



ISO/IEC 29341-3-3

Edition 1.0 2008-11

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Information technology – UPnP Device Architecture –  
Part 3-3: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Media Server Device

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-3:2008



## THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2008 ISO/IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about ISO/IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office  
3, rue de Varembé  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland  
Email: [inmail@iec.ch](mailto:inmail@iec.ch)  
Web: [www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch)

## About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

## About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

- Catalogue of IEC publications: [www.iec.ch/searchpub](http://www.iec.ch/searchpub)

The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

- IEC Just Published: [www.iec.ch/online\\_news/justpub](http://www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub)

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

- Electropedia: [www.electropedia.org](http://www.electropedia.org)

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

- Customer Service Centre: [www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv](http://www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv)

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

Email: [csc@iec.ch](mailto:csc@iec.ch)

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11

Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



ISO/IEC 29341-3-3

Edition 1.0 2008-11

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Information technology – UPnP Device Architecture –  
Part 3-3: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Media Server Device

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-3:2008

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

D

ICS 35.200

ISBN 2-8318-1005-3

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	3
ORIGINAL UPNP DOCUMENTS (informative) .....	5
1. Overview and Scope .....	7
2. Device Definitions .....	8
2.1. Device Type .....	8
2.2. Device Model .....	8
2.2.1. Description of Device Requirements .....	8
2.2.2. Relationships Between Services .....	8
2.3. Theory of Operation .....	9
2.3.1. Device Discovery: .....	9
2.3.2. Locating Desired Content: .....	9
2.3.3. Preparing to Transfer the Content: .....	9
2.3.4. Controlling the Transfer of the Content: .....	10
3. XML Device Description .....	11
4. Test .....	13

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Device Requirements .....	8
------------------------------------	---

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-3:2008

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – UPNP DEVICE ARCHITECTURE –

### Part 3-3: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Media Server Device

#### FOREWORD

- 1) ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any ISO and IEC member body interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with ISO and IEC also participate in this preparation.
- 2) In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.
- 3) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC and ISO on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC and ISO member bodies.
- 4) IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC and ISO member bodies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications is accurate, IEC or ISO cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 5) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC and ISO member bodies undertake to apply IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any ISO/IEC publication and the corresponding national or regional publication should be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 6) ISO and IEC provide no marking procedure to indicate their approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an ISO/IEC publication.
- 7) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 8) No liability shall attach to IEC or ISO or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of their technical committees and IEC or ISO member bodies for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication of, use of, or reliance upon, this ISO/IEC publication or any other IEC, ISO or ISO/IEC publications.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

IEC and ISO draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents as indicated below.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of the putative patent rights. The holders of the putative patent rights have assured IEC and ISO that they are willing to negotiate free licences or licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of the putative patent rights are registered with IEC and ISO.

Intel Corporation has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Intel Corporation  
Standards Licensing Department  
5200 NE Elam Young Parkway  
MS: JFS-98  
USA – Hillsboro, Oregon 97124

Microsoft Corporation has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents as listed below:

6101499 / US; 6687755 / US; 6910068 / US; 7130895 / US; 6725281 / US; 7089307 / US; 7069312 / US;  
10/783 524 / US

Information may be obtained from:

Microsoft Corporation  
One Microsoft Way  
USA – Redmond WA 98052

Philips International B.V. has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Philips International B.V. – IP&S  
High Tech campus, building 44 3A21  
NL – 5656 Eindhoven

NXP B.V. (NL) has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

NXP B.V. (NL)  
High Tech campus 60  
NL – 5656 AG Eindhoven

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.  
1-3-7 Shiromi, Chuoh-ku  
JP – Osaka 540-6139

Hewlett Packard Company has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents as listed below:

5 956 487 / US; 6 170 007 / US; 6 139 177 / US; 6 529 936 / US; 6 470 339 / US; 6 571 388 / US; 6 205 466 / US

Information may be obtained from:

Hewlett Packard Company  
1501 Page Mill Road  
USA – Palo Alto, CA 94304

Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. has informed IEC and ISO that it has patent applications or granted patents.

Information may be obtained from:

Digital Media Business, Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd.  
416 Maetan-3Dong, Yeongtang-Gu,  
KR – Suwon City 443-742

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC and ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29341-3-3 was prepared by UPnP Implementers Corporation and adopted, under the PAS procedure, by joint technical committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

The list of all currently available parts of the ISO/IEC 29341 series, under the general title *Universal plug and play (UPnP) architecture*, can be found on the IEC web site.

