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STANDARDS

AES standard for audio applications of networks - Open Control Architecture - Part 2: Class structure

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AES standard for audio applications of networks - Open Control Architecture - Part 2: Class structure

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Abstract

AES70 is a suite of standards for control and monitoring of devices in professional media networks. This standard, *AES standard for audio applications of networks - Open Control Architecture - Part 2: Class structure* defines AES70's control and monitoring functional repertoire. Other standards in the AES70 suite specify concepts and mechanisms, control protocols, and media transport management applications.

AES70 does not specify a media transport scheme. Rather, it is designed to operate with media transport schemes such as the one specified by AES67.

AES70's intended range of use spans networks of all sizes. This includes mission-critical applications, high-security applications, IP and non-IP networks, and local and wide-area applications. AES70 can control real or virtual devices located on premises or hosted by cloud services. AES70 consumes little computing power and uses network bandwidth lightly.

AES70 is based on the Open Control Architecture (OCA), originally developed by the OCA Alliance.

Foreword

This foreword is not part of this document, *AES standard for audio applications of networks - Open Control Architecture - Part 2: Class structure*.

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AES70 Structure

The AES70 standard is a suite of standards, classified into two divisions. The *Core Standards* division, contains standards essential to all implementations of AES70; the *Adaptation Standards* division contains application-specific standards. This standard, *AES standard for audio applications of networks - Open Control Architecture - Part 2: Class structure*, is a Core Standard.

AES70-2 Version history

Original standard (AES70-2-2015). The members of the writing group that developed this document in draft were: J. Berryman, K. Dalbjorn, H. Hamamatsu, T. Head, T. Holton, S. Jones, M. Lave, N. O'Neill, M. Renz, P. Stevens, S. van Tienen, E. Wetzell, and U. Zanghieri. Additional contributions were made by M. Smaak, and G. van Beuningen of the OCA Alliance.

2018 revision. The members of the writing group that developed this document in draft were: F. Bergholtz, J. Berryman, K. Dalbjorn, A. Gödeke, J. Grant, T. Holton, S. Jones, A. Kuzub, M. Lave, G. Linis, S. Price, M. Renz, A. Rosen, G. Shay, P. Stevens, P. Treleaven, S. van Tieneen, E. Wetzell, and U. Zanghieri. Additional contributions were made by T. de Brouwer and M. Smaak of the OCA Alliance.

This revision (2023). The standards in this revision are collectively known as AES70-2023. For AES70-2023, all standards in the suite have been updated. New features in the Core Specification include: a new connection management architecture, large dataset storage and retrieval, documentation improvements, and numerous small additions and enhancements. More details can be found in Annex G of the AES70-1-2023 standard.

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J. Berryman led the task group for all three revisions.

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2023-09-28

Note on normative language

In AES standards documents, sentences containing the word "shall" are requirements for compliance with the document. Sentences containing the verb "should" are strong suggestions (recommendations).

Sentences giving permission use the verb "may". Sentences expressing a possibility use the verb "can".

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AES standard for Audio applications of networks - Open Control Architecture - Part 2: Class structure

0. Introduction

0.1. General

This document defines the class structure of the Open Control Architecture (OCA), the technology underlying the AES70 standard for the control and monitoring of media networks. This class structure defines AES70's control and monitoring repertoire.

In what follows, the class structure is referred to as *OCC*.

The elements of *OCC* are class definitions in the object-oriented design sense. Each class defines a particular control or monitoring interface element that is accessible over the media network via one or more communications protocols that AES70 defines. An AES70-controllable device may implement a set of these interface elements; the complete set constitutes the interface the device presents to the network for remote control and monitoring purposes. This interface is called the AES70 *Device Model* and is defined in [AES70-1].

To distinguish *OCC* classes from programming classes, this standard may where appropriate refer to *OCC* classes as *Control Classes*, and their instances as *Control Objects*, where it should be understood that "control" includes both control and monitoring functions.

AES70 does not define a complete device implementation model. For example, if a particular element of a product has no remotely controllable features, then that element does not appear in that product's AES70 Device Model.

AES70 specifies system control and monitoring only. It may be integrated with any streaming media transport scheme, as long as the underlying communication network is capable of carrying AES70 control and monitoring traffic.

1. Scope

AES70 defines a scalable control-protocol architecture for professional media networks. AES70 addresses device control and monitoring only; it does not define standards for streaming media transport.

AES70 is divided into several parts. This Part 2 specifies the Control Class structure for AES70 that defines the control and monitoring functional capabilities of the standard and should be read in conjunction with AES70-1.

2. References

- Normative references - see [AES70-1(Normative references)].
- Nonnormative references - see [AES70-1(Bibliography)].