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Logue et al.

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(54) **DEVICE CONTROL PROFILE FOR A FABRIC NETWORK**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/592,469**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 8, 2015**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/061,593, filed on Oct. 8, 2014.

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G06F 15/16 (2006.01)
G06F 15/173 (2006.01)
H04L 29/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04L 67/141** (2013.01); **H04L 67/143** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 709/229
See application file for complete search history.

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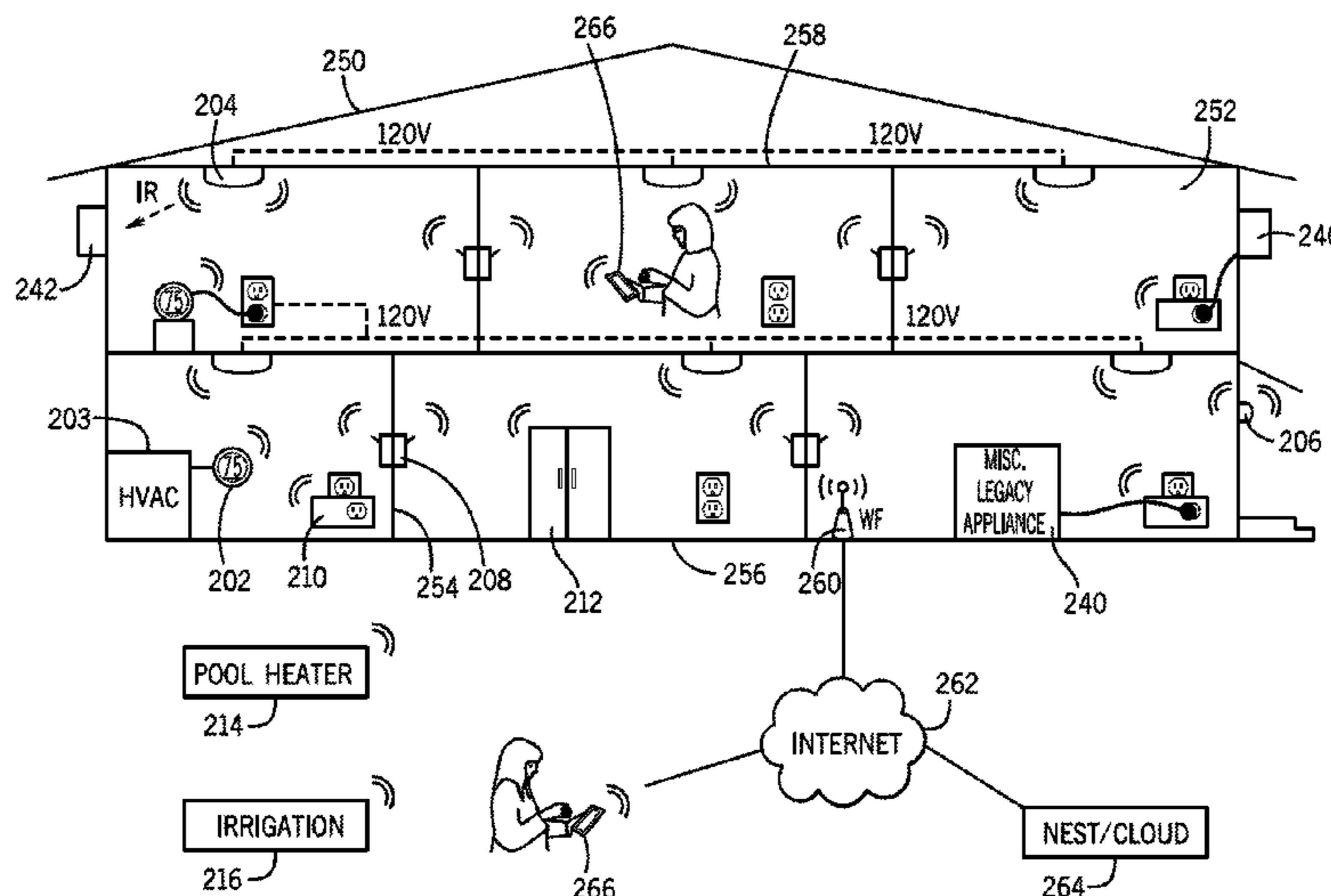
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Primary Examiner — Melvin H Pollack

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and systems for controlling a remote device that includes receiving, at an assisting device, a remote passive rendezvous request from a commissioning device. The commissioning device manages access to a fabric on which the assisting device resides, and the assisting device is configured to assist a joining device in joining the network. Moreover, the assisting device passively waits to rendezvous with the joining device remotely through its network interface. The remote passive rendezvous request includes a rendezvous timeout field that indicates how long a remote passive rendezvous attempt may remain open before the assisting device is to close the attempt. Furthermore, the remote passive rendezvous request includes a filter address that indicates a device to which device is to serve as the joining device.

20 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets



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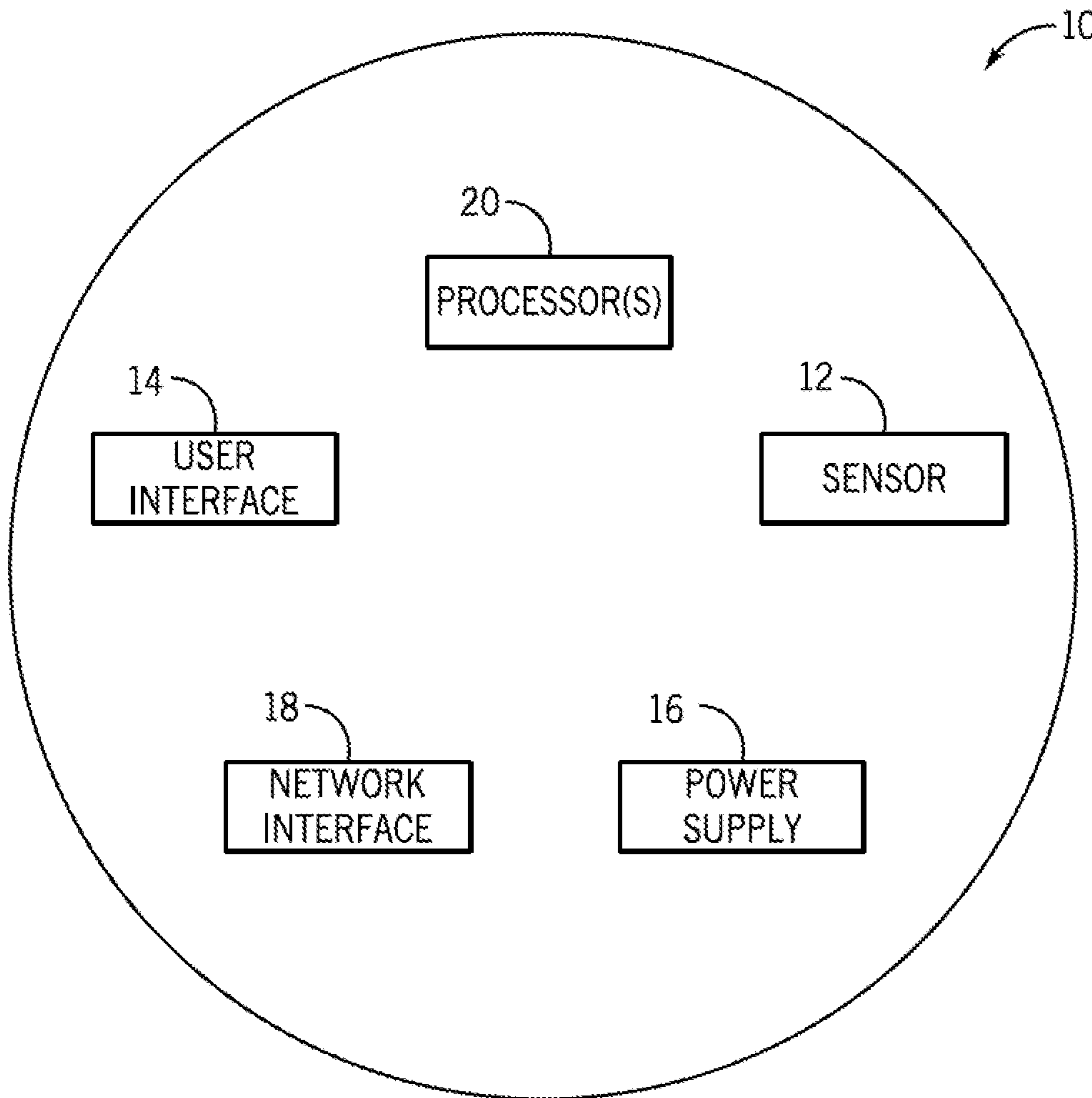


