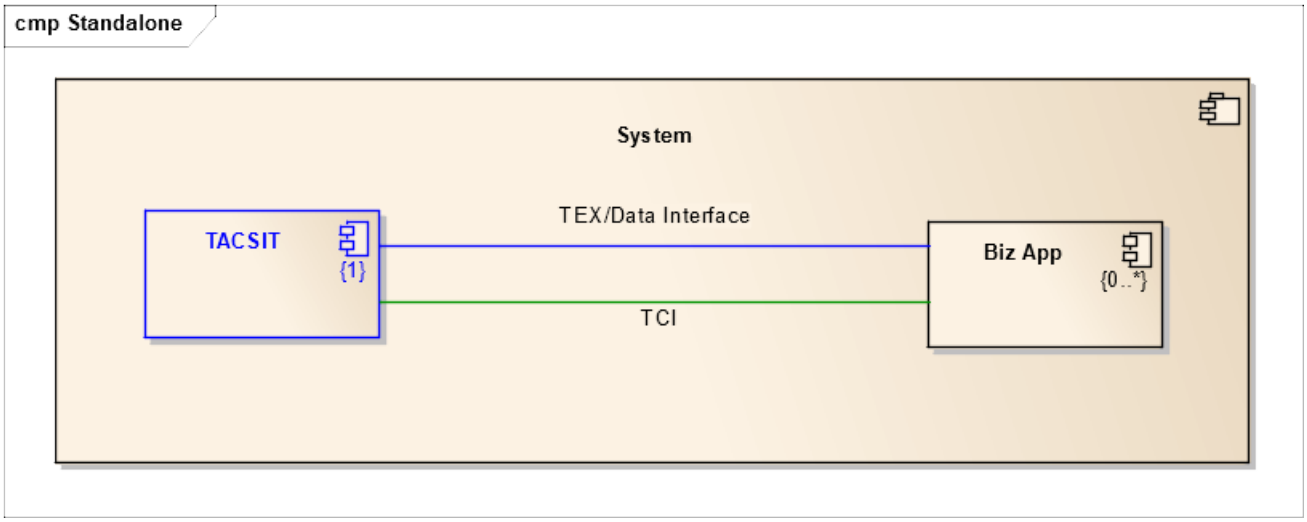

Figure 6-2: Standalone Architecture Pattern (non-normative)

These two components communicate through two channels:

- The first conforms to [TCI] and allows a business application to control the display of the TACSIT component as well as to get the entity selection currently set by the user.
- The second one conforms to the “Data Interface” package introduced in the present specification and allows the TACSIT component and the business application components to exchange displayed data and/or get callback on the modification thereof.

Both channels work together based on the common Entity concept (which designs a Track/BSO).

6.2.1.2 Distributed Without TACSIT Back-end Architecture Pattern

In this second pattern, the application is made up of graphical user interfaces (GUI) and one business back-end. It is constituted of the following components:

- The TACSIT component.
- The specific business HMIs such as business object forms, business objects lists and so forth.
- The business back-end or business server that serves business data to the business HMIs and display data to the TACSIT component.

The following figure depicts this pattern:

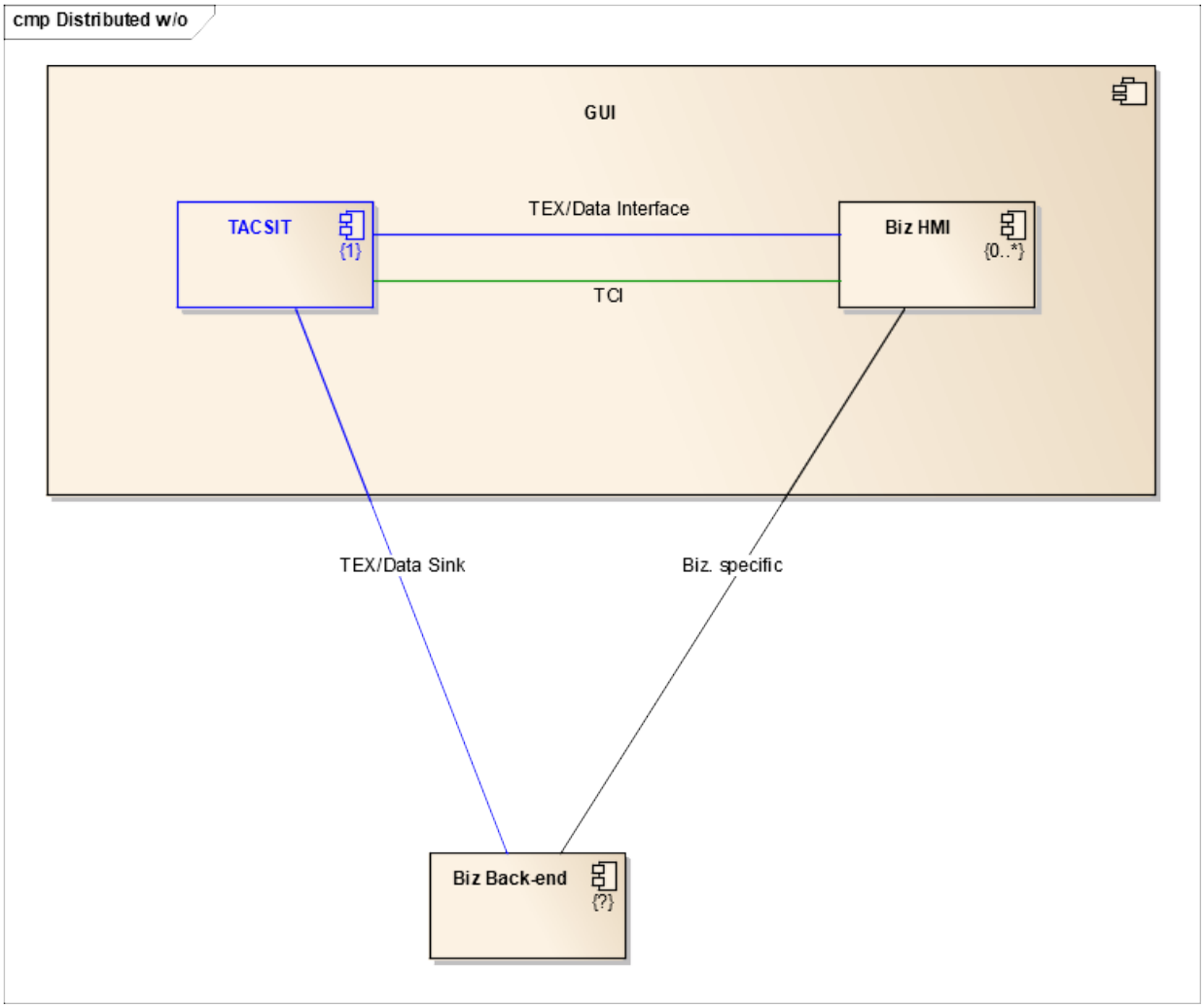

Figure 6-3: Distributed Without TACSIT back-end Architecture Pattern (non-normative)

These components communicate through the following channels:

- A first channel conforms to [TCI] and allows a business HMI to control the display of the TACSIT component as well as to get the entity selection currently set by the user.
- A second channel conforms to the “Data Interface” package introduced in the present specification and allows the TACSIT component and the HMI components to exchange displayed data and/or get callback on the modification thereof.
- A third channel takes place between the business HMI and the business back-end and is considered as proprietary in the solution.
- A last channel allows the TACSIT component to fetch to-be-displayed data from the business back-end; it conforms to the “Data Sink” package introduced in the present specification.

TCI's and TEX' channels work jointly based on the common Entity concept.

6.2.1.3 Distributed With TACSIT Back-end Architecture Pattern

In this third pattern, the application is made up of graphical user interfaces (GUI), one business back-end and one TACSIT back-end. With regards to the preceding pattern, the back end is here split in two back-ends: one for the TACSIT display data and the other one for the business data. The pattern is thus constituted of the following components:

- The TACSIT component.
- The specific business HMIs such as business object forms, business objects lists and so forth.
- The business back-end or business server that serves business data to the business HMIs.
- The TACSIT back-end or TACSIT server that serves display data to the TACSIT component.

The following figure depicts this pattern:

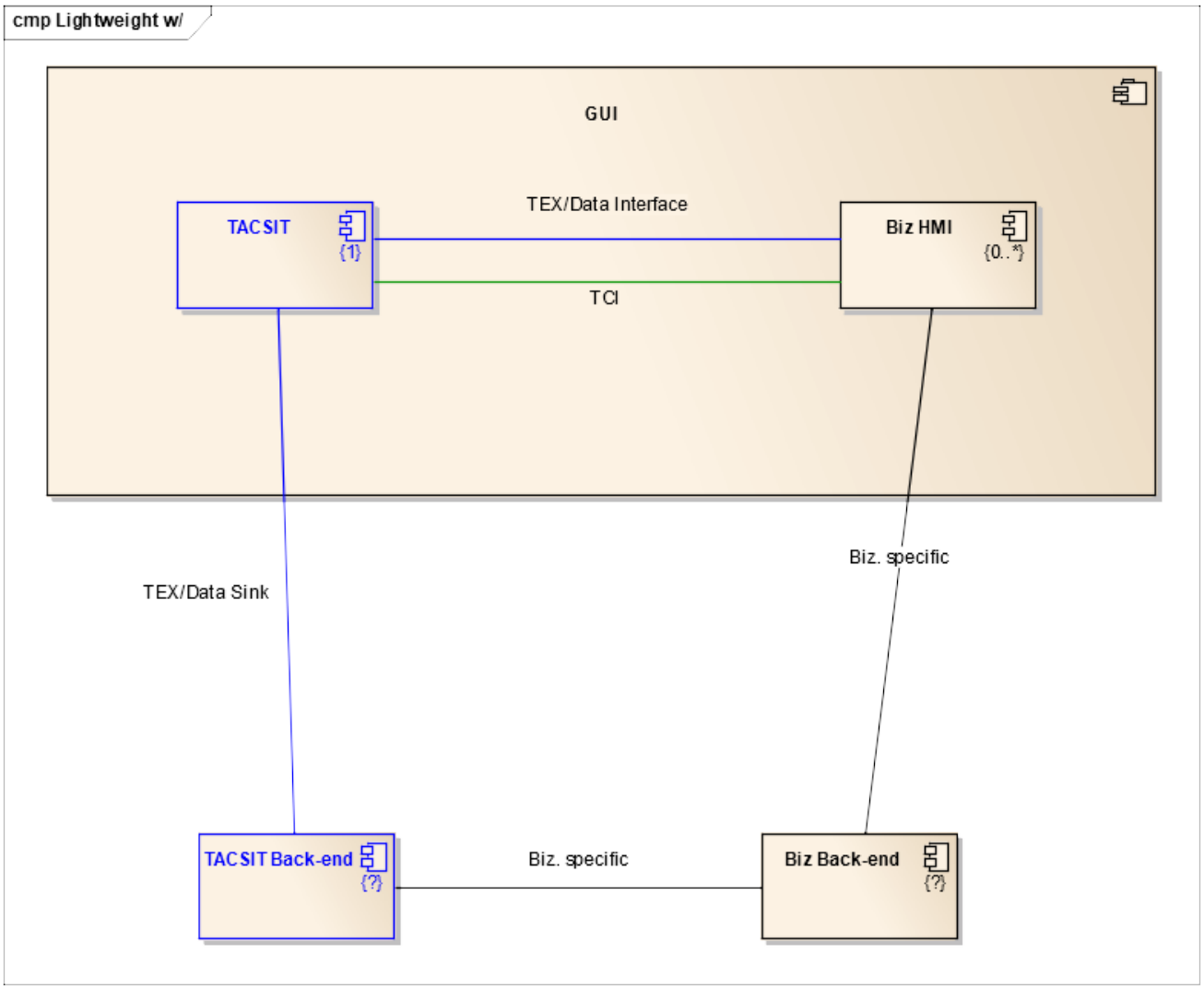

Figure 6-4: Distributed With TACSIT back-end Architecture Pattern (non-normative)

These components communicate through the following channels:

- A first channel conforms to [TCI] and allows a business HMI to control the display of the TACSIT component as well as to get the entity selection currently set by the user.
- A second channel conforms to the “Data Interface” introduced in the present specification and allows the TACSIT component and the HMI components to exchange displayed data and/or get callback on the modification thereof.
- A third channel takes place between the business HMI and the business back-end and is considered as proprietary in the solution.
- A fourth channel allows the TACSIT component to fetch to-be-displayed data from the TACSIT back-end; it conforms to the “Data Sink” interfaces introduced in the present specification.
- A last (optional) channel allows both back-ends to exchange information preventing them to serve inconsistent data; this channel is out of the scope of TEX.

TCI's and TEX' channels work jointly based on the common Entity concept.

6.2.2 Payload vs. Interface vs. Data Sink

As described in the above section, TEX specifies interfaces to push and pull data to and from a TACSIT system.

These interfaces are either implemented by a TACSIT system and used by an external system or used by a TACSIT system and implemented by an external system.

In the first case (implemented by a TACSIT system), the interfaces allow external systems to push and pull data to and from a TACSIT system.

In the second case (implemented by an external system), the interfaces allow a TACSIT system to get data from the external system; in this case, the external system is named a “data sink” for the TACSIT system and the matching interface “data sink interface” while the preceding interface are simply named “data interfaces”.

An important point here is that TACSIT data interfaces and data sink interface shares the same specification of the transported data (the payload).

TEX interfaces are therefore designed by splitting the data (payload) from the interfaces and by splitting data interfaces from data sink interfaces. In that way, the transported data, i.e. the payload in the interfaces and data sink, are designed in a specific package (namely DataPayload) while the interfaces are designed in another package (namely DataInterface) and the interfaces for the data sink in a third package (namely DataSink).

This design allows the use of different PSMs for payload, data interfaces and data sink interfaces.

The following figure show a system based on what has already been introduced in the preceding section as a Lightweight Without TACSIT Back-end Architecture Pattern. The TACSIT system provides data interfaces to other browser-based applications (Biz GUI in the figure) and requests data sink interface implemented at server level (Biz Server in the figure). This last interface is designed to get data from the field and needs to perform fast enough to ensure a correct understanding of the tactical situation.

In this example, the payload PSM could be XML, the interface PSM TypeScript and the data sink PSM HTTP.

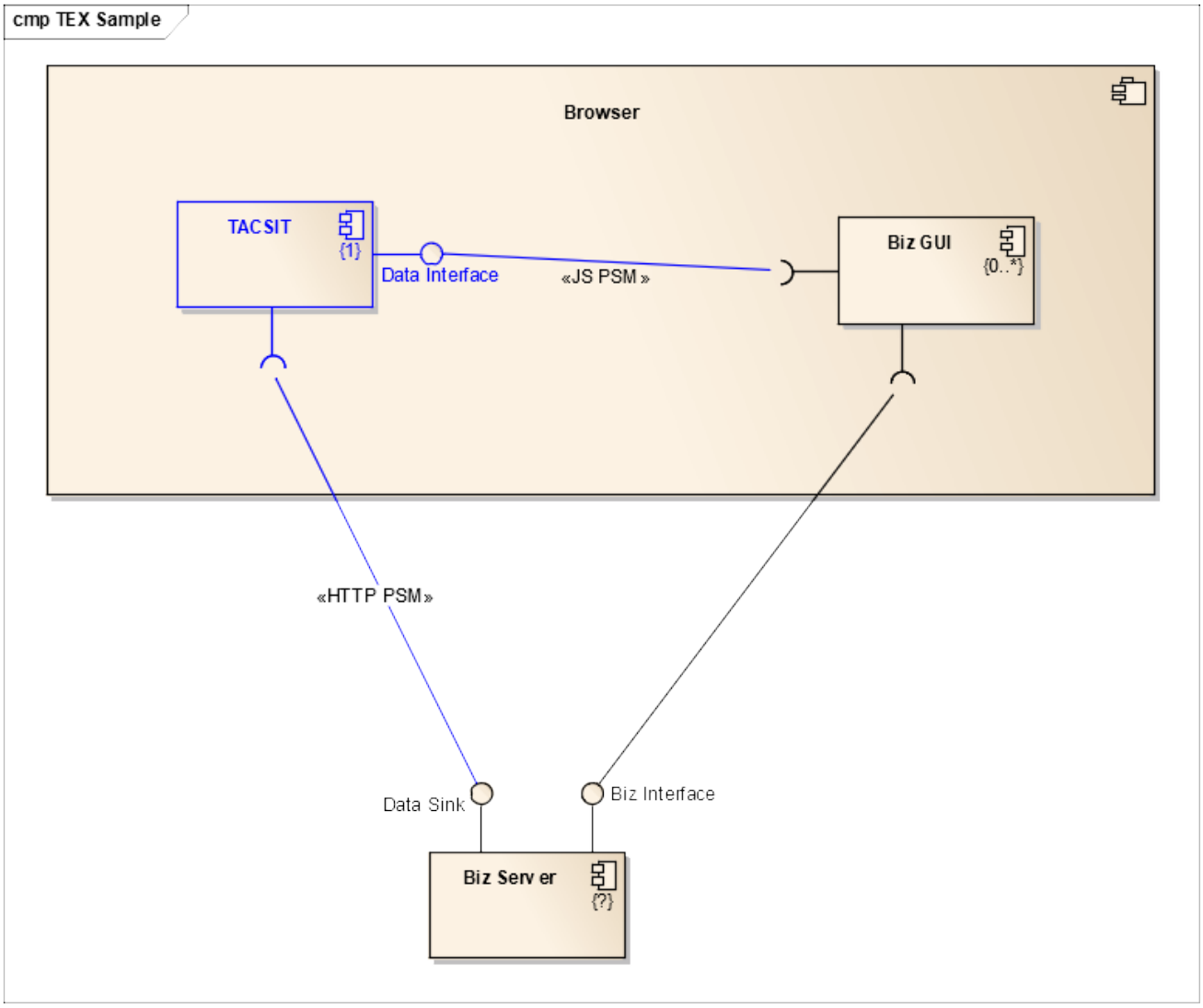

Figure 6-5: Example of use of a web-based TACSIT system (non-normative)

6.2.3 One Namespace to Rule Them All

This specification adds new capabilities to [TCI] by providing new packages aside of the previous TCI ones. As depicted in the following figure, TEX does not add a new namespace but enhance *org.omg.tacsit* with three new packages: DataPayload, DataInterface and DataSink as introduced in the preceding section. The TCI and TEX level exist so only for the sake of documentation management as depicted in the following diagram by dashed boxes.

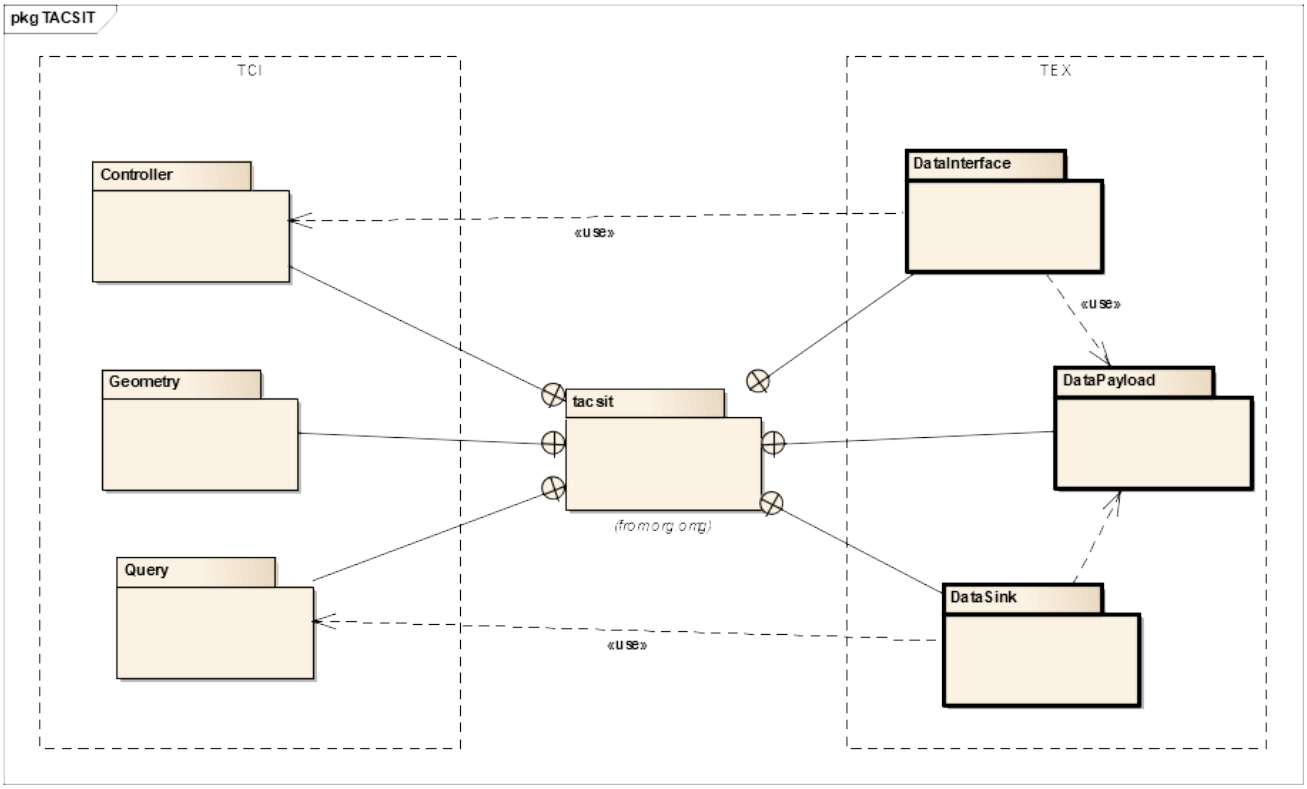

Figure 6-6: Enhancement to TACSIT TCI by TACSIT TEX (non-normative)

6.2.4 Dependencies

The DataInterface package uses the DataPayload package. Incidentally, it also uses the Controller package (more specifically, it subclasses the Entity interface) defined by the [TCI] specification.