This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

## ORIGINAL UPNP DOCUMENTS (informative)

Reference may be made in this document to original UPnP documents. These references are retained in order to maintain consistency between the specifications as published by ISO/IEC and by UPnP Implementers Corporation. The following table indicates the original UPnP document titles and the corresponding part of ISO/IEC 29341:

UPnP Document Title	ISO/IEC 29341 Part
UPnP Device Architecture:1.0	ISO/IEC 29341-1
UPnP Basic:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-2
UPnP AV Architecture:1	ISO/IEC 29341-3-1
UPnP MediaRenderer:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-3-2
UPnP MediaServer:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-3-3
UPnP AVTransport:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-10
UPnP ConnectionManager:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-11
UPnP ContentDirectory:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-12
UPnP RenderingControl:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-3-13
UPnP MediaRenderer:2 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-4-2
UPnP MediaServer:2 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-4-3
UPnP AV Datastructure Template:1	ISO/IEC 29341-4-4
UPnP AVTransport:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-10
UPnP ConnectionManager:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-11
UPnP ContentDirectory:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-12
UPnP RenderingControl:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-4-13
UPnP ScheduledRecording:1	ISO/IEC 29341-4-14
UPnP DigitalSecurityCamera:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-5-1
UPnP DigitalSecurityCameraMotionImage:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-5-10
UPnP DigitalSecurityCameraSettings:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-5-11
UPnP DigitalSecurityCameraStillImage:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-5-12
UPnP HVAC_System:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-6-1
UPnP HVAC_ZoneThermostat:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-6-2
UPnP ControlValve:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-10
UPnP HVAC_FanOperatingMode:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-11
UPnP FanSpeed:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-12
UPnP HouseStatus:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-13
UPnP HVAC_SetpointSchedule:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-14
UPnP TemperatureSensor:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-15
UPnP TemperatureSetpoint:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-16
UPnP HVAC_UserOperatingMode:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-6-17
UPnP BinaryLight:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-7-1
UPnP DimmableLight:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-7-2
UPnP Dimming:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-7-10
UPnP SwitchPower:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-7-11
UPnP InternetGatewayDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-1
UPnP LANDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-2
UPnP WANDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-3
UPnP WANConnectionDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-4
UPnP WLANAccessPointDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-8-5
UPnP LANHostConfigManagement:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-10
UPnP Layer3Forwarding:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-11
UPnP LinkAuthentication:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-12
UPnP RadiusClient:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-13
UPnP WANCableLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-14
UPnP WANCommonInterfaceConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-15
UPnP WANDSLLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-16
UPnP WANEthernetLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-17
UPnP WANIPConnection:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-18
UPnP WANPOTSLLinkConfig:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-19
UPnP WANPPPConnection:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-20
UPnP WLANConfiguration:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-8-21
UPnP Printer:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-9-1
UPnP Scanner:1.0 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-9-2
UPnP ExternalActivity:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-10
UPnP Feeder:1.0 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-11
UPnP PrintBasic:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-12
UPnP Scan:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-9-13
UPnP QoS_Architecture:1.0	ISO/IEC 29341-10-1
UPnP QosDevice:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-10-10
UPnP QosManager:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-10-11
UPnP QosPolicyHolder:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-10-12
UPnP QoS_Architecture:2	ISO/IEC 29341-11-1
UPnP QOS v2 Schema Files	ISO/IEC 29341-11-2
UPnP QosDevice:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-11-10

UPnP Document Title	ISO/IEC 29341 Part
UPnP QoSManager:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-11-11
UPnP QoSPolicyHolder:2 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-11-12
UPnP RemoteUIClientDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-12-1
UPnP RemoteUIServerDevice:1 Device	ISO/IEC 29341-12-2
UPnP RemoteUIClient:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-12-10
UPnP RemoteUIServer:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-12-11
UPnP DeviceSecurity:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-13-10
UPnP SecurityConsole:1 Service	ISO/IEC 29341-13-11

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-3:2008

## 1. Overview and Scope

This device template is compliant with the UPnP Device Architecture version 1.0. It defines a device type referred to herein as MediaServer:1.

The MediaServer template defines a general-purpose device that can be used to instantiate any Consumer Electronic (CE) device that provides AV content (e.g. media) to other UPnP devices on the home network. It is based on the UPnP AV Architecture Framework (described in another document). It exposes its content via the Content Directory service (refer to the Content Directory Service Template for details). As such, the MediaServer can handle any specific type of media, any data format, and transfer protocol.