FIG. 1

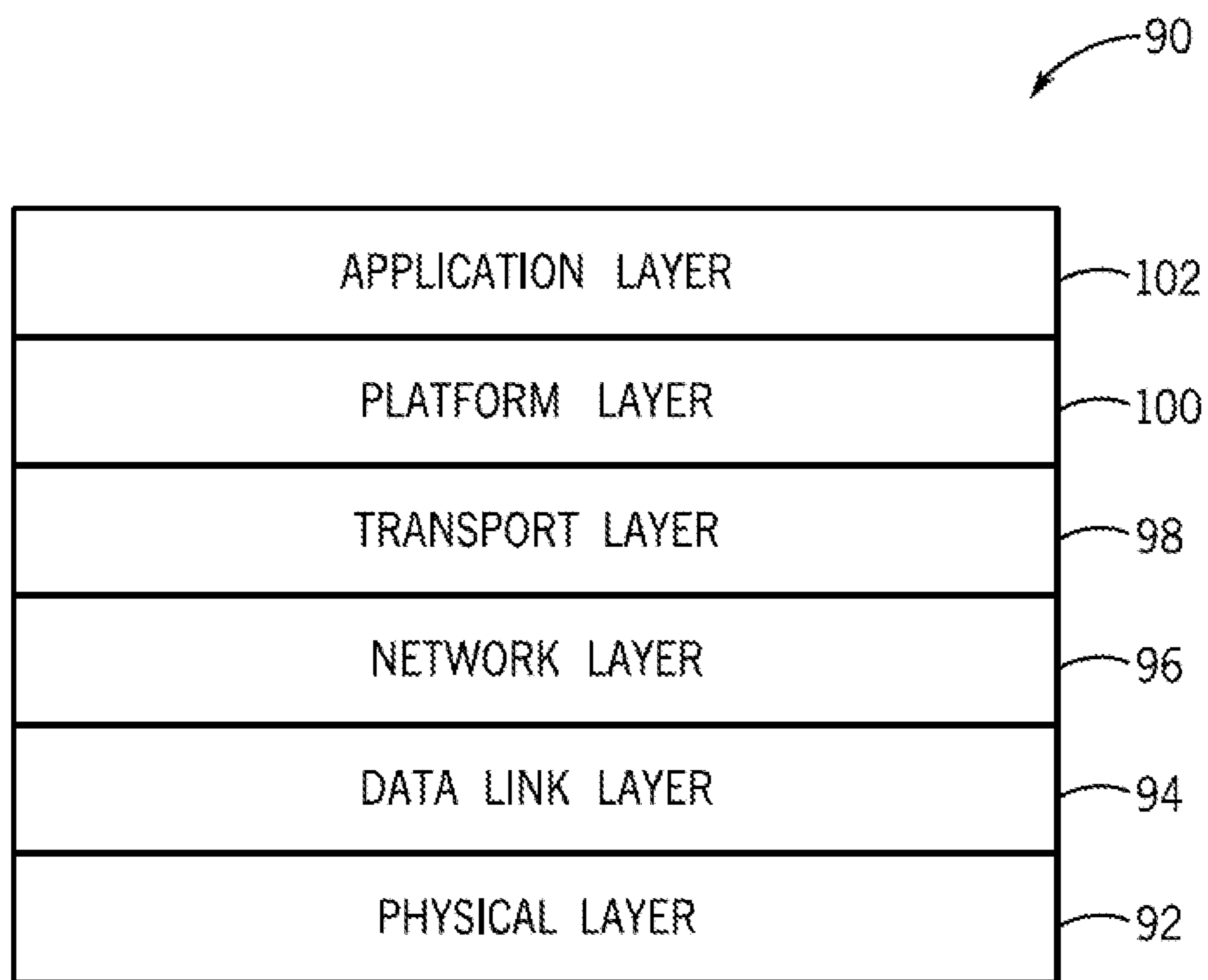


FIG. 3

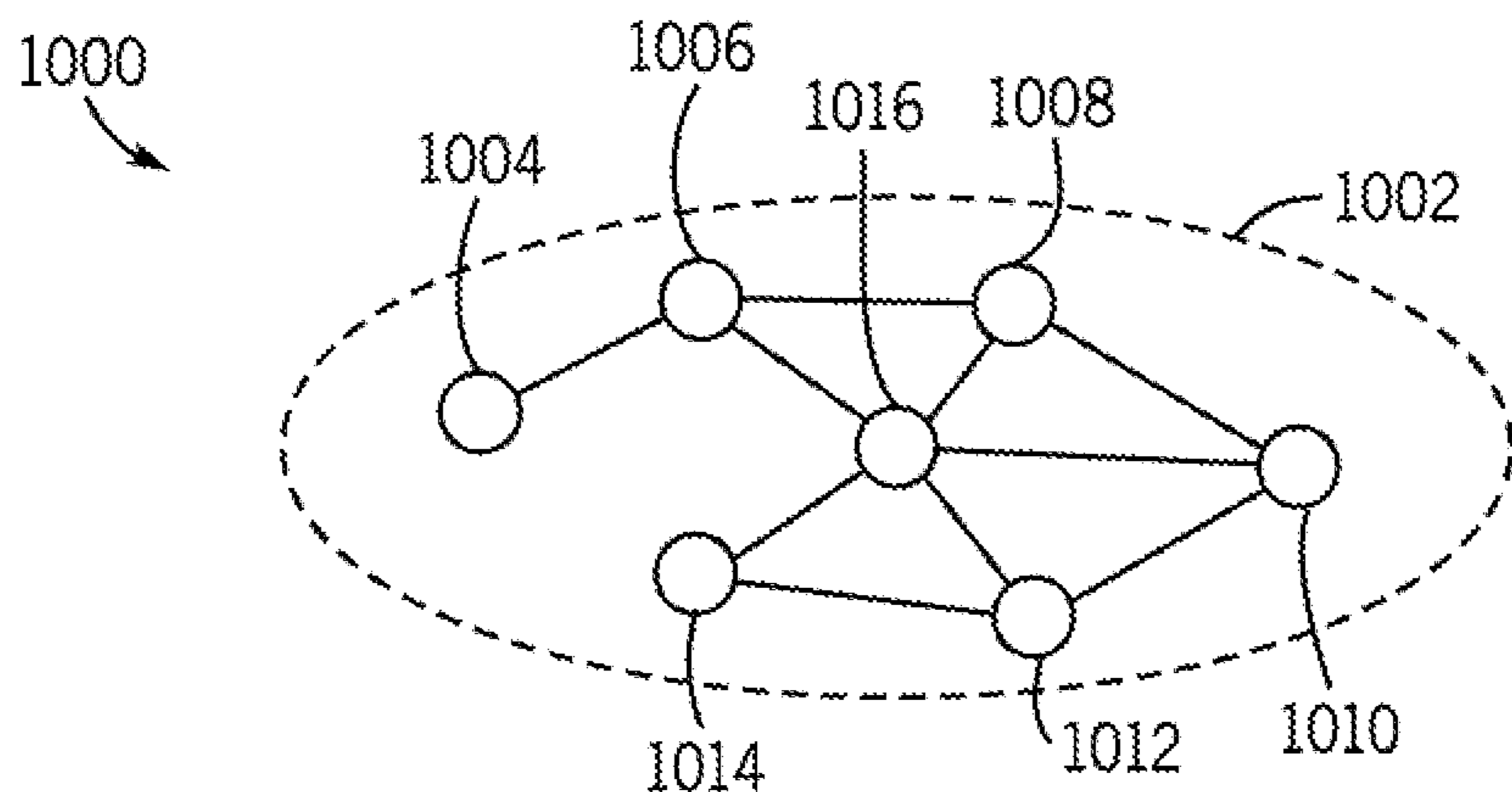


FIG. 4

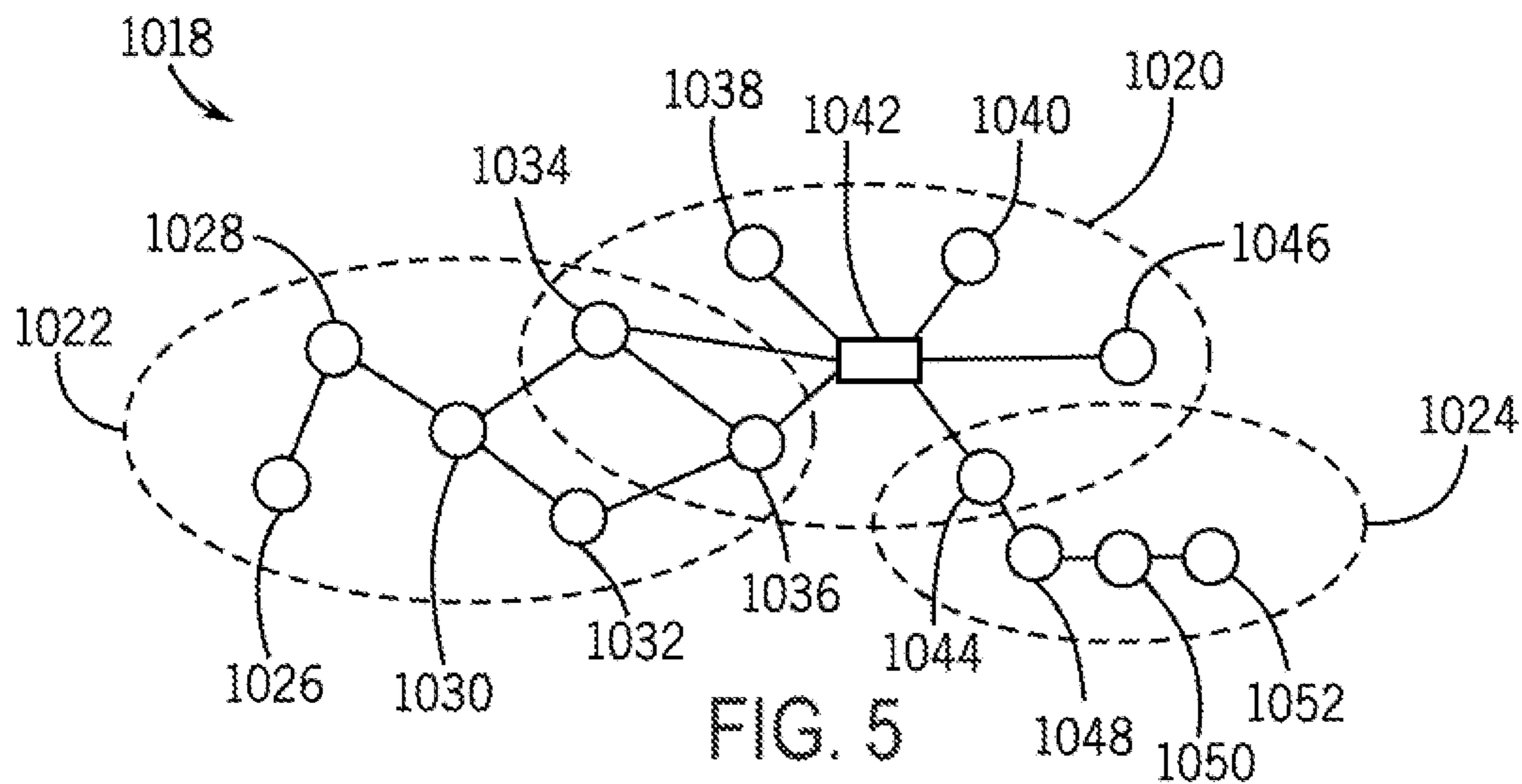


FIG. 5

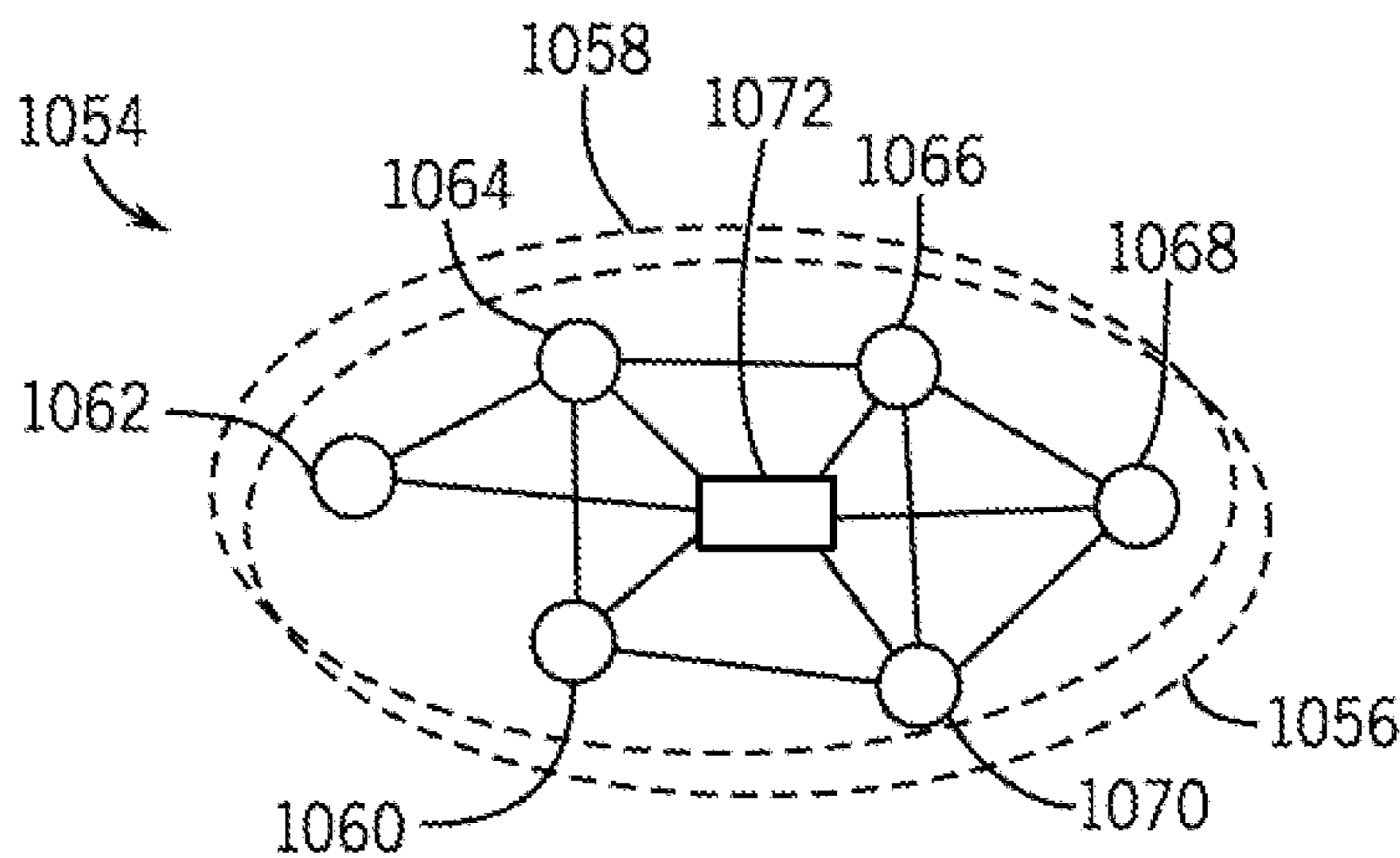


FIG. 6

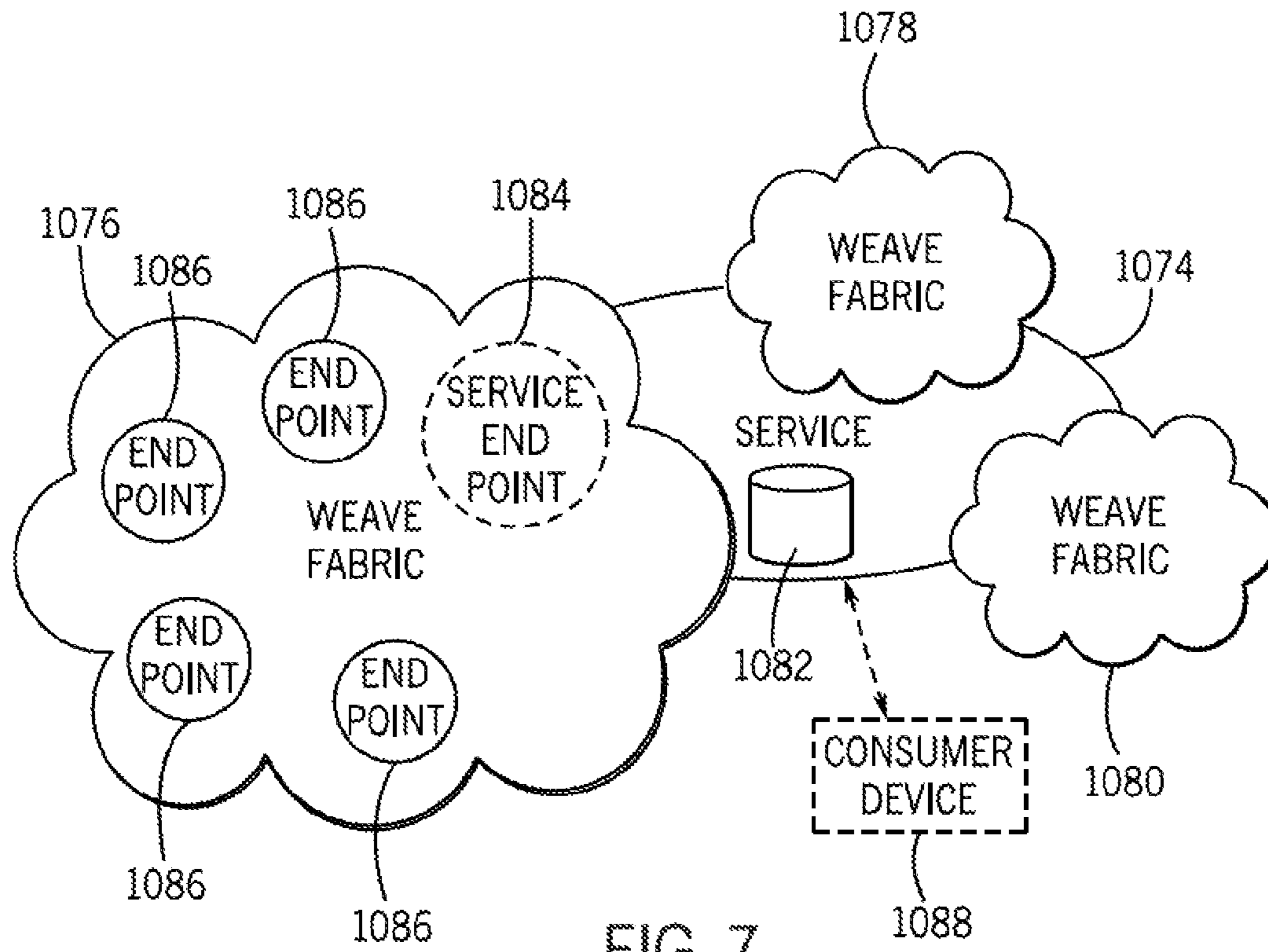


FIG. 7

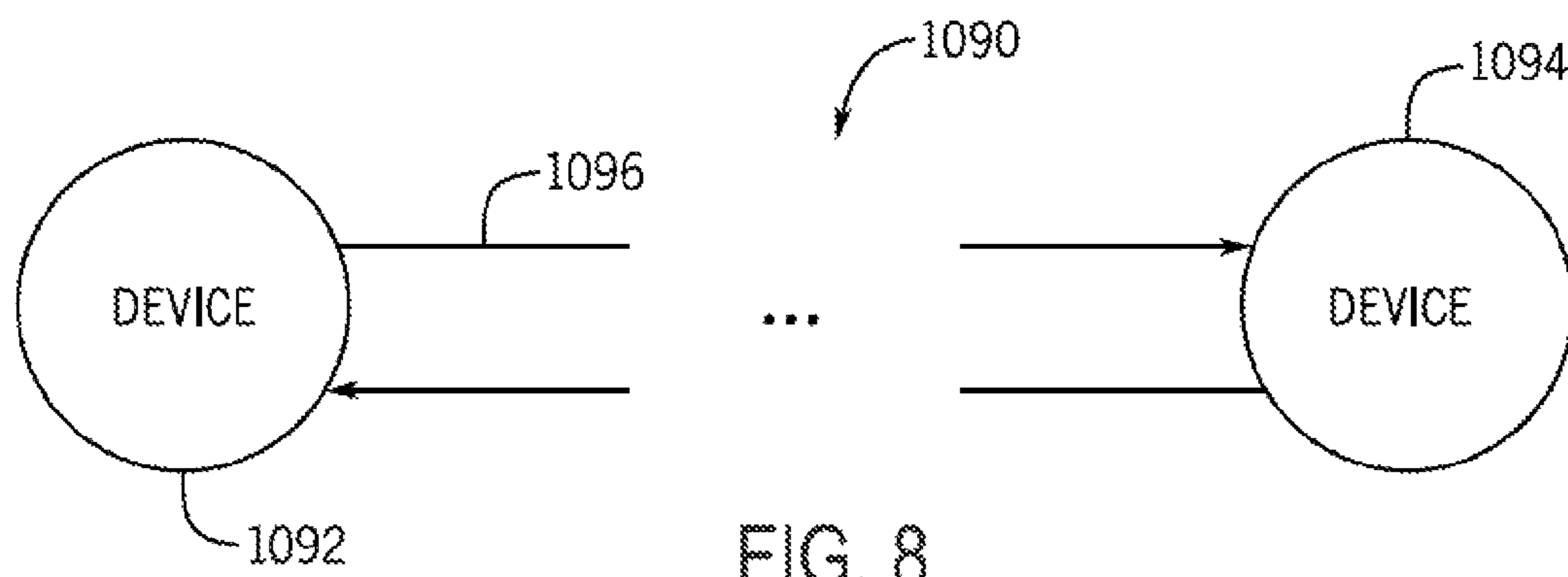
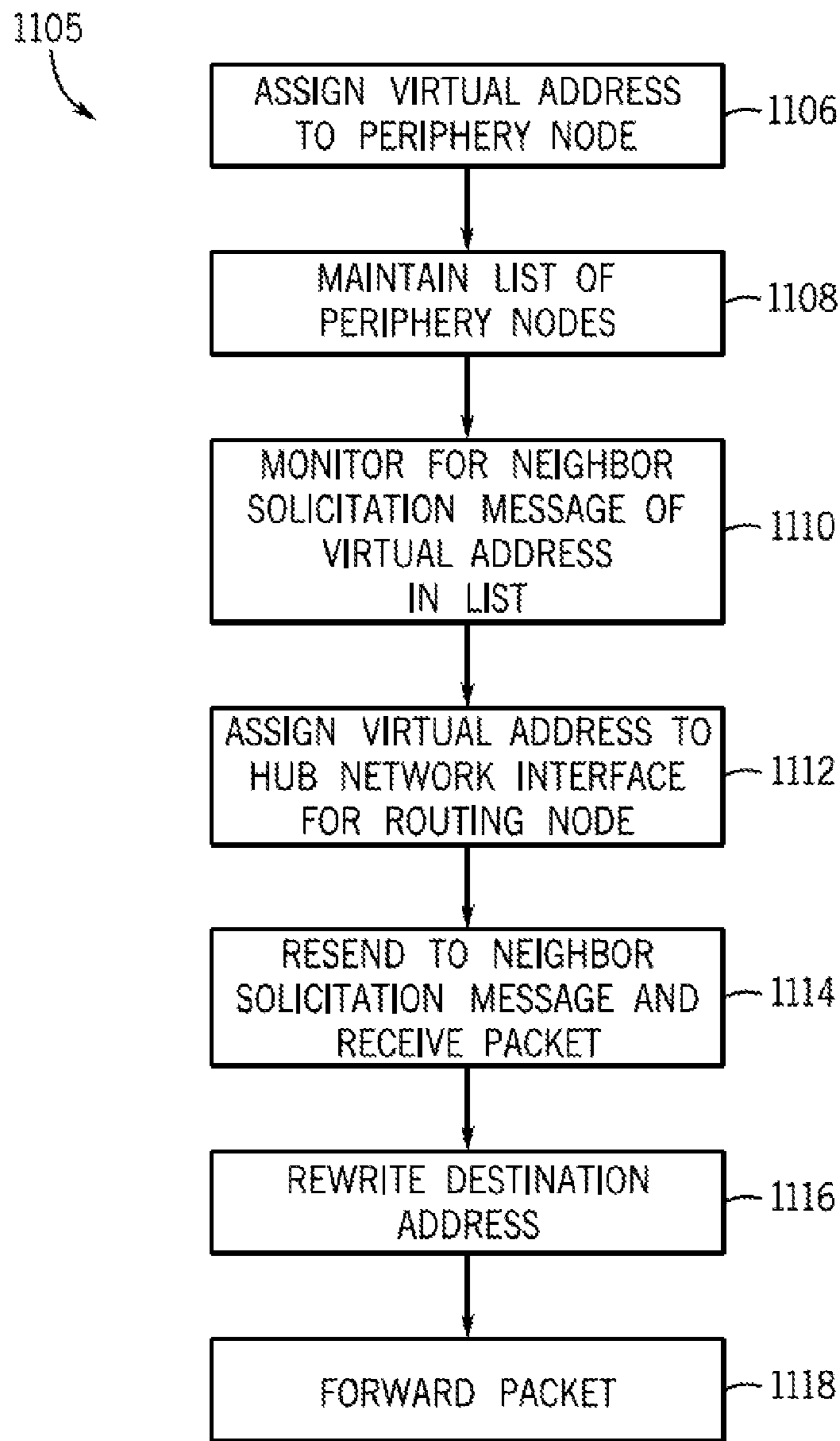
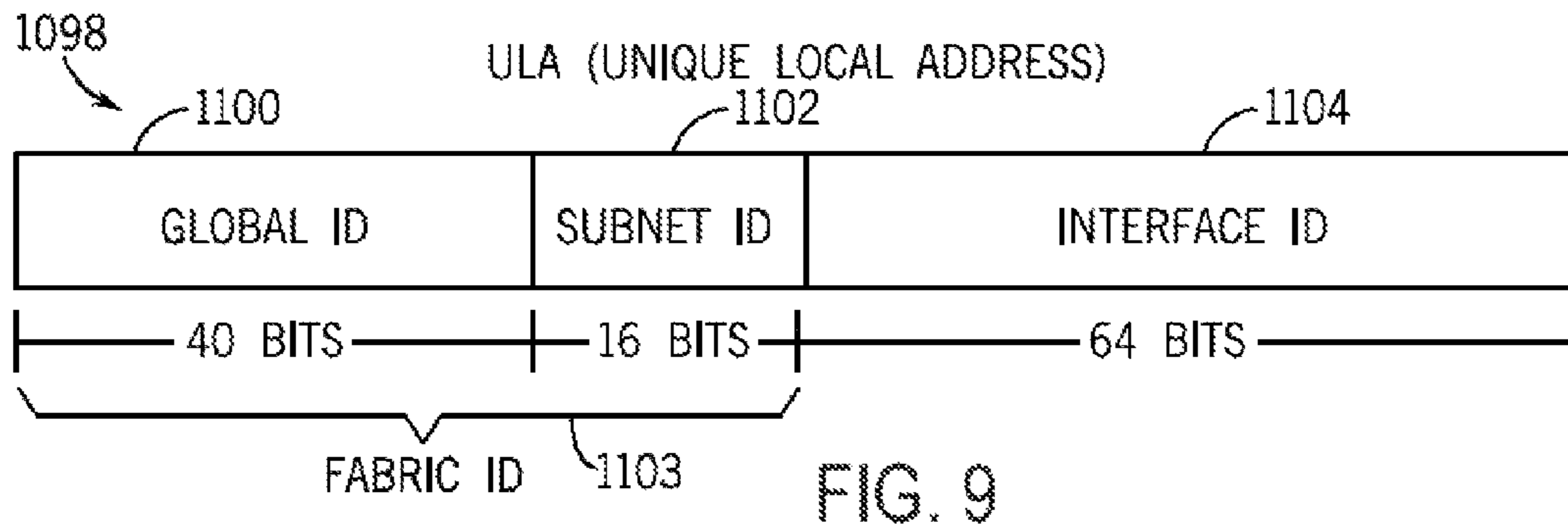