The DataSink package also uses the DataPayload package yet uses the Query package from TCI (more specifically the EntityQuery interface) from TCI.

The DataPayload PIM is described in section 7, the DataInterface PIM in section 8 and the DataSink PIM in section 9.

6.2.5 Optional Capabilities

Some capabilities have been considered as optional, meaning that conforming implementations are not obliged to implement them. Yet, in these cases, the matching method are designed to be implemented and to return the NotImplemented exception. A user of such a method needs to be aware that the targeted TACSIT implementation(s) may or may not offer these capabilities.

The optional capabilities are:

- The entity grouping capability may be restricted because it may be expensive to implement and/or costly in terms of memory and CPU consumption and/or not useful for the specific domain of interest; this restriction is done either by not allowing the creation of new groups or by limiting the number of such groups; whatever the way the restriction is done, a TACSIT system has always at least one such group to hold entities.
- A TACSIT system may be unable to accept entity modification from an external system (for instance, because in some system it may be considered that it is not the TACSIT system's role to maintain data coherence of entities across a system with multiple TACSIT instances): all interfaces that change entities or groups can thus return the NotImplemented exception.
- Listeners may offer a rate at which the client is informed of the changes.

6.2.6 Extensibility

This standard holds an extensible capability. Here, 'extensible' means that this capability may be extended in a non-foreseen way while keeping the conformance of the implementation with regards to the standard.

This extensible capability is the specification of the data of an entity used to choose the symbol used to draw the given entity. The extensibility is provided through:

- An abstract class, CategorizationData (See Clause7.4), that is to be sub-classed for each new categorization.
- A couple of tags, SymbolSet and SymbolId, that may be used by the Data Payload PSMs to generically implement such categorization: SymbolSet is a unique string that identify the specified symbology (e.g. “app6a” for the APP-6A symbology), and SymbolId is a human-readable specification of the method to work out a symbol id from the attributes.

A typical use of these tags is to specify the way a categorization data in transported as a string built from the SymbolSet, the character “:” and the string resulting of the application of SymbolId to the attributes of the actual CategorizationData class.

A CategorizationData for which a SymbolSet is already known in this standard shall not be defined otherwise by an implementation.

6.2.7 Use patterns

This section exemplifies potential patterns on how to use the interfaces specified in this document with sequence diagrams. These use patterns are not normative, meaning that the interfaces may be used otherwise. Specifically, they are designed in the context of the “Distributed Without TACSIT back-end” Architecture Pattern (see Section 6.2.1.2). Nevertheless, they may easily be translated to any of the other Architecture Patterns in Section 6.2.1 and most probably to any other pattern.

In the following diagrams, colors are used to point out items related to the TEX standard (blue-colored) and items related to the TCI standards (green-colored). Nevertheless, these colors are meant to ease the reading of these diagrams and do not bring any new semantics to them.

6.2.7.1 Initialization

In this example of initialization, an operator launches a TACSIT situation viewer, requests the list of groups (overlays) and ask for the display of one of them.

More specifically:

1. The operator starts the TACSIT system, which consequently is created.
2. The TACSIT system retrieves from its configuration the connection means (depending on the PSM used) of the DataSink interface of the Business server.
3. The TACSIT system invokes the DataSink interface:
    - To get the list of groups.
    - To iteratively get the definition of each of these groups (meta data as well as list of entity pointers).
4. The operator requests the listing of the groups; The TACSIT system uses the preceding groups definition to display an HMI listing the group’s name, permissions, entities number and so forth.
5. The operator selects a group and requests its display on the map.
6. The TACSIT system:
    - Invokes the DataSink interface to fetch the full definition of the entities of the selected group.
    - Displays these entities on the map using the data provided by the DataPayload PIM.

- Invokes the DataSink interface to add a listener on the modification of the selected group in order to refresh the entities on the map.

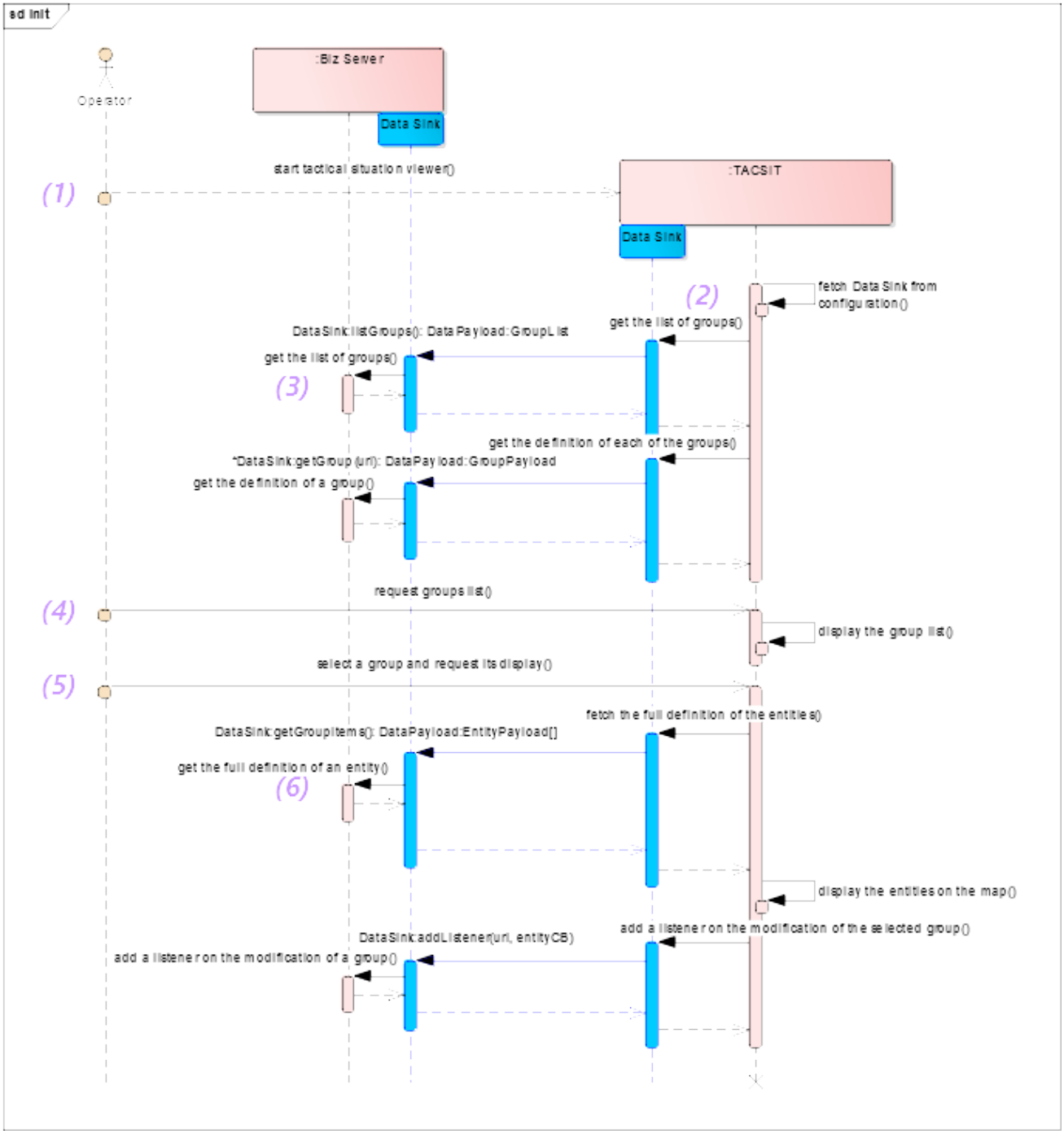

Figure 6-7: The 'Initialization' Use pattern (non-normative)

6.2.7.2 Update of a Single Track/BSO

This use pattern is the follow up of the preceding one. The operator launches two business GUIs displaying the same entity, uses one of them to modify this entity. The second GUI receives a notification of this modification and refreshes itself.

More specifically:

1. The operator starts her/his entity form (called “Biz GUI”) providing the group name and the entity named s/he wants to work on.

2. The entity form retrieves from its configuration the connection means (depending on the PSM used) of the DataInterface:DataManager interface of the TACSIT system (this component was fully initialized during the preceding use pattern).
3. The entity form uses this DataInterface interface to get the list of groups and all the data for the specific group to be used (from its name).
4. The entity form uses this DataInterface interface to add a listener on the modifications of this group.
5. The entity form uses this DataInterface interface to get the complete definition of the wanted entity from its name and fill in the form with them.
6. The entity form uses this DataInterface interface to add a listener on the modifications of this entity.
7. The operator starts another GUI displaying the same entity (e.g., a grid): follows then the same kind of sequence as from (2) to (6).
8. S/he updates the entity with her/his form and saves these modifications.
9. The form uses its DataInterface interface to update the entity in the TACSIT system.
10. The TACSIT component works out the callbacks that need to be fired.
11. And iteratively invokes them, including the other GUI's callback interface provided to the business server at form initialization (see bullet 6).
12. Eventually, the other GUI refreshes itself with the new data provided with the callback.

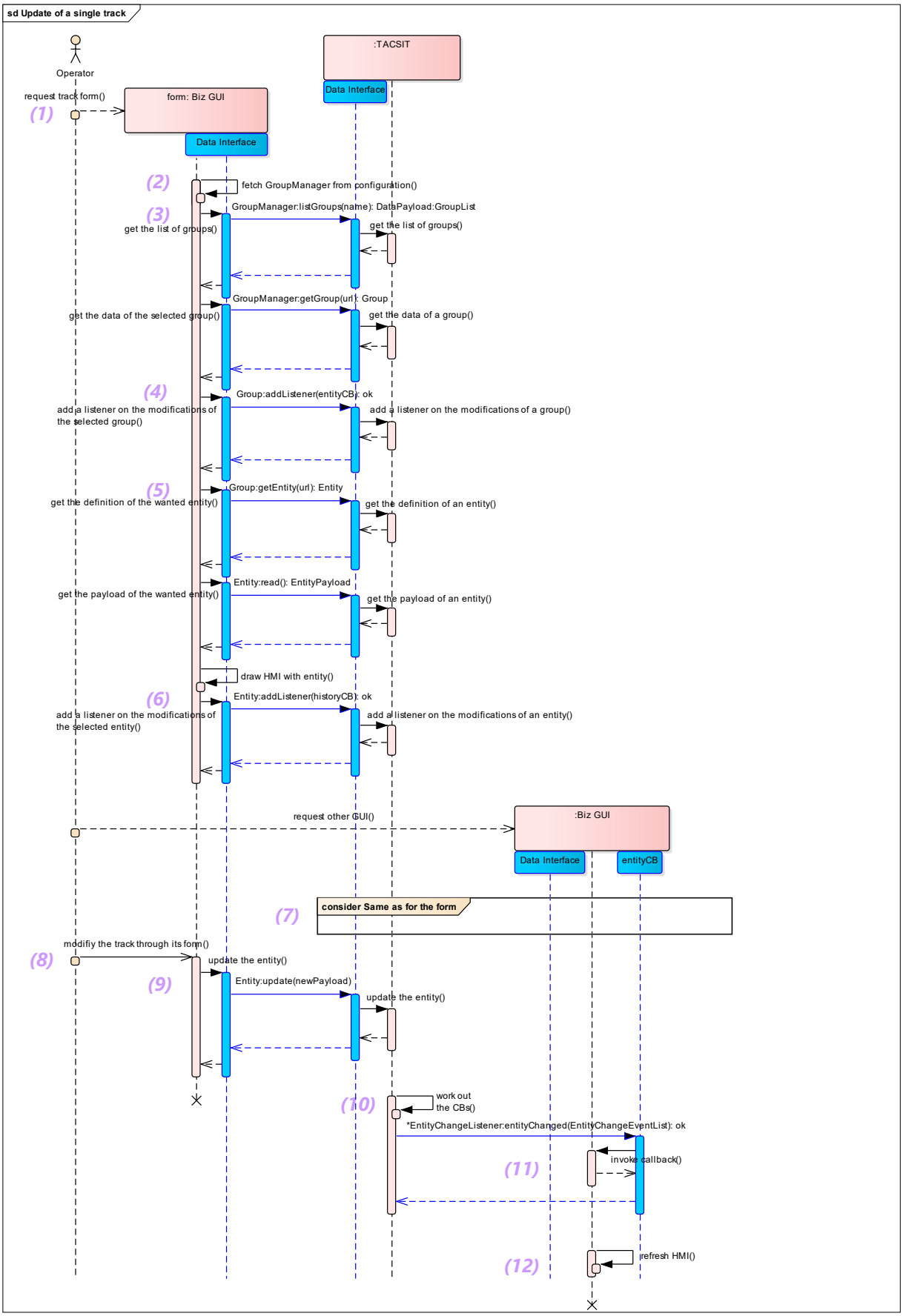

Figure 6-8: The 'Update of a Single Track/BSO' Use pattern (non-normative)

6.2.7.3 Update of a Group of Tracks/BSO

This use pattern is the follow up of the two preceding ones. The business server receives some updates either from outside of the system (e.g., from a tactical data link) or from inside of the system (e.g., another operator). It sends these updates to the TACSIT components that in turn send updates to the business GUIs for purposes of refreshing.

More specifically:

1. The business server receives new tracks and works out the list of callbacks that need to be invoked to inform the DataSink clients.
2. The business server iteratively invokes these callbacks through the DataSink interface (set up during the initialization of the TACSIT system).
3. The TACSIT system redraws the updated entities on the map.
4. The TACSIT system works out the list of entity callbacks that needs to be invoked.
5. The TACSIT system iteratively invokes these callbacks through the DataInterface interface (set up during the initialization of the business GUIs).
6. The TACSIT system works out the new history for the updated entities.
7. The TACSIT system works out the list of history callbacks that needs to be invoked.
8. The TACSIT system iteratively invokes these callbacks through the DataInterface interface (set up during the initialization of the business GUIs).
9. The Business GUIs refresh themselves from the data provided along with the callbacks.

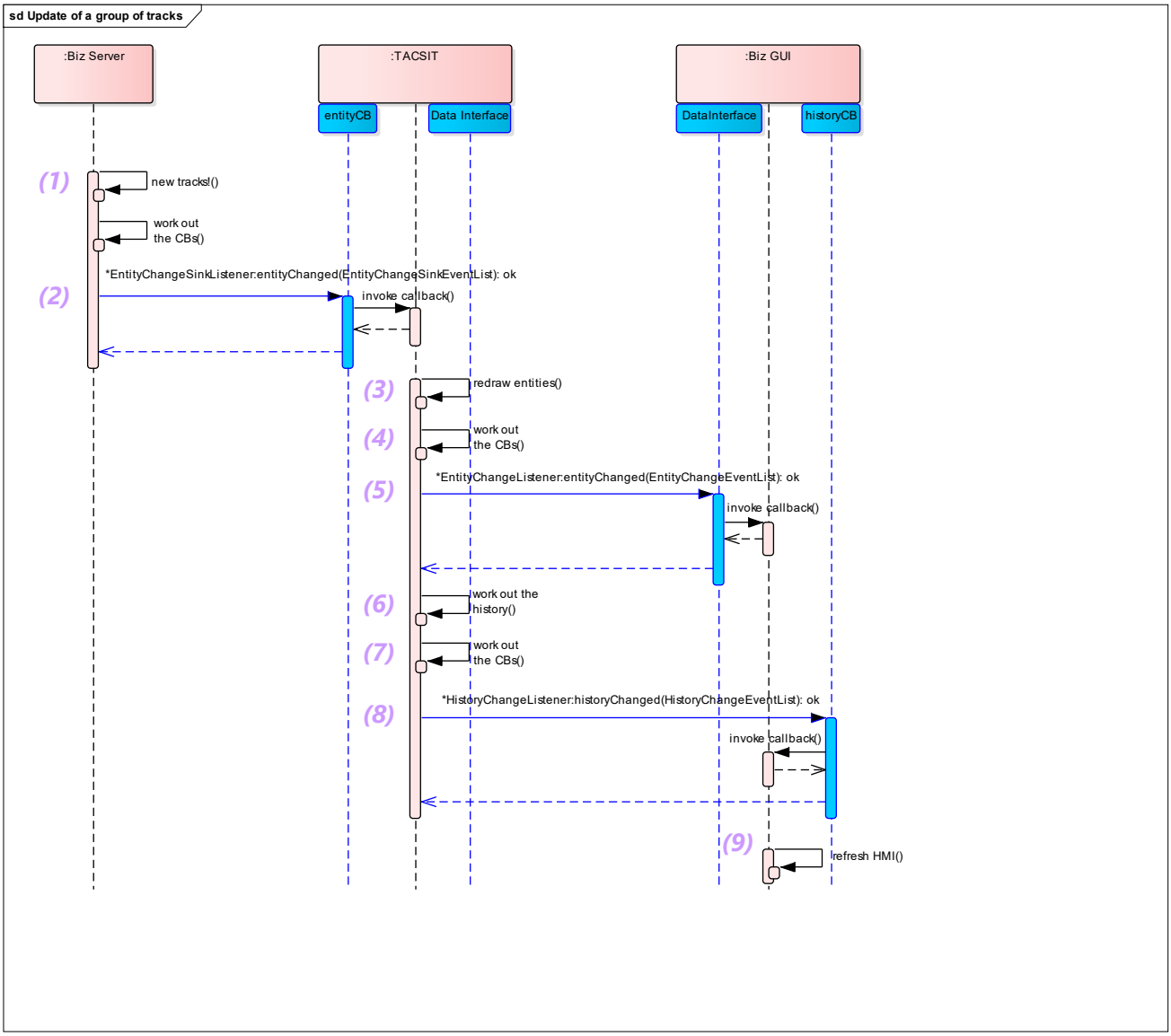

Figure 6-9: The 'Update of a Group of Tracks/BSOs' Use pattern (non-normative)

6.2.7.4 Display of a Single Track/BSO History

This use pattern is the follow up of the first pattern. The operator requests the display of the history path of an entity.

More specifically:

1. The operator asks the TACSIT system for a display of the history path of an entity (however this is done through the GUI).
2. The TACSIT system invokes the business server for this information through its DataSink interface.
3. The TACSIT system draws the history path of the entity.

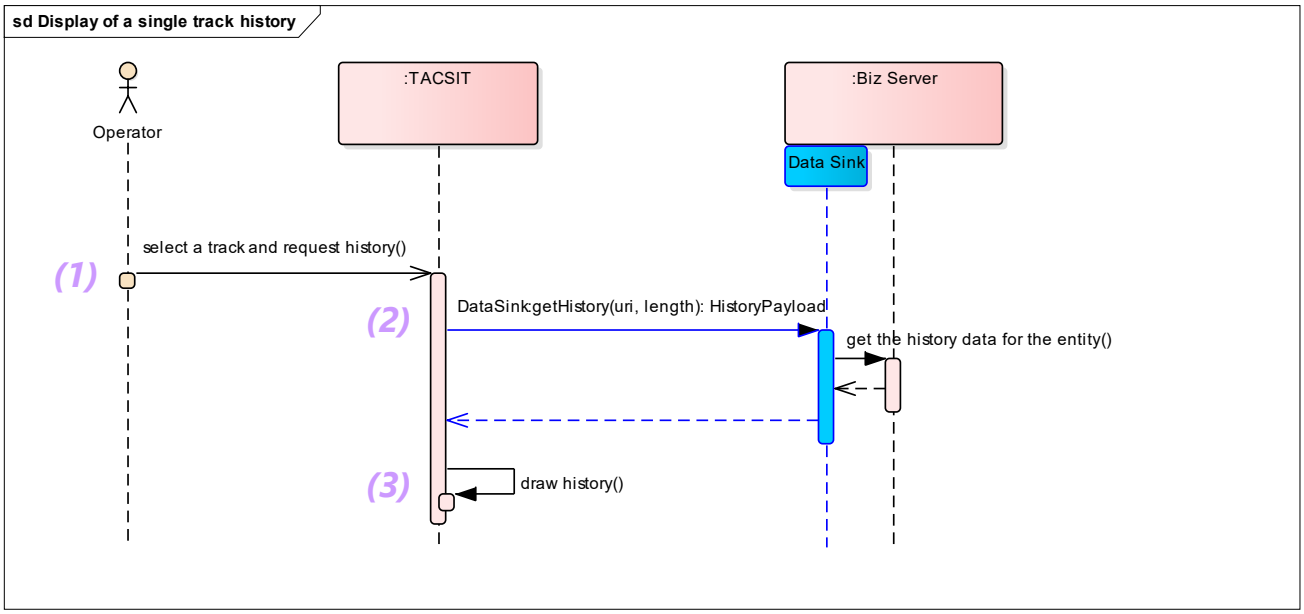

Figure 6-10: The 'Display of a Single Track/BSO History' Use pattern (non-normative)

6.2.7.5 TEX and TCI

This use pattern is the follow up of the first pattern. The operator plays around with its entity form and the TACSIT selection to show off. The main point here is to illustrate the interoperability between TEX and TCI.

More specifically:

1. The operator selects an entity in the TACSIT component.
2. The operator asks the entity form to display the currently selected entity (by whatever means this is done through the GUI).
3. The form invokes the TACSIT system to get the selected entities through the Controller interface (TCI).
4. The form invokes the TACSIT system to translate (“cast”) the preceding TCI entity onto a TEX one.
5. The form invokes the TACSIT system to get the entity payload of the obtained TEX entity and refreshes itself.
6. Now, the operator requests the form to create a new entity and modify it.
7. The form invokes the TACSIT system to create a new entity with the new payload; the TACSIT component outputs the created entity.
8. The form does not need to translate the new TEX Entity onto a TCI Entity since TEX Entity is a subclass of TCI Entity.
9. The form may now invoke the TACSIT system to set the selection to the new entity through the Controller interface (TCI).