Example instances of a MediaServer include traditional devices such as VCRs, CD Players, DVD Players, audio-tape players, still-image cameras, camcorders, radios, TV Tuners, and set-top boxes. Additional examples of a MediaServer also include new digital devices such as MP3 servers, PVRs, and Home Media Servers such as the PC. All though these devices contain diverse (AV) content in one form or another, the MediaServer (via the Content Directory) is able to expose this content to the home network in a uniform and consistent manner. This ability allows the MediaServer to instantiate traditional single-function devices as well as more recent multi-function devices such as VCR-DVD players and the general purpose Home Media Server, which contains a wide-variety of content such as MPEG2 video, CD audio, MP3 and/or WMA audio, JPEG images, etc.

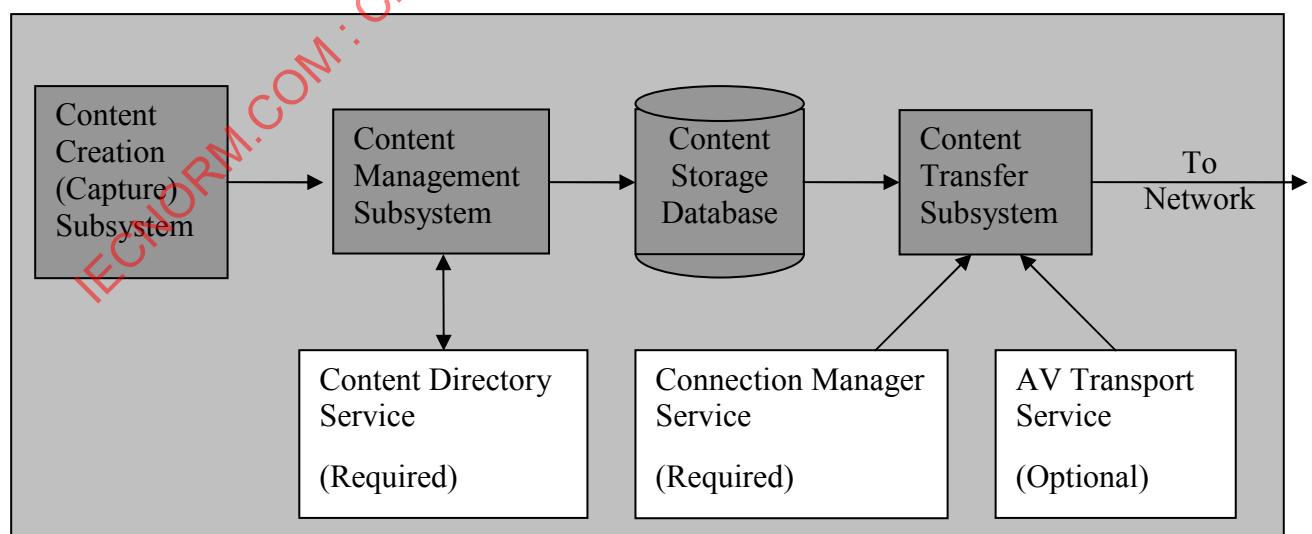
The MediaServer template is very lightweight and can easily be implemented on low-resource devices such as still-image cameras or MP3 players that want to expose their local content to the home network. The MediaServer can also be used for high-end Home Media Servers that contain dozens of Gigabytes of heterogeneous content. Refer to the Theory Of Operation section for some specific examples of the MediaServer.

A full-featured MediaServer device provides clients with the following capabilities:

- Enumerate and query any of the content that the MediaServer can provide to the home network.
- Negotiate a common transfer protocol and data format between the MediaServer and target device.
- Control the flow of the content (e.g. FF, REW, etc).
- Copy (import) content to the MediaServer from another device.

This device template does not provide:

- The ability to render AV content.



MediaServer Device

**Figure 1: MediaServer:1 Functional Diagram** – The un-shaded blocks represent the UPnP services that are contained by a MediaServer device. The shaded blocks represent various device-specific modules that the UPnP services might interact with. However, the internal architecture of a MediaServer device is vendor specific.

## 2. Device Definitions

### 2.1. Device Type

The following device type identifies a device that is compliant with this template:

urn:schemas-upnp-org:device:MediaServer:1

The shorthand MediaServer:1 is used herein to refer to this device type.