FIG. 8



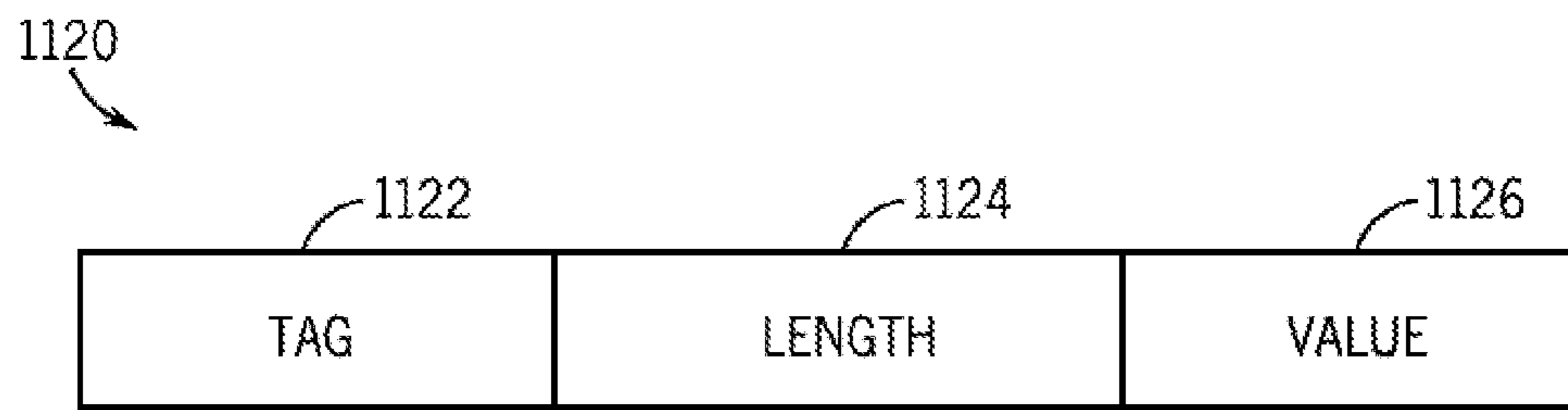


FIG. 11

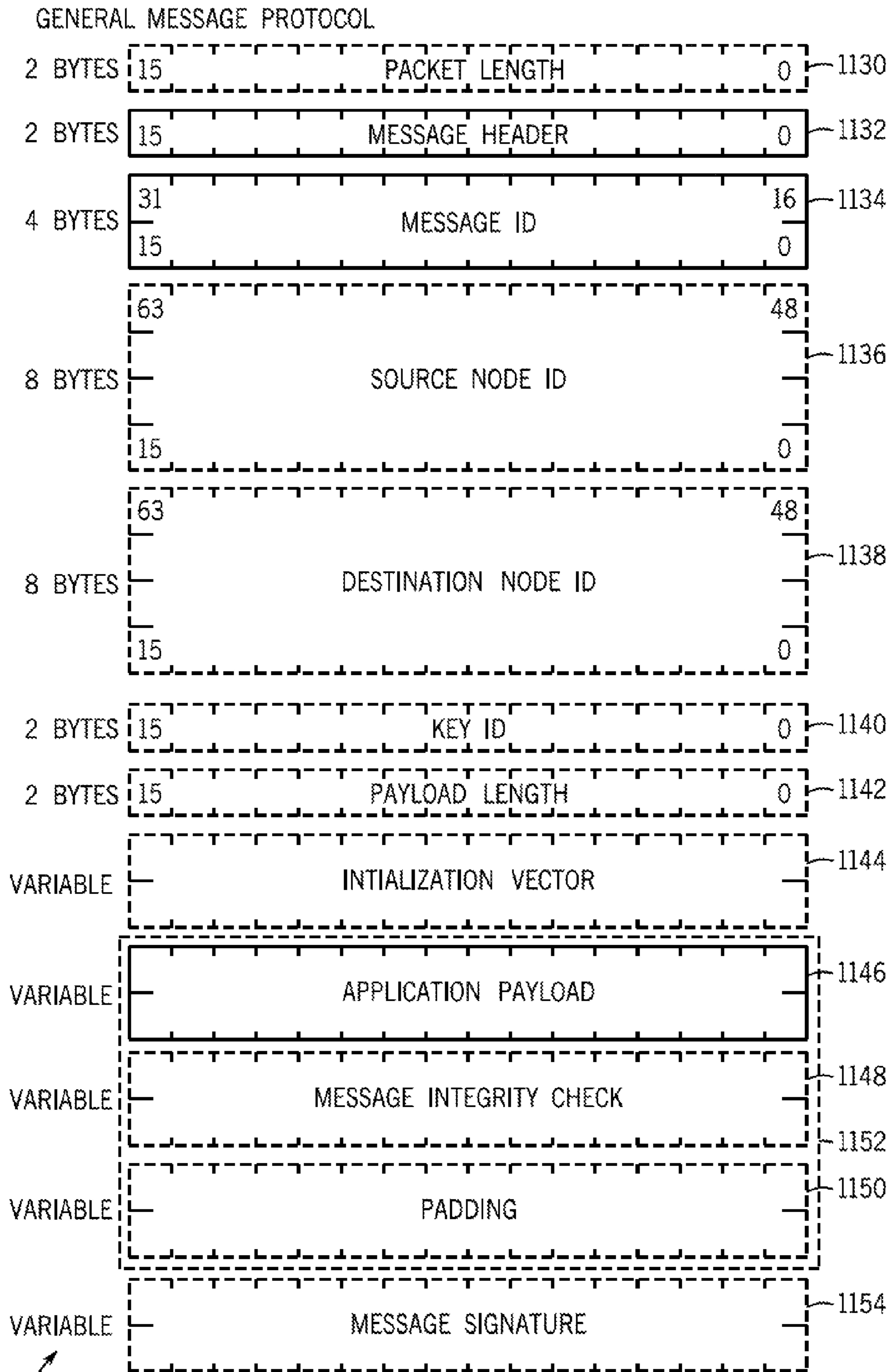


FIG. 12

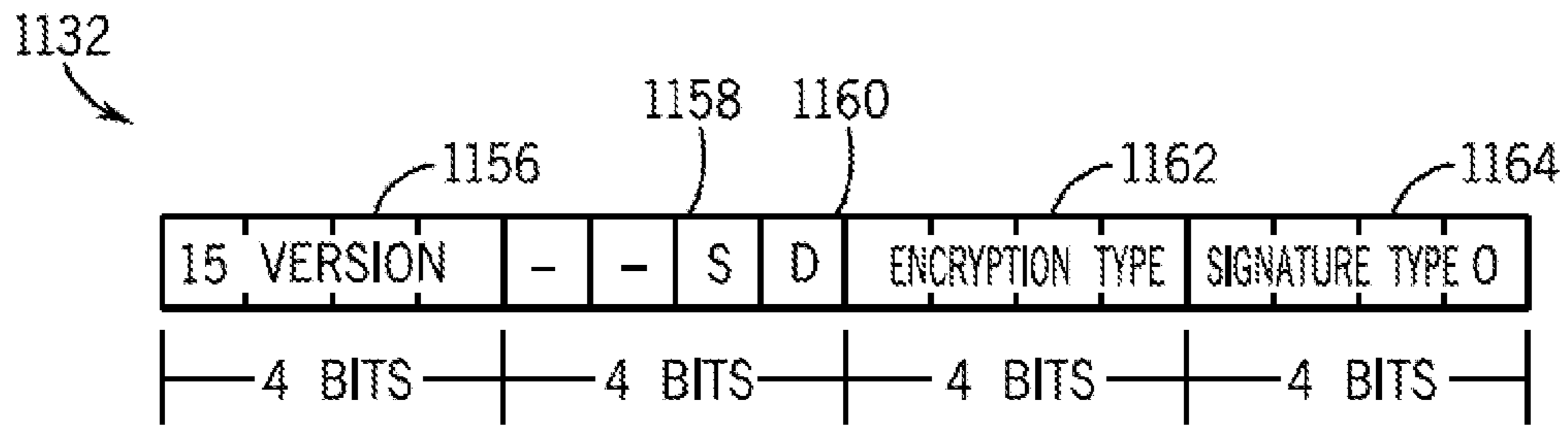


FIG. 13

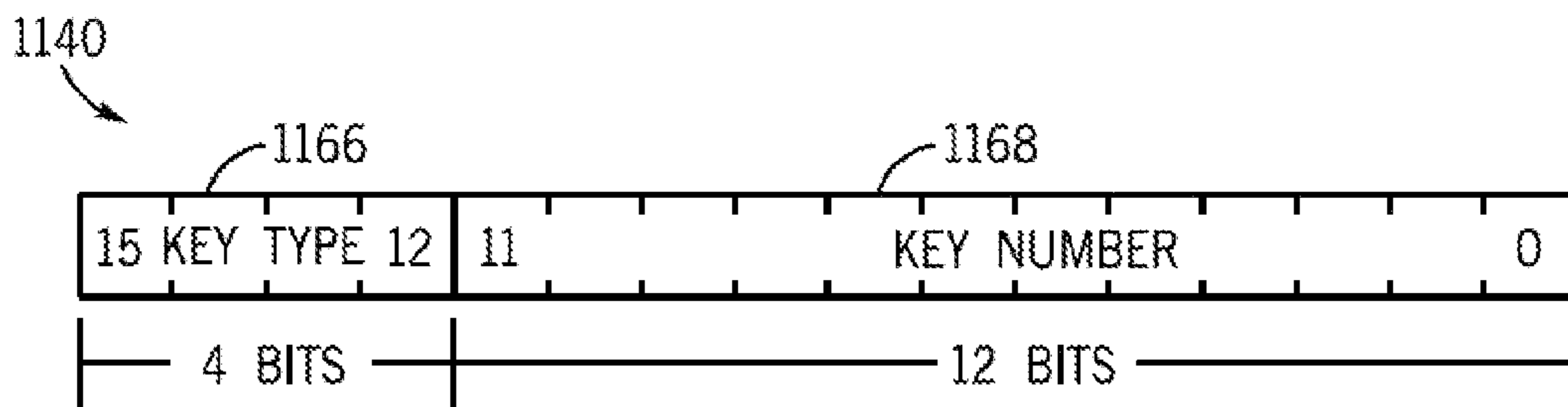


FIG. 14

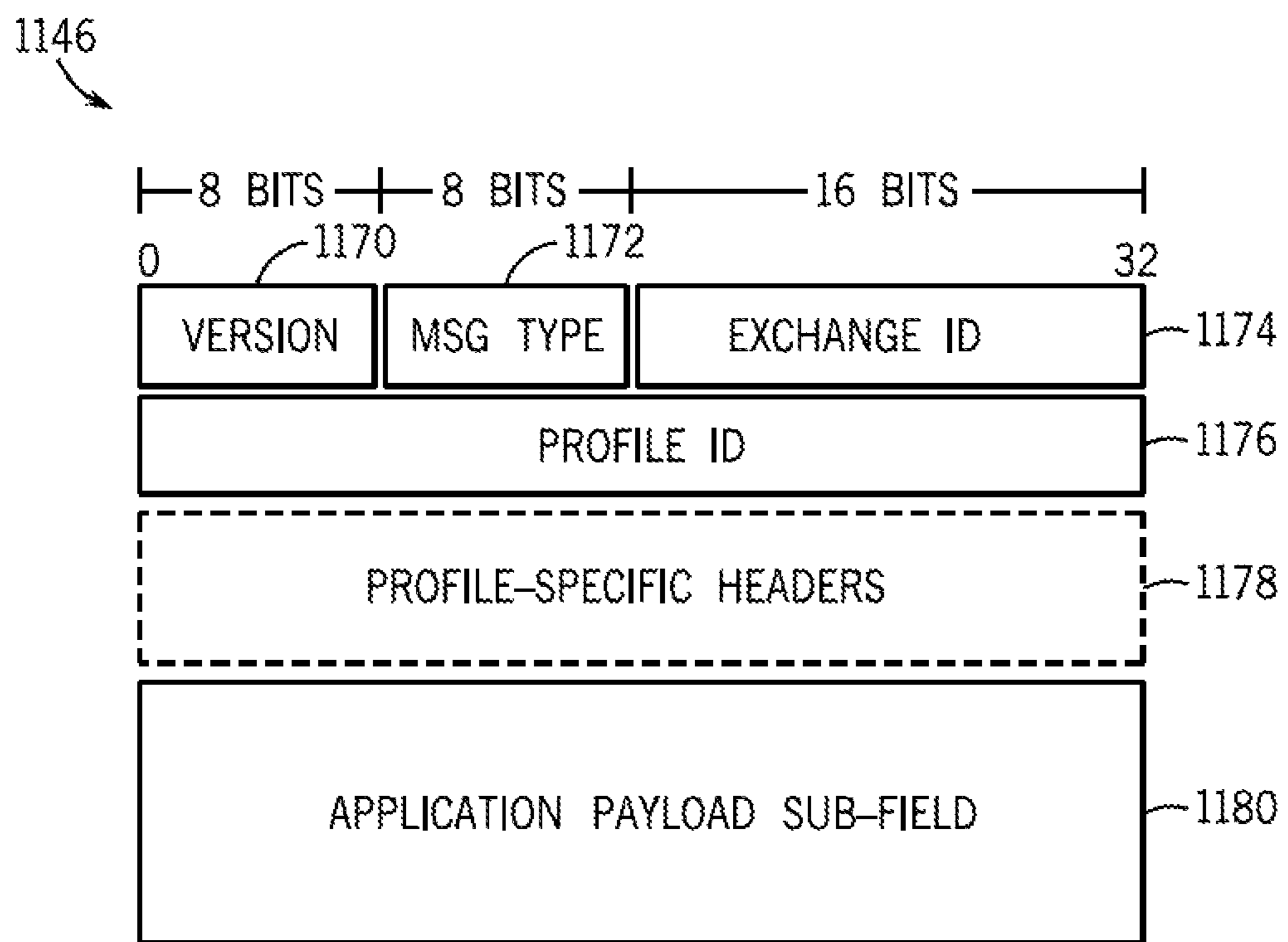


FIG. 15

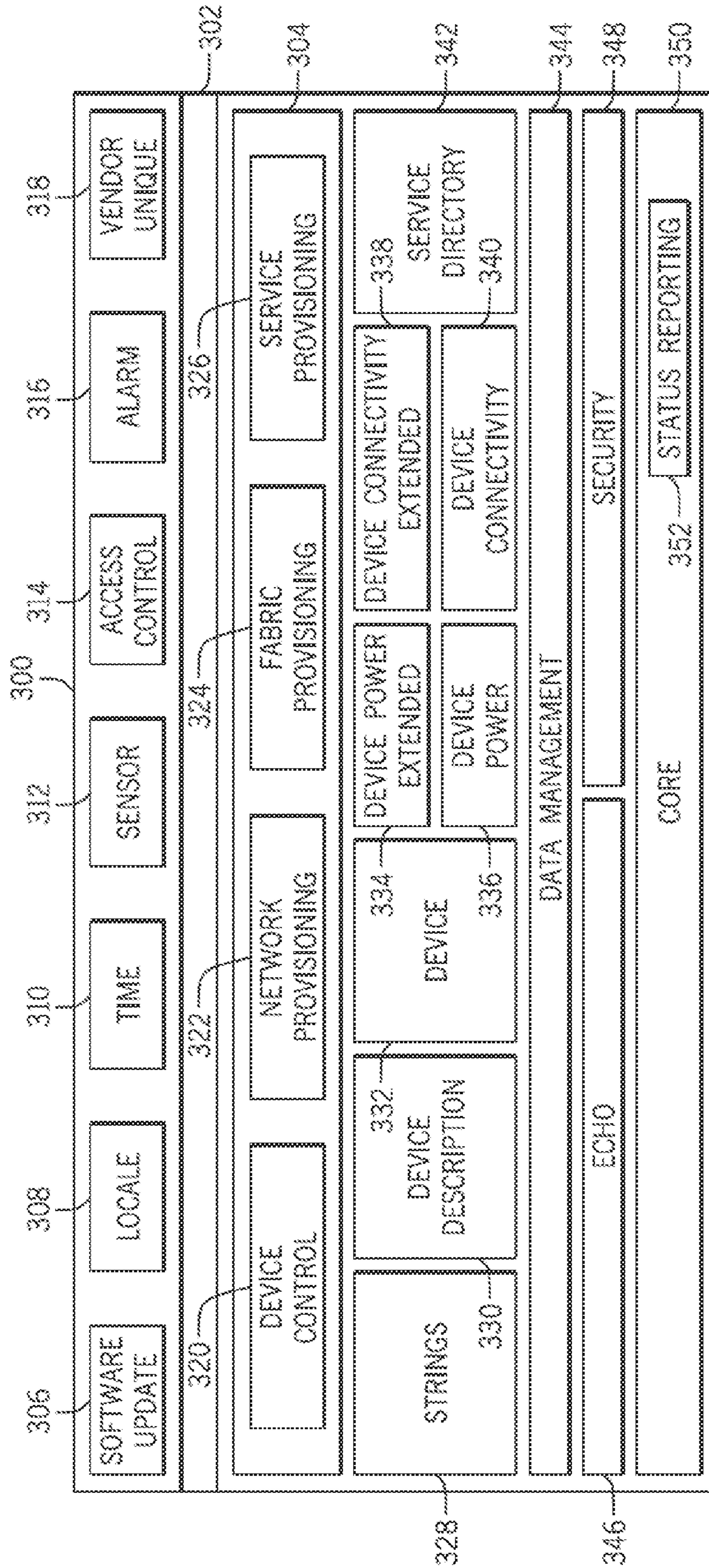


FIG. 16

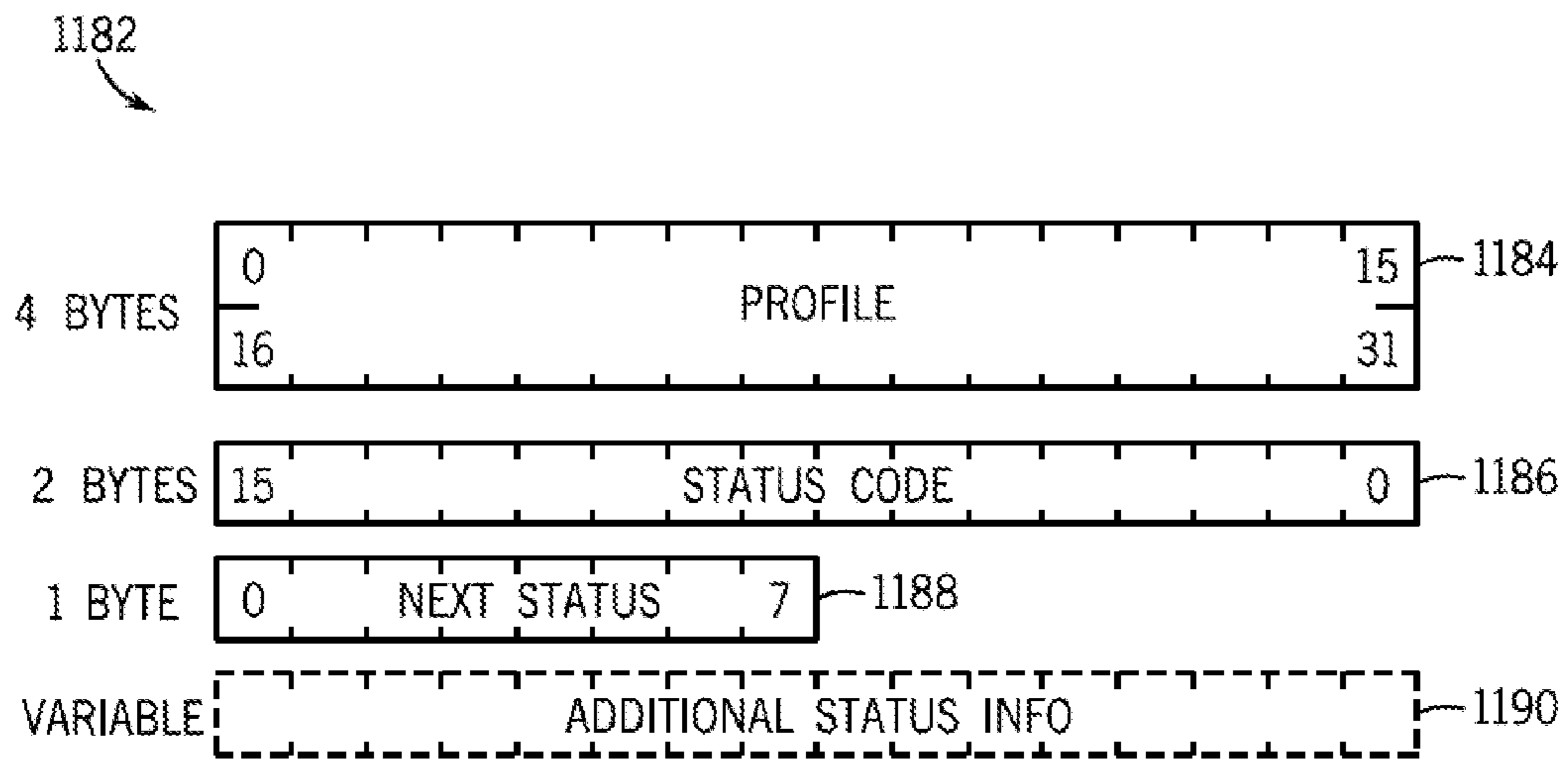


FIG. 17

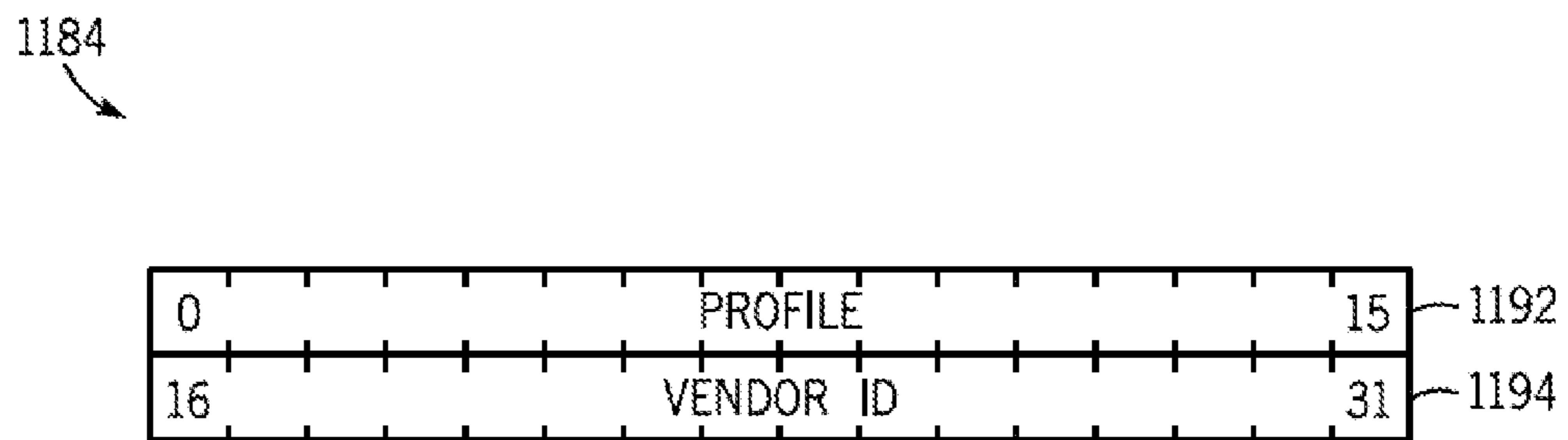


FIG. 18

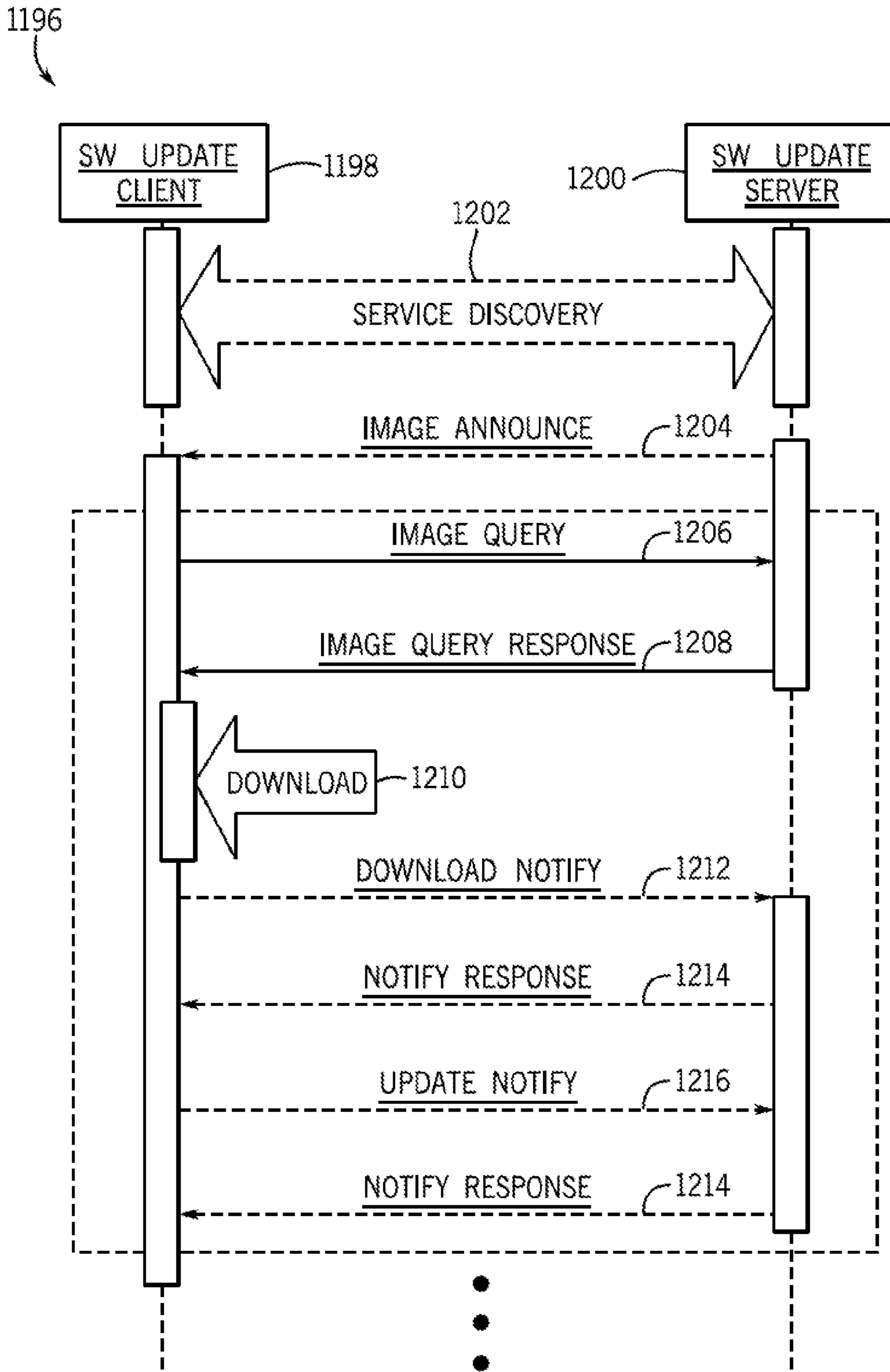


FIG. 19

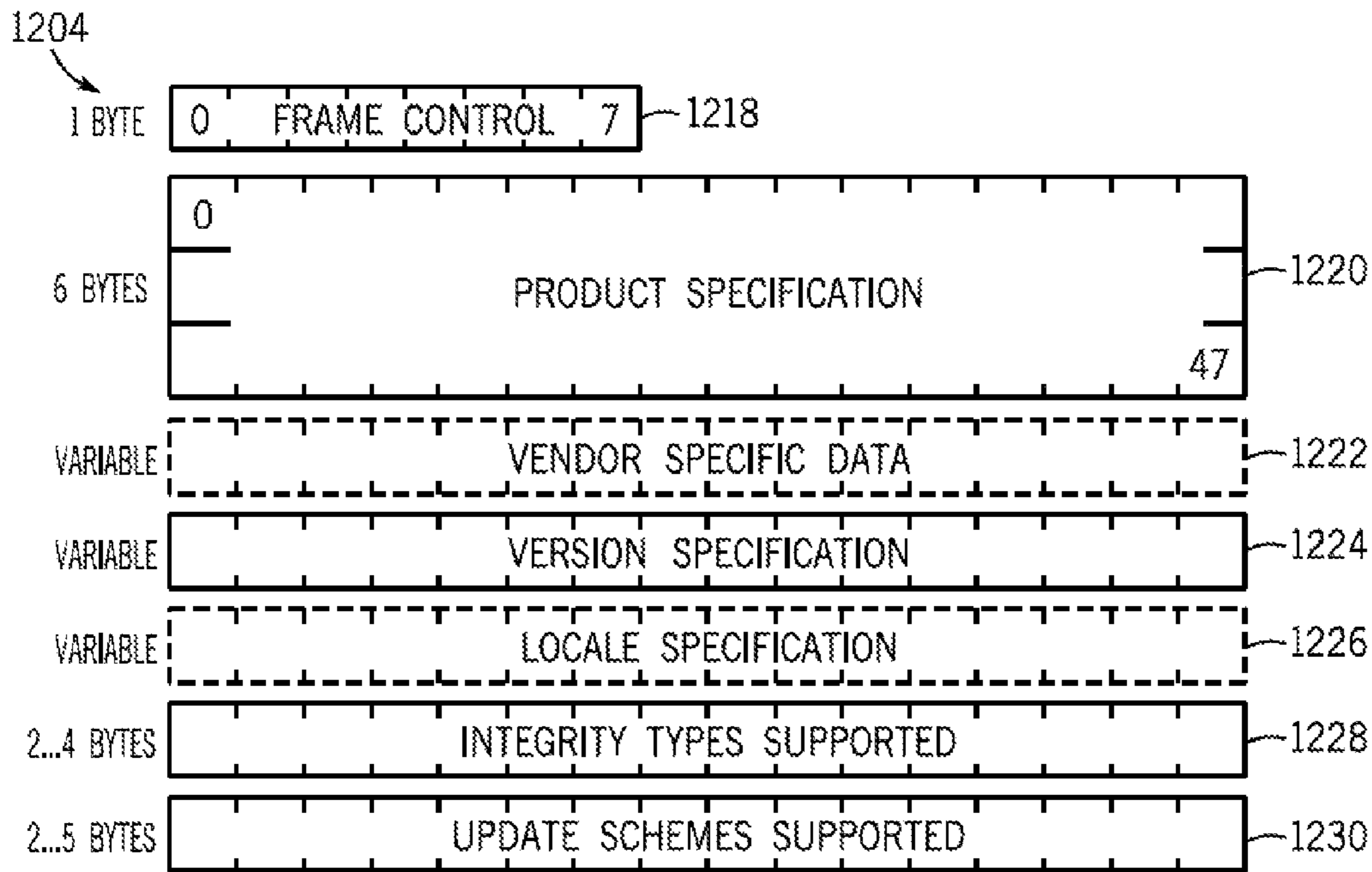


FIG. 20

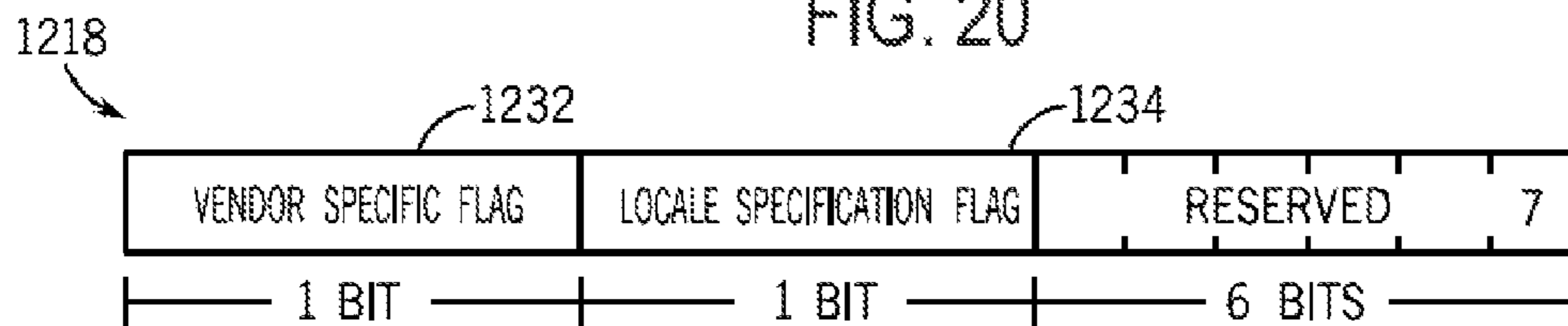


FIG. 21

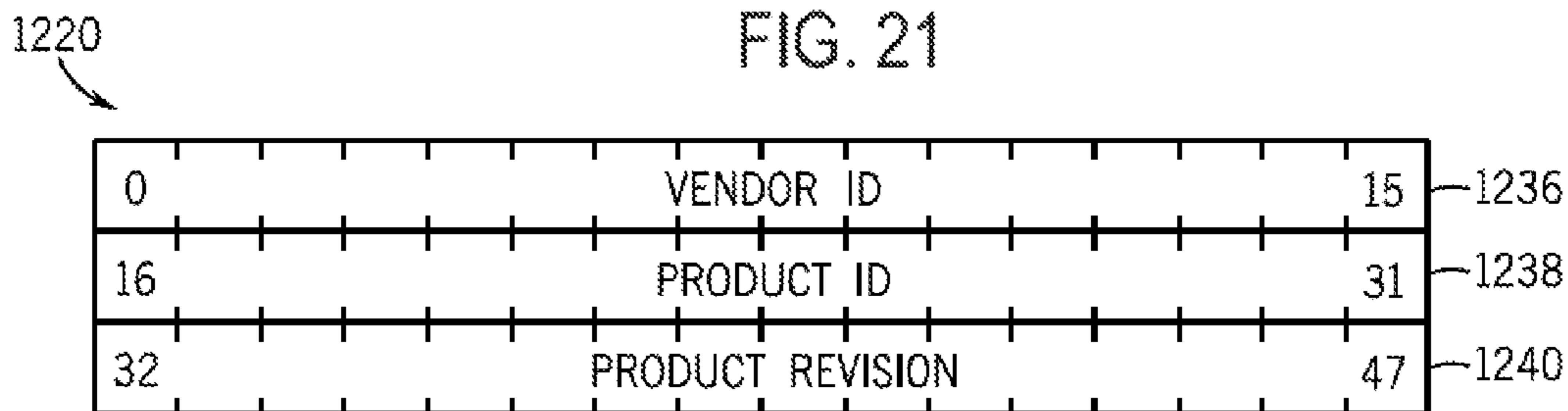


FIG. 22

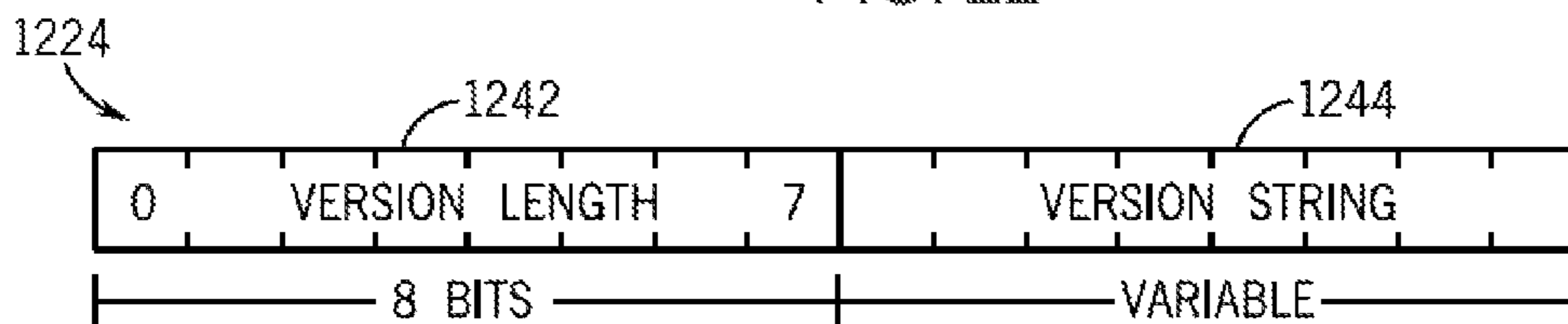


FIG. 23

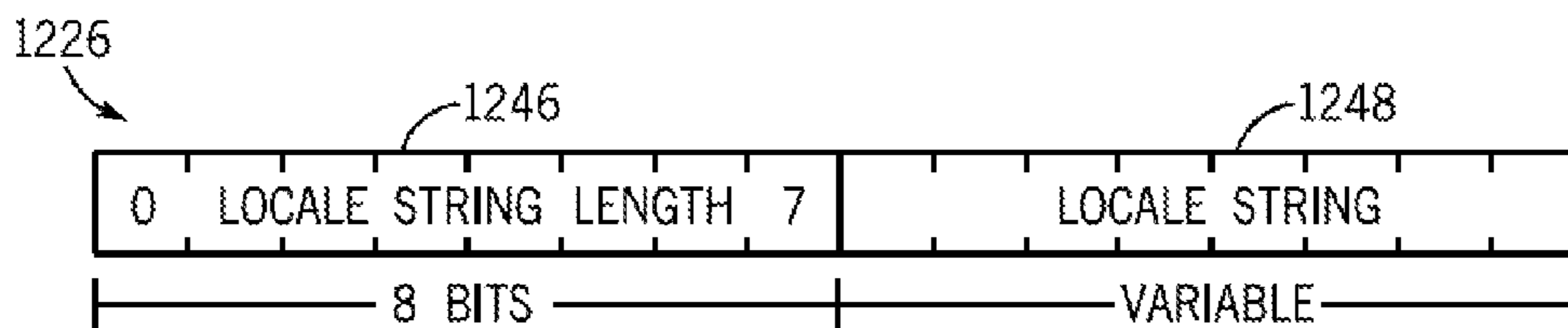


FIG. 24

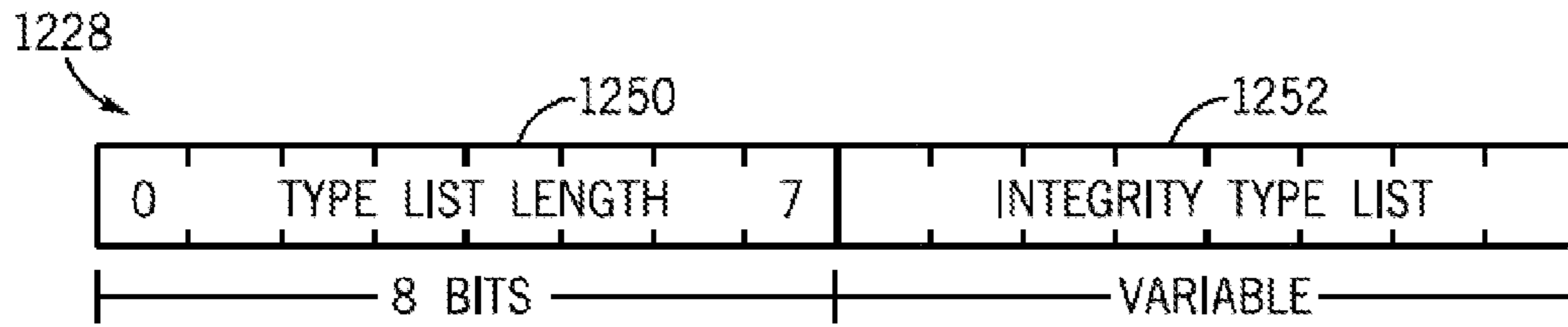


FIG. 25

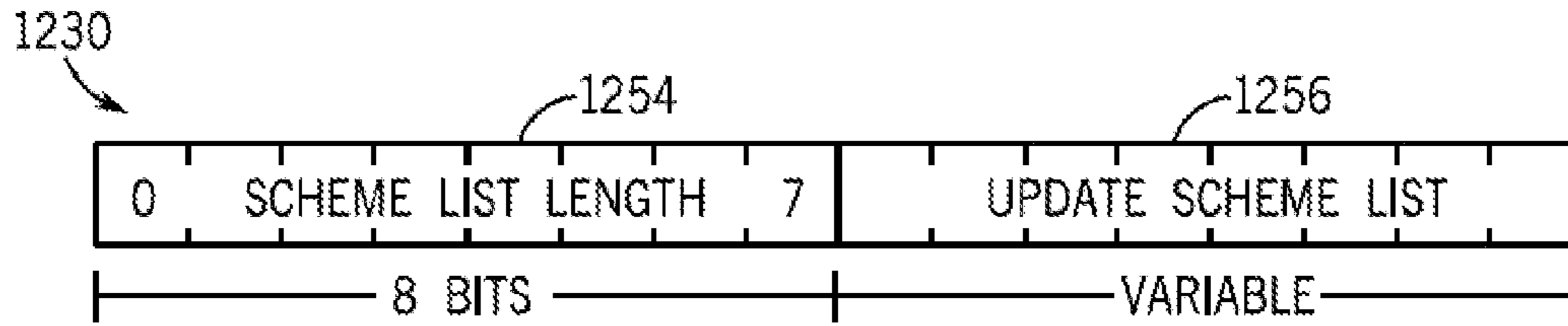


FIG. 26

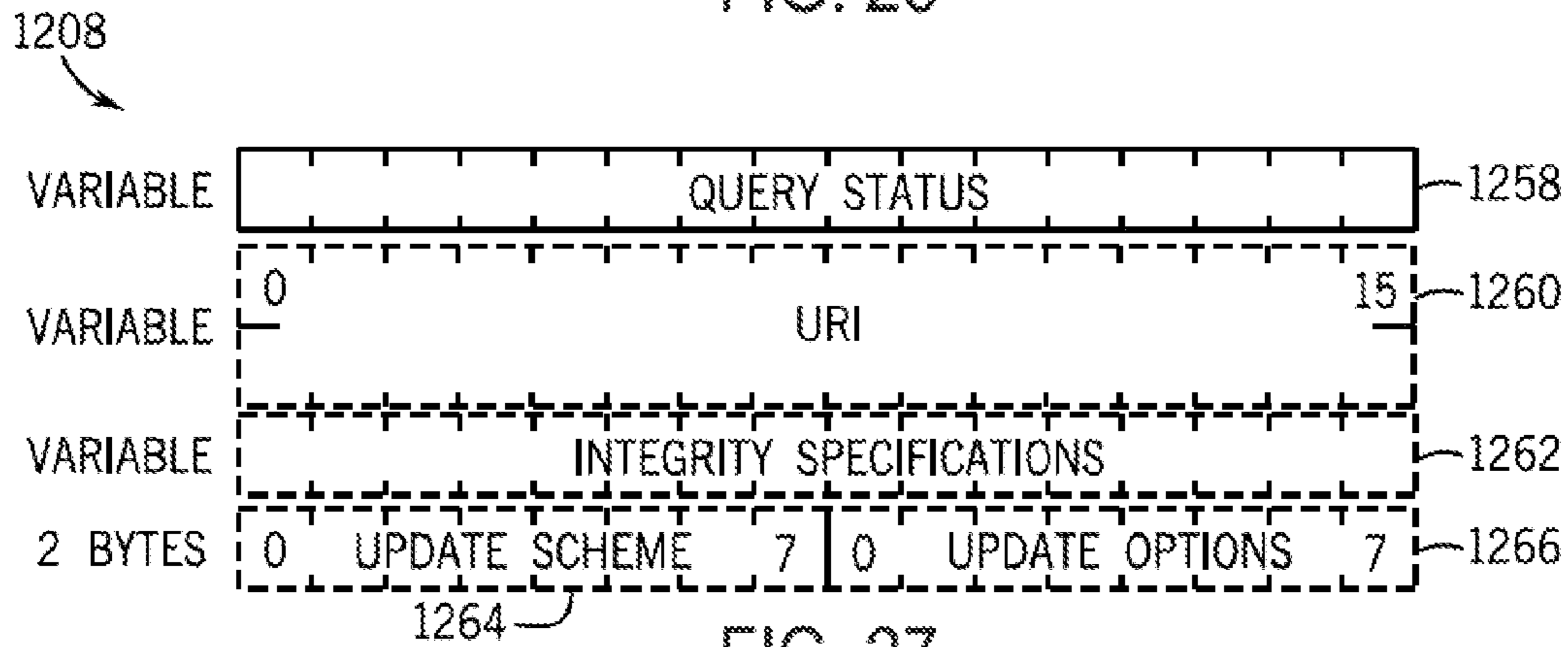


FIG. 27

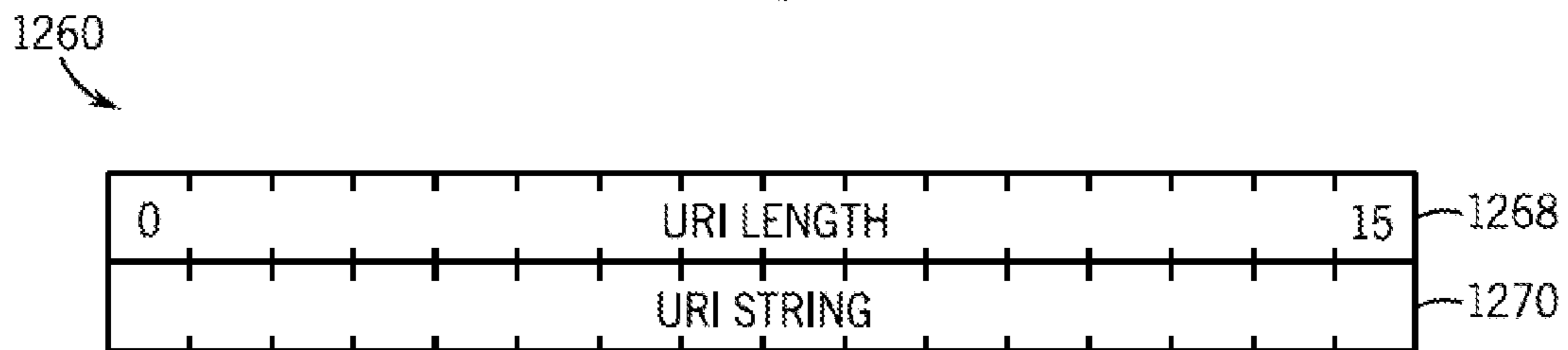


FIG. 28

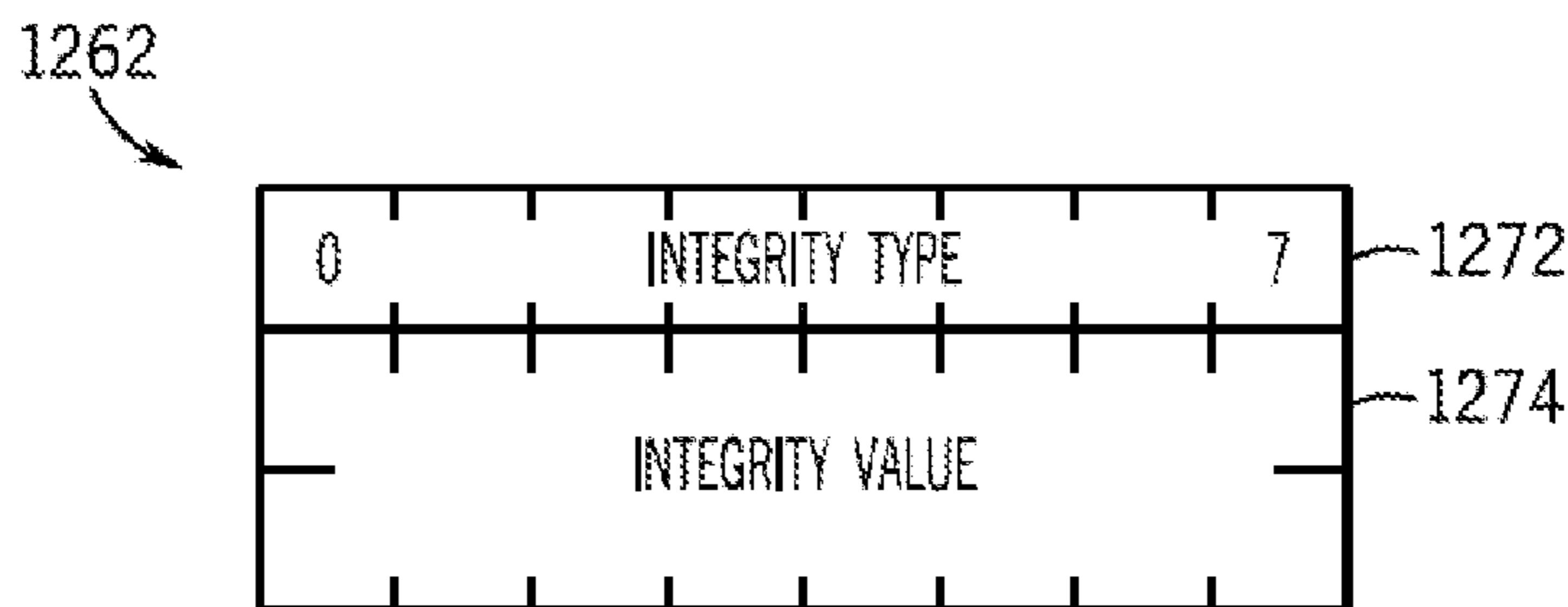


FIG. 29

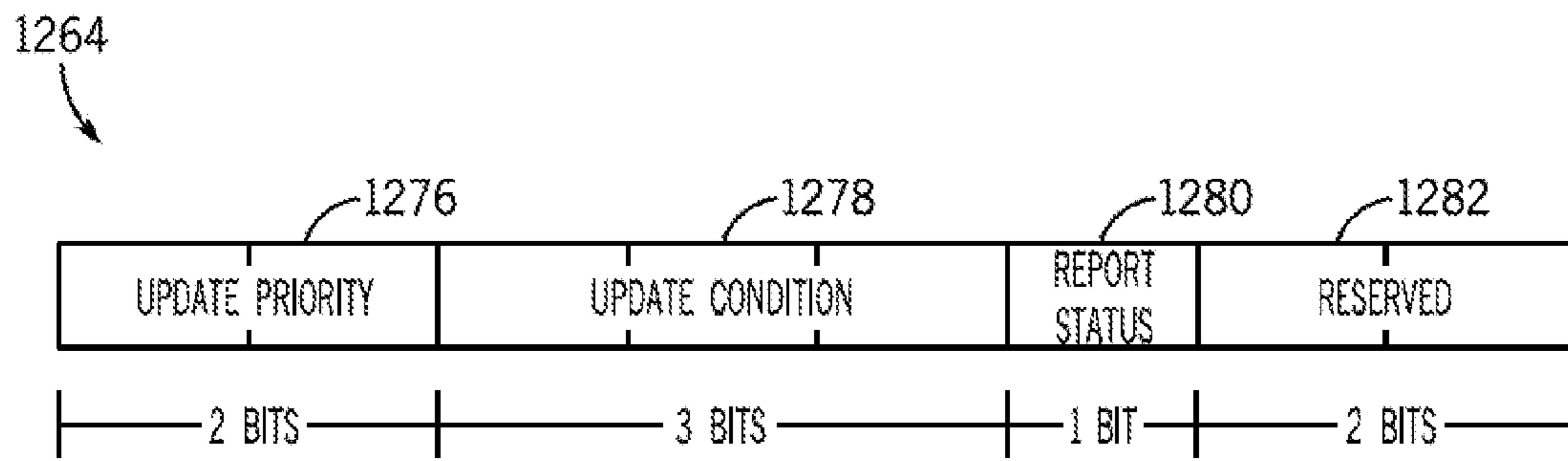


FIG. 30

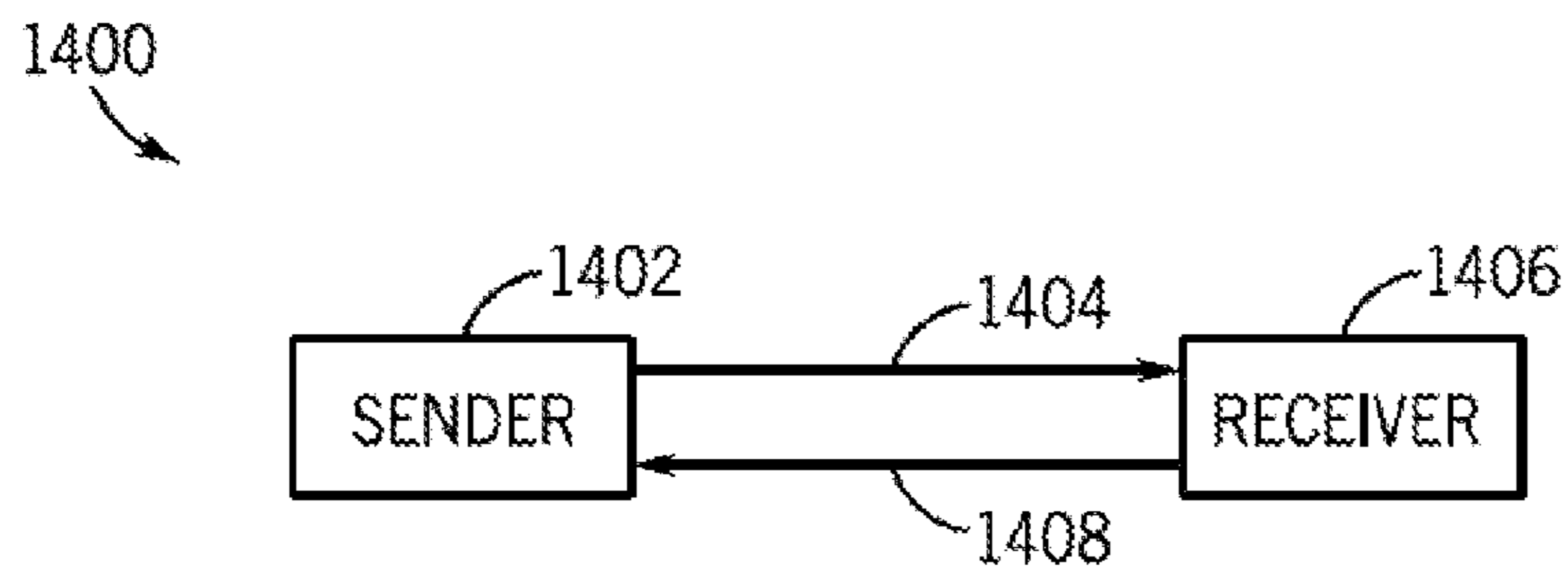


FIG. 31

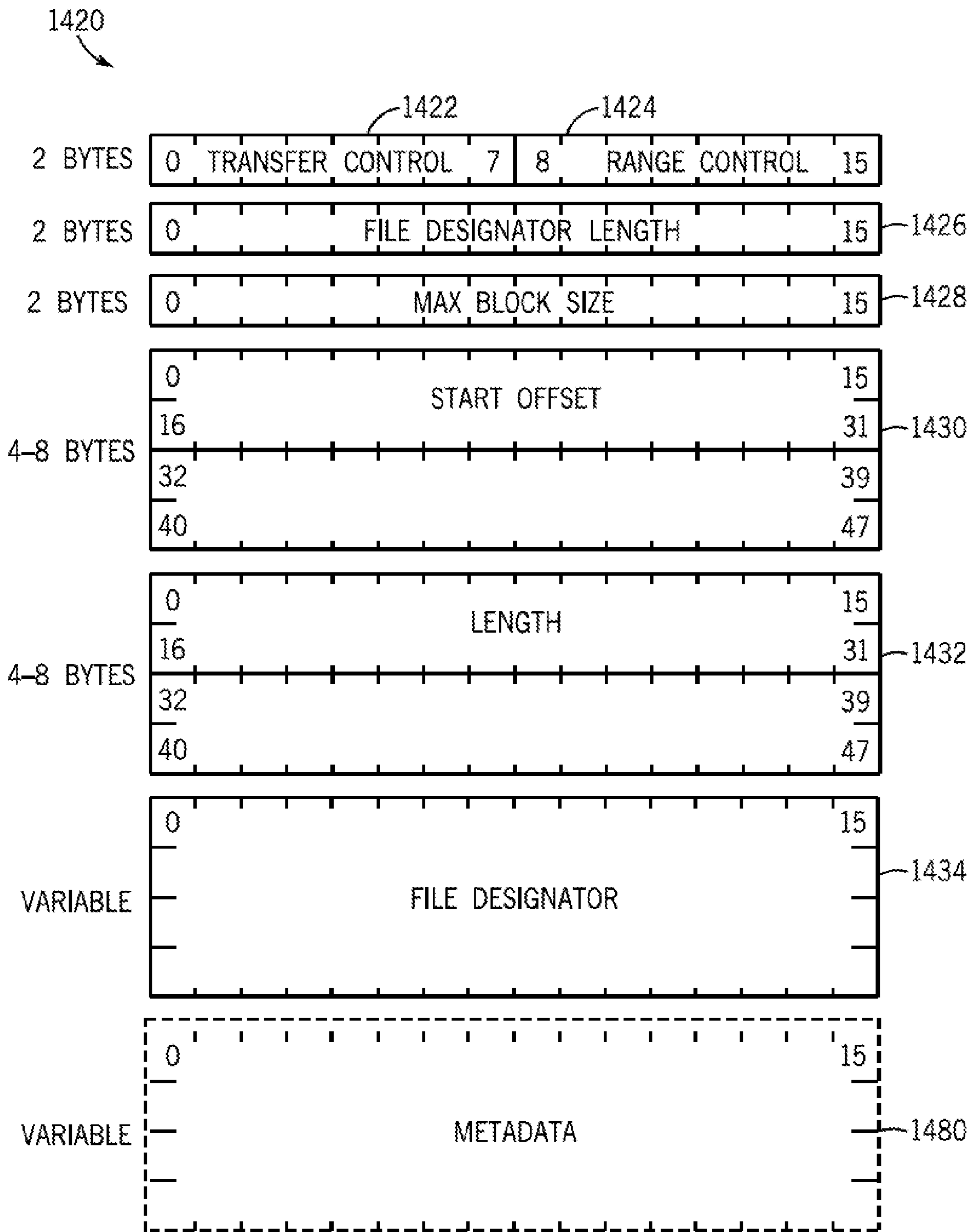


FIG. 32

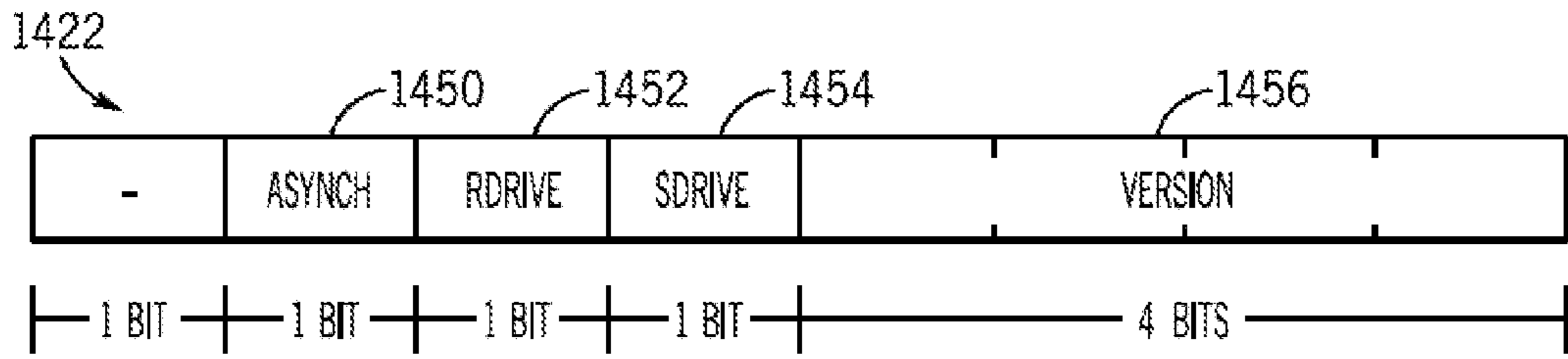


FIG. 33

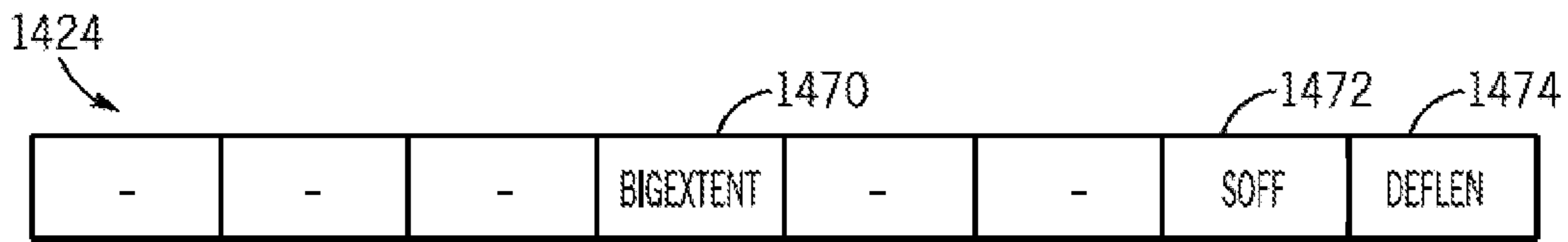


FIG. 34

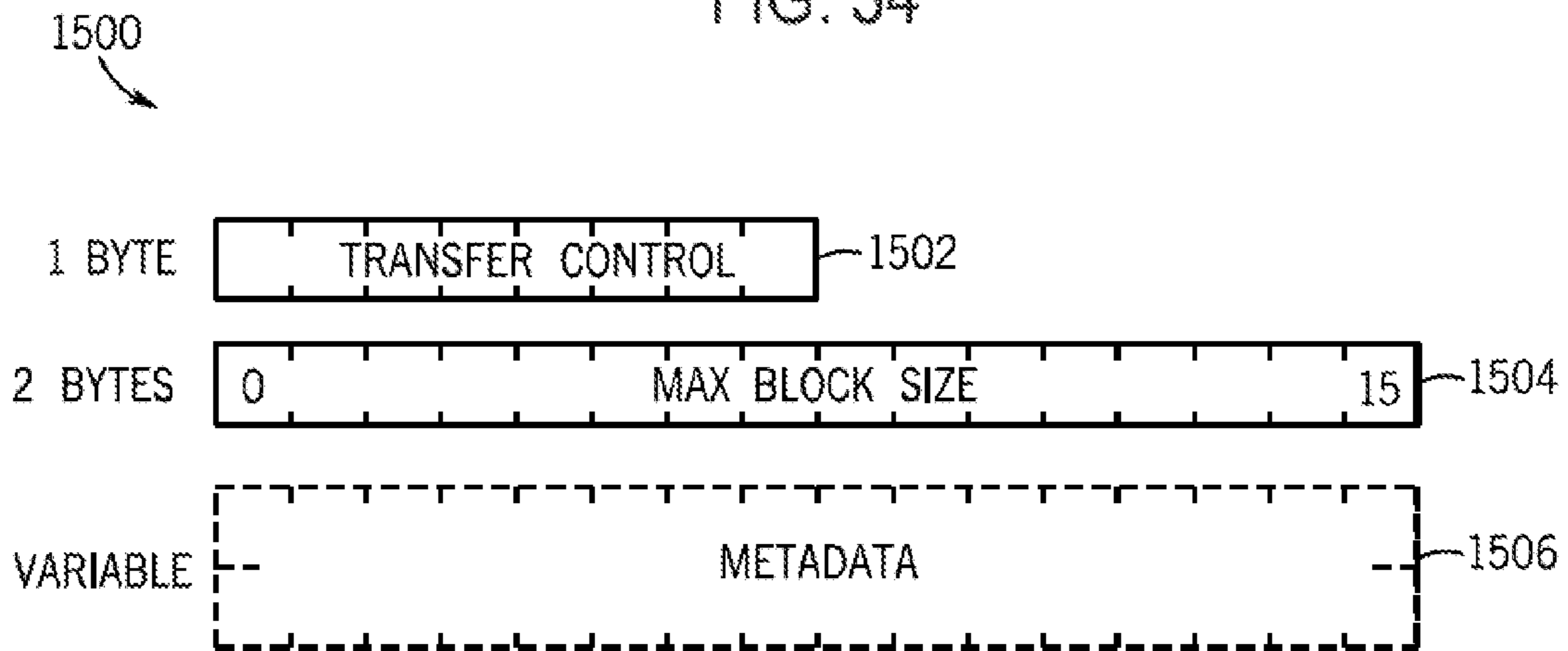


FIG. 35

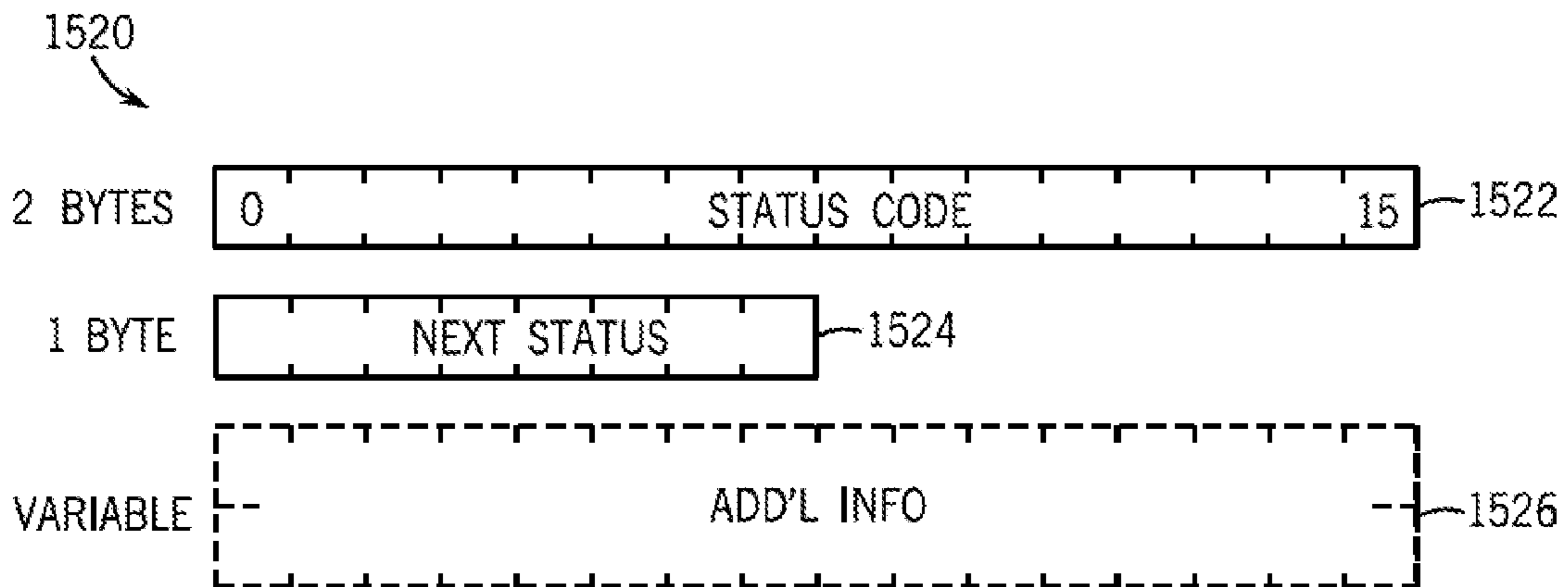


FIG. 36

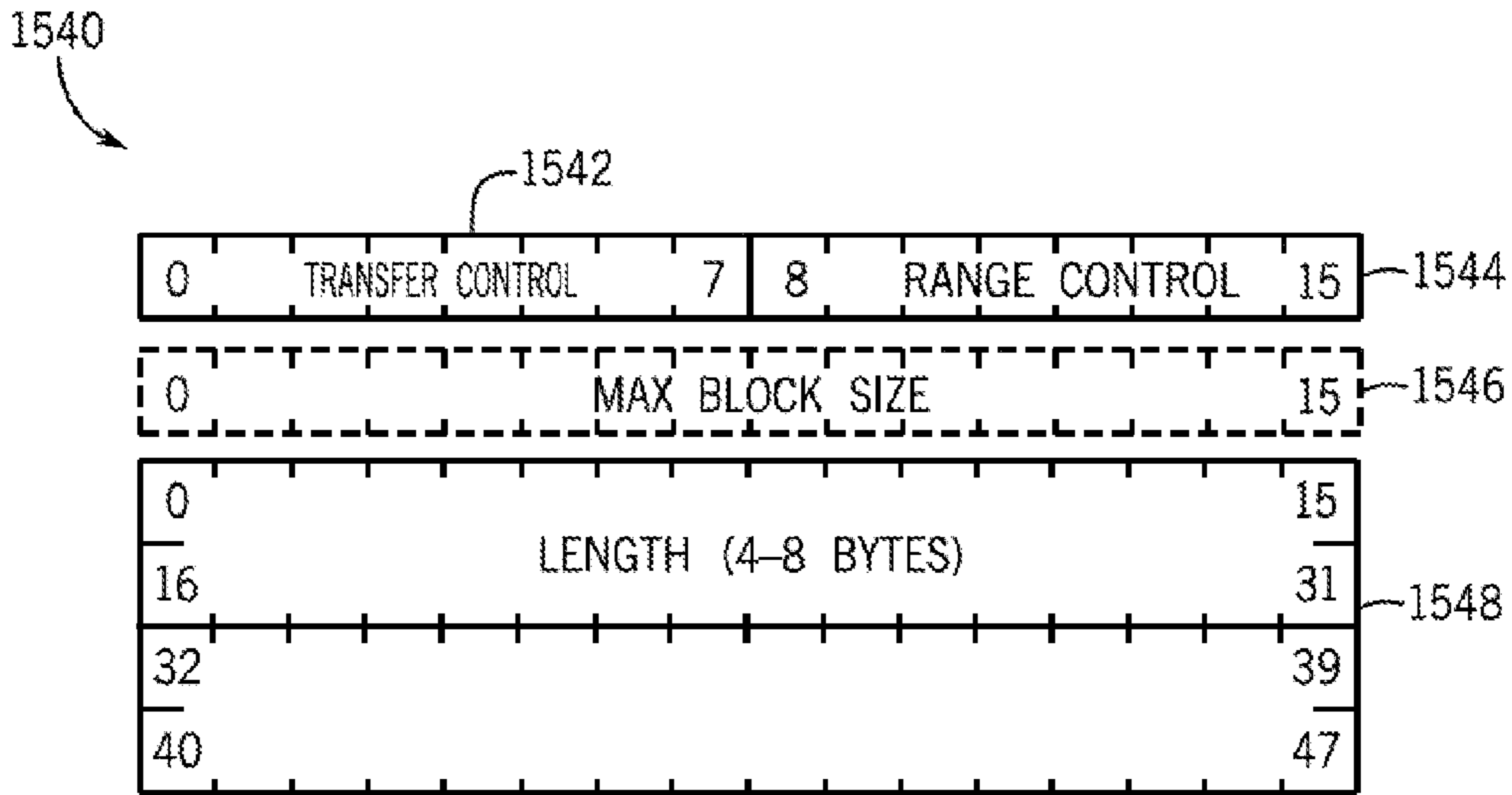


FIG. 37

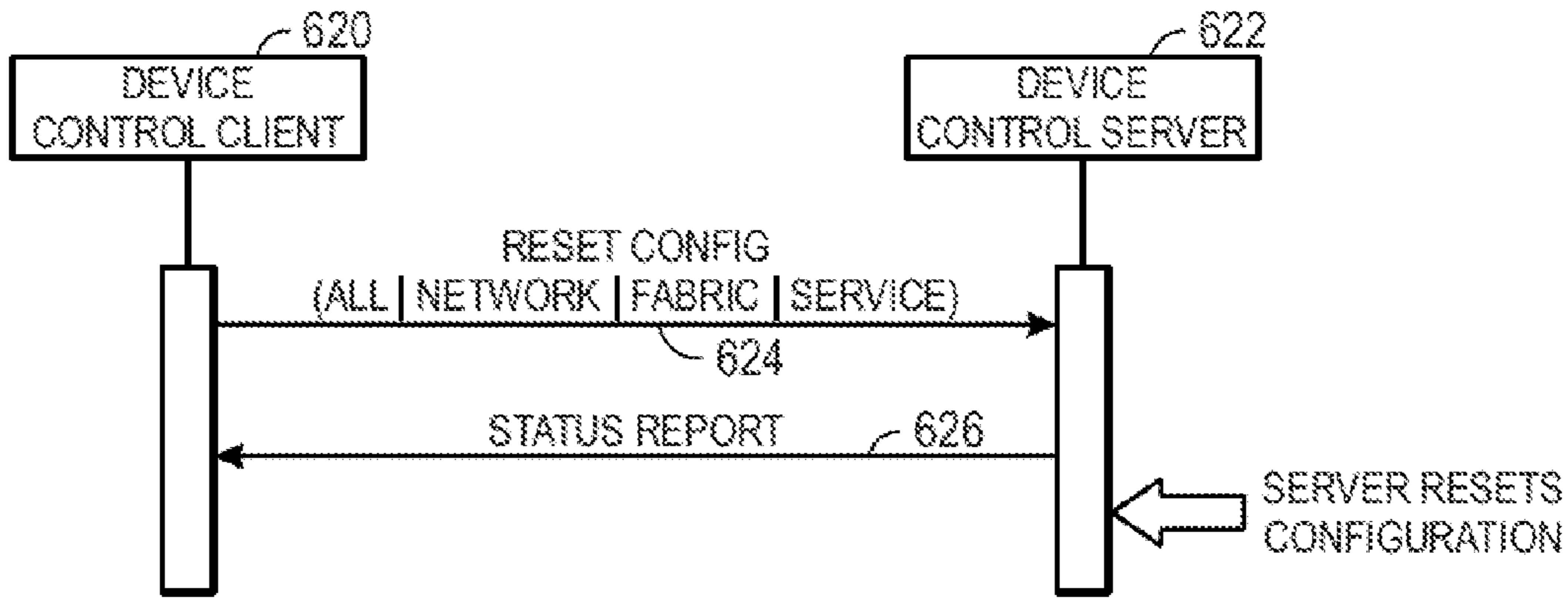


FIG. 38

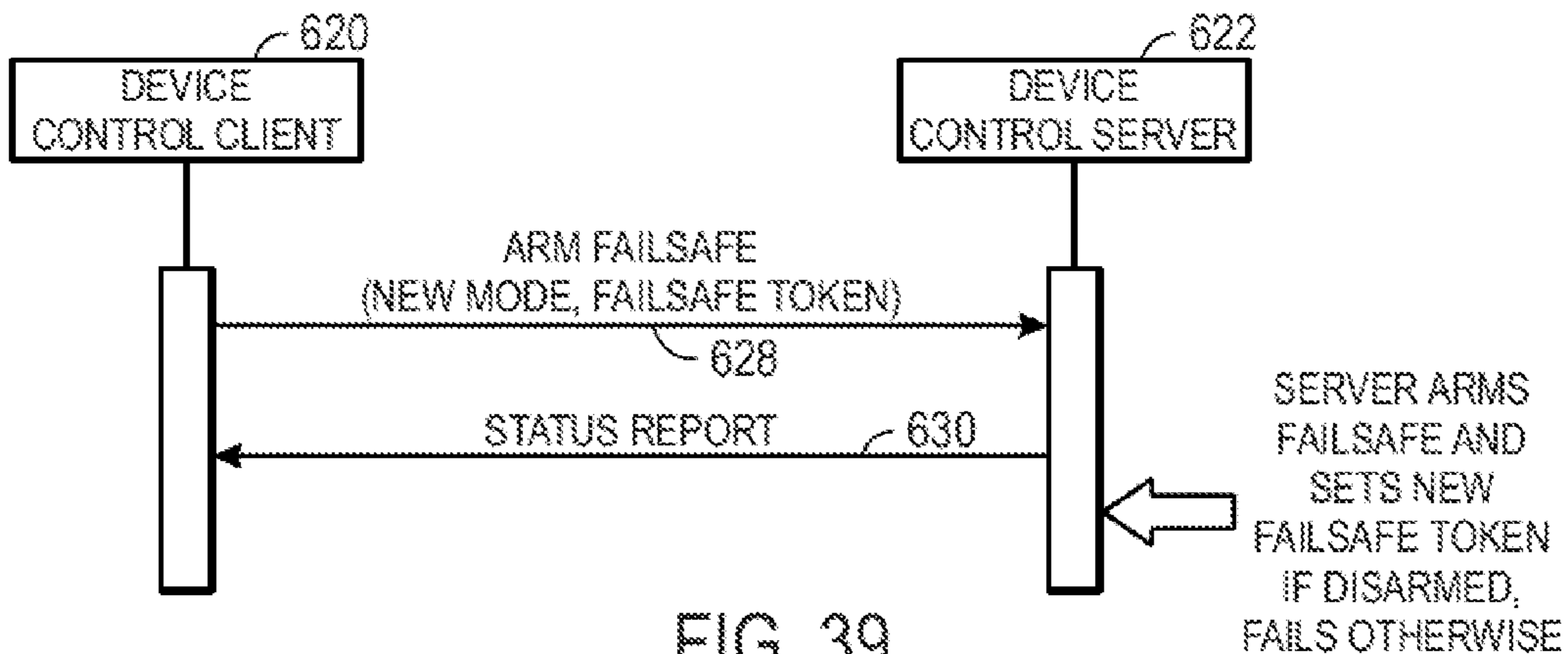


FIG. 39

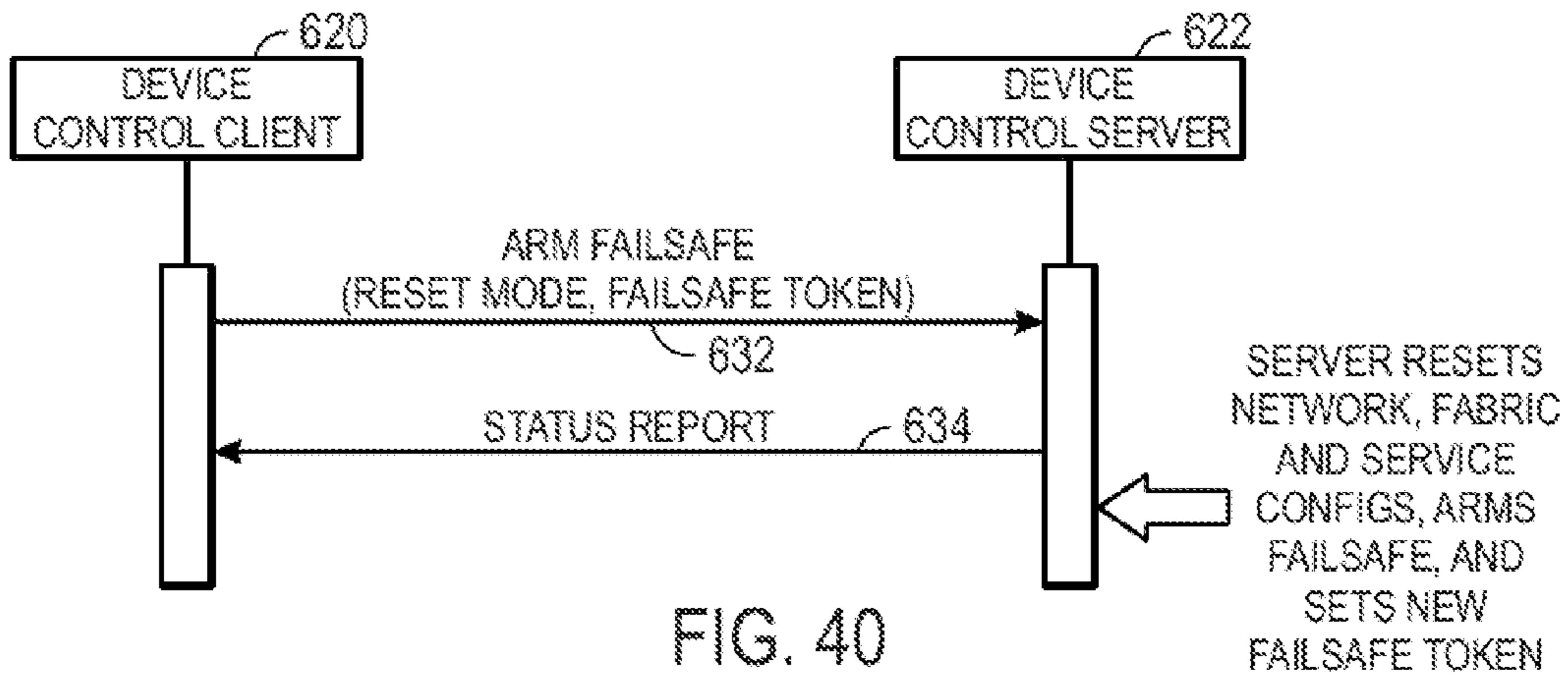


FIG. 40

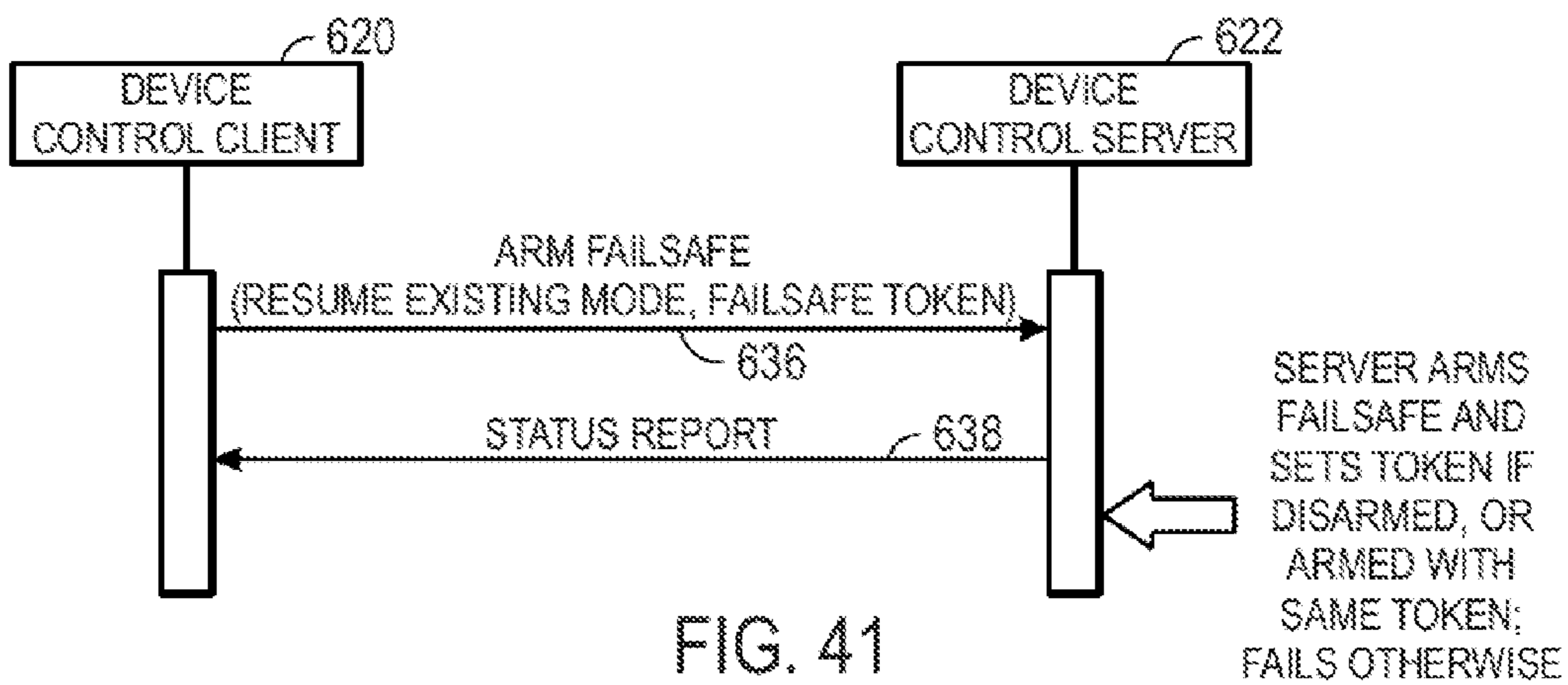


FIG. 41

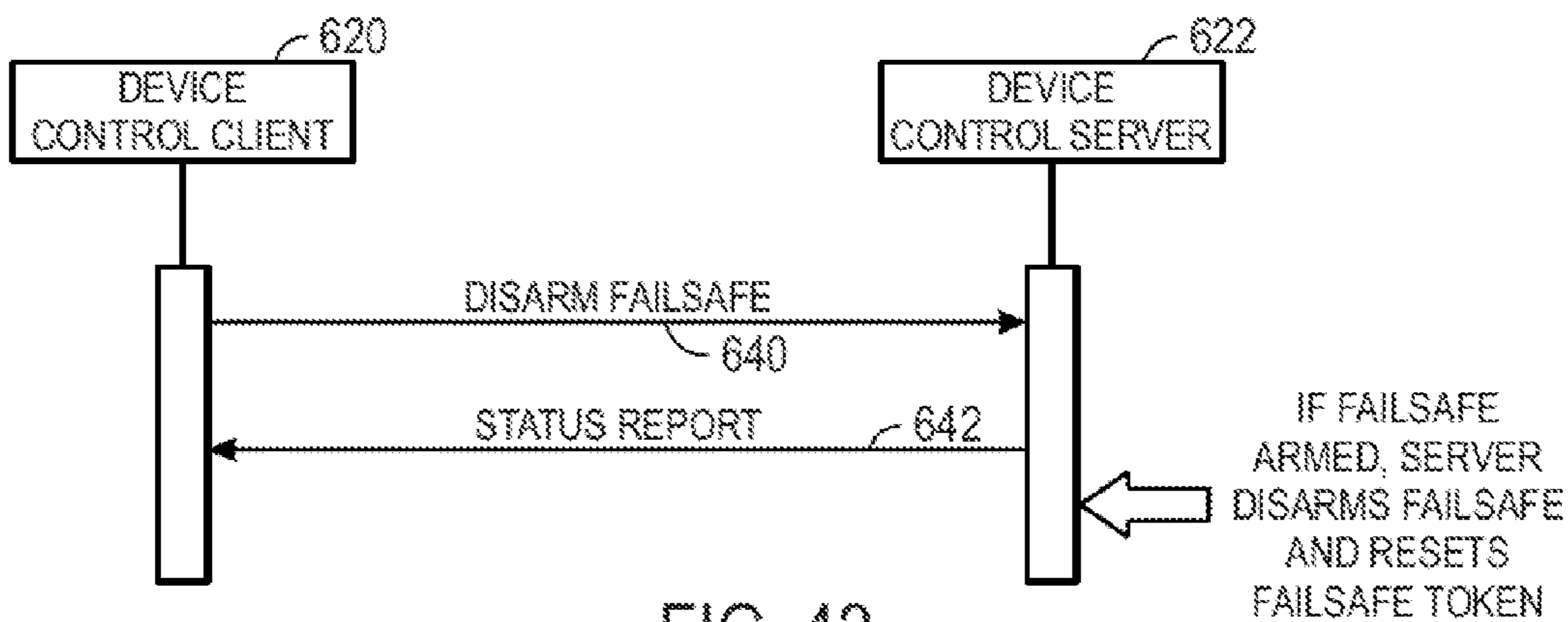


FIG. 42

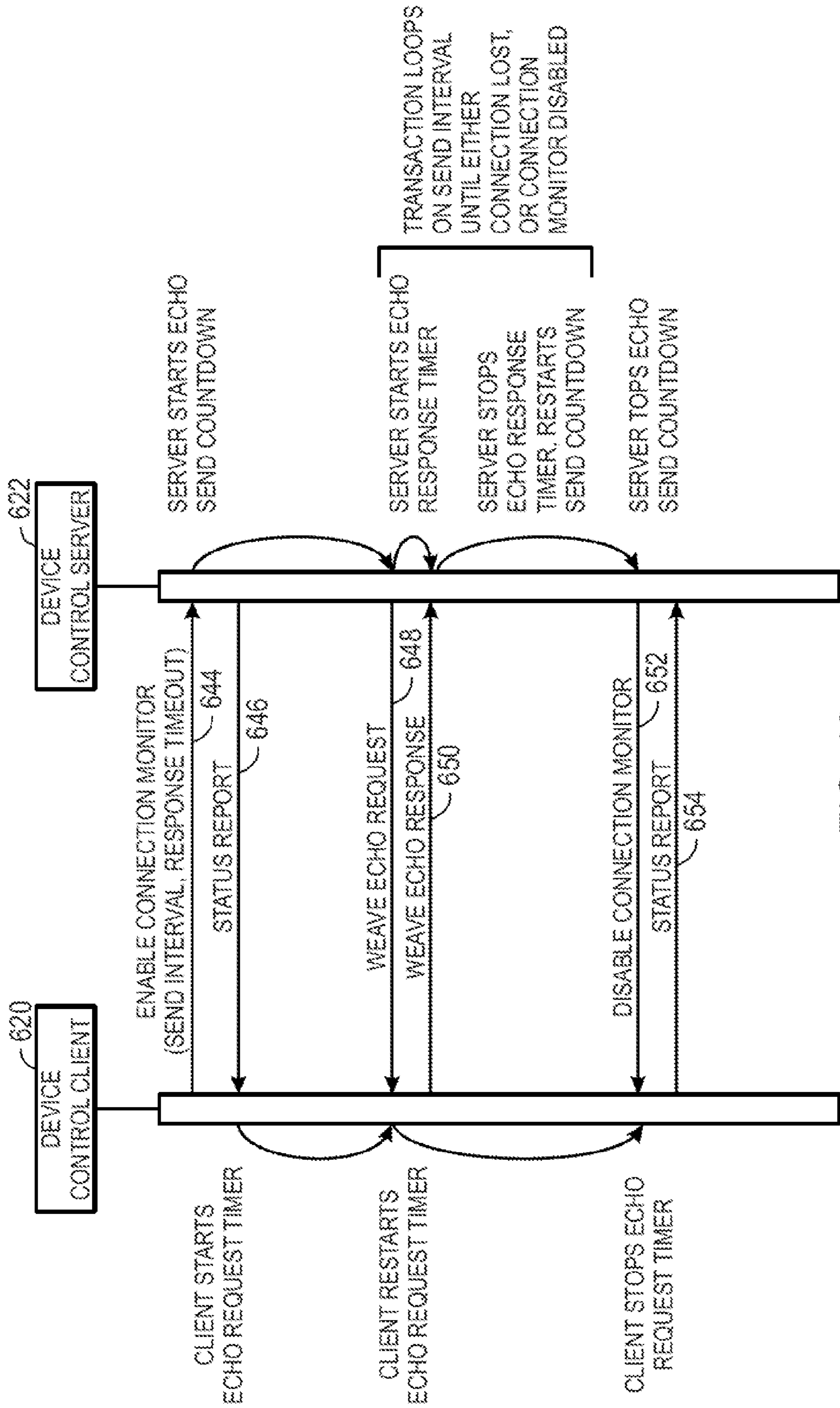


FIG. 43

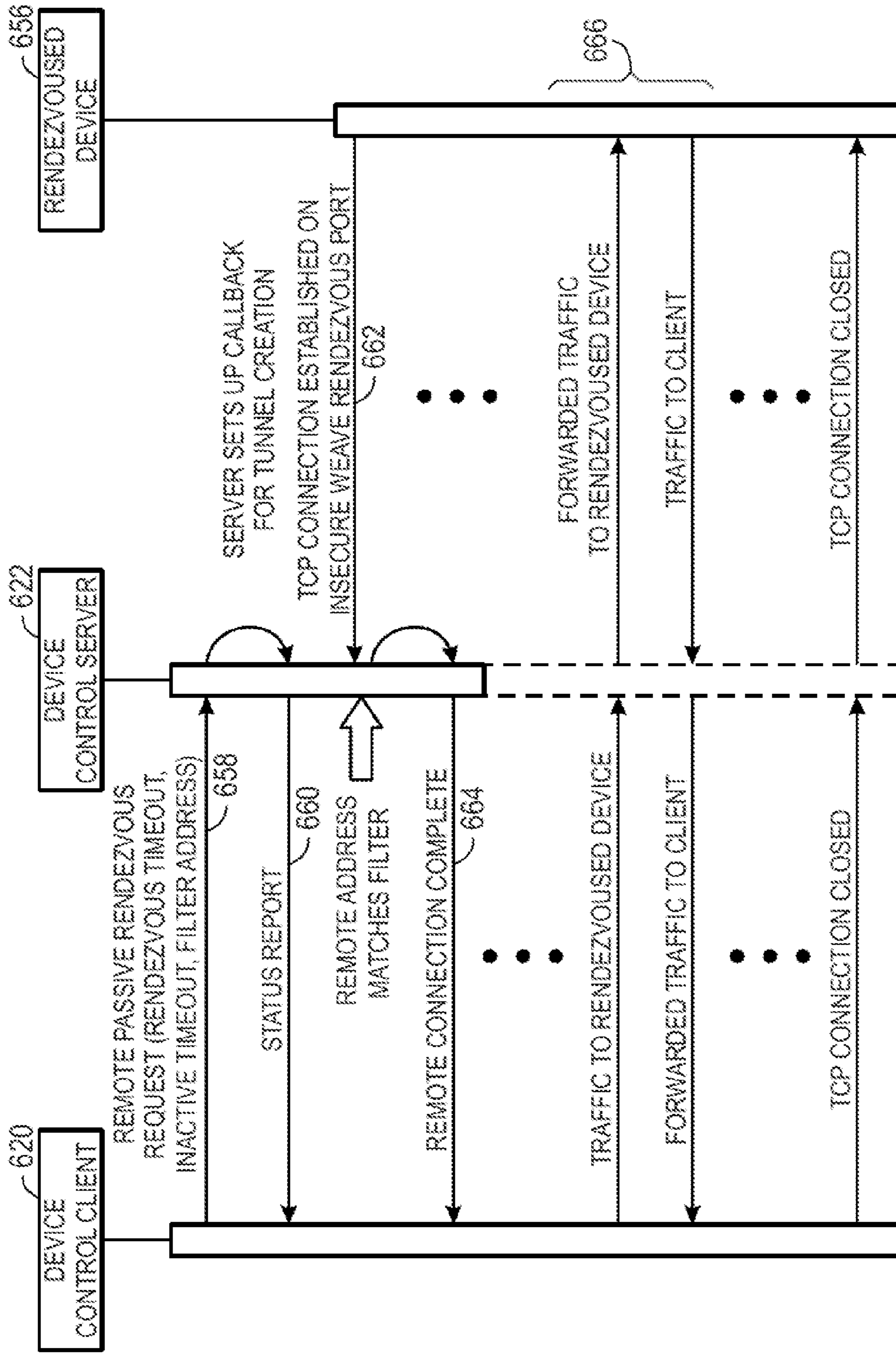


FIG. 44

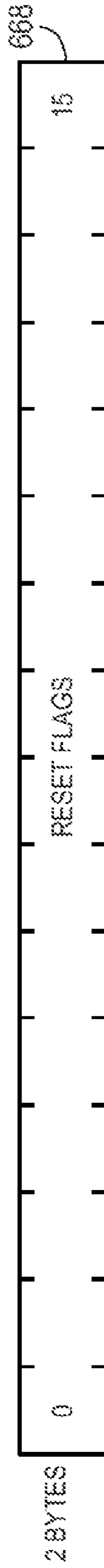


FIG. 45

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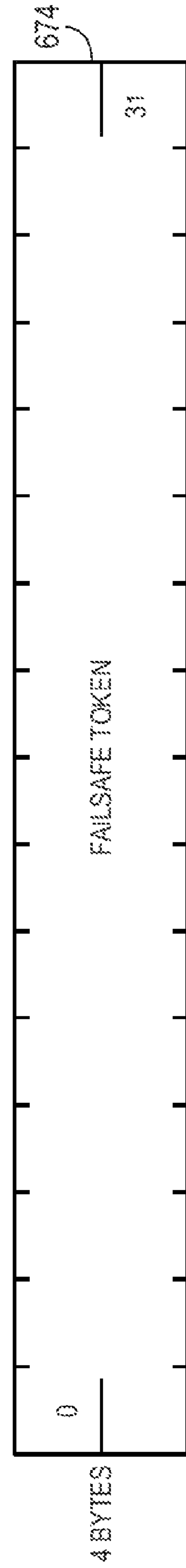
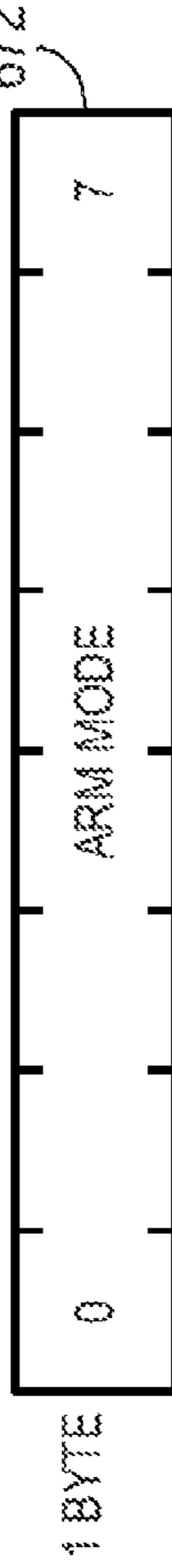


FIG. 46

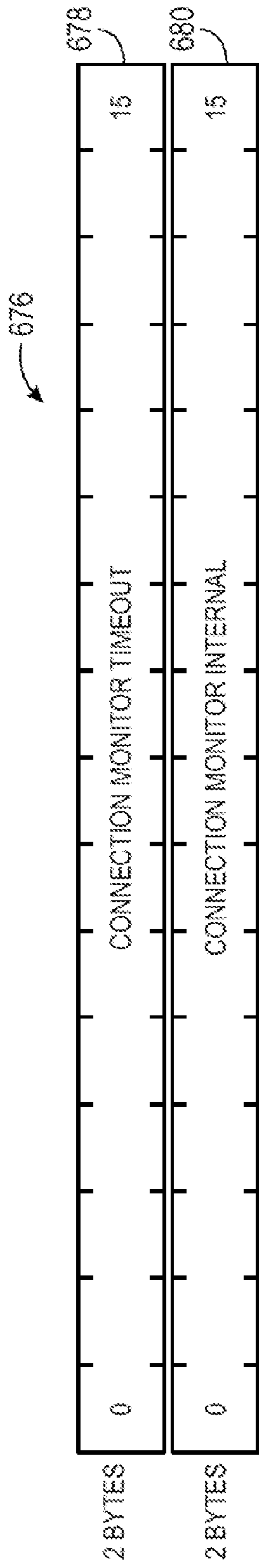


FIG. 47

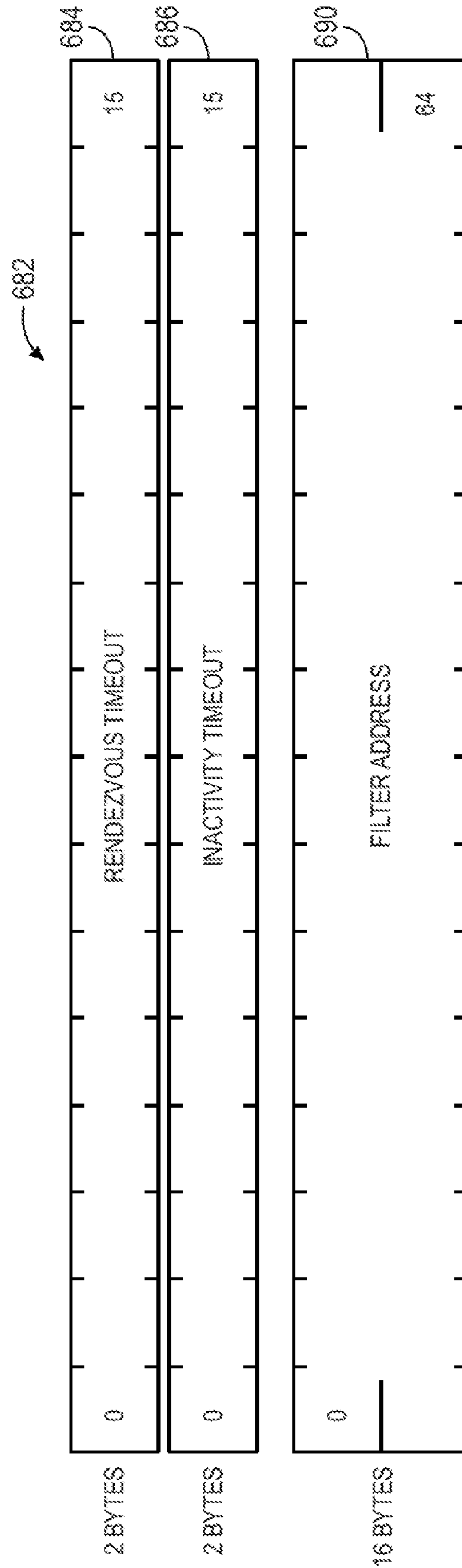


FIG. 48

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DEVICE CONTROL PROFILE FOR A FABRIC NETWORK**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of Provisional Application Ser. No. 62/061,593, filed Oct. 8, 2014, entitled "FABRIC NETWORK," which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

This disclosure relates to data communication profiles for systems, devices, methods, and related computer program products for smart buildings, such as a smart home. This disclosure relates to a fabric network that couples electronic devices using one or more network types and a device control profile used to remotely control device functions.

Some homes today are equipped with smart home networks to provide automated control of devices, appliances and systems, such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning ("HVAC") systems, lighting systems, alarm systems, and home theater and entertainment systems. Smart home networks may include control panels that a person may use to input settings, preferences, and scheduling information that the smart home network uses to provide automated control the various devices, appliances and systems in the home. For example, a person may input a command to make a network joinable via a device. However, these networks may include various devices that are may perform various actions, but these devices may not be easily accessible or have desirable user interfaces or the devices may lack a robust user interface altogether. Instead, it may be desirable to control these devices remotely from other devices in the network.

This section is intended to introduce the reader to various aspects of art that may be related to various aspects of the present techniques, which are described and/or claimed below. This discussion is believed to be helpful in providing the reader with background information to facilitate a better understanding of the various aspects of the present disclosure. Accordingly, it should be understood that these statements are to be read in this light, and not as admissions of prior art.