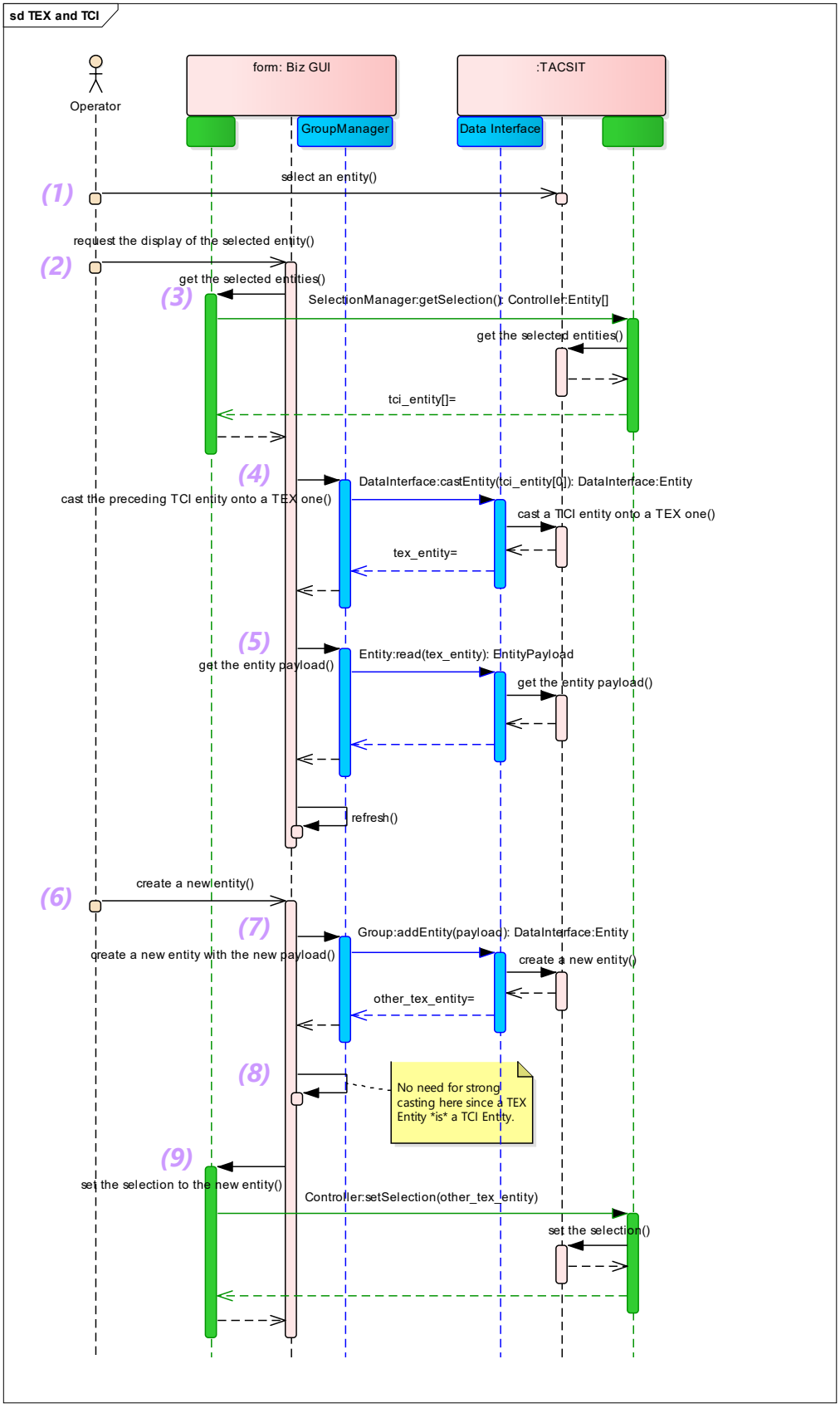

Figure 6-11: The 'TEX and TCI' Use pattern (non-normative)

6.2.8 On Giant's Shoulders

This specification reuses several structures from [OARIS]. In order to avoid hard-to-maintain dependencies between the two set of standards, these structures have been copied rather than referenced.

Nevertheless, the specification still does maintain documentary references to OARIS as notes in diagram and text in order to keep the design rationale behind the structures.

As for the overlap with TCI, it is done by references due to the closeness of the two standards.

6.3 Changes to Adopted OMG Specifications

This specification adds the following PSM to the TCI specification:

- DDS PSM
- C# PSM
- TypeScript PSM

These PSM are presented in Annex B.

6.4 Acknowledgements

The following companies submitted this specification:

- Thales
- SimVentions Inc
- BAE Systems

The following companies supported this specification:

- General Dynamics

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7 Data Payload Platform – Independent Model

The DataPayload package defines the data which may be exchanged to/from a TACSIT system.

It is subdivided into 6 other packages:

- EntityPayload for the entities

- CategorizationData for the data of the entity which are used to draw the entities

- GroupPayload for the groups of entities

- EntityHistory for the timed status of the entities

- CallbackData contains the classes which are exchanged in callback methods, whatever the direction of the interfaces

- A utility package containing the general-purpose data types and enumerations

Note: Implementation details (such as getter and setter if any) are postponed to PSM-level choices.

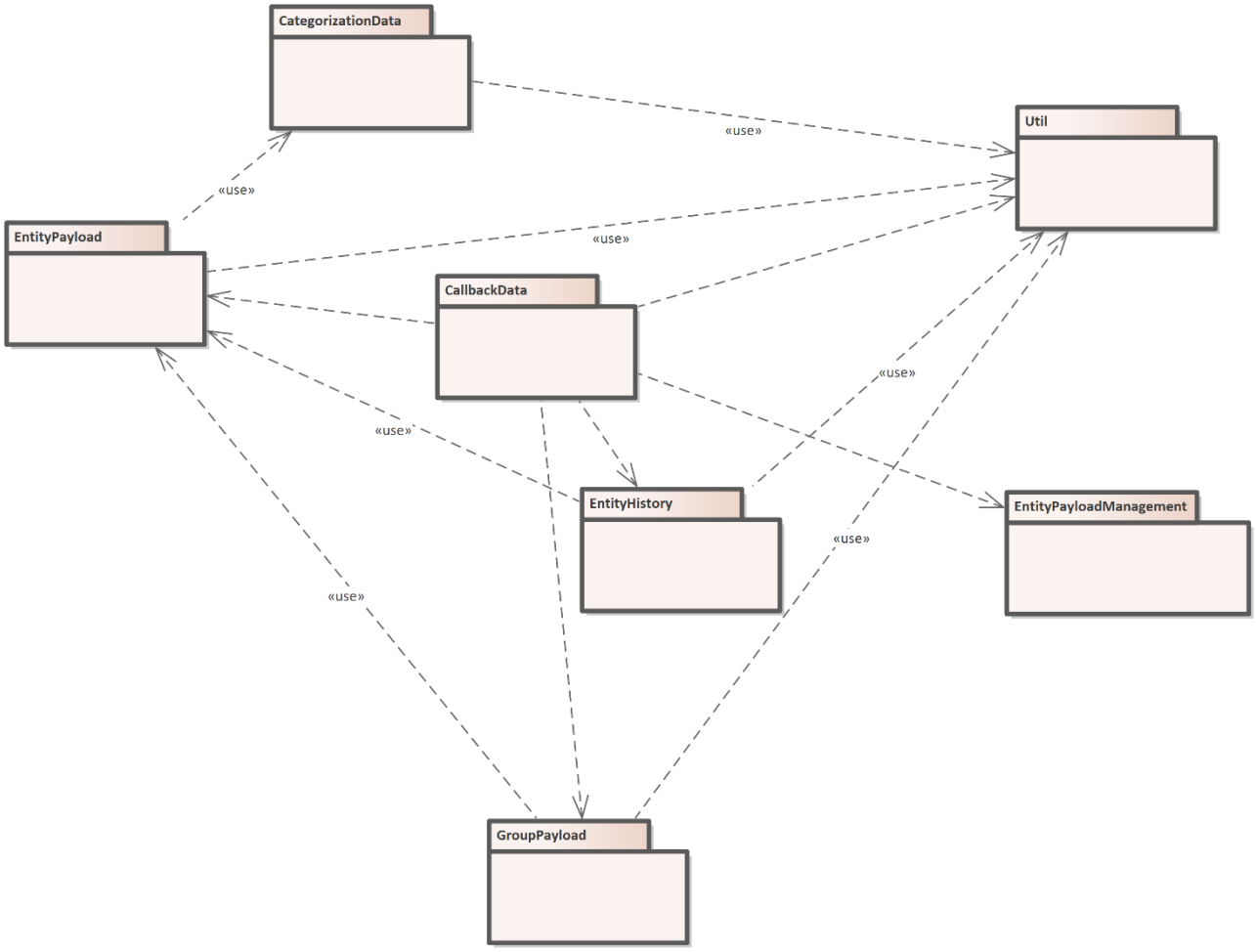

Figure 7-1: DataPayload (Class diagram)

7.1 Util

This package contains several datatypes and enumeration used by other packages.

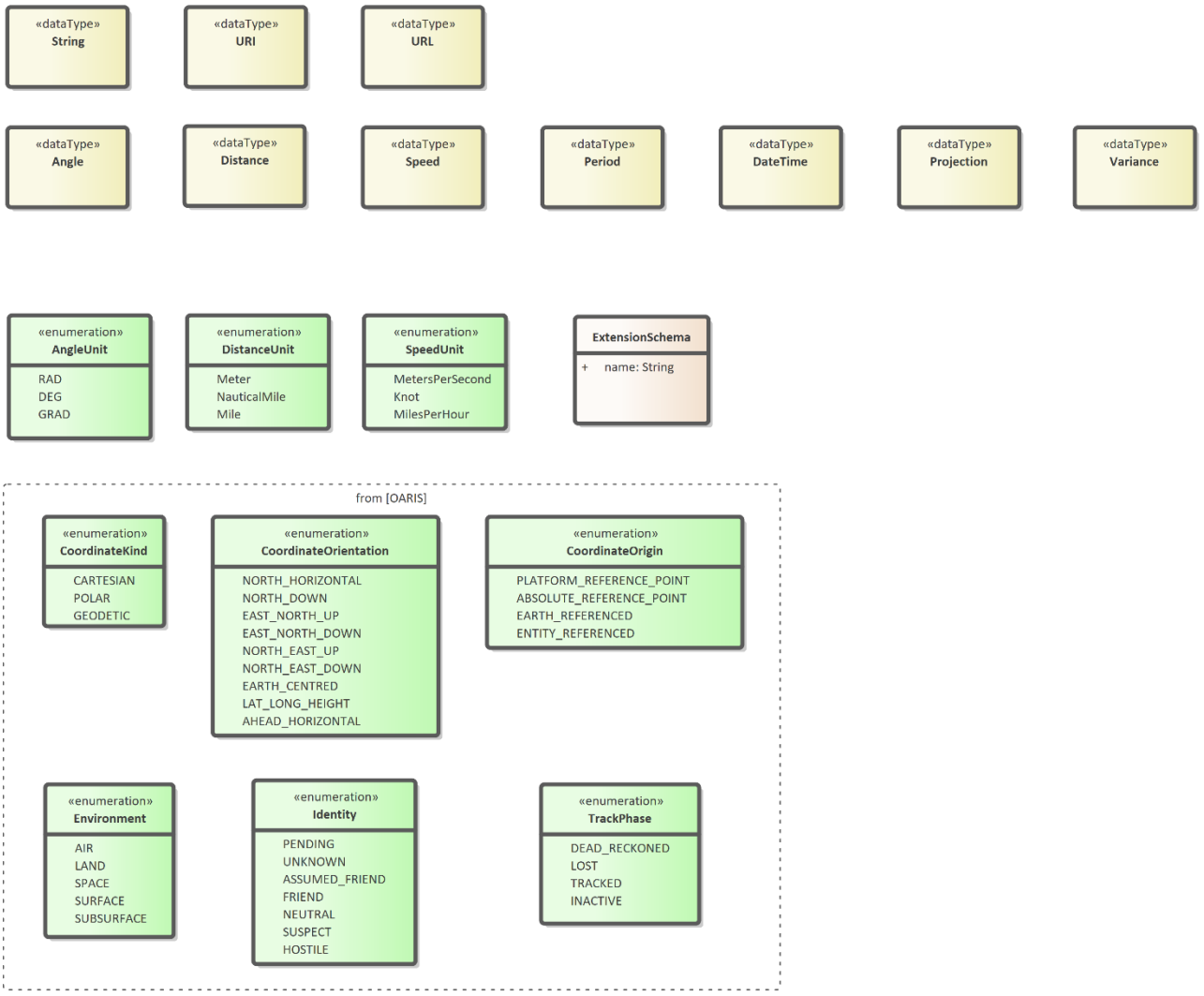

Figure 7-2: Util (Class diagram)

7.1.1 ExtensionSchema (Class)

An extension schema is a namespace for the keys used in the extended data of an entity.

Annex A standardizes a first set of extension schemas.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Association schema Source -> Destination	ExtendedData	ExtensionSchema	Optional namespace of the key of an extended data.
Aggregation schemas Destination -> Source	ExtensionSchema	GroupMetaData	List of the extension schema that may be used to define the key of the extended data of the entities of the group.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
name String	Name of the schema.	

7.1.2 AngleUnit (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the known Angle Units: radian, degree, and grad.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation angleUnit Destination -> Source	AngleUnit	CoordinateUnits	The angle unit used by the group. RAD is the default.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
RAD	Radian.	
DEG	Degree.	
GRAD	Grad.	

7.1.3 CoordinateKind (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the coordinate systems, which compliant implementations may implement.

(from [OARIS])

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation coordKind Destination -> Source	CoordinateKind	CoordinateUnits	The coordinate kind unit used by the group. GEODETIC is the default.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
CARTESIAN	Cartesian Coordinates (x, y, z).	
POLAR	Polar coordinates (azimuth, elevation, range).	
GEODETIC	Geodetic coordinates (latitude, longitude, altitude).	

7.1.4 CoordinateOrientation (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the coordinate systems, which compliant implementations may use. A compliant implementation may not fully support all of these coordinate systems.

(from [OARIS])

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation coordOrientation Destination -> Source	CoordinateOrientation	CoordinateUnits	The coordinate orientation used by the group. Default depend upon the coordinate kind.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
NORTH_HORIZONTAL	Valid for Polar Coordinate Kind Azimuth has origin (0.0) at North, positive clockwise, measured in the horizontal plane Elevation has origin (0.0) at the Horizontal, positive up, measured in the vertical plane.	
NORTH_DOWN	Valid for Polar Coordinate Kind Azimuth has origin (0.0) at North, clockwise positive, measured in the horizontal plane Elevation has origin (0.0) when pointing directly down, and 180.0 degrees when pointing directly up, measured in the vertical plane.	
EAST_NORTH_UP	Valid for Cartesian coordinate type x is positive to the East y is positive to the North z is positive up.	
EAST_NORTH_DOWN	Valid for Cartesian coordinate type x is positive to the East y is positive to the North z is positive down.	
NORTH_EAST_UP	Valid for Cartesian coordinate type x is positive to the North y is positive to the East z is positive up.	
NORTH_EAST_DOWN	Valid for Cartesian coordinate type x is positive to the North y is positive to the East z is positive down.	
EARTH_CENTRED	Cartesian system with origin at centre of the Earth (absolute reference point) x positive through Greenwich meridian y positive through 90 degrees east (of Greenwich meridian) z positive through north pole x & y are in the equatorial plane.	

LAT_LONG_HEIGHT	WGS84 has unique well-defined orientation (NIMA Technical Report TR8350.2).	
AHEAD_HORIZONTAL	Valid for Polar Coordinate Kind Azimuth has origin (0.0) ahead of the relevant entity, positive clockwise, measured in the horizontal plane Elevation has origin (0.0) at the Horizontal, positive up, measured in the vertical plane.	

7.1.5 CoordinateOrigin (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the origins of the coordinate system.

(from [OARIS])

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation coordOrigin Destination -> Source	CoordinateOrigin	CoordinateUnits	The coordinate Origin used by the group. ABSOLUTE_REFERENCE_POINT is the default.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
PLATFORM_REFERENCE_POINT	The origin of the coordinate system is ‘well known’ reference point for the platform (on which the TACSIT system reside).	
ABSOLUTE_REFERENCE_POINT	The origin for the coordinate system is a fixed point in Earth (e.g., WGS84) coordinates. This point is known to the TACSIT system using the interface by means beyond the scope of the interface.	
EARTH_REFERENCED	This value signifies that the origin for the coordinate system is well-defined with respect to the Earth by the coordinate system. E.g. centre of the Earth for Earth-Centred Earth-Fixed or the WGS84 spheroid for WGS84	
ENTITY_REFERENCED	The origin of the coordinate system is defined by the position of the relevant entity.	

7.1.6 DistanceUnit (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the known Distance Units: International system (m), nautical mile and mile.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation distanceUnit Destination -> Source	DistanceUnit	CoordinateUnits	The distance unit used by the group. Meter is the default.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
Meter	International System: meter.	
NauticalMile	Nautical Mile: "A nautical mile (symbol M, NM or nmi) is a unit of distance, set by international agreement as being exactly 1,852 meters (about 6,076 feet)." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nautical_mile)	
Mile	Mile. The mile is an English unit of length equal to 1,760 yards and standardized as exactly 1,609.344 meters by international agreement in 1959. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mile)	

7.1.7 Identity (Enumeration)

Identity according to STANAG 5516.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
PENDING	No identity assessment has yet been made	
UNKNOWN	The entity's identity is not yet determined	
ASSUMED_FRIEND	The entity is assumed to be friendly	
FRIEND	The entity is friendly	
NEUTRAL	The entity is neutral	
SUSPECT	The entity is considered suspicious	
HOSTILE	The entity is considered hostile	

7.1.8 SpeedUnit (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the known Speed Units: International system (m/s), nautical knot and mile per hour.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation speedUnit Destination -> Source	SpeedUnit	CoordinateUnits	The speed Unit used by the group. MetersPerSecond is the default.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
MetersPerSecond	International System: meter per second.	
Knot	The knot is a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile (1.852 km) per hour, approximately 1.151 mph. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knot_%28unit%29)	
MilesPerHour	Miles per hour is an imperial and United States customary unit of speed expressing the number of statute miles covered in one hour. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miles_per_hour) The English statute mile was established by a Weights and Measures Act of Parliament in 1593 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mile#Statute_mile) 1 mph = 0.44704 m/s	

7.1.9 Environment (Enumeration)

The sensor tracking environment.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
AIR	The entity is in the air environment	
LAND	The entity is on land	
SURFACE	The entity is on the surface of the sea	
SUBSURFACE	The entity is under the sea	
SPACE	The entity is in space	

7.1.10 TrackPhase (Enumeration)

The detection lifecycle phase of the track.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
DEAD_RECKONED	Track provided based on extrapolated position (dead-reckoned)	
DELETED	Track has been deleted.	
LOST	Track has been lost	
TRACKED	Regular update of new and existing track	
INACTIVE	No new measurements were available to contribute to this track at the last opportunity to do so. It is expected that should such measurements be made at the next opportunity; these will successfully update the track.	

7.1.11 Angle (DataType)

An angle is the measure of a rotation. The actual unit of this measure is specified elsewhere (see AngleUnit).

Implementation details are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.1.12 DateTime (DataType)

DateTime is a specific time.

Implementation details (e.g. ISO 8601) are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.1.13 Distance (DataType)

A distance is a measure of length. The actual unit of this measure is specified elsewhere (see DistanceUnit).

Implementation details are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.1.14 Period (DataType)

A Period is the meantime between two times; it is specified as a couple of DateTime.

7.1.15 Projection (DataType)

A map projection is a systematic transformation of the latitudes and longitudes of locations on the surface of a sphere or an ellipsoid into locations on a plane. It is specified as a string naming the projection used, e.g. WGS84.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation projection Destination -> Source	Projection	CoordinateUnits	The Projection used by the group. WGS84 is the default.

7.1.16 Speed (DataType)

A speed is a measure of how fast something moves. The actual unit of this measure is specified elsewhere (see SpeedUnit).

Implementation details are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.1.17 String (DataType)

A string is a sequence of characters.

Implementation details (such as UTF-8 encoding and so forth) are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.1.18 URI (DataType)

An URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) is used to identify resources (entity, groups...). It is to be formatted as defined by RFC3986.

Implementation details (such as size limitation) are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.1.19 URL (DataType)

An URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is used to reference resources. It is to be formatted as defined by RFC3986.

Implementation details (such as size limitation) are postponed to PSM-level choices.

7.2 GroupPayload

GroupPayload is the package of the classes needed to define the data exchanged with a TACSIT system for groups of entities.