### 2.2. Device Model

MediaServer:1 products must implement minimum version numbers of all required embedded devices and services specified in the table below.

**Table 1: Device Requirements**

DeviceType	Root	Req. or Opt. <sup>1</sup>	ServiceType	Req. or Opt. <sup>1</sup>	Service ID <sup>2</sup>
MediaServer:1	YES	R	<a href="#">ContentDirectory:1.0</a>	R	<a href="#">ContentDirectory</a>
			<a href="#">ConnectionManager:1.0</a>	R	<a href="#">ConnectionManager</a>
			<a href="#">AVTransport:1.0</a>	O	<a href="#">AVTransport</a>
			<i>Non-standard services embedded by an UPnP vendor go here.</i>	X	<i>TBD</i>
<i>Non-standard devices embedded by a UPnP vendor go here.</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>

<sup>1</sup> R = Required, O = Optional, X = Non-standard.

<sup>2</sup> Prefixed by urn:[upnp-org:serviceId](#):

#### 2.2.1. Description of Device Requirements

Each implementation of the MediaServer requires a Content Directory and ConnectionManager service. The Content Directory service allows Control Points to discover information about the AV content that is available from the device. The Connection Manager is used to enumerate and select a particular transfer protocol and data format to be used for transferring the content. Additionally, the Connection Manager also allows Control Points, such as a home network management application, to discover useful information about the content transfers that the device is actively participating in. Such information could be useful to a Quality Of Service capability, which may be defined in the future..

The existence of the AVTransport service depends on the transfer protocols that are supported the device. The Connection Manager specification includes a table that identifies which transfer protocols require an AVTransport to be implemented on the MediaServer. If an implementation of the MediaServer supports any of these transfer protocols, then it must implement the AVTransport service. However, no AVTransport instances will be instantiated until a connection is made using one of those transfer protocol.

#### 2.2.2. Relationships Between Services

The Connection Manager's PrepareForConnection() action provides the trigger point for creating new instances of the AVTransport service. When a new connection is established (one that requires an instance of the AVTransport on the MediaServer, which is determined by the selected transfer protocol), the PrepareForConnection() action returns the InstanceId of the AVTransport that is bound to that connection. This instance is used by the Control Point to control the flow (e.g. Play, FF, REW, Seek, etc) of the content to the network. As described in the AVTransport specification, each instance of the AVTransport service operates independently.

## 2.3. Theory of Operation

MediaServer devices are used in conjunction with one or more MediaRenderer device(s) to allow a Control Point to discover entertainment (AV) content (e.g. video, music, images, etc) on the MediaServer and to render that content on any appropriate MediaRenderer within the home network. In general terms, the process begins with the Control Points discovering MediaServer and MediaRenderer devices within the home network. The Control Point interacts with a MediaServer(s) to locate a desired piece of content (e.g. a movie, a song, a playlist, a photo album, etc). After the content has been identified, the Control point needs to identify a common transfer protocol and data format that can be used to transfer the content from the MediaServer to the desired MediaRenderer. After these transfer parameters have been established, the Control Point controls the flow of the content (e.g. Play, Pause, Stop, Seek, etc.). (Depending on the selected transfer protocol, these flow control operations are sent either to the MediaServer or MediaRenderer, but not both). The actual transfer of the content is performed directly by the MediaServer and MediaRenderer. The content transfer happens independently from the Control Point and does not involve UPnP itself at all. The Control Point uses UPnP to setup the transfer of the content, but the transfer is performed using a transfer protocol other than UPnP.

### 2.3.1. Device Discovery:

Control Points can discover MediaServer devices using the standard UPnP SSDP-based device discovery mechanism to search for any device that is a “MediaServer” device class including root devices and/or embedded devices.

### 2.3.2. Locating Desired Content:

Control Points use the MediaServer’s ContentDirectory service to locate desired content. The ContentDirectory service exposes both a search capability and a browse capability. Searching is useful when the Control Point (via the end-user) knows something about the content it wants to find (e.g. its name, artist, type, date created, etc). Browsing is useful for blindly discovering what content the device has to offer. Each content item that is referenced by the ContentDirectory service includes various information about that content including the transfer protocol(s) and file format(s) that the MediaServer can use to transfer the content to the MediaRenderer.