SUMMARY

A summary of certain embodiments disclosed herein is set forth below. It should be understood that these aspects are presented merely to provide the reader with a brief summary of these certain embodiments and that these aspects are not intended to limit the scope of this disclosure. Indeed, this disclosure may encompass a variety of aspects that may not be set forth below.

Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to a fabric network that includes one or more logical networks that enables devices connected to the fabric to communicate with each other using a list of protocols and/or profiles known to the devices to cause specific actions based on the message type and profile of the message. The communications between the devices may follow a typical message format to cause a specific action with the message format enabling the devices to understand communications between the devices regardless of which logical networks the communicating devices are connected to in the fabric. Within the message format, a payload of data may be included for the receiving device to store and/or process to cause a receiving device to perform an indicated action. The format and the contents of

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the payload may vary according to a header (e.g., profile tag) within the payload that indicates a specific profile (including one or more protocols) and/or a type of message that is being sent according to the profile in order to cause the action indicated in the message according to the profile.

According to some embodiments, two or more devices in a fabric may communicate using various profiles. For example, in certain embodiments, a data management profile, a network provisioning profile, or a core profile (including status reporting protocols) that are available to devices connected to the fabric. Also, a device control profile may be used for controlling remote devices, such as causing the remote device to enter a remote passive rendezvous state that enables other devices to contact the remote device with the remote device monitoring a predefined port. The device control profile may also be used to open a connection monitor to verify that the connection between the remote device and its controlling device remain open.

Various refinements of the features noted above may exist in relation to various aspects of the present disclosure. Further features may also be incorporated in these various aspects as well. These refinements and additional features may exist individually or in any combination. For instance, various features discussed below in relation to one or more of the illustrated embodiments may be incorporated into any of the above-described aspects of the present disclosure alone or in any combination. The brief summary presented above is intended only to familiarize the reader with certain aspects and contexts of embodiments of the present disclosure without limitation to the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various aspects of this disclosure may be better understood upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an electronic device having that may be interconnected with other devices using a fabric network, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of a home environment in which the general device of FIG. 1 may communicate with other devices via the fabric network, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 3 illustrates a block diagram of an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model that characterizes a communication system for the home environment of FIG. 2, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 4 illustrates the fabric network having a single logical network topology, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 5 illustrates the fabric network having a star network