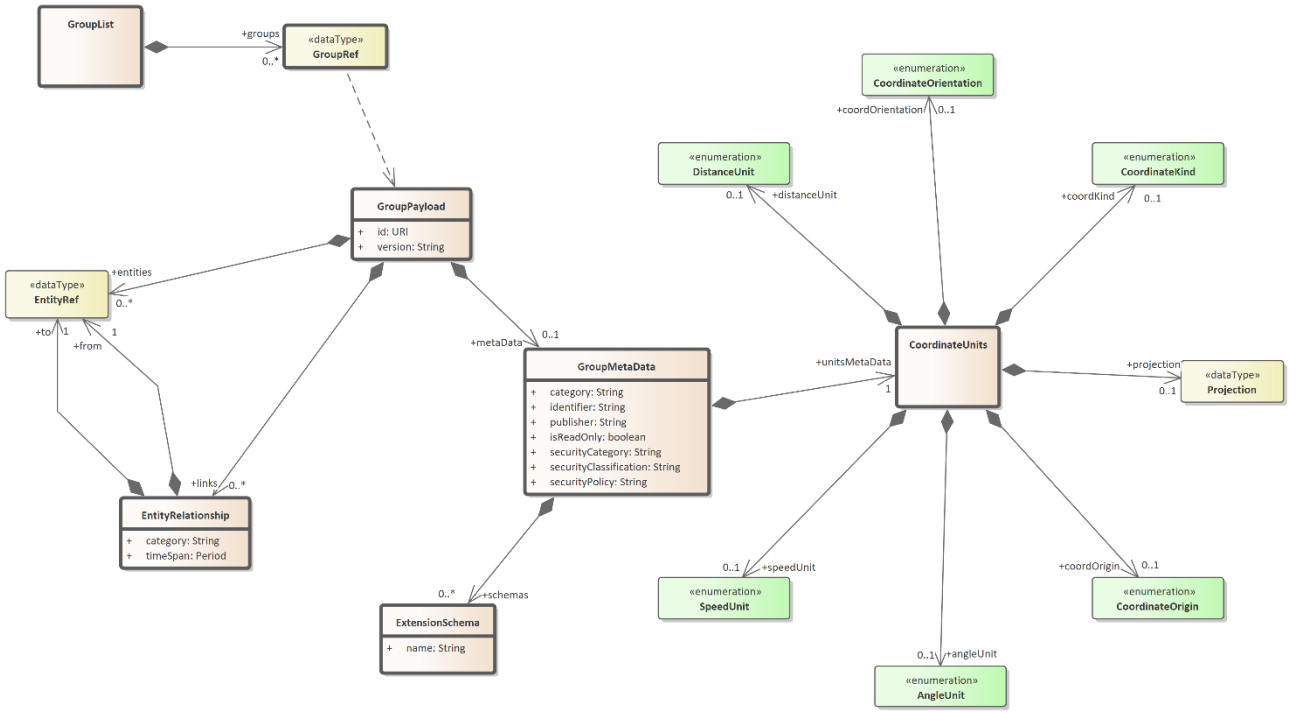

Figure 7-3: GroupPayload (Class diagram)

7.2.1 CoordinateUnits (Class)

This class contains the metadata that are specific to units: unit of distance, unit of angle and so forth.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation angleUnit Destination -> Source	AngleUnit	CoordinateUnits	The angle unit used by the group. RAD is the default.
Aggregation coordKind Destination -> Source	CoordinateKind	CoordinateUnits	The coordinate kind unit used by the group. GEODETIC is the default.
Aggregation coordOrientation Destination -> Source	CoordinateOrientation	CoordinateUnits	The coordinate orientation used by the group. Default depend upon the coordinate kind.
Aggregation coordOrigin Destination -> Source	CoordinateOrigin	CoordinateUnits	The coordinate Origin used by the group. ABSOLUTE_REFERENCE_POINT is the default.
Aggregation distanceUnit Destination -> Source	DistanceUnit	CoordinateUnits	The distance unit used by the group. SI is the default.

Aggregation projection Destination -> Source	Projection	CoordinateUnits	The Projection used by the group. WGS84 is the default.
Aggregation speedUnit Destination -> Source	SpeedUnit	CoordinateUnits	The speed Unit used by the group. SI is the default.
Aggregation unitsMetaData Destination -> Source	CoordinateUnits	GroupMetaData	The metadata for the units: distance, angle and so forth.

7.2.2 EntityRelationship (Class)

An item of relationship from an entity to another one. This item is moreover specified by a category and lives within a time span.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation from Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityRelationship	The 'from' side of a relationship.
Aggregation links Destination -> Source	EntityRelationship	GroupPayload	List of relationships among Entities owned by the group.
Aggregation to Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityRelationship	The 'to' side of a relationship.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
category String	Category of the relationship. This is a String whose content is to be specified by the implementation.	
timeSpan Period	A show/hide period.	

7.2.3 GroupList (Class)

A list of groups of entities. This is actually a list of references to groups.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation groups Destination -> Source	GroupRef	GroupList	List of grouped groups.

7.2.4 GroupMetaData (Class)

The Meta Data of a group: these metadata apply by default to all the entities of the group.

These data include the units which are used in all the attributes of all the entities of the group.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation metaData Destination -> Source	GroupMetaData	GroupPayload	the (optional) metadata of a group.
Aggregation schemas Destination -> Source	ExtensionSchema	GroupMetaData	List of the extension schema that may be used to define the key of the extended data of the entities of the group.
Aggregation unitsMetaData Destination -> Source	CoordinateUnits	GroupMetaData	The metadata for the units: distance, angle and so forth.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
category String	Category of the group of entities. This is a String whose content is to be specified by the implementation.	
identifier String	An external identifier for the group. This identifier is not bound to be unique among groups.	
publisher String	The publisher of the group.	
isReadOnly boolean	State if the group is read only.	
securityCategory String	Description of the security classification (e.g. "Releasable for Internet transmission").	
securityClassification String	Security classification in the preceding policy (e.g. UNCLASSIFED, NATO COSMIC SECRET).	
securityPolicy String	Type of security Policy (e.g.: NATO).	

7.2.5 GroupPayload (Class)

The definition of a group of entities as it appears in the exchanges with TACSIT.

Note: the 'id' attribute is used by the TACSIT system to identify the GroupPayload when the 'identifier' attribute of the GroupMetatData is used by the system which requested the creation of this GroupPayload to identity internally it. 'identifier' is so a way to let this using system to find back its data when getting back the group from TACSIT.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupRef	GroupPayload	
Aggregation entities Destination -> Source	EntityRef	GroupPayload	List of references to Entities owned by the group.
Aggregation links Destination -> Source	EntityRelationship	GroupPayload	List of relationships among Entities owned by the group.
Aggregation metaData Destination -> Source	GroupMetaData	GroupPayload	the (optional) metadata of a group.
Aggregation updatedGroup Destination -> Source	GroupPayload	GroupChangeSinkEvent	The created or modified group.
Aggregation updatedGroup Destination -> Source	GroupPayload	GroupChangeEvent	The created or modified group.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
id URI	A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that uniquely identifies the object.	
version String	Version of the group.	

7.2.6 GroupRef (DataType)

A GroupRef is a reference to a group. Its actual representation depends upon the PSM used.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupRef	GroupPayload	
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	GroupRef	GroupChangeEvent	The deleted group.
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	GroupRef	GroupChangeSinkEvent	The deleted group.
Aggregation groups Destination -> Source	GroupRef	GroupList	List of grouped groups.

7.3 EntityPayload

EntityPayload is the package of the classes needed to define the data exchanged with a TACSIT system for entities.

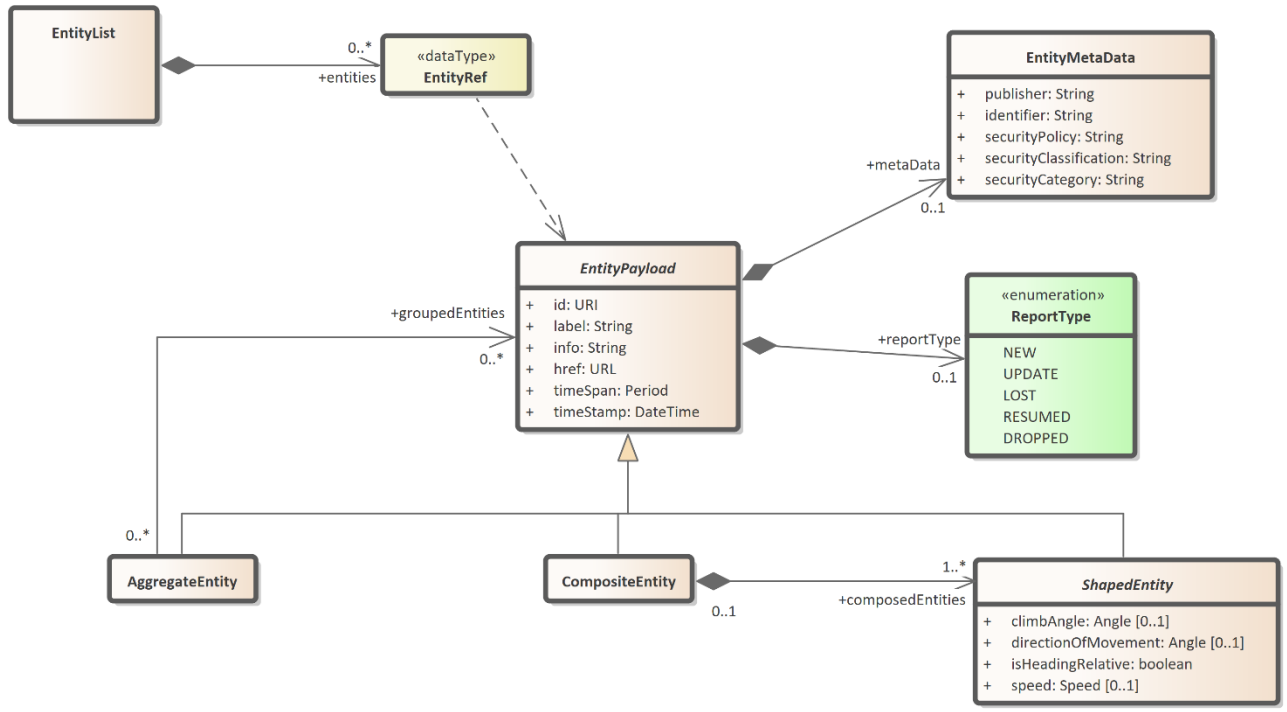

Figure 7-4: EntityPayload - 1 of 2 (Class diagram)

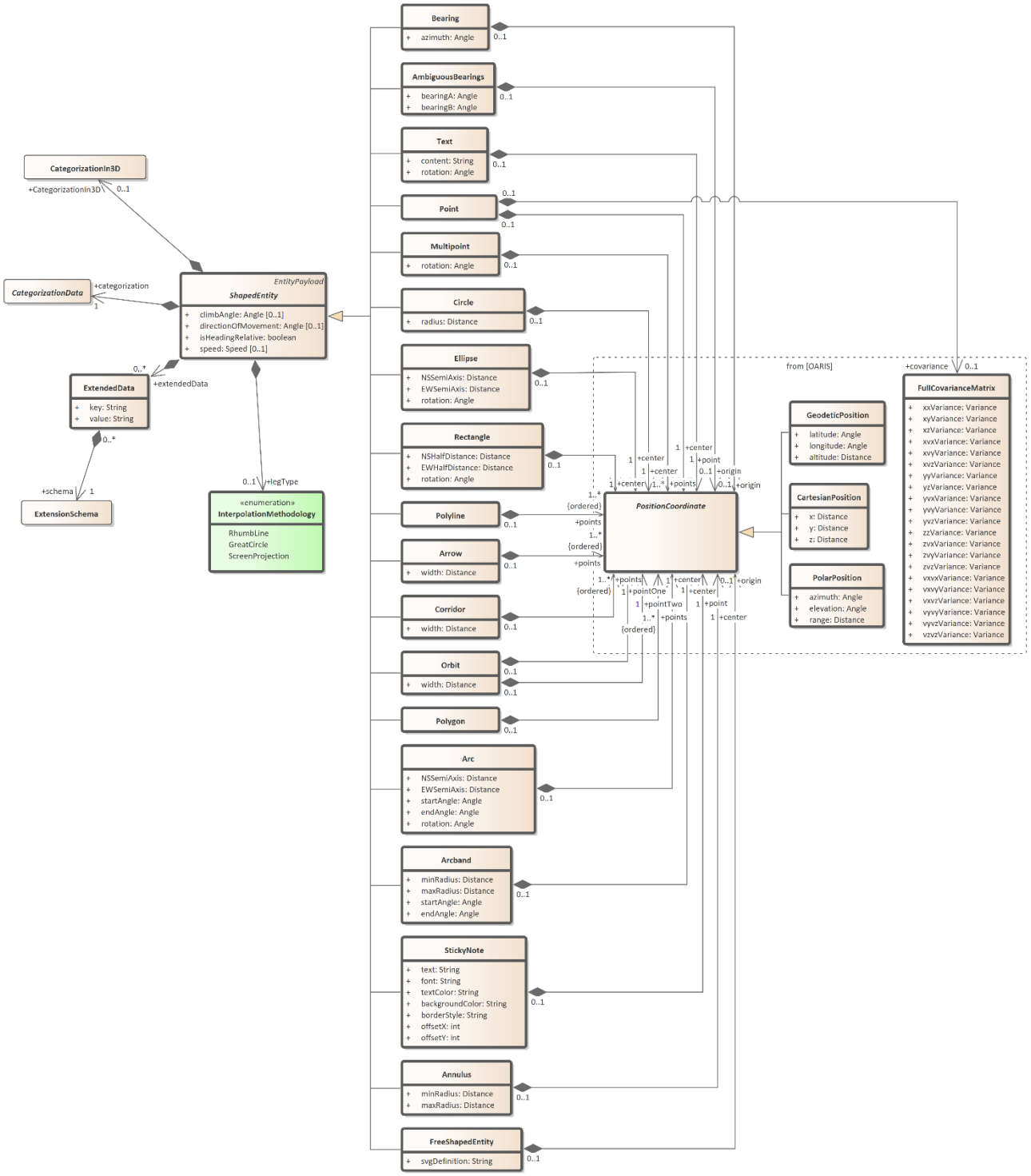

Figure 7-5: EntityPayload - 2 of 2 (Class diagram)

7.3.1 AggregateEntity (Class)

An entity representing a loose grouping of other groups. Recursion is allowed but is an error to include an entity into the group which that entity, itself, defines.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	AggregateEntity	EntityPayload	
Association groupedEntities Source -> Destination	AggregateEntity	EntityPayload	List of entities in the group.

7.3.2 AmbiguousBearings (Class)

An entity that is known to exist somewhere along a line of one of two angles of azimuth from an origin (typically the location of a passive towed array sonar), but there is no information regarding its range (distance from the origin). On a TACSIT each ambiguous bearing should be represented as a line from the origin to the edge of the display.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	AmbiguousBearings	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation origin Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	AmbiguousBearings	The origin of the ambiguous bearings.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
bearingA Angle	one of the ambiguous angles of azimuth	
bearingB Angle	the other ambiguous angle of azimuth	

7.3.3 Annulus (Class)

An entity represented as an area between two concentric circles and two radials of those circles. The annulus is defined by the two radii of the circles.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Annulus	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Annulus	The center of the annulus.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
minRadius Distance	The radius of the smaller circle. This number should be positive The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
maxRadius Distance	The radius of the larger circle. This number should be positive The Distance unit is set by the Group.	

7.3.4 Arc (Class)

An entity represented as a segment of the outline of an ellipse. It is defined by the ellipse it is part of and the start and end angle of the arc on that ellipse. The arc is defined in a clockwise direction from the start angle to the end angle.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Arc	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Arc	The center of the arc.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
NSSemiAxis Distance	The North-South (before rotation) semi-axis of the ellipse. This number should be positive. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
EWSemiAxis Distance	The East-West (before rotation) semi-axis of the ellipse. This number should be positive. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
startAngle Angle	The start angle of the arc along an ellipse prior to rotation. The unit is set by the group.	
endAngle Angle	The end angle of the arc along an ellipse prior to rotation. The unit is set by the group.	
rotation Angle	Rotation in the counterclockwise direction. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.5 Archband (Class)

An entity represented as an area between two concentric circles and two radials of those circles. The arcband is defined by the two radii of the circles and the two angles of the radials moving from startangle to endangle in a clockwise direction.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Arcband	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Arcband	The center of the arcband.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
minRadius Distance	The radius of the smaller circle. This number should be positive The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
maxRadius Distance	The radius of the smaller circle. This number should be positive The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
startAngle Angle	The start angle of the arc along an ellipse prior to rotation. The unit is set by the group.	
endAngle Angle	The end angle of the arc along an ellipse prior to rotation. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.6 Arrow (Class)

An entity represented as an arrow defined by an ordered set of points and a body width. The arrowhead is at the last point.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Arrow	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Arrow	The points that make up the arrow. The order of points defines the direction proceeding from tail to point.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
width Distance	Width of the arrow body. Width must be greater than zero. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	

7.3.7 Bearing (Class)

An entity that is known to exist somewhere along a line of azimuth from an origin (typically the location of a passive sensor), but there is no information regarding its range (distance from the origin). On a TACSIT a bearing should be represented as a line from the origin to the edge of the display.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Bearing	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation origin Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Bearing	The origin of the bearing.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
azimuth Angle	The angle of azimuth for the bearing	

7.3.8 CartesianPosition (Class)

Coordinates in a Cartesian reference frame as described by a coordinate specification object (from [OARIS]).

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	CartesianPosition	PositionCoordinate	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
x Distance	X position of the point. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
y Distance	Y position of the point. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
z Distance	Z position of the point. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	

7.3.9 Circle (Class)

An entity represented as a circle.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Circle	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Circle	The coordinates of the center of the circle.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
radius Distance	Radius of the center of the circle. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	

7.3.10 CompositeEntity (Class)

Content unbreakable composition made of basic shapes (no recursion).

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	CompositeEntity	EntityPayload	
Aggregation composedEntities Destination -> Source	ShapedEntity	CompositeEntity	List of entities in the composition.

7.3.11 Corridor (Class)

An entity represented as a corridor.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Corridor	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Corridor	The waypoints of the corridor.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
width Distance	Width of the Corridor. Width must be greater than zero. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	

7.3.12 Ellipse (Class)

An entity represented as an ellipse.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Ellipse	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Ellipse	The coordinates of the center of the ellipse.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
NSSemiAxis Distance	The North-South (before rotation) semi-axis of the ellipse. This number should be positive. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
EWSemiAxis Distance	The East-West (before rotation) semi-axis of the ellipse. This number should be positive. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
rotation Angle	Rotation in the counterclockwise direction. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.13 EntityList (Class)

A list of entities. This is actually a list of references to entities.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation entities Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityList	The grouped entities.

7.3.14 EntityMetaData (Class)

The Meta Data of an Entity.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation metaData Destination -> Source	EntityMetaData	EntityPayload	Metadata for the entity. These metadata, if present, replace the ones of the group.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
publisher String	The publisher of the entity.	
identifier String	An external identifier for the entity. This identifier is not bound to be unique among entities.	
securityPolicy String	Type of security Policy (e.g.: NATO).	
securityClassification String	Security classification in the preceding policy (e.g. UNCLASSIFED, NATO COSMIC SECRET).	
securityCategory String	Description of the security classification (e.g. "Releasable for Internet transmission").	

7.3.15 EntityPayload (Class)

The definition of an entity as it appears in the exchanges with TACSIT.

The 'reportType' attributes gives the lifecycle status of this payload showing that it is a creation, a modification and so forth.

Note: the 'id' attribute is used by the TACSIT system to identify the EntityPayload while the 'identifier' attribute of the EntityMetatData is used by the system which requested the creation of this EntityPayload to identify it internally. 'identifier' is so a way to let this using system to find back its data when getting back an entity from TACSIT.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	AggregateEntity	EntityPayload	
Generalization Source -> Destination	CompositeEntity	EntityPayload	
Dependency Source -> Destination	EntityRef	EntityPayload	
Generalization Source -> Destination	ShapedEntity	EntityPayload	
Association groupedEntities Source -> Destination	AggregateEntity	EntityPayload	List of entities in the group.
Aggregation metaData Destination -> Source	EntityMetaData	EntityPayload	Metadata for the entity. These metadata, if present, replace the ones of the group.
Aggregation reportType Destination -> Source	ReportType	EntityPayload	Lifecycle status of the EntityPayload. Default is UPDATE.
Aggregation states Destination -> Source	EntityPayload	EntityHistoryPayload	The list of time-stamped states of the history.
Aggregation updatedEntity Destination -> Source	EntityPayload	EntityChangeEvent	The created or modified entity.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
id URI	A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that uniquely identifies the object.	
label String	Short description.	
info String	Additional human-readable text.	
href URL	A URL to human readable content providing more information about the object.	
timeSpan Period	A show/hide period.	
timeStamp DateTime	The date of validity of the information held by the entity.	

7.3.16 ExtendedData (Class)

This class allows for extended data for an entity. An extended data is defined by a schema/key/value triple, the schema being a group of keys (sort of namespace).

Extended Data are typically used to holds business-specific data that may be drawn/written around a symbol.

Annex A standardizes a first set of extended data keys.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation extendedData Source -> Destination	ExtendedData	ShapedEntity	Extensible data.
Association schema Source -> Destination	ExtendedData	ExtensionSchema	Optional namespace of the key of an extended data.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
key String	Key of the extended data to be taken in the schema.	
value String	Value matching the key.	

7.3.17 FreeShapedEntity (Class)

An entity represented in a client specific format through the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) standard.

It has an optional origin. If it contains an origin, then the SVG coordinates are interpreted as Cartesian relative to that origin. If there is no origin, then the coordinates are interpreted with respect to a related entity (from an Entity Relation) as Cartesian. If there is no related entity, then the coordinates are interpreted as absolute latitudes (y) and longitudes (x).

This class supports the display of geometry for entities for which the TACSIT has no pre-defined symbology standard.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	FreeShapedEntity	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation origin Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	FreeShapedEntity	The origin by which to interpret the coordinates within the SVG free shape definition.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
svgDefinition String	An SVG xml file defining the appearance of the free shaped entity.	

7.3.18 GeodeticPosition (Class)

Coordinates in a Geodetic reference frame as described by a coordinate specification object (from [OARIS]).

The datum (WGS84...) is set by the group.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	GeodeticPosition	PositionCoordinate	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
latitude Angle	Latitude of the point. The Angle unit as well as the projection are set by the Group.	
longitude Angle	Longitude of the point. The Angle unit as well as the projection are set by the Group.	
altitude Distance	Altitude of the point (vertical height above mean sea-level). Barometric equivalent height should be referred to as flight-level (see ADS-B extension schema). The Distance unit as well as the projection are set by the Group.	