### 2.3.3. Preparing to Transfer the Content:

After the desired content has been identified, the Control Point needs to determine which transfer protocol and data format should be used to transfer the content from the MediaServer to the MediaRenderer. (Transfer protocol examples include IEEE-1394, HTTP GET, RTSP/RTP, etc., and data format examples include MPEG2, MPEG4, MP3, WMA, JPEG, etc.) The Control Point makes this determination by comparing the content’s protocol/format information (obtained via the MediaServer’s ContentDirectory Service) with the protocol/format information obtained via the MediaRenderer’s ConnectionManager::GetProtocolInfo() action.

After the transfer protocol and data format have been identified, the Control Point uses the ConnectionManager::PrepareForConnection() action on each device to inform the device that the specified protocol/format are about to be used. Depending on which transfer protocol was selected, the PrepareForConnection() action on either the MediaServer or MediaRenderer will return an AVTransport InstanceID to the Control Point. This AVTransport InstanceID is used by the Control Point to control the transfer of the content (e.g. Play, Pause, Stop, Seek, etc). Refer to the subsection below for more details.

Depending on which transfer protocols are supported by the device (e.g. devices that only support HTTP GET), a MediaServer and/or MediaRenderer may choose to NOT implement the PrepareForConnection() action. In this case, the Control Point may not have been able to obtain an AVTransport InstanceID from either device. When this happens, the Control Point uses an AVTransport InstanceID of 0 (zero). If the MediaRenderer has implemented the AVTransport Service, the Control Point should use it for all AVTransport actions. Otherwise, AVTransport actions should be sent to the MediaServer device. Refer to the ConnectionManager Service for more information.

### **2.3.4. Controlling the Transfer of the Content:**

Regardless of which device provided the AVTransport InstanceID, the Control Point uses the AVTransport Service on that device to control the flow of the content. For example, to begin transferring the content, the Control Point invokes the AVTransport::Play() action. To skip to a specific location within the content, the Control Point invokes the AVTransport::Seek() action. In most cases, the choice of AVTransport actions that are actually invoked will likely be directed by the end-user as they interact with the Control Point's UI. Refer to the AVTransport Service for additional details of these and other AVTransport actions.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-3:2008

### 3. XML Device Description

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<root xmlns="urn:schemas-upnp-org:device-1-0">
  <specVersion>
    <major>1</major>
    <minor>0</minor>
  </specVersion>
  <URLBase>base URL for all relative URLs</URLBase>
  <device>
    <deviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-org:device:MediaServer:1</deviceType>
    <friendlyName>short user-friendly title</friendlyName>
    <manufacturer>manufacturer name</manufacturer>
    <manufacturerURL>URL to manufacturer site</manufacturerURL>
    <modelDescription>long user-friendly title</modelDescription>
    <modelName>model name</modelName>
    <modelNumber>model number</modelNumber>
    <modelURL>URL to model site</modelURL>
    <serialNumber>manufacturer's serial number</serialNumber>
    <UDN>uuid:UUID</UDN>
    <UPC>Universal Product Code</UPC>
    <iconList>
      <icon>
        <mimetype>image/format</mimetype>
        <width>horizontal pixels</width>
        <height>vertical pixels</height>
        <depth>color depth</depth>
        <url>URL to icon</url>
      </icon>
      XML to declare other icons, if any, go here
    </iconList>
    <serviceList>
      <service>
        <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-
org:service:ContentDirectory:1</serviceType>
        <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:ContentDirectory</serviceId>
        <SCPDURL>URL to service description</SCPDURL>
        <controlURL>URL for control</controlURL>
        <eventSubURL>URL for eventing</eventSubURL>
      </service>
      <service>
        <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-
org:service:ConnectionManager:1</serviceType>
        <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:ConnectionManager</serviceId>
        <SCPDURL>URL to service description</SCPDURL>
        <controlURL>URL for control</controlURL>
        <eventSubURL>URL for eventing</eventSubURL>
      </service>
      <service>
        <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-
org:service:AVTransport:1</serviceType>
        <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:AVTransport</serviceId>
        <SCPDURL>URL to service description</SCPDURL>
        <controlURL>URL for control</controlURL>
        <eventSubURL>URL for eventing</eventSubURL>
      </service>
      Declarations for other services added by UPnP vendor (if any) go here
    </serviceList>
    <deviceList>
      Description of embedded devices added by UPnP vendor (if any) go here
    </deviceList>
    <presentationURL>URL for presentation</presentationURL>
  </device>
</root>

```

</device>  
</root>

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 29341-3-3:2008