topology, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 6 illustrates the fabric network having an overlapping networks topology, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 7 illustrates a service communicating with one or more fabric networks, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 8 illustrates two devices in a fabric network in communicative connection, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 9 illustrates a unique local address format (ULA) that may be used to address devices in a fabric network, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 10 illustrates a process for proxying periphery devices on a hub network, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 11 illustrates a tag-length-value (TLV) packet that may be used to transmit data over the fabric network, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 12 illustrates a general message protocol (GMP) that may be used to transmit data over the fabric network that may include the TLV packet of FIG. 11, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 13 illustrates a message header field of the GMP of FIG. 12, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 14 illustrates a key identifier field of the GMP of FIG. 12, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 15 illustrates an application payload field of the GMP of FIG. 12, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 16 illustrates a profile library that includes various profiles that may be used in the application payload field of FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 illustrates a status reporting schema that may be used to update status information in the fabric network, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 18 illustrates a profile field of the status reporting schema of FIG. 17, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 19 illustrates a protocol sequence that may be used to perform a software update between a client and a server, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 20 illustrates an image query frame that may be used in the protocol sequence of FIG. 19, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 21 illustrates a frame control field of the image query frame of FIG. 20, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 22 illustrates a product specification field of the image query frame of FIG. 20, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 23 illustrates a version specification field of the image query frame of FIG. 20, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 24 illustrates a locale specification field of the image query frame of FIG. 20, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 25 illustrates an integrity types supported field of the image query frame of FIG. 20, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 26 illustrates an update schemes supported field of the image query frame of FIG. 20, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 27 illustrates an image query response frame that may be used in the protocol sequence of FIG. 19, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 28 illustrates a uniform resource identifier (URI) field of the image query response frame of FIG. 27, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 29 illustrates a integrity specification field of the image query response frame of FIG. 27, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 30 illustrates an update scheme field of the image query response frame of FIG. 27, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 31 illustrates a communicative connection between a sender and a receiver in a bulk data transfer, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 32 illustrates a SendInit message that may be used to initiate the communicative connection by the sender of FIG. 31, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 33 illustrates a transfer control field of the SendInit message of FIG. 32, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 34 illustrates a range control field of the SendInit message of FIG. 33, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 35 illustrates a SendAccept message that may be used to accept a communicative connection proposed by the SendInit message of FIG. 32 sent by the sender of FIG. 32, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 36 illustrates a SendReject message that may be used to reject a communicative connection proposed by the Sen-