7.3.19 InterpolationMethodology (Enumeration)

Interpolation of the line positions between two points is performed using one of the following methodologies:

- Rhumb Line – constant heading.

- Great Circle – shortest path.

- ScreenProjection - Screen.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation legType Destination -> Source	InterpolationMethodology	ShapedEntity	Interpolation method for the shape.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
RhumbLine	Interpolation along a straight line on a Mercator projection chart.	
GreatCircle	Interpolation along the surface of the sphere.	
ScreenProjection	Interpolation along a straight line on the screen.	

7.3.20 Multipoint (Class)

A multipoint is a list of points without the semantics of a polyline (each point must be linked with a line) or a polygon (each point must be linked with a line and the figure is closed). The semantics is given by the associated CategorizationData. As examples, 2525 and APP-6 series make a clear difference between multipoint and line.

The rotation says that once the figure is drawn according to the CategorizationData, it must be rotated.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Multipoint	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Multipoint	The coordinates of the multipoints

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
rotation Angle	Rotation in the counterclockwise direction. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.21 Orbit (Class)

An entity represented as an orbit path.

The intended result the shape formed by linking together two half circles with two lines (a.k.a. an athletics' track by the sportsmen among us). The first circle is centered on point one and the second circle is centered on point two. Both of them have the same radius given by the width attribute.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Orbit	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation pointOne Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Orbit	First of the 2 points of the supporting corridor defining the sides of the orbit. The orbit is centered on the line across these 2 points.
Aggregation pointTwo Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Orbit	Second of the 2 points of the supporting corridor defining the sides of the orbit. The orbit is centered on the line across these 2 points.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
width Distance	Width of the orbit. Width must be greater than zero. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	

7.3.22 Point (Class)

An entity represented as a point.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Point	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Point	The coordinates of the point.
Aggregation covariance Destination -> Source	FullCovarianceMatrix	Point	

7.3.23 PolarPosition (Class)

Coordinates in a polar reference frame as a described by a coordinate specification object (from [OARIS]).

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	PolarPosition	PositionCoordinate	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
azimuth Angle	Azimuth of the point. The Angle unit is set by the Group.	
elevation Angle	Elevation of the point. The Angle unit is set by the Group.	
range Distance	Distance of the point from the center. The Distance unit as well as the projection are set by the Group.	

7.3.24 Polygon (Class)

An entity represented as a polygon.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Polygon	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Polygon	The points of the polygon

7.3.25 Polyline (Class)

An entity represented as a polyline.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Polyline	ShapedEntity	

Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Polyline	The coordinates of the points of the polyline

7.3.26 PositionCoordinate (Class)

A georeferenced point.

The type of coordinate (WGS84/Cartesian/Polar), the type of orientation as well as the type of origin are set by the group.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	PolarPosition	PositionCoordinate	
Generalization Source -> Destination	GeodeticPosition	PositionCoordinate	
Generalization Source -> Destination	CartesianPosition	PositionCoordinate	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Annulus	The center of the annulus.
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Point	The coordinates of the point.
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Circle	The coordinates of the center of the circle.
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Arc	The center of the arc.
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Rectangle	The coordinates of the center of the rectangle.
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Arcband	The center of the arcband.

Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Ellipse	The coordinates of the center of the ellipse.
Aggregation origin Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	AmbiguousBearings	The origin of the ambiguous bearings.
Aggregation origin Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	FreeShapedEntity	The origin by which to interpret the coordinates within the SVG free shape definition.
Aggregation origin Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Bearing	The origin of the bearing.
Aggregation point Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	StickyNote	Location of the end of the handle.
Aggregation point Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Text	Position of the text (see description).
Aggregation pointOne Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Orbit	First of the 2 points of the supporting corridor defining the sides of the orbit. The orbit is centered on the line across these 2 points.
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Polygon	The points of the polygon
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Arrow	The points that make up the arrow. The order of points defines the direction proceeding from tail to point.
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Corridor	The waypoints of the corridor.
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Polyline	The coordinates of the points of the polyline
Aggregation points Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate ordered	Multipoint	The coordinates of the mulitpoints
Aggregation pointTwo Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Orbit	Second of the 2 points of the supporting corridor defining the sides of the orbit. The orbit is

			centered on the line across these 2 points.

7.3.27 Rectangle (Class)

An entity represented as a rectangle.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Rectangle	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation center Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Rectangle	The coordinates of the center of the rectangle.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
NSHalfDistance Distance	The dimension from center point to edge (half distance) of the rectangle along its North-South length. This number should be positive. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
EWHalfDistance Distance	The dimension from center point to edge (half distance) of the rectangle along its East-West length. This number should be positive. The Distance unit is set by the Group.	
rotation Angle	Rotation in the counterclockwise direction. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.28 ReportType (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the lifecycle status for an EntityPayload.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation reportType Destination -> Source	ReportType	EntityPayload	Lifecycle status of the EntityPayload. Default is UPDATE.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
NEW	State that the EntityPayload has been created.	
UPDATE	State that the EntityPayload has been modified.	
LOST	State that the EntityPayload has been lost.	
RESUMED	State that the EntityPayload has been resumed (after lost).	
DROPPED	State that an EntityPayload has been dropped from the system.	

7.3.29 ShapedEntity (Class)

The base for most items.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	FreeShapedEntity	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Rectangle	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Text	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Bearing	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Circle	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Point	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Arc	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Arrow	ShapedEntity	

Generalization Source -> Destination	Polygon	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Polyline	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	ShapedEntity	EntityPayload	
Generalization Source -> Destination	StickyNote	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	AmbiguousBearings	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Orbit	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Annulus	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Corridor	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Arcband	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Ellipse	ShapedEntity	
Generalization Source -> Destination	Multipoint	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation categorization Destination -> Source	CategorizationData	ShapedEntity	Data needed to draw the symbol of the entity.

Aggregation CategorizationIn3D Destination -> Source	CategorizationIn3D	ShapedEntity	Data needed to draw the symbol of the entity in 3D.
Aggregation composedEntities Destination -> Source	ShapedEntity	CompositeEntity	List of entities in the composition.
Aggregation extendedData Destination -> Source	ExtendedData	ShapedEntity	Extensible data.
Aggregation legType Destination -> Source	InterpolationMethodology	ShapedEntity	Interpolation method for the shape.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
climbAngle Angle	Direction of the movement wrt altitude, if any. The unit is set by the group.	
directionOfMovement Angle	Direction of the movement, if any. The unit is set by the group.	
isHeadingRelative boolean	Whether the shape is defined relative to the heading (direction of movement) of the entity	
speed Speed	Speed of movement, if any. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.30 StickyNote (Class)

A note with a handle.

Also known as a Post-It note ("Post-It" is a registered 3M trademark).

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	StickyNote	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation point Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	StickyNote	Location of the end of the handle.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
text String	Text of the note	
font String	Font family (aka typeface) used to write the text within the note.	
textColor String	Color of the text in the note. The way this color is mapped to RGB or other values is implementation dependent.	
backgroundColor String	Color of the note itself. The way this color is mapped to RGB or other values is implementation dependent.	
borderStyle String	Style of the border of the note. The way this style is mapped is implementation dependent.	
offsetX int	Horizontal gap between the center of the text block and the end of the handle. In pixels.	
offsetY int	Vertical gap between the center of the text block and the end of the handle. In pixels.	

7.3.31 Text (Class)

An entity represented as a text.

The 'point' attribute gives the left-lower starting position for left-to-right top-to-bottom languages, the right-lower starting position for right-to-left top-to-bottom languages, the left-upper starting position for top-to-bottom left-to-right languages and the right-upper starting position for top-to-bottom right-to-left languages.

This attribute is implementation dependent for the other languages.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Text	ShapedEntity	
Aggregation point Destination -> Source	PositionCoordinate	Text	Position of the text (see description).

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
content String	The text to be displayed.	
rotation Angle	Rotation in the counterclockwise direction. The unit is set by the group.	

7.3.32 EntityRef (DataType)

An EntityRef is a reference to an EntityPayload. Its actual representation depends upon the PSM used.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	EntityRef	EntityPayload	
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityChangeEvent	The deleted entity.
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityChangeSinkEvent	The deleted entity.
Aggregation entities Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityList	The grouped entities.
Aggregation entities Destination -> Source	EntityRef	GroupPayload	List of references to Entities owned by the group.
Aggregation from Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityRelationship	The 'from' side of a relationship.
Aggregation reference Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityHistoryPayload	The entity concerned by the history.
Aggregation to Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityRelationship	The 'to' side of a relationship.

7.3.33 FullCovarianceMatrix (Class)

Triangular representation of a full covariance matrix (which is by definition symmetric).

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization covariance Destination -> Source	FullCovarianceMatrix	Point	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
vxvxVariance	The variance of the x component of velocity	
vxvxVariance	The covariance of the x velocity coordinate with the y velocity coordinate.	
vxvzVariance	The covariance of the x velocity coordinate with the z velocity coordinate.	
vyvyVariance	The variance of the y component of velocity	
vyvzVariance	The covariance of the y velocity coordinate with the z velocity coordinate.	
vzvzVariance	The variance of the z component of velocity	
xvxVariance	The covariance of the x coordinate with the x velocity coordinate.	
xvyVariance	The covariance of the x coordinate with the y velocity coordinate.	
xvzVariance	The covariance of the x coordinate with the z velocity coordinate.	
xxVariance	The variance of the x coordinate value	
xyVariance	The covariance of the x coordinate with the y coordinate.	
xzVariance	The covariance of the x coordinate with the z coordinate.	
yvxVariance	The covariance of the y coordinate with the x velocity coordinate	
yvyVariance	The covariance of the y coordinate with the y velocity coordinate.	
yvzVariance	The covariance of the y coordinate with the z velocity coordinate.	

yyVariance	The variance of the y coordinate value	
yzVariance	The covariance of the y coordinate with the z coordinate.	
zvxVariance	The covariance of the z coordinate with the x velocity coordinate.	
zvyVariance	The covariance of the z coordinate with the y velocity coordinate.	
zvzVariance	The covariance of the z coordinate with the z velocity coordinate.	
zzVariance	The variance of the z coordinate value	

7.4 CategorizationData

CategorizationData are data needed to draw an Entity depending on the chosen symbology: 2525, APP-6...

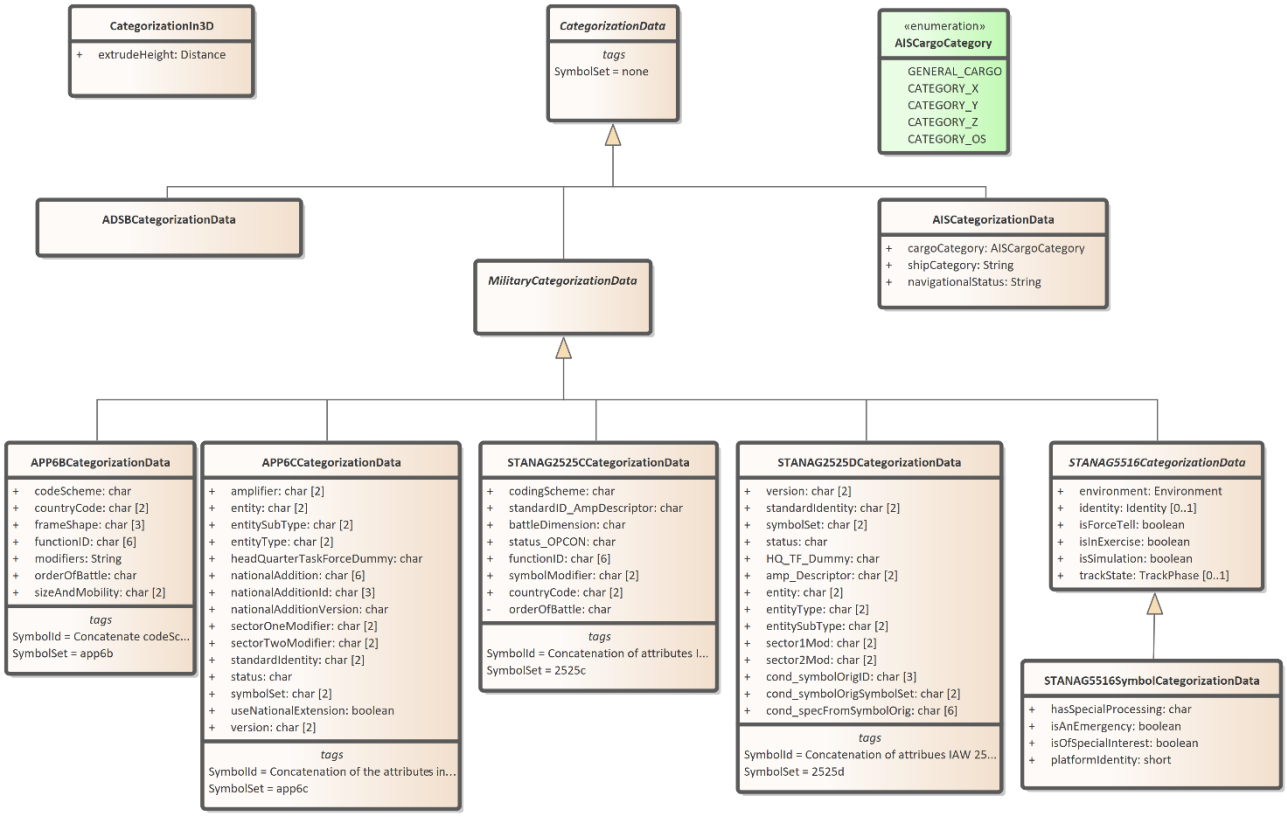

Figure 7-6: CategorizationData (Class diagram)

7.4.1 ADSBCategorizationData (Class)

This class encapsulates data specifically received from ADS-B broadcast.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	ADSBCategorizationData	CategorizationData	

7.4.2 AISCategorizationData (Class)

The data needed for displaying the AIS symbol set.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	AISCategorizationData	CategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
cargoCategory char	The IMO categorization of the cargo carried as identified on AIS	
shipCategory String	The type of ship.	
navigationalStatus String	Description of current navigational status and readiness	

7.4.3 APP6BCategorizationData (Class)

The data needed for displaying APP-6B symbol set (see [APP-6B]).

The method to work out the symbol id is to concatenate the attributes codeScheme, frameShape, functionID, sizeAndMobility, countryCode, orderOfBattle.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	APP6BCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
codeScheme char	Code scheme, position 1. This position indicates the overall symbology set to which a symbol belongs.	
countryCode char	Country code, positions 13 and 14. These positions identify the country with which a symbol is associated. Country code identifiers are listed in Federal Information Processing Standard Pub 10 series (See [FIPS 10-4]).	
frameShape char	Affiliation, battle dimension, and status, 2, 3, and 4. These positions determine the frame shape of a symbol and indicate its actual or planned location.	
functionID char	Function ID, positions 5 through 10. These positions identify a symbol's function, with each position providing increasing levels of detail and specialization.	
modifiers String	The semicolon-separated list of Symbol Modifier Fields as defined is [APP6B]. A Symbol Modifier Field is defined as a key-value pair delimited with the ':' character.	
orderOfBattle char	Order of battle, position 15. This position provides additional information about the role of a symbol in the battlespace. For example, a bomber that has nuclear weapons on board may be strategic force-related, or a tactical graphic may also perform the role of a control point.	
sizeAndMobility char	Size/mobility indicator code, positions 11 and 12. These positions identify the size and mobility of a symbol.	

7.4.4 APP6CCategorizationData (Class)

The data needed for displaying APP-6C symbol set as described in [APP-6C].

The method to work out the symbol id is to concatenate the attributes.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	APP6CCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
amplifier char	The Unit Echelon/Equipment Mobility/Naval Towed Array Amplifier is comprised of two digits.	
entity char		
entitySubType char		
entityType char		
headQuarterTaskForceDummy char	The Headquarters/Task Force/Dummy is comprised of one digit.	
nationalAddition char	Specified by national or geopolitical symbol set. This is to accommodate national modifications/additions that are not included in APP-6C.	
nationalAdditionId char	National or geopolitical identifier. This is to accommodate national modifications/additions that are not included in APP-6C.	
nationalAdditionVersion char	National or geopolitical symbol set version. This is to accommodate national modifications/additions that are not included in APP-6C.	
sectorOneModifier char		
sectorTwoModifier char		
standardIdentity char	Standard identity is comprised of two digits. The first digit represents the context of the symbol, and the second digit reflects the standard identities.	
status char	The status is comprised of one digit.	
symbolSet char	The symbol set is comprised of two digits.	
useNationalExtension boolean	This indicates whether the symbol identification code uses the national extension attributes from the third ten digit set of the Symbol Identification Code (SIDC). This controls the validity of attributes nationalAddition, nationalAdditionId and nationalAdditionVersion.	

version char	This field identifies a version change for the symbol identification code which occurs when there is a change in an established icon, modifier, or drawing rule for a control measure symbol. Subsequent changes will create further version changes for the symbol identification code. The basis for all symbol versions in all sets is APP-6(C).	

7.4.5 CategorizationData (Class)

The data of an entity used to choose the symbol used to draw the given entity.

Each leaf subclass must define a SymbolSet (as a String) and a SymbolId (as a method to work out a symbol id from the attributes) that may be used in the PSMs.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	ADSBCategorizationData	CategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	MilitaryCategorizationData	CategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	AISCategorizationData	CategorizationData	
Aggregation categorization Destination -> Source	CategorizationData	ShapedEntity	Data needed to draw the symbol of the entity.

7.4.6 CategorizationIn3D (Class)

The data of an entity used for the 3D rendering of this entity.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation CategorizationIn3D Destination -> Source	CategorizationIn3D	ShapedEntity	Data needed to draw the symbol of the entity in 3D.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
extrudeHeight Distance	Line and point symbols can be extruded above the terrain for visual emphasis, forming what appear to be walls on the terrain surface. This attribute gives the height of the lower border of this "wall".	

7.4.7 MilitaryCategorizationData (Class)

The military categorization data: APP-6, 2525.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	APP6BCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	MilitaryCategorizationData	CategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG2525CCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG5516CategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	APP6CCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG2525DCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	

7.4.8 STANAG2525CCategorizationData (Class)

The data needed for displaying the 2525C symbol set.

For a full definition of the specifications of using MILSTD-2525 Symbology refer to the published version from the US-DOD.

Excerpt from Appendix A of the 2525C Symbology Standard:

A.5.1 Technical specifications. Composition, construction, display, and transmission of tactical symbols are explained in the detailed requirements section of the standard.

A.5.2 Symbol identification coding scheme. A SIDC is a 15-character alphanumeric identifier that provides the information necessary to display or transmit a tactical symbol between MIL-STD-2525 compliant systems.

Apendix A of 2525C Specification outlines the order of concatenation of attribute data. Copied here for convenience

Attribute - # of Chars

Coding Scheme - 1 (S for Warfighting)

Standard ID - 1

Battle Dimension - 1

Status/OPCON -1

Function ID - 6

Symbol Modifier - 2

Country Code - 2

Order of Battle - 1

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG2525CCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
codingScheme char	Version: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
standardID_AmpDescriptor char	Standard Identity: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
battleDimension char	Symbol Set: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
status_OPCON char	Status: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
functionID char	HQ/Task Force/Dummy: See detailed specification of this field in the	

	Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
symbolModifier char	Amplifier/Descriptor: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
countryCode char	Entity: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
orderOfBattle char		

7.4.9 STANAG2525DCategorizationData (Class)

The data needed for displaying the 2525D symbol set.

For a full definition of the specifications of using MILSTD-2525 Symbology refer to the latest published version from the US-DOD.

Excerpt from Appendix A of the 2525D Symbology Standard:

A.5.1 Symbol identification codes. A symbol identification code is a numeric code that uniquely identifies the elements needed to build a MIL–STD–2525D compliant symbol. The numeric codes provide the same type of descriptions used in message formats but further focus the data to a specific domain for ease in creating the symbols with less band width.

A.5.2 Elements of the symbol identification codes. The symbol identification code is composed of eleven elements of information which are presented in two sets of ten digits. An additional set of ten digits composed of three elements must be used when a symbology originator version extension flag is used. This extension is conditional.

Appendix A of 2525D Specification outlines the order of concatenation of attribute data. Copied here for convenience:

Attribute - # of Chars

Set A:

Version - 2

Standard ID - 2

Symbol Set - 2

Status -1

HQ Task Force Dummy - 1

Amp / Descr - 2

Set B:

Entity - 2

Entity Type - 2

Entity Subtype - 2

Sector 1 Mod - 2

Sector 2 Mod - 2

Conditional Set C

Symbology Orig ID - 3

Symbology Orig Symbol Set - 1

Specified by Symbol Originator - 2,2,2

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG2525DCategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
version char	Version: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
standardIdentity char	Standard Identity: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
symbolSet char	Symbol Set: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
status char	Status: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
HQ_TF_Dummy char	HQ/Task Force/Dummy: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
amp_Descriptor char	Amplifier/Descriptor: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
entity char	Entity: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
entityType char	Entity Type: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	

entitySubType char	Entity Subtype: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
sector1Mod char	Sector 1 modifier: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
sector2Mod char	Sector 2 modifier: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
cond_symbolOrigID char	Conditional Set C Attribute - Symbology Originator ID: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
cond_symbolOrigSymbolSet char	Conditional Set C Attribute - Symbology Originator Symbol Set: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	
cond_specFromSymbolOrig char	Conditional Set C Attribute - Specified From Symbology Originator: See detailed specification of this field in the Specification (MIL-STD-2525D Appendix A.5).	

7.4.10 STANAG5516CategorizationData (Class)

This is a base class to support the display of entities based on the STANAG 5516 data model. This class contains attributes that relate to display filtering for any entities that have no symbol

Note that this STANAG does not define symbology. The purpose of this class is to support custom symbology based on 5516 data model.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG5516SymbolCategorizationData	STANAG5516CategorizationData	
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG5516CategorizationData	MilitaryCategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
environment Environment	The environment that the Entity is in or to which it applies	

identity Identity	The standard identity of the (track-like) entity	
isForceTell boolean	The ForceTell indicator is set	
isInExercise boolean	The Entity has an Exercise indicator and so is part of an exercise.	
isSimulation boolean	The Simulation indicator is set - e.g. the entity is for operator training purposes.	
trackState TrackPhase	If a track-like entity the state or phase of its lifecycle. Indicates whether tracking is active	

7.4.11 STANG5516SymbolCategorizationData (Class)

The data needed to display symbol sets aimed at data models derived from STANAG 5516. This STANAG does not define symbology. The purpose of this class is to support custom symbology based on 5516 data model.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	STANAG5516SymbolCategorizationData	STANAG5516CategorizationData	

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
hasSpecialProcessing char	The Special Processing indicator is set	
isAnEmergency boolean	The Emergency indicator is set	
isOfSpecialInterest boolean	The Special Interest indicator is set	
platformIdentity short	The code for the per environment defined platform identify for the Entity according to STANAG 5516. If no identity is defined then the code refers to a value in the reference point tables within STANAG 5516.	

7.4.12 AISCargoCategory (Enumeration)

Enumeration of the Cargo Categories defined by the IMO

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
GENERAL_CARGO	The ship's cargo has no specific IMO hazard or pollutant category.	

CATEGORY_X	The ship is carrying cargo in IMO hazard or pollutant category X.	
CATEGORY_Y	The ship is carrying cargo in IMO hazard or pollutant category Y.	
CATEGORY_Z	The ship is carrying cargo in IMO hazard or pollutant category Z.	
CATEGORY_OS	The ship is carrying cargo in IMO hazard or pollutant category OS.	

7.5 EntityHistory

EntityHistory is the package of the classes needed to define the data exchanged with a TACSIT system for histories of entities.

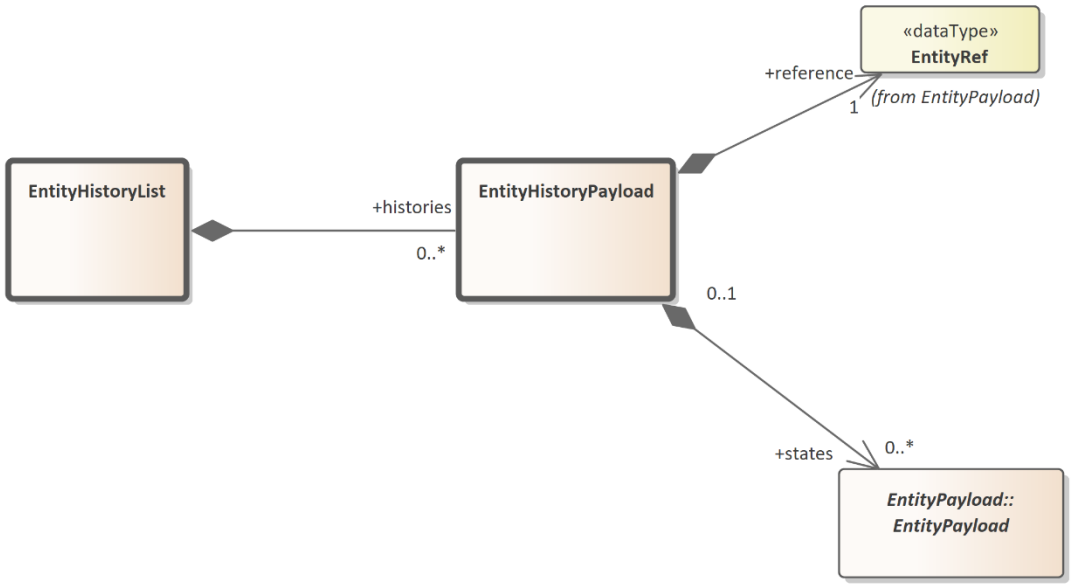

Figure 7-7: EntityHistory (Class diagram)

7.5.1 EntityHistoryList (Class)

List of entity histories.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation histories Destination -> Source	EntityHistoryPayload	EntityHistoryList	The grouped histories

7.5.2 EntityHistoryPayload (Class)

The definition of the history of an entity as it appears in the exchanges with TACSIT.

Such a history is defined:

- For one entity.

- By a collection of Entity Payloads which are the different states in the history (as a reminder, an EntityPayload holds a TimeStamp attribute giving the date of validity of the data).

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation histories Source -> Destination	EntityHistoryPayload	EntityHistoryList	The grouped histories
Aggregation reference Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityHistoryPayload	The entity concerned by the history.
Aggregation states Destination -> Source	EntityPayload	EntityHistoryPayload	The list of time-stamped states of the history.
Aggregation updatedHistory Source -> Destination	EntityHistoryPayload	HistoryChangeEvent	The created or modified history.

7.6 CallbackData

The CallbackData contains the classes which are exchanged in callback methods.

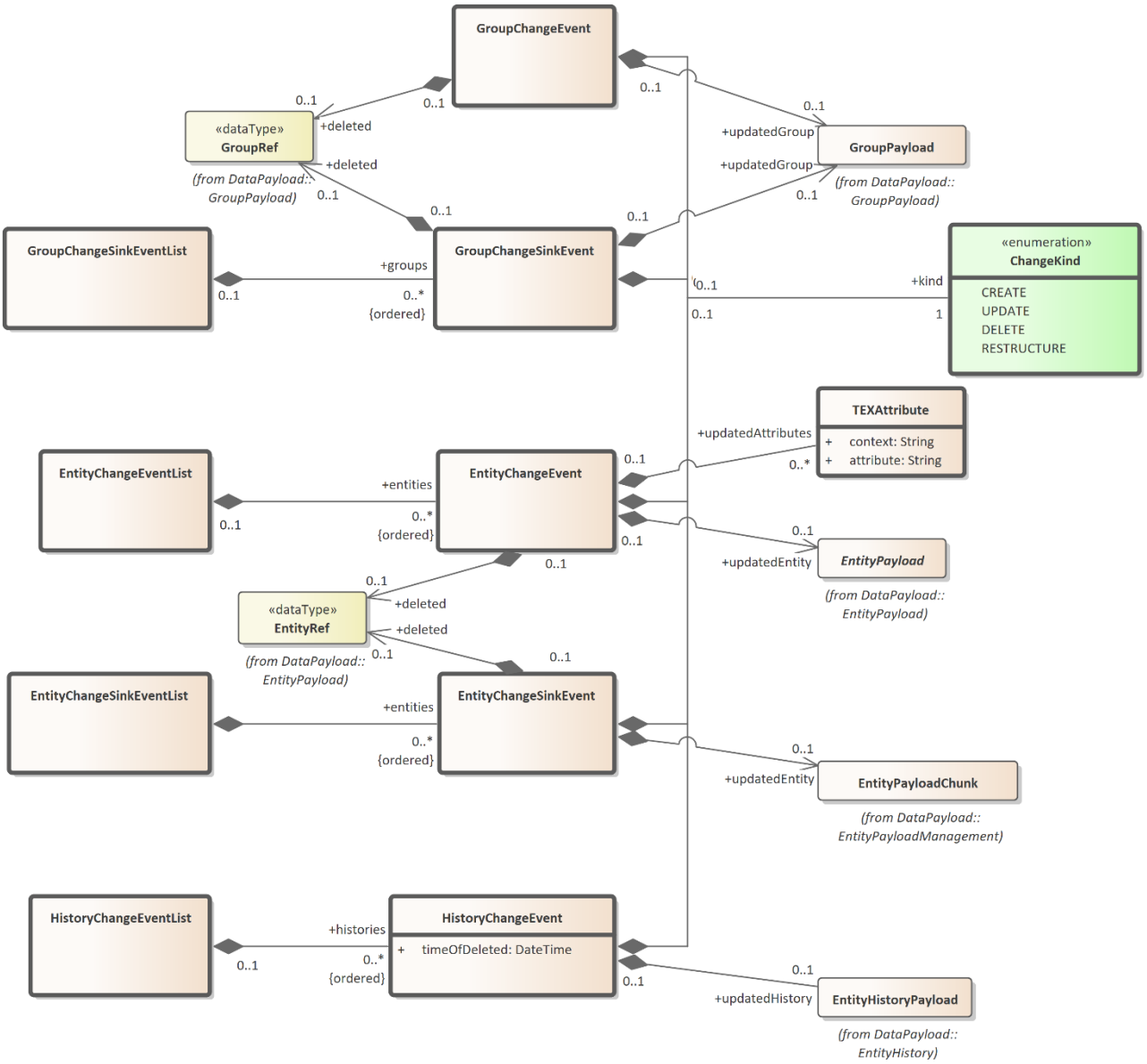

Figure 7-8: CallbackData (Class diagram)

7.6.1 ChangeKind (Enumeration)

The enumeration of the types of entity, group, or history changes.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	EntityChangeSinkEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	GroupChangeEvent	The operation performed by the event.

Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	GroupChangeSinkEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	HistoryChangeEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	EntityChangeEvent	The operation performed by the event.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
CREATE	Entity/group/history creation.	
UPDATE	Entity/group/history update.	
DELETE	Entity/group/history deletion.	
RESTRUCTURE	Update of the inner structure of a CompositeEntity.	

7.6.2 EntityChangeEvent (Class)

A creation, modification, or deletion event of an entity.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityChangeEvent	The deleted entity.
Aggregation entities Source -> Destination	EntityChangeEvent ordered	EntityChangeEventList	The list of events.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	EntityChangeEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation updatedAttributes Source -> Destination	TEXAttribute	EntityChangeEvent	List of the attributes that changed (when changeKind is UPDATE).
Aggregation updatedEntity Destination -> Source	EntityPayload	EntityChangeEvent	The created or modified entity.

7.6.3 EntityChangeEventList (Class)

List of events of creation, modification and/or deletion of entities.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	EntityChangeListener	EntityChangeEventList	
Aggregation entities Source -> Destination	EntityChangeEvent ordered	EntityChangeEventList	The list of events.

7.6.4 EntityChangeSinkEvent (Class)

An event of creations, modifications or deletions of entities used in DataSink.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	EntityRef	EntityChangeSinkEvent	The deleted entity.
Aggregation entities Source -> Destination	EntityChangeSinkEvent ordered	EntityChangeSinkEventList	The list of events
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	EntityChangeSinkEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation updatedEntity Destination -> Source	EntityPayloadChunk	EntityChangeSinkEvent	The created or modified entity.

7.6.5 EntityChangeSinkEventList (Class)

List of events of creation, modification and/or deletion of entities used in DataSink.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	EntityChangeSinkListener	EntityChangeSinkEventList	

Aggregation entities Source -> Destination	EntityChangeSinkEvent ordered	EntityChangeSinkEventList	The list of events

7.6.6 GroupChangeEvent (Class)

An event of creation, modification, or deletion of group.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupChangeListener	GroupChangeEvent	
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	GroupRef	GroupChangeEvent	The deleted group.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	GroupChangeEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation updatedGroup Destination -> Source	GroupPayload	GroupChangeEvent	The created or modified group.

7.6.7 GroupChangeSinkEvent (Class)

A creation, modification, or deletion event of a group. Group modification events include adding and removing entities as well as adding and removing entity relationships.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation deleted Destination -> Source	GroupRef	GroupChangeSinkEvent	The deleted group.
Aggregation groups Source -> Destination	GroupChangeSinkEvent	GroupChangeSinkEventList	The list of events.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	GroupChangeSinkEvent	The operation performed by the event.

Aggregation updatedGroup Destination -> Source	GroupPayload	GroupChangeSinkEvent	The created or modified group.

7.6.8 GroupChangeSinkEventList (Class)

List of events of creation, modification and/or deletion of groups.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupChangeSinkListener	GroupChangeSinkEventList	
Aggregation groups Source -> Destination	GroupChangeSinkEvent	GroupChangeSinkEventList	The list of events.

7.6.9 HistoryChangeEvent (Class)

An event of creations, modifications, or deletions of histories.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation histories Source -> Destination	HistoryChangeEvent ordered	HistoryChangeEventList	The list of events.
Aggregation kind Source -> Destination	ChangeKind	HistoryChangeEvent	The operation performed by the event.
Aggregation updatedHistory Source -> Destination	EntityHistoryPayload	HistoryChangeEvent	The created or modified history.

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
timeOfDeleted DateTime	The time of the deleted history if this event is a deletion event.	

7.6.10 HistoryChangeEventList (Class)

List of events of creation, modification and/or deletion of history.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	HistoryChangeListener	HistoryChangeEventList	
Aggregation histories Source -> Destination	HistoryChangeEvent ordered	HistoryChangeEventList	The list of events.

7.6.11 TEXAttribute (Class)

One of the attributes used package wide in DataPayload.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation updatedAttributes Source -> Destination	TEXAttribute	EntityChangeEvent	Liste of the attributes that changed (when changeKind is UPDATE).

Attributes

Attribute	Notes	Default
context String	Name of the context class of the attribute.	
attribute String	Name of the attribute.	

7.7 EntityPayloadManagement

EntityPayloadManagement is the package of the classes needed to define the changes to the EntiotyPayload.

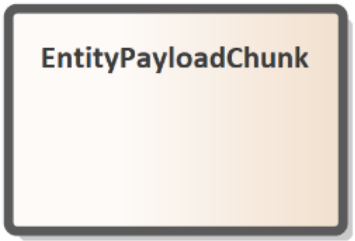

Figure 7-9: EntityPayloadManagement (Class diagram)

7.7.1 EntityPayloadChunk (Class)

Fragment of EntityPayload. This class is further defined by the PSM used.

For example, this could be implemented as a list of key/Value pairs.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Aggregation updatedEntity Destination -> Source	EntityPayloadChunk	EntityChangeSinkEvent	The created or modified entity.

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8 Data Interface Platform-Independent Model

The DataInterface package define the interfaces provided or requested by a TACSIT system. It uses the DataPayload package for the content of the methods of its interfaces (payload).

It also uses the Controller package from TCI.

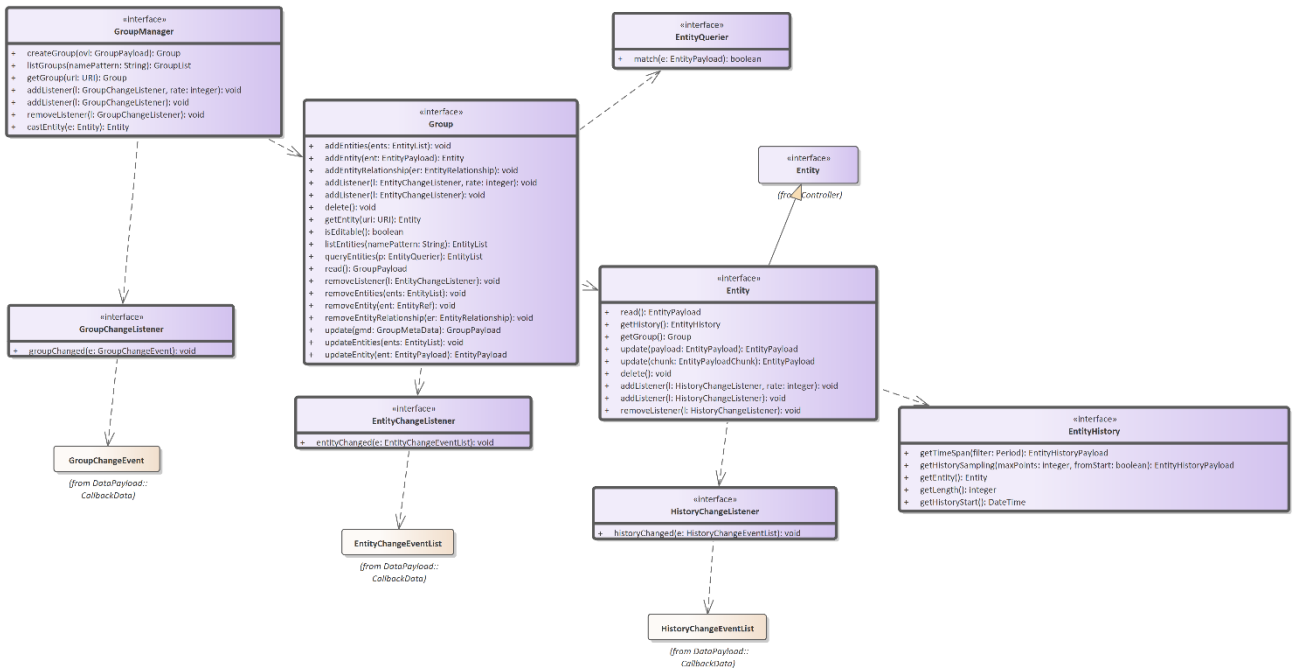

Figure 8-1: DataInterface (Class diagram)

8.1 GroupManager (Interface)

This interface allows to create and list groups. It is the entry point of the API.

It must be noted that groups may be limited in number.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupManager	GroupChangeListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupManager	Group	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
createGroup() Group	GroupPayload [in] ovl	throws GroupCreationNotAllowed throws GroupAlreadyKnown, TooManyGroups, GroupCreationNotAllowed	Create a group from the given payload. The implementation shall return the GroupAlreadyKnown exception if the name is already used. The implementation may choose to limit the creation of groups existing in the system at the same time by returning either the TooManyGroups exception (when the number of groups is limited by the implementation) or the GroupCreationNotAllowed exception (when the creation of new groups is not allowed by the implementation).
listGroups() GroupList	String [in] namePattern		List the references of the already defined groups filtered by their name (namePattern is a regexp).
getGroup() Group	URI [in] uri	throws UnknownURI	Get the interface to a group from its URI and return the UnknownURI exception if the entity does not exist (anymore).
addListener() void	GroupChangeListener [in] l integer [in] rate	throws InadequateRate, TooManyListeners, NotImplemented	Listen to the group creation, deletion, and update events at a given rate. This method may return the InadequateRate exception (if the implementation deems this parameter as unsuitable) or the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners) or the NotImplemented exception if this capability is not available.

addListener() void	GroupChangeListener [in] l	throws TooManyListerners	Listen to the group creation, deletion, and update events. This method may return the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
removeListener() void	GroupChangeListener [in] l	throws UnknownListerner	Remove a previously set listener and return the UnknownListener exception if the listener does not exist (anymore).
castEntity() Entity	Entity [in] e	throws UnknownEntity	Translate an Entity from the package Controller (from standard TCI) to the local Entity (from TEX). If not possible, the exception EntityUknown is thrown.

8.2 Group (Interface)

This interface accesses to a group.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupManager	Group	
Dependency Source -> Destination	Group	Entity	
Dependency Source -> Destination	Group	EntityChangeListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	Group	EntityQuerier	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
addEntities() void	EntityList [in] ents	throws NotImplemented	Grouped creation of entities. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
addEntity() Entity	EntityPayload [in] ent	throws NotImplemented	Add an entity to the group and returns the possibly modified entity with its URI. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
addEntityRelationship() void	EntityRelationship [in] er		Adds an entity relationship (a pair-wise relation between two of the group's entities) to the group. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
addListener() void	EntityChangeListener [in] l integer [in] rate	throws InadequateRate, TooManyListerner, NotImplemented	Listen to the entity creation, deletion, and update events in the group at a given rate. This method may return the InadequateRate exception (if the implementation deems this parameter as unsuitable) or the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners) or the NotImplemented exception if this capability is not available.
addListener() void	EntityChangeListener [in] l	throws TooManyListerner	Listen to the entity creation, deletion, and update events in the group. This method may return the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
delete() void		throws NotImplemented	Delete the group.

			The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
getEntity() Entity	URI [in] uri	throws UnknownURI	Get the interface of an entity from its URI and return the UnknownURI exception if the entity does not exist (anymore).
isEditable() boolean			Returns true if the group may be edited according to the TACSIT system.
listEntities() EntityList	String [in] namePattern		List the references to the entities of the group after filtering them on their name (namePattern is a regexp).
queryEntities() EntityList	EntityQuerier [in] p		List the references to the entities of the group that match the predicate in argument.
read() GroupPayload			Get the payload of the group.
removeListener() void	EntityChangeListener [in] l	throws UnknownListener	Remove a previously set listener and return the UnknownListener exception if the listener does not exist (anymore).
removeEntities() void	EntityList [in] ents	throws NotImplemented	Grouped retrieval of entities. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
removeEntity() void	EntityRef [in] ent	throws UnknownEntity, NotImplemented	Remove an entity in the group and return the UnknownEntity exception if the entity does not exist (anymore). The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
removeEntityRelationship() void	EntityRelationship [in] er		Removes an entity relationship (a pair-wise relation between two of the group's entities) to the group.

			The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception, or the Group has no such entity relationship the UnknownEntityRelationship exception.
update() GroupPayload	GroupMetaData [in] gmd	throws NotImplemented	Update the meta data of the group and return the new group. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
updateEntities() void	EntityList [in] ents	throws NotImplemented	Grouped modification of entities. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
updateEntity() EntityPayload	EntityPayload [in] ent	throws NotImplemented	Modify an entity in the group (based on its URI) and returns the possibly modified entity. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.

8.3 Entity (Interface)

This interface accesses to an entity.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Generalization Source -> Destination	Entity	Entity	
Dependency Source -> Destination	Group	Entity	
Dependency Source -> Destination	Entity	HistoryChangeListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	Entity	EntityHistory	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
read() EntityPayload			Get the payload of the entity.
getHistory() EntityHistory			Get the interface to the history of the entity.
getGroup() Group			Get back the matching Group interface.
update() EntityPayload	EntityPayload [in] payload	throws NotImplemented	Update the entity and return the new payload. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
update() EntityPayload	EntityPayloadChunk [in] chunk	throws NotImplemented	Update the entity with a subset of the data defined in an EntityPayload and return the new payload. The implementation may return a InconsistentChunk exception. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
delete() void		throws NotImplemented	Delete the entity. The implementation may return a NotImplemented exception.
addListener() void	HistoryChangeListener [in] l integer [in] rate	throws InadequateRate, TooManyListerners, NotImplemented	Listen to the history creation, deletion, and update events for the entity at a given rate. This method may return the InadequateRate exception (if the implementation deems this parameter as unsuitable) or the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners) or the NotImplemented exception if this capability is not available.

addListener() void	HistoryChangeListener [in] l	throws TooManyListerners	Listen to the history creation, deletion, and update events for the entity. This method may return the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
removeListener() void	HistoryChangeListener [in] l	throws UnknownListener	Remove a previously set listener and return the UnknownListener exception if the listener does not exist (anymore).