dInit message of FIG. 32 sent by the sender of FIG. 32, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 37 illustrates a ReceiveAccept message that may be used to accept a communicative connection proposed by the receiver of FIG. 32, in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 38 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of a reset configuration interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 39 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of a new arm failsafe interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 40 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of a reset arm failsafe interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 41 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of a resume arm failsafe interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 42 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of a disarm failsafe interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 43 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of an enable connection monitor interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 44 illustrates a protocol sequence diagram view of a remote passive rendezvous interaction, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 45 illustrates a schematic view of a reset configuration data frame, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 46 illustrates a schematic view of an arm failsafe data frame, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 47 illustrates a schematic view of an enable connection monitor data frame, according to an embodiment; and

FIG. 48 illustrates a schematic view of a remote passive rendezvous request data frame, according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

One or more specific embodiments of the present disclosure will be described below. These described embodiments are only examples of the presently disclosed techniques. Additionally, in an effort to provide a concise description of these embodiments, features of an actual implementation may not be described in the specification. It should be appreciated that in the development of any such actual implementation, as in any engineering or design project, numerous implementation-specific decisions must be made to achieve the developers' specific goals, such as compliance with system-related and business-related constraints, which may vary from one implementation to another. Moreover, it should be appreciated that such a development effort might be complex and time consuming, but may nevertheless be a routine undertaking of design, fabrication, and manufacture for those of ordinary skill having the benefit of this disclosure.

When introducing elements of various embodiments of the present disclosure, the articles "a," "an," and "the" are intended to mean that there are one or more of the elements. The terms "comprising," "including," and "having" are intended to be inclusive and mean that there may be additional elements other than the listed elements. Additionally, it should be understood that references to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" of the present disclosure are not intended to be interpreted as excluding the existence of additional embodiments that also incorporate the recited features.