8.4 EntityHistory (Interface)

This interface access to the history of an entity.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	Entity	EntityHistory	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
getTimeSpan() EntityHistoryPayload	Period [in] filter		Get the payload of the history filtered on the date (no history before this date will be returned).
getHistorySampling() EntityHistoryPayload	integer [in] maxPoints boolean [in] fromStart		Get the payload of the history sampled with a 'maxPoints' maximum number of points. If 'fromStart' is false, the less than 'maxPoints' most recent data are returned. Otherwise, an equal distribution of 'maxPoints' data taken among the known points is returned.

getEntity() Entity			Get back the matching Entity interface.
getLength() integer			Get the number of data in the history.
getHistoryStart() DateTime			Get the date of the first data in the history.

8.5 GroupChangeListener (Interface)

Interface invoked as a callback when a group is created, modified, or deleted.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupManager	GroupChangeListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupChangeListener	GroupChangeEvent	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
groupChanged() void	GroupChangeEvent [in] e	throws StopListening	This method is called for each creation, modification, and deletion of group. The implementation of this callback may return the exception StopListening as soon it wants to kill the listeners.

8.6 EntityChangeListener (Interface)

Interface invoked as a callback when entities are created, modified, or deleted within a group.

The implementation of this callback may return the exception StopListening as soon it wants to kill the listeners.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	Group	EntityChangeListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	EntityChangeListener	EntityChangeEventList	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
entityChanged() void	EntityChangeEventList [in] e	throws StopListening	Interface invoked as a callback when a bulk of entity creation, modification or deletion happens.

8.7 HistoryChangeListener (Interface)

Interface invoked as a callback when histories are created, modified, or deleted for an entity.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	Entity	HistoryChangeListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	HistoryChangeListener	HistoryChangeEventList	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
historyChanged() void	HistoryChangeEventList [in] e	throws StopListening	Interface invoked as a callback when a bulk of history creation, modification or deletion happens. The implementation of this callback may return the exception StopListening as soon it wants to kill the listeners.

8.8 EntityQuerier (Interface)

Predicate function for the query service.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	Group	EntityQuerier	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
match() boolean	EntityPayload [in] e		Predicate function returning true if e matches the predicate.

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9 Data Sink Interface Platform-Independent Model

The DataSink package contains the interfaces that a feeding data server must implement. It uses the DataPayload package for the content of the methods of its interfaces (payload).

It also uses the Query package from TCI.

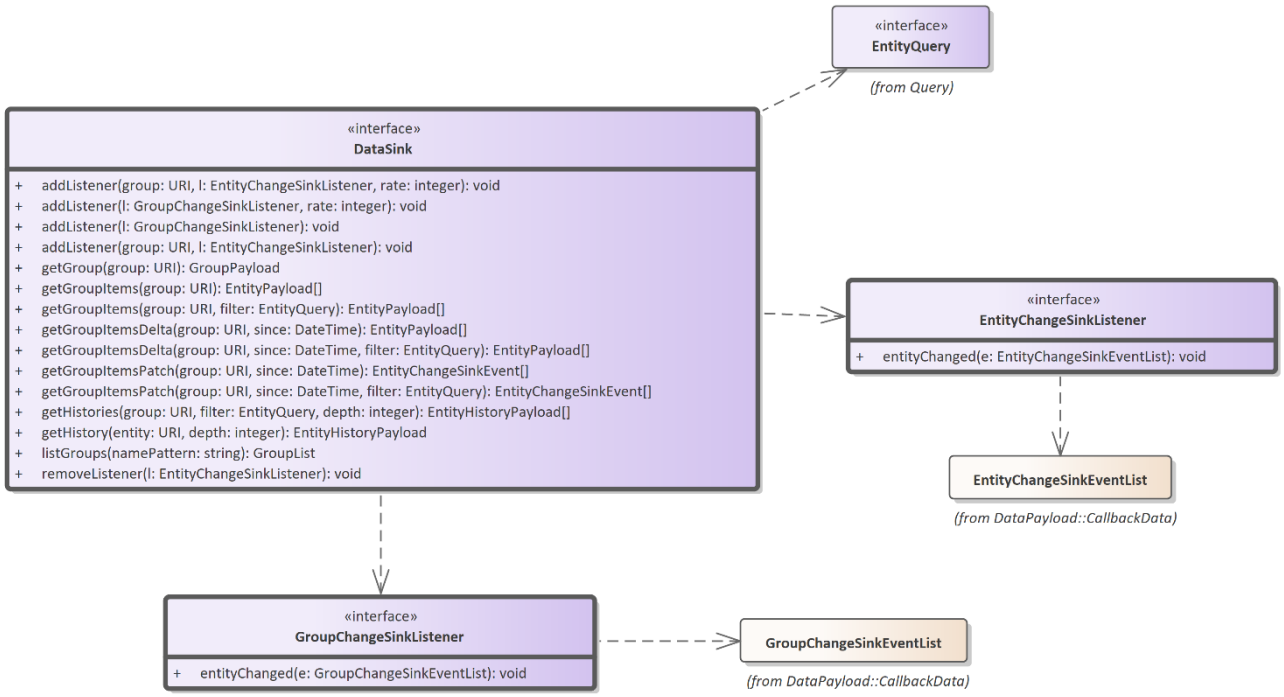

Figure 9-1: DataSink (Class diagram)

9.1 DataSink (Interface)

This interface is requested by a TACSIT system to get data from a business server.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	DataSink	GroupChangeSinkListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	DataSink	EntityQuery	
Dependency Source -> Destination	DataSink	EntityChangeSinkListener	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
addListener() void	URI [in] group EntityChangeSinkListener [in] l integer [in] rate	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup, InadequateRate, TooManyListerners	Listen to the entity creation, deletion, and update events in a group. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore). It may return the InadequateRate exception (if the implementation deems this parameter as unsuitable) or the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
addListener() void	GroupChangeSinkListener [in] l integer [in] rate	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup, InadequateRate, TooManyListerners	Listen to the create, update, and delete events for a group. It may return the InadequateRate exception (if the implementation deems this parameter as unsuitable) or the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
addListener() void	GroupChangeSinkListener [in] l	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup, InadequateRate, TooManyListerners	Listen to the create, update, and delete events for a group. It may return the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
addListener() void	URI [in] group EntityChangeSinkListener [in] l	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup, TooManyListerners	Listen to the entity creation, deletion, and update events in a group. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not

			identify a group (anymore). It may return the TooManyListeners exception (if the implementation limits the number of listeners).
getGroup() GroupPayload	URI [in] group	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the definition of a group from its URI. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getGroupItems() EntityPayload	URI [in] group	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the list of the entities of a group given by an URI. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getGroupItems() EntityPayload	URI [in] group EntityQuery [in] filter	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the filtered list of the entities of a group given by an URI. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getGroupItemsDelta() EntityPayload	URI [in] group DateTime [in] since	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the list of the entities of a group given by an URI. The returned entities are only those that have been modified since the given date. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions

			if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getGroupItemsDelta() EntityPayload	URI [in] group DateTime [in] since EntityQuery [in] filter	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the filtered list of the entities of a group given by an URI. The returned entities are only those that have been modified since the given date. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getGroupItemsPatch() EntityChangeSinkEvent	URI [in] group DateTime [in] since	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the list of the entity deltas of a group given by an URI. The returned deltas are only those that have been modified since the given date. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getGroupItemsPatch() EntityChangeSinkEvent	URI [in] group DateTime [in] since EntityQuery [in] filter	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the list of the entity deltas of a group given by an URI. The returned deltas are only those that have been modified since the given date. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getHistories() EntityHistoryPayload	URI [in] group EntityQuery [in] filter integer [in] depth	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAGroup	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the histories of the entities of a group and which match a given

			Query within a given depth. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions if the URI does not identify a group (anymore).
getHistory() EntityHistoryPayload	URI [in] entity integer [in] depth	throws UnknownURI, IsNotAnEntity	Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the history of an entity with a given depth. The method shall return the UnknownURI or IsNotAnEntity exceptions if the URI does not identify an entity (anymore).
listGroups() GroupList	string [in] namePattern		Invoked by the TACSIT system to get the list of the known groups filtered by their name (namePattern is a regexp).
removeListener() void	EntityChangeSinkListener [in] l	throws UnknownListerner	This interface accesses to a group and return the UnknownListener exception if the listener does not exist (anymore).

9.2 EntityChangeSinkListener (Interface)

Interface invoked as a callback when entities are created, modified, or deleted within a group.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	DataSink	EntityChangeSinkListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	EntityChangeSinkListener	EntityChangeSinkEventList	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
entityChanged() void	EntityChangeSinkEventList [in] e	throws StopListening	Interface invoked as a callback when a bulk of entity creation, modification or deletion happens. The implementation of this callback may return the exception StopListening as soon it wants to kill the listeners.

9.3 GroupChangeSinkListener (Interface)

Interface invoked as a callback when groups are created, modified, or deleted.

Connections

Connector	Source	Target	Notes
Dependency Source -> Destination	DataSink	GroupChangeSinkListener	
Dependency Source -> Destination	GroupChangeSinkListener	GroupChangeSinkEventList	

Operations

Method	Parameters	Info	Notes
entityChanged() void	GroupChangeSinkEventList [in] e		Interface invoked as a callback when a bulk of group modification (includes add and remove entities as well as creation and deletion of entity relationships), creation and deletion happens. The implementation of this callback may return the exception StopListening as soon it wants to kill the listeners.

10 Data Payload Platform-Specific Models

10.1 Payload Media Types

Several of the Data Interface PSM or Data Sink PSM are generic of the Data Payload PSM they use. For that purpose, they need a codification of the known Data Payload PSM. This codification is obtained using media types, also known as MIME types (see [MIME]).

Data Payload PSM supported by this specification and the matching media types (see [MIME]) are:

- application/x.tacsit+xml: See section 10.2.
- application/x.tacsit+json: reserved.
- application/x.tacsit-nvg+xml: See section 10.3.
- application/x.tacsit-nvg+json: reserved.

A version may be appended to the media type as specified by [MIME], i.e. after a semicolon. This version shall be the version number of this standard, e.g.: application/x.tacsit+xml; version=1.0.0.

10.2 XML PSM

This is a placeholder for a future PSM.

10.3 Java PSM

This is a placeholder for a future PSM.

10.4 C# PSM

The C# PSM maps the Data Payload PIM classes to C# classes using MDA code generation. The detailed rules for the code generation are as follows:

- The PIM attributes are mapped to a C# class private member attributes (camel case) and a public read-write property (Pascal case).
- A public constructor is defined for all the mandatory attributes.
- Optional attributes that cannot take a null value (enumerations and scalar data-types) are mapped to an instantiation of the System.Nullable class.
- Ordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IList interface.
- Unordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IEnumerable interface.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to C# class inheritance.
- The String, DateTime and URI classes are mapped to their C# built-in class library equivalents.
- The Period class is mapped to a class with a pair of DateTime attributes.

10.5 DDS PSM

The DDS PSM defines a set of IDL files for the Data Payload PIM classes. DDS provides the functionality of the Data Interface and Data Sink PIMs; therefore, no specific DDS PSM is provided for these. The Data Payload PSM defines the following DDS topic types:

- EntityPayload
- GroupPayload

The detailed rules for the MDA code generation from the Data Payload PIM to the DDS PSM IDL are as follows:

- The PIM attributes are mapped to IDL attributes.
- Optional attributes are mapped to IDL attributes of the same type annotated with the "@optional" annotation. If the DDS XTypes specification is not supported, optional attributes are mapped to a union type with a single member present when the exists case attribute is true.
- Collections in the PIM are mapped to IDL sequences.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to IDL unions. A base struct models the generalization class's own attributes (if it has any) and a variant union, which is a union of all specialization classes (and null if non-abstract), models the potential specialization. A generalization class from the PIM, in the IDL PSM, therefore has a base attribute (of a struct type) if it has attributes itself in the PIM and a variants attribute (of a union type). If the DDS XTypes specification is supported, both the variants union and the enumeration for its switch have an @appendable annotation that anticipates the addition of further specializations.
- The String and URI classes are mapped to an IDL string.
- The DataTime and Period classes are mapped to unsigned long long and a struct with a pair of DateTime attributes.
- PIM packages are mapped to IDL packages within the org.omg.tex namespace.
- If the DDS XTypes specification is supported, the EntityPayload and GroupPayload id attributes (in the base class) have an @key annotation defined.

10.6 NVG PSM

10.6.1 Overview and Limitations

The NATO Vector Graphic (see [NVG]) STANAG provides a simple specification for encoding battle-space information to support geospatial viewing based on an XML file exchange format. The NVG PSM maps the TEX PIM onto the NVG Data Format allowing sending and receiving TEX data as NVG-formatted data.

This PSM:

- Deals only with geodetic coordinates (latitude/longitude).
- Does not deal with annulus entities.

10.6.2 Mapping

The following table specifies the mapping between TEX PIM and the NVG 2.0 schema by showing the correspondence between on the one hand TEX classes and attributes and on the other hand NVG XML elements.

In this table, "@X" references an attribute (TEX or NVG) named X and elements standardized by NVG and actually reused are written in bold font.

The needed and referenced XSD files are provided separately.

Table 10-1: Mapping between TEX and NVG 2.0

TEX			NVG			Comment
GroupRef			URL			
GroupList			List of URLs			

TEX			NVG			Comment
GroupPayload			**<nvg:nvg>**			
	@id			@uri		
	@version			**@version**		
	entities			See EntityPayload		Here entities are included as is and not through references.
	metadata					The content of TEX metadata is spread along 3 NVG elements: metadata, extended data and schema
				<nvg:metadata>		The content of the metadata element shall match the GroupMetaData XSD
		@isReadOnly			@readonly	boolean
		CoordinateUnits			units	
	links				links	
				<nvg:ExtendedData schemaRef="TEX:metadata">		
		@publisher			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:publisher">**	
		@identifier			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:identifier">**	
		@securityPolicy			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:security.policy">**	
		@securityClassification		**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:security.classification">**		
		@securityCategory		**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:security.category">**		
		@category			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:subject.category">**	
		schemas		**<nvg:Schema schemaId="name">**		
EntityRef			URL			
EntityList			List of URLs			
EntityPayload			None			Abstract class

TEX			NVG			Comment
	@id			**@uri**		
	@label			**@label**		
	@info			**<nvg:textInfo>**		
	@href			**@href**		
	@timeSpan			**<nvg:TimeSpan>**		See [NVG] for the actual format.
	@timeStamp			**<nvg:TimeStamp>**		See [NVG] for the actual format.
	metaData			**<nvg:ExtendedData schemaRef="TEX:metadata">**		
		@publisher			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:publisher">**	
		@identifier			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:identifier">**	
		@securityPolicy			**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:security.policy">**	
		@securityClassification		**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:security.classification">**		
		@securityCategory		**<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:security.category">**		
	@reportType			@reportType		Stringified enumerate
ShapedEntity			None			Abstract class
	See EntityPayload					
	@directionOfMovement			@directionOfMovement		
	@isHeadingRelative			@isHeadingRelative		
	@climbAngle			@climbAngle		
	@speed			@speed		
	@categorization			**@symbol**		Value is SymbolSet + ":" + SymbolId as specified in the categorization class.
	@categorization.modifiers			**@modifiers**		For APP-6B
	@categorizationIn3D			@3Dsymbol		Content of @extrudeHeight

TEX			NVG			Comment
	@legType			@leg-type		Stringified enumerate.
	extendedData			**<nvg:ExtendedData>**		
		schema			**<nvg:Section schemaRef="***schema***">**	
		@key			**<nvg:SimpleData key="***key***">**	
		@value			*value*	
AggregateEntity			None			Abstract class
	See EntityPayload					
	groupedEntities			See EntityPayload		
Bearing			**<nvg:content-item>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@azimuth			**<nvg:ExtendedData schemaRef="**TEX:Bearing**">** **<nvg:SimpleData key="**azimuth**">** *angle* **</nvg:SimpleData> </nvg:ExtendedData>**		
	point					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@x**		
		@longitude		**@y**		
		@altitude		@z		
AmbiguousBearing			**<nvg:content-item>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@bearingA @bearingB			**<nvg:ExtendedData schemaRef="**TEX:AmbiguousBearing**">** **<nvg:SimpleData key="**bearingA**">** *angle* **</nvg:SimpleData>** **<nvg:SimpleData key="**bearingB**">** *angle* **</nvg:SimpleData></nvg:ExtendedData>**		
	point					Only GeodeticPosition

TEX			NVG			Comment
		@latitude		**@x**		
		@longitude		**@y**		
		@altitude		@z		
Text			**<nvg:text>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@content			**<nvg:content>**		
	@rotation			**@rotation**		
	point					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@x**		
		@longitude		**@y**		
		@altitude		@z		
Point			**<nvg:point>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@x**		
		@longitude		**@y**		
		@altitude		**@z**		
Multipoint			**<nvg:multipoint>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@rotation			**@rotation**		
	points			**@points**	See [NVG] for the formatting of this attribute (list of (Longitude,Latitude) couples). Only GeodeticPosition and no altitude	
Circle			**<nvg:circle>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@radius			**@r**		

TEX			NVG			Comment
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@cx**		
		@longitude		**@cy**		
		@altitude		**@minaltitude** **@maxaltitude**		
Ellipse			**<nvg:ellipse>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@NSSemiAxis			**@rx**		
	@EWSemiAxis			**@ry**		
	@rotation			**@rotation**		
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@cx**		
		@longitude		**@cy**		
		@altitude		**@minaltitude** **@maxaltitude**		
Rectangle			**<nvg:rect>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@NSHalfDistance			**@rx**		
	@EWHalfDistance			**@ry**		
	@rotation			**@rotation**		
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@cx**		
		@longitude		**@cy**		
		@altitude		**@minaltitude** **@maxaltitude**		
Polyline			**<nvg:polyline>**			

TEX			NVG			Comment
	See ShapedEntity					
	points			**@points**	See [NVG] for the formatting of this attribute (list of (Longitude,Latitude) couples). Only GeodeticPosition and no altitude	
Arrow			**<nvg:arrow>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@width			**@width**		
	points			**@points**	See [NVG] for the formatting of this attribute (list of (Longitude,Latitude) couples). Only GeodeticPosition and no altitude	
Corridor			**<nvg:corridor>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@width			**@width**		
	points			**@points**	See [NVG] for the formatting of this attribute (list of (Longitude,Latitude) couples). Only GeodeticPosition and no altitude	
Orbit			**<nvg:orbit>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@width			**@width**		
	pointOne pointTwo			**@points**	See [NVG] for the formatting of this attribute (list of 2 (Longitude,Latitude) couples). Only GeodeticPosition and no altitude	
Polygon			**<nvg:polygon>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	points			**@points**	See [NVG] for the formatting of this attribute (list of (Longitude,Latitude) couples). Only GeodeticPosition and no altitude	
Arc			**<nvg:arc>**			
	See ShapedEntity					

TEX			NVG			Comment
	@NSSemiAxis			**@rx**		
	@EWSemiAxis			**@ry**		
	@startAngle			**@startangle**		
	@endAngle			**@endangle**		
	@rotation			**@rotation**		
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@cx**		
		@longitude		**@cy**		
		@altitude		**@minaltitude** **@maxaltitude**		
Arcband			**<nvg:arcband>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@minRadius			**@minr**		
	@maxRadius			**@maxr**		
	@startAngle			**@startangle**		
	@endAngle			**@endangle**		
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		**@cx**		
		@longitude		**@cy**		
		@altitude		**@minaltitude** **@maxaltitude**		
StickyNote			**<nvg:content-item>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@text			**<nvg:ExtendedData schemaRef="**TEX:StickyNote**">** **<nvg:SimpleData key="dcterms:title">** *text* **</nvg:SimpleData> </nvg:ExtendedData>**		

TEX			NVG			Comment
	@font			@font		
	@textColor			@textcolor		
	@backgroundColor			@backgroundcolor		
	@borderStyle			@borderstyle		
	@offsetX			@offsetx		
	@offsetY			@offsety		
	center					Only GeodeticPosition
		@latitude		@cx		
		@longitude		@cy		
Annulus			No mapping			
FreeShapedEntity			**<nvg:content-item>**			
	See ShapedEntity					
	@svgDefinition			**<nvg:ExtendedData schemaRef="**TEX:FreeShapedEntity**">** **<nvg:SimpleData key="**svgDefinition**">** *SVG content* **</nvg:SimpleData>** **<nvg:SimpleData key="**bearingB**">** *angle* **</nvg:SimpleData></nvg:ExtendedData>** Only GeodeticPosition		
	point					
		@latitude		**@x**		
		@longitude		**@y**		
		@altitude		@z		
EntityHistoryPayload			<nvgtex:history>			See EntityHistoryPayload XSD
	reference			@id		See EntityRef
				See EntityPayload		

TEX			NVG			Comment
EntityHistoryList			<nvgtex:histories>			See EntityHistoryPayload XSD
	histories			See EntityHistoryPayload		
GroupChangeEvent			<nvgtex:GroupChangeEvent>			See GroupChangeEvent XSD
	@kind			@kind		
	deleted			@deleted		See GroupRef
	updatedGroup			See GroupPayload		
GroupChangeSinkEventList			<nvgtex:GroupChangeSinkEventList>			See GroupChangeSinkEvent XSD
				See GroupChangeSinkEvent		
GroupChangeSinkEvent			<nvgtex:GroupChangeSinkEvent>			See GroupChangeSinkEvent XSD
	@kind			@kind		
	deleted			@deleted		See GroupRef
				See GroupPayload		
EntityChangeEventList			<nvgtex:EntityChangeEventList>			See EntityChangeEvent XSD
				See EntityChangeEvent		
EntityChangeEvent			<nvgtex:EntityChangeEvent>			See EntityChangeEvent XSD
	@kind			@kind		
	updatedAttributes			<nvgtex:updatedAttributes>		
		@context			@context	
		@attribute			@attribute	
	deleted			@deleted		See EntityRef
				See EntityPayload		
EntityChangeSinkEventList			<nvgtex:EntityChangeSinkEventList>			See EntityChangeSinkEvent XSD
				See EntityChangeSinkEvent		

TEX			NVG			Comment
EntityChangeSinkEvent			<nvgtex:EntityChangeSinkEvent>		See EntityChangeSinkEvent XSD	
	@kind			@kind		
	deleted			@deleted		See EntityRef
				See EntityPayload		
HistoryChangeEventList			<nvgtex:HistoryChangeEventList>		See HistoryChangeEventList XSD	
				See HistoryChangeEvent		
HistoryChangeEvent			<nvgtex:HistoryChangeEvent>			See HistoryChangeEvent XSD
	@kind			@kind		
	updatedEntity			See EntityPayload		
EntityPayloadChunk			same as EntityPayload			

10.7 NVGjs PSM

This is a placeholder for a future PSM based on current work by NATO on a JSON version of NVG.