Embodiments of the present disclosure relate generally to an efficient fabric network that may be used by devices and/or services communicating with each other in a home environment. Generally, consumers living in homes may find it useful to coordinate the operations of various devices within their home such that of their devices are operated efficiently. For example, a thermostat device may be used to detect a temperature of a home and coordinate the activity of other devices (e.g., lights) based on the detected temperature. In this

example, the thermostat device may detect a temperature that may indicate that the temperature outside the home corresponds to daylight hours. The thermostat device may then convey to the light device that there may be daylight available to the home and that thus the light should turn off.

In addition to operating these devices efficiently, consumers generally prefer to use user-friendly devices that involve a minimum amount of set up or initialization. That is, consumers may generally prefer to purchase devices that are fully operational after performing a few number initialization steps that may be performed by almost any individual regardless of age or technical expertise.

With the foregoing in mind, to enable to effectively communicate data between each other within the home environment, the devices may use a fabric network that includes one or more logical networks to manage communication between the devices. That is, the efficient fabric network may enable numerous devices within a home to communicate with each other using one or more logical networks. The communication network may support Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) communications such that each connected device may have a unique local address (LA). Moreover, to enable each device to integrate with a home, it may be useful for each device to communicate within the network using low amounts of power. That is, by enabling devices to communicate using low power, the devices may be placed anywhere in a home without being coupled to a continuous power source (e.g., battery-powered).

I. Fabric Introduction

By way of introduction, FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a general device **10** that may that may communicate with other like devices within a home environment. In one embodiment, the device **10** may include one or more sensors **12**, a user-interface component **14**, a power supply **16** (e.g., including a power connection and/or battery), a network interface **18**, a processor **20**, and the like. Particular sensors **12**, user-interface components **14**, and power-supply configurations may be the same or similar with each devices **10**. However, it should be noted that in some embodiments, each device **10** may include particular sensors **12**, user-interface components **14**, power-supply configurations, and the like based on a device type or model.

The sensors **12**, in certain embodiments, may detect various properties such as acceleration, temperature, humidity, water, supplied power, proximity, external motion, device motion, sound signals, ultrasound signals, light signals, fire, smoke, carbon monoxide, global-positioning-satellite (GPS) signals, radio-frequency (RF), other electromagnetic signals or fields, or the like. As such, the sensors **12** may include temperature sensor(s), humidity sensor(s), hazard-related sensor(s) or other environmental sensor(s), accelerometer(s), microphone(s), optical sensors up to and including camera(s) (e.g., charged coupled-device or video cameras), active or passive radiation sensors, GPS receiver(s) or radiofrequency identification detector(s). While FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment with a single sensor, many embodiments may include multiple sensors. In some instances, the device **10** may include one or more primary sensors and one or more secondary sensors. Here, the primary sensor(s) may sense data central to the core operation of the device (e.g., sensing a temperature in a thermostat or sensing smoke in a smoke detector), while the secondary sensor(s) may sense other types of data (e.g., motion, light or sound), which can be used for energy-efficiency objectives or smart-operation objectives.