10.8 GraphQL PSM

The GraphQL PSM defines a single schema definition file for the Data and Service Models defined by the combination of the DataPayload, DataInterface and DataSink packages defined by the PIM. Classes from the Domain Model of the PIM, in the DataPayload package, are mapped to GraphQL types within the schema.

The detailed rules for the MDA code generation from the Data Model PIM to the DDS PSM IDL are as follows:

- The PIM attributes are mapped to GraphQL attributes.
- PIM attributes with multiplicity 1 are mapped to non-nullable GraphQL attributes.
- Collections in the PIM are mapped to GraphQL arrays.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to GraphQL unions. Generalization classes that have attributes are mapped to a GraphQL type containing a base GraphQL type for its common attributes and a variants GraphQL union for the specialization attributes.
- The Duration datatype is mapped to a GraphQL Long datatype with the CORBA time representation (100s of nanoseconds since the start of the Gregorian Calendar).
- Other datatypes for real-valued quantities are mapped to a GraphQL Float.
- Navigable, by-reference, association roles are mapped to a datatype stereotyped as 'Reference', which has a 'refers to' relation with the destination class. Reference stereotyped datatypes are mapped to a string to represent an implementation specific unique id and a nullable (by default) attribute for the type of the destination class, so as to enable deep queries over a graph of instances.
- Extensible Enumeration datatypes are mapped to a struct with a schemaPrefix string attribute and a value string attribute.

11 Data Interface Platform-Specific Models

11.1 Java PSM

This is a placeholder for a future PSM.

11.2 C# PSM

The C# PSM maps the Data Interface PIM classes and interfaces to C# classes and interfaces using MDA code generation. The detailed rules for the code generation are as follows:

- PIM classes are mapped to C# classes.
- PIM interfaces are mapped to C# interfaces.
- Listener interfaces are mapped to the C# event mechanism; rate limited, or unlimited events are accessed through a factory method. IEntityQuerier instances are used to select the desired variant of categorization data.
- The PIM attributes are mapped to a C# class private member attributes (camel case) and a public read-write property (Pascal case).
- A public constructor is defined for all the mandatory attributes.
- Optional attributes that cannot take a null value (enumerations and scalar data-types) are mapped to an instantiation of the System.Nullable class.
- Ordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IList interface.
- Unordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IEnumerable interface.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to C# class inheritance.

11.3 DDS PSM

The DDS PSM for the Data Interface is implicitly provided by DDS DCPS using the topic types defined by the Data Payload PSM. DDS partitions or topic name suffixes are used to separate and identity different TACSIT and client instances. Different entity topic instances are also defined for each supported variant of categorization data. A suffix after the TACSIT instance suffix is applied to the name with one of the following values: APP6B, APP6C, MILSTD2525C, MILSTD2525D, STANAG5516. Suffixes are delimited by a period (full-stop) character.

11.4 TypeScript PSM

11.4.1 Overview and Limitations

TypeScript (See [TS]) is a strict syntactical superset of ECMAScript 2015 (See [ECMAScript]) and adds optional static typing to the language. TypeScript was chosen as target of PSM since it is free and open-source and supports the concepts of interface, namespace as well as definition files that can contain type information. This allows providing this PSM as definition files.

The mapping is quite direct and consists in transforming interface to interface and method to method. The datatypes are transformed in their TypeScript equivalents: integer to number, string to string and boolean to boolean. All Data Payload classes are mapped to only one class: DataPayload. This class allows the PSM to remain generic from the payload PSM by providing two attributes:

- Media-type is a string that contains the media type of the PSM as specified in Section 10.1.
- Payload is an Object that contains the data itself and that needs to be casted accordingly to the media type and to the awaited type.

The TypeScript PSM is not foreseen to use other Data Payload PSM than the XML and JSON-based ones.

11.4.2 Mapping

The PSM is provided separately as two files:

- Tacsit-tex-datapayload.d.ts declares the module tacsit as well as the DataPayload class.
- Tacsit-tex-datainterface.d.ts declares the interfaces as specified by the Data Interface PIM.

These files depend upon TCI: See Annex B.

11.5 GraphQL PSM

DataSink packages defined by the PIM. The schema supports GraphQL clients for TACSIT DataInterface client components.
The PSM method for connecting to other components is through the underlying HTTPS web service connection. Web-sockets are used for subscription callbacks.
Specific rules for the MDA code generation from the Service Model PIM to the GraphQL PSM IDL are as follows:

- GraphQL schema Mutations are used to invoke PIM modify methods (and, update, delete).
- GraphQL schema Queries are used to invoke PIM read and list methods.
- GraphQL schema Subscriptions are used to map PIM listener interfaces.
- The GraphQL schema Query type support queries for any combination of interface methods in the DataInterface.
- The GraphQL schema Mutation type supports invocation of single or multiple instances of any combination of interface methods in the DataInterface.
- The GraphQL schema Subscription type supports subscription for any combination of interface methods in the DataInterface.
- The Response callback interface in the PIM is mapped to a struct with two keyed attributes of type short: clientId and requestId; The clientId identifies the client making the request and the requestId distinguishes the recommendation from others made by the same client.
  Remove additional empty paragraphs and use a new page break instead.

12 Data Sink Platform-Specific Models

12.1 C# PSM

The C# PSM maps the Data Sink PIM classes and interfaces to C# classes and interfaces using MDA code generation. The detailed rules for the code generation are as follows:

- PIM classes are mapped to C# classes.
- PIM interfaces are mapped to C# interfaces.
- Listener interfaces are mapped to the C# event mechanism; rate limited or unlimited and group specific events are accessed through a factory method. IEntityQuerier instances are used to select the desired variant of categorization data.
- The PIM attributes are mapped to a C# class private member attributes (camel case) and a public read-write property (Pascal case).
- A public constructor is defined for all the mandatory attributes.
- Optional attributes that cannot take a null value (enumerations and scalar data-types) are mapped to an instantiation of the System.Nullable class.
- Ordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IList interface.
- Unordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IEnumerable interface.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to C# class inheritance.

12.2 DDS PSM

The DDS PSM for the Data Interface is implicitly provided by DDS DCPS using the topic types defined by the Data Payload PSM. DDS partitions or topic name suffixes are used to separate and identity different TACSIT and client instances. Different entity topic instances are also defined for each supported variant of categorization data. A suffix after the TACSIT instance suffix is applied to the name with one of the following values: APP6B, APP6C, MILSTD2525C, MILSTD2525D, STANAG5516. Suffixes are delimited by a period (full-stop) character.

12.3 HTTP PSM

12.3.1 Overview and Limitations

Any instantiation of a Data Sink can be represented as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (see [HTTP]) resources. These resources are referenced by a base URL that depends on the implementation. See [RFC3986], section 5 for more details. This base URL will be denoted as baseURL throughout this section.

The resources considered by this mapping are:

- {baseURL}/groups for the TACSIT groups.
- {baseURL}/groups/{id} for a specific group.
- {baseURL}/entities/{id} for a specific entity.
- {baseURL}/entities/{id}/[APP6B|APP6C|MILSTD2525C|MILSTD2525D|STANAG5516] for a specific entity with a particular categorization representation.
- {baseURL}/listeners for the Data Listeners.

As explained in the design rationale, this PSM does not address data modeling of the payload since this is coped with by the “Data Payload PSM” sections. Yet, The HTTP PSM is not foreseen to use other Data Payload PSM than the XML and JSON-based ones.

This PSM does not map the listener methods because this exchange pattern does not fit with the simple HTTP style. Future version of this specification may consider the use of s*erver-sent events* over HTTP (See [SSE]).

12.3.2 General Conventions and Considerations

12.3.2.1 Response Codes

Any HTTP operation (see [HTTP], section 9) on a given resource that is not implemented must return an HTTP response with a status code of 405 (Method Not Allowed).

Other HTTP status codes may be added by security mechanisms or other extensions.

12.3.2.2 Content Compression

For improved performance it is recommended that the server support client requests for GZIP compression. Clients will request compression by setting the “Accept-Encoding” HTTP header to “gzip.” The server should honor this request for all documents, so that devices may benefit from the reduced bandwidth needs and improved battery life when requesting compressed content.

12.3.2.3 Media Types

See Section 10.1 for the payload media types supported by this specification.

This PSM nevertheless uses another media type:

- application/x.tacsit-link: a (list of) URL.

A version may also be appended to this media type, e.g.: application/x.tacsit-link; version=1.0.0.

12.3.3 Mapping

12.3.3.1 Mapping of Entity Queries

This mapping from an EntityQuery (see [TCI]) to a string is needed by the following interfaces.

It is implementation dependent.

12.3.3.2 URL: {baseURL}/groups – Verb: GET

This resource maps the following method:

- DataSink:listGroups.

The “Accept” request header must be set to application/x.tacsit-link.

The “If-Modified-Since” and “If-Unmodified-Since” request headers may be set.

The request may have the following query field:

- namePattern=”string”: the namePattern argument of the getGroups method.

The “Content-Type” response header must be application/x.tacsit-link.

The “Last-Modified” request header must be set.

The payload of the response is a list of URLs representing groups: BaseURL/Groups/{id} where id is the identifier of a group. These URL may subsequently be invoked to get more information for given groups.

The return code must be:

- 200 (OK): successful request.
- 204 (Empty): successful request, the resulting list is empty.
- 304 (Not Modified): the “If-Modified-Since” request header was used, and the resulting list did not change. Meanwhile.
- 400 (Bad Request): namePattern cannot be parsed.
- 412 (Precondition Failed): the “If-Unmodified-Since” request header was used, and the resulting list did change. Meanwhile.
- 415 (Unsupported Media Type): the “Accept” request header is wrongly set.
- 5xx range: implementation-specific server problem.

12.3.3.3 URL: {baseURL}/groups/{id} – Verb: Get

In the URL, id is the identifier of a known group.

This resource maps the following methods:

- DataSink:getGroup(URI)
- DataSink:getGroupItems(URI)
- DataSink:getGroupItemsDelta(URI, DateTime)
- DataSink:getGroupItems(URI, EntityQuery)
- DataSink:getGroupItemsPatch(URI, DateTime)
- DataSink:getGroupItemsDelta(URI, DateTime, EntityQuery)
- DataSink:getGroupItemsPatch(URI, DateTime, EntityQuery)
- DataSink:getHistories(URI, EntityQuery,int)

The “Accept” request header must be set to any payload media types (i.e. not application/x.tacsit-link).

The “If-Modified-Since” and “If-Unmodified-Since” request headers may be set.

The request may have the following query field:

- since=”date”: the “since” argument of the methods taking a DateTime argument (“date” is an ISO date);
- entityQuery=”string”: the “filter” argument of the methods taking an EntityQuery argument; the mapping of such an EntityQuery to a string is specified in section 12.1.3.1;
- return=”content|patch|delta|history”: if “content”, the method is “getGroupItems”, if “patch”, the method is “getGroupItemsPatch”, if “delta”, the method is “getGroupItemsPatch”, if “history”, the method is getHistories.
- depth=”integer”: if the preceding query is set to “history”, this query specifies the “depth” argument of the method getHistories.

The “Content-Type” response header must be a payload media types (i.e. not application/x.tacsit-link).

The “Last-Modified” request header must be set.

The payload of the response is either a GroupPayload or a list of EntityPayload or a list of EntityChangeSinkEvent or a list of EntityHistoryPayload depending on the method actually invoked (i.e. on the query fields) and using the PSM specified by the “Content-Type” response header.

The return code must be:

- 200 (OK): successful request.
- 204 (Empty): successful request, the result is empty.

- 304 (Not Modified): the “If-Modified-Since” request header was used, and the resulting list did not change meanwhile; this is mandatory only for the getGroup and getGroupItems methods.
- 400 (Bad Request): a query field cannot be parsed.
- 404 (Not Found): UnknownURI or IsNotAGroup exceptions.
- 412 (Precondition Failed): the “If-Unmodified-Since” request header was used, and the resulting list did change meanwhile; this is mandatory only for the getGroup and getGroupItems methods.
- 415 (Unsupported Media Type): the “Accept” request header is wrongly set.
- 5xx range: implementation-specific server problem.

12.3.3.4 URL: {baseURL}/entities/{id} – Verb: Get

In the URL, id is the identifier of a known entity.

This resource maps the following method:

- DataSink:getHistory(URI, integer).

The “Accept” request header must be set to any payload media types (i.e. not application/x.tacsit-link).

The “If-Modified-Since” and “If-Unmodified-Since” request headers may be set.

The request may have the following query field:

- entityQuery=”string”: the “filter” argument of the methods taking an EntityQuery argument; the mapping of such an EntityQuery to a string is specified in section 12.1.3.1;
- depth=”integer”: the “depth” argument of the method getHistory.

The “Content-Type” response header must be a payload media types (i.e. not application/x.tacsit-link).

The “Last-Modified” request header must be set.

The payload of the response is an HistoryEntityPayload using the PSM specified by the “Content-Type” response header.

The return code must be:

- 200 (OK): successful request.
- 204 (Empty): successful request, the result is empty.
- 304 (Not Modified): the “If-Modified-Since” request header was used, and the resulting list did not change meanwhile; this code is not mandatory to implement.
- 400 (Bad Request): a query field cannot be parsed.
- 404 (Not Found): UnknownURI or IsNotAnEntity exceptions.
- 412 (Precondition Failed): the “If-Unmodified-Since” request header was used, and the resulting list did change meanwhile; this code is not mandatory to implement.
- 415 (Unsupported Media Type): the “Accept” request header is wrongly set.
- 5xx range: implementation-specific server problem.

12.4 GraphQL PSM

The GraphQL PSM defines a single schema definition file for the Data and Service Models defined by the combination of the DataPayload, DataInterface and DataSink packages defined by the PIM. The schema supports GraphQL clients for TACSIT DataSink client components.

The PSM method for connecting to other components is through the underlying HTTPS web service connection. Web-sockets are used for subscription callbacks.

Specific rules for the MDA code generation from the Service Model PIM to the GraphQL PSM IDL are as follows:

- GraphQL schema Queries are used to invoke PIM get and list methods
- GraphQL schema Subscriptions are used to map PIM listener interfaces.
- The GraphQL schema Query type support queries for any combination of interface methods in the DataInterface.
- The GraphQL schema Subscription type supports subscription for any combination of interface methods in the DataInterface.

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Annex A:
Standardized Extension Schema

(informative)

This annex introduces the standardised set ExtendedData by grouping them by ExtensionSchema as designed in the Payload PIM.

ExtensionSchema “AIS”

This schema holds the following ExtendedData:

- “callSign” (string): The radio call sign of the platform received on AIS.
- “IMONumber” (string): The international maritime organization number allows encyclopedic information to be looked up in database provided by organizations such as Lloyds.
- “MMSI” (string): The maritime mobile service identity, allocated to the ship with the radio license.
- “nationality”: The nationality of the platform as received on AIS.
- “beam” (Distance): The beam width of the ship - port to starboard.
- “length” (Distance): The length of a ship - bow to stern.
- “maximumDraught” (Distance): The maximum present static draught as reported on AIS in accordance with IMO Resolution A.851.
- “positionalFixMethod” (string): The method used to obtain the positional fix reported on AIS.
- “RAIMinUse” (boolean): Whether receiver autonomous integrity monitoring is in use.
- “rateOfTurn” (real): The rate of turn as reported by AIS.

ExtensionSchema “5516”

This schema holds the following ExtendedData:

- “hasSpecialProcessing” (boolean): The Special Processing indicator is set.
- “isAnEmergency” (boolean): The Emergency indicator is set.
- “isForceTell” (boolean): The ForceTell indicator is set.
- “isInExercise” (boolean): The Entity has an Exercise indicator and so is part of an exercise.
- “isOfSpecialInterest” (boolean): The Special Interest indicator is set.
- “isSimulation” (boolean): The Simulation indicator is set - e.g. the entity is for operator training purposes.
- “Strength” (integer): The estimated number of objects represented by the Entity.
- “trackState” (string): If a track-like entity the state or phase of its life cycle; Indicates whether tracking is active; possible values: DEAD_RECKONED, DELETED, LOST, TRACKED.
- “hasMode4” (boolean): The Mode IV Indicator is set.
- “mode1Code” (short): Mode I Code received.
- “mode2Code” (short): Mode II Code received.
- “mode3Code” (short): Mode III Code received.

- “className” (string): This is semantically equivalent to the platform specific type except for being unconstrained to being in the STANAG 5516 pre-defined list.
- “environment” (string): The environment that the Entity is in or to which it applies; possible values: AIR, LAND, SURFACE, SUBSURFACE, SPACE.
- “identity” (string): The standard identity of the (track-like) entity; possible values: PENDING, UNKNOWN, ASSUMED_FRIEND, NEUTRAL, SUSPECT, HOSTILE).
- “nationality”: The nationality or country of origin of the object represented by the Entity.
- “platformActivity” (short): The code for the per environment defined platform activity for the Entity according to STANAG 5516; The activity describes what the object that the Entity represents is doing.
- “platformIdentity” (short): The code for the per environment defined platform identify for the Entity according to STANAG 5516; If no identity is defined then the code refers to a value in the reference point tables within STANAG 5516.
- “platformSpecificType” (short): The per environment defined specific type for the Entity according to STANAG5516; This defines the manufacture or build type of the object represented by the Entity, E.g. B747, L-100 HERCULES, HALIFAX FF;
- “unitName” (string): The name of the actual object instance represented by the entity, E.g. ship name, flight id.

ExtensionSchema “ADS-B”

This schema holds the following ExtendedData:

- “barometricVerticalRate” (real): The rate of change of height / altitude of the broadcasting aircraft calculated by barometric means.
- “country” (string): The country (abbreviated) of the aircraft, broadcast on ADS-B.
- “flightID” (string): The flight ID of the aircraft, broadcast on ADS-B.
- “flightLevel” (Distance): The flight level of the broadcasting aircraft.
- “fullCountry (string): The country (unabbreviated) of the aircraft, broadcast on ADS-B.
- “isOnTheGround” (boolean): Whether the broadcasting platform is currently on the ground.
- “modeSAddress” (string): The mode S address of the aircraft, broadcast on ADS-B, as set for IFF responses.

ExtensionSchema “APP6B”

This is a placeholder for a future extension schema.

ExtensionSchema “APP6C”

This is a placeholder for a future extension schema.

ExtensionSchema “2525C”

This is a placeholder for a future extension schema.

ExtensionSchema “2525D”

This is a placeholder for a future extension schema.

Annex B: New PSM for the TCI Standard

(normative)

DDS PSM

The DDS PSM defines a set of IDL files for the TCI PIM classes. The TCI PSM defines the following DDS topic types:

- EntityQuery
- QueryResult
- SelectionEvent
- TACSITController
- Viewport

The detailed rules for the MDA code generation from the Data Payload PIM to the DDS PSM IDL are as follows:

- The PIM attributes are mapped to IDL attributes.
- Optional attributes are mapped to a union type with a single member present when the exists case attribute is true.
- Collections in the PIM are mapped to IDL sequences.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to IDL unions (or enumerations in the case of attribute-less abstractions).
- PIM accessor operations (read/get) are mapped to IDL attributes.
- Listener interfaces are mapped to DDS DCPS.
- Manager classes are mapped to DDS DCPS.

C# PSM

The C# PSM maps the TCI PIM classes and interfaces to C# classes and interfaces using MDA code generation. The detailed rules for the code generation are as follows:

- PIM classes are mapped to C# classes.
- PIM interfaces are mapped to C# interfaces.
- Listener interfaces are mapped to the C# event mechanism; rate limited, or unlimited events are accessed through a factory method.
- The PIM attributes are mapped to a C# class private member attributes (camel case) and a public read-write property (Pascal case).
- A public constructor is defined for all the mandatory attributes.
- Optional attributes that cannot take a null value (enumerations and scalar data-types) are mapped to an instantiation of the System.Nullable class;
- Ordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IList interface.
- Unordered collections in the PIM are mapped to an instantiation of the IEnumerable interface.
- Specialization / Generalization PIM relationships are mapped to C# class inheritance.

TypeScript PSM

For now, this PSM only map the interfaces of TCI needed by TEX: the EntityType interface and the GeodeticPosition interface.

It is to be found in tacsit-tci-controller.d.ts that declares these two interfaces.