One or more user-interface components **14** in the device **10** may receive input from the user and/or present information to

the user. The user-interface component **14** may also include one or more user-input components that may receive information from the user. The received input may be used to determine a setting. In certain embodiments, the user-input components may include a mechanical or virtual component that responds to the user's motion. For example, the user can mechanically move a sliding component (e.g., along a vertical or horizontal track) or rotate a rotatable ring (e.g., along a circular track), the user's motion along a touchpad may be detected, or motions/gestures may be detected using a contactless gesture detection sensor (e.g., infrared sensor or camera). Such motions may correspond to a setting adjustment, which can be determined based on an absolute position of a user-interface component **104** or based on a displacement of a user-interface components **104** (e.g., adjusting a setpoint temperature by 1 degree F. for every 10° rotation of a rotatable-ring component). Physically and virtually movable user-input components can allow a user to set a setting along a portion of an apparent continuum. Thus, the user may not be confined to choose between two discrete options (e.g., as would be the case if up and down buttons were used) but can quickly and intuitively define a setting along a range of possible setting values. For example, a magnitude of a movement of a user-input component may be associated with a magnitude of a setting adjustment, such that a user may dramatically alter a setting with a large movement or finely tune a setting with a small movement.

The user-interface components **14** may also include one or more buttons (e.g., up and down buttons), a keypad, a number pad, a switch, a microphone, and/or a camera (e.g., to detect gestures). In one embodiment, the user-input component **14** may include a click-and-rotate annular ring component that may enable the user to interact with the component by rotating the ring (e.g., to adjust a setting) and/or by clicking the ring inwards (e.g., to select an adjusted setting or to select an option). In another embodiment, the user-input component **14** may include a camera that may detect gestures (e.g., to indicate that a power or alarm state of a device is to be changed). In some instances, the device **10** may have one primary input component, which may be used to set various types of settings. The user-interface components **14** may also be configured to present information to a user via, e.g., a visual display (e.g., a thin-film-transistor display or organic light-emitting-diode display) and/or an audio speaker.

The power-supply component **16** may include a power connection and/or a local battery. For example, the power connection may connect the device **10** to a power source such as a line voltage source. In some instances, an AC power source can be used to repeatedly charge a (e.g., rechargeable) local battery, such that the battery may be used later to supply power to the device **10** when the AC power source is not available. In certain embodiments, the power supply component **16** may include intermittent or reduced power connections that may be less than that provided via an AC plug in the home. In certain embodiments, devices with batteries and/or intermittent or reduced power may be operated as "sleepy devices" that alternate between an online/awake state and an offline/sleep state to reduce power consumption.

The network interface **18** may include one or more components that enable the device **10** to communicate between devices using one or more logical networks within the fabric network. In one embodiment, the network interface **18** may communicate using an efficient network layer as part of its Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. In certain embodiments, one component of the network interface **18** may communicate with one logical network (e.g., WiFi) and another component of the network interface may communi-

cate with another logical network (e.g., 802.15.4). In other words, the network interface **18** may enable the device **10** to wirelessly communicate via multiple IPv6 networks. As such, the network interface **18** may include a wireless card, Ethernet port, and/or other suitable transceiver connections.

The processor **20** may support one or more of a variety of different device functionalities. As such, the processor **20** may include one or more processors configured and programmed to carry out and/or cause to be carried out one or more of the functionalities described herein. In one embodiment, the processor **20** may include general-purpose processors carrying out computer code stored in local memory (e.g., flash memory, hard drive, random access memory), special-purpose processors or application-specific integrated circuits, other types of hardware/firmware/software processing platforms, and/or some combination thereof. Further, the processor **20** may be implemented as localized versions or counterparts of algorithms carried out or governed remotely by central servers or cloud-based systems, such as by virtue of running a Java virtual machine (JVM) that executes instructions provided from a cloud server using Asynchronous JavaScript and XML (AJAX) or similar protocols. By way of example, the processor **20** may detect when a location (e.g., a house or room) is occupied, up to and including whether it is occupied by a specific person or is occupied by a specific number of people (e.g., relative to one or more thresholds). In one embodiment, this detection can occur, e.g., by analyzing microphone signals, detecting user movements (e.g., in front of a device), detecting openings and closings of doors or garage doors, detecting wireless signals, detecting an IP address of a received signal, detecting operation of one or more devices within a time window, or the like. Moreover, the processor **20** may include image recognition technology to identify particular occupants or objects.

In some instances, the processor **20** may predict desirable settings and/or implement those settings. For example, based on presence detection, the processor **20** may adjust device settings to, e.g., conserve power when nobody is home or in a particular room or to accord with user preferences (e.g., general at-home preferences or user-specific preferences). As another example, based on the detection of a particular person, animal or object (e.g., a child, pet or lost object), the processor **20** may initiate an audio or visual indicator of where the person, animal or object is or may initiate an alarm or security feature if an unrecognized person is detected under certain conditions (e.g., at night or when lights are off).

In some instances, devices may interact with each other such that events detected by a first device influences actions of a second device using one or more common profiles between the devices. For example, a first device can detect that a user has pulled into a garage (e.g., by detecting motion in the garage, detecting a change in light in the garage or detecting opening of the garage door). The first device can transmit this information to a second device via the fabric network, such that the second device can, e.g., adjust a home temperature setting, a light setting, a music setting, and/or a security-alarm setting. As another example, a first device can detect a user approaching a front door (e.g., by detecting motion or sudden light pattern changes). The first device may cause a general audio or visual signal to be presented (e.g., such as sounding of a doorbell) or cause a location-specific audio or visual signal to be presented (e.g., to announce the visitor's presence within a room that a user is occupying).

With the foregoing in mind, FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of a home environment **30** in which the device **10** of FIG. 1 may communicate with other devices via the fabric network. The depicted home environment **30** may include a

structure **32** such as a house, office building, garage, or mobile home. It will be appreciated that devices can also be integrated into a home environment that does not include an entire structure **32**, such as an apartment, condominium, office space, or the like. Further, the home environment **30** may control and/or be coupled to devices outside of the actual structure **32**. Indeed, several devices in the home environment **30** need not physically be within the structure **32** at all. For example, a device controlling a pool heater **34** or irrigation system **36** may be located outside of the structure **32**.

The depicted structure **32** includes multiple rooms **38**, separated at least partly from each other via walls **40**. The walls **40** can include interior walls or exterior walls. Each room **38** can further include a floor **42** and a ceiling **44**. Devices can be mounted on, integrated with and/or supported by the wall **40**, the floor **42**, or the ceiling **44**.

The home environment **30** may include multiple devices, including intelligent, multi-sensing, network-connected devices that may integrate seamlessly with each other and/or with cloud-based server systems to provide any of a variety of useful home objectives. One, more or each of the devices illustrated in the home environment **30** may include one or more sensors **12**, a user interface **14**, a power supply **16**, a network interface **18**, a processor **20** and the like.

Example devices **10** may include a network-connected thermostat **46** that may detect ambient climate characteristics (e.g., temperature and/or humidity) and control a heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system **48**. Another example device **10** may include a hazard detection unit **50** that can detect the presence of a hazardous substance and/or a hazardous condition in the home environment **30** (e.g., smoke, fire, or carbon monoxide). Additionally, entryway interface devices **52**, which can be termed a "smart doorbell", can detect a person's approach to or departure from a location, control audible functionality, announce a person's approach or departure via audio or visual means, or control settings on a security system (e.g., to activate or deactivate the security system).

In certain embodiments, the device **10** may include a light switch **54** that may detect ambient lighting conditions, detect room-occupancy states, and control a power and/or dim state of one or more lights. In some instances, the light switches **54** may control a power state or speed of a fan, such as a ceiling fan.

Additionally, wall plug interfaces **56** may detect occupancy of a room or enclosure and control supply of power to one or more wall plugs (e.g., such that power is not supplied to the plug if nobody is at home). The device **10** within the home environment **30** may further include an appliance **58**, such as refrigerators, stoves and/or ovens, televisions, washers, dryers, lights (inside and/or outside the structure **32**), stereos, intercom systems, garage-door openers, floor fans, ceiling fans, whole-house fans, wall air conditioners, pool heaters **34**, irrigation systems **36**, security systems, and so forth. While descriptions of FIG. 2 may identify specific sensors and functionalities associated with specific devices, it will be appreciated that any of a variety of sensors and functionalities (such as those described throughout the specification) may be integrated into the device **10**.

In addition to containing processing and sensing capabilities, each of the example devices described above may be capable of data communications and information sharing with any other device, as well as to any cloud server or any other device that is network-connected anywhere in the world. In one embodiment, the devices **10** may send and receive communications via a fabric network discussed below. In one embodiment, fabric may enable the devices **10**

to communicate with each other via one or more logical networks. As such, certain devices may serve as wireless repeaters and/or may function as bridges between devices, services, and/or logical networks in the home environment that may not be directly connected (i.e., one hop) to each other.

In one embodiment, a wireless router **60** may further communicate with the devices **10** in the home environment **30** via one or more logical networks (e.g., WiFi). The wireless router **60** may then communicate with the Internet **62** or other network such that each device **10** may communicate with a remote service or a cloud-computing system **64** through the Internet **62**. The cloud-computing system **64** may be associated with a manufacturer, support entity or service provider associated with a particular device **10**. As such, in one embodiment, a user may contact customer support using a device itself rather than using some other communication means such as a telephone or Internet-connected computer. Further, software updates can be automatically sent from the cloud-computing system **64** or devices in the home environment **30** to other devices in the fabric (e.g., when available, when purchased, when requested, or at routine intervals).

By virtue of network connectivity, one or more of the devices **10** may further allow a user to interact with the device even if the user is not proximate to the device. For example, a user may communicate with a device using a computer (e.g., a desktop computer, laptop computer, or tablet) or other portable electronic device (e.g., a smartphone) **66**. A webpage or application may receive communications from the user and control the device **10** based on the received communications. Moreover, the webpage or application may present information about the device's operation to the user. For example, the user can view a current setpoint temperature for a device and adjust it using a computer that may be connected to the Internet **62**. In this example, the thermostat **46** may receive the current setpoint temperature view request via the fabric network via one or more underlying logical networks.

In certain embodiments, the home environment **30** may also include a variety of non-communicating legacy appliances **68**, such as old conventional washer/dryers, refrigerators, and the like which can be controlled, albeit coarsely (ON/OFF), by virtue of the wall plug interfaces **56**. The home environment **30** may further include a variety of partially communicating legacy appliances **70**, such as infra-red (IR) controlled wall air conditioners or other IR-controlled devices, which can be controlled by IR signals provided by the hazard detection units **50** or the light switches **54**.

As mentioned above, each of the example devices **10** described above may form a portion of a fabric network. Generally, the fabric network may be part of an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model **90** as depicted in FIG. 4. The OSI model **90** illustrates functions of a communication system with respect to abstraction layers. That is, the OSI model may specify a networking framework or how communications between devices may be implemented. In one embodiment, the OSI model may include six layers: a physical layer **92**, a data link layer **94**, a network layer **96**, a transport layer **98**, a platform layer **100**, and an application layer **102**. Generally, each layer in the OSI model **90** may serve the layer above it and may be served by the layer below it.

Keeping this in mind, the physical layer **92** may provide hardware specifications for devices that may communicate with each other. As such, the physical layer **92** may establish how devices may connect to each other, assist in managing how communication resources may be shared between devices, and the like.

The data link layer **94** may specify how data may be transferred between devices. Generally, the data link layer **94** may provide a way in which data packets being transmitted may be encoded and decoded into bits as part of a transmission protocol.

The network layer **96** may specify how the data being transferred to a destination node is routed. The network layer **96** may also provide a security protocol that may maintain the integrity of the data being transferred. The efficient network layer discussed above corresponds to the network layer **96**. In certain embodiments, the network layer **96** may be completely independent of the platform layer **100** and include any suitable IPv6 network type (e.g., WiFi, Ethernet, HomePlug, 802.15.4, etc).

The transport layer **98** may specify a transparent transfer of the data from a source node to a destination node. The transport layer **98** may also control how the transparent transfer of the data remains reliable. As such, the transport layer **98** may be used to verify that data packets intended to transfer to the destination node indeed reached the destination node. Example protocols that may be employed in the transport layer **98** may include Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

The platform layer **100** includes the fabric network and establishes connections between devices according to the protocol specified within the transport layer **98** and may be agnostic of the network type used in the network layer **96**. The platform layer **100** may also translate the data packets into a form that the application layer **102** may use. The application layer **102** may support a software application that may directly interface with the user. As such, the application layer **102** may implement protocols defined by the software application. For example, the software application may provide services such as file transfers, electronic mail, and the like.

II. Fabric Device Interconnection

As discussed above, a fabric may be implemented using one or more suitable communications protocols, such as IPv6 protocols. In fact, the fabric may be partially or completely agnostic to the underlying technologies (e.g., network types or communication protocols) used to implement the fabric. Within the one or more communications protocols, the fabric may be implemented using one or more network types used to communicatively couple electrical devices using wireless or wired connections. For example, certain embodiments of the fabric may include Ethernet, WiFi, 802.15.4, ZigBee®, ISA100.11a, WirelessHART, MiWi™ power-line networks, and/or other suitable network types. Within the fabric devices (e.g., nodes) can exchange packets of information with other devices (e.g., nodes) in the fabric, either directly or via intermediary nodes, such as intelligent thermostats, acting as IP routers. These nodes may include manufacturer devices (e.g., thermostats and smoke detectors) and/or customer devices (e.g., phones, tablets, computers, etc.). Additionally, some devices may be "always on" and continuously powered using electrical connections. Other devices may have partially reduced power usage (e.g., medium duty cycle) using a reduced/intermittent power connection, such as a thermostat or doorbell power connection. Finally, some devices may have a short duty cycle and run solely on battery power. In other words, in certain embodiments, the fabric may include heterogeneous devices that may be connected to one or more sub-networks according to connection type and/or desired power usage. FIGS. 4-6 illustrate three embodiments that may be used to connect electrical devices via one or more sub-networks in the fabric.

A. Single Network Topology

FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of the fabric **1000** having a single network topology. As illustrated, the fabric **1000** includes a single logical network **1002**. The network **1002** could include Ethernet, WiFi, 802.15.4, power-line networks, and/or other suitable network types in the IPv6 protocols. In fact, in some embodiments where the network **1002** includes a WiFi or Ethernet network, the network **1002** may span multiple WiFi and/or Ethernet segments that are bridged at a link layer.

The network **1002** includes one or more nodes **1004**, **1006**, **1008**, **1010**, **1012**, **1014**, and **1016**, referred to collectively as **1004-1016**. Although the illustrated network **1002** includes seven nodes, certain embodiments of the network **1002** may include one or more nodes interconnected using the network **1002**. Moreover, if the network **1002** is a WiFi network, each of the nodes **1004-1016** may be interconnected using the node **1016** (e.g., WiFi router) and/or paired with other nodes using WiFi Direct (i.e., WiFi P2P).

B. Star Network Topology

FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment of fabric **1000** as a fabric **1018** having a star network topology. The fabric **1018** includes a hub network **1020** that joins together two periphery networks **1022** and **1024**. The hub network **1020** may include a home network, such as WiFi/Ethernet network or power line network. The periphery networks **1022** and **1024** may additional network connection types different of different types than the hub network **1020**. For example, in some embodiments, the hub network **1020** may be a WiFi/Ethernet network, the periphery network **1022** may include an 802.15.4 network, and the periphery network **1024** may include a power line network, a ZigBee® network, a ISA100.11a network, a WirelessHART, network, or a MiWi™ network. Moreover, although the illustrated embodiment of the fabric **1018** includes three networks, certain embodiments of the fabric **1018** may include any number of networks, such as 2, 3, 4, 5, or more networks. In fact, some embodiments of the fabric **1018** include multiple periphery networks of the same type.

Although the illustrated fabric **1018** includes fourteen nodes, each referred to individually by reference numbers **1024-1052**, respectively, it should be understood that the fabric **1018** may include any number of nodes. Communication within each network **1020**, **1022**, or **1024**, may occur directly between devices and/or through an access point, such as node **1042** in a WiFi/Ethernet network. Communications between periphery network **1022** and **1024** passes through the hub network **1020** using inter-network routing nodes. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, nodes **1034** and **1036** are be connected to the periphery network **1022** using a first network connection type (e.g., 802.15.4) and to the hub network **1020** using a second network connection type (e.g., WiFi) while the node **1044** is connected to the hub network **1020** using the second network connection type and to the periphery network **1024** using a third network connection type (e.g., power line). For example, a message sent from node **1026** to node **1052** may pass through nodes **1028**, **1030**, **1032**, **1036**, **1042**, **1044**, **1048**, and **1050** in transit to node **1052**.

C. Overlapping Networks Topology

FIG. 6 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the fabric **1000** as a fabric **1054** having an overlapping networks topology. The fabric **1054** includes networks **1056** and **1058**. As illustrated, each of the nodes **1062**, **1064**, **1066**, **1068**, **1070**, and **1072** may be connected to each of the networks. In other embodiments, the node **1072** may include an access point for an Ethernet/WiFi network rather than an end point and may

not be present on either the network **1056** or network **1058**, whichever is not the Ethernet/WiFi network. Accordingly, a communication from node **1062** to node **1068** may be passed through network **1056**, network **1058**, or some combination thereof. In the illustrated embodiment, each node can communicate with any other node via any network using any network desired. Accordingly, unlike the star network topology of FIG. 5, the overlapping networks topology may communicate directly between nodes via any network without using inter-network routing.

D. Fabric Network Connection to Services

In addition to communications between devices within the home, a fabric (e.g., fabric **1000**) may include services that may be located physically near other devices in the fabric or physically remote from such devices. The fabric connects to these services through one or more service end points. FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of a service **1074** communicating with fabrics **1076**, **1078**, and **1080**. The service **1074** may include various services that may be used by devices in fabrics **1076**, **1078**, and/or **1080**. For example, in some embodiments, the service **1074** may be a time of day service that supplies a time of day to devices, a weather service to provide various weather data (e.g., outside temperature, sunset, wind information, weather forecast, etc.), an echo service that “pings” each device, data management services, device management services, and/or other suitable services. As illustrated, the service **1074** may include a server **1082** (e.g., web server) that stores/accesses relevant data and passes the information through a service end point **1084** to one or more end points **1086** in a fabric, such as fabric **1076**. Although the illustrated embodiment only includes three fabrics with a single server **1082**, it should be appreciated that the service **1074** may connect to any number of fabrics and may include servers in addition to the server **1082** and/or connections to additional services.

In certain embodiments, the service **1074** may also connect to a consumer device **1088**, such as a phone, tablet, and/or computer. The consumer device **1088** may be used to connect to the service **1074** via a fabric, such as fabric **1076**, an Internet connection, and/or some other suitable connection method. The consumer device **1088** may be used to access data from one or more end points (e.g., electronic devices) in a fabric either directly through the fabric or via the service **1074**. In other words, using the service **1074**, the consumer device **1088** may be used to access/manage devices in a fabric remotely from the fabric.

E. Communication Between Devices in a Fabric

As discussed above, each electronic device or node may communicate with any other node in the fabric, either directly or indirectly depending upon fabric topology and network connection types. Additionally, some devices (e.g., remote devices) may communicate through a service to communicate with other devices in the fabric. FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of a communication **1090** between two devices **1092** and **1094**. The communication **1090** may span one or more networks either directly or indirectly through additional devices and/or services, as described above. Additionally, the communication **1090** may occur over an appropriate communication protocol, such as IPv6, using one or more transport protocols. For example, in some embodiments the communication **1090** may include using the transmission control protocol (TCP) and/or the user datagram protocol (UDP). In some embodiments, the device **1092** may transmit a first signal **1096** to the device **1094** using a connectionless protocol (e.g., UDP). In certain embodiments, the device **1092** may communicate with the device **1094** using a connection-oriented protocol (e.g., TCP). Although the illustrated commu-

nication **1090** is depicted as a bi-directional connection, in some embodiments, the communication **1090** may be a uni-directional broadcast.

i. Unique Local Address

As discussed above, data transmitted within a fabric received by a node may be redirected or passed through the node to another node depending on the desired target for the communication. In some embodiments, the transmission of the data may be intended to be broadcast to all devices. In such embodiments, the data may be retransmitted without further processing to determine whether the data should be passed along to another node. However, some data may be directed to a specific endpoint. To enable addressed messages to be transmitted to desired endpoints, nodes may be assigned identification information.

Each node may be assigned a set of link-local addresses (LLA), one assigned to each network interface. These LLAs may be used to communicate with other nodes on the same network. Additionally, the LLAs may be used for various communication procedures, such as IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol. In addition to LLAs, each node is assigned a unique local address (ULA).

FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of a unique local address (ULA) **1098** that may be used to address each node in the fabric. In certain embodiments, the ULA **1098** may be formatted as an IPv6 address format containing 128 bits divided into a global ID **1100**, a subnet ID **1102**, and an interface ID **1104**. The global ID **1100** includes 40 bits and the subnet ID **1102** includes 16 bits. The global ID **1100** and subnet ID **1102** together form a fabric ID **1103** for the fabric.

The fabric ID **1103** is a unique 64-bit identifier used to identify a fabric. The fabric ID **1103** may be generated at creation of the associated fabric using a pseudo-random algorithm. For example, the pseudo-random algorithm may 1) obtain the current time of day in 64-bit NTP format, 2) obtain the interface ID **1104** for the device, 3) concatenate the time of day with the interface ID **1104** to create a key, 4) compute and SHA-1 digest on the key resulting in 160 bits, 5) use the least significant 40 bits as the global ID **1100**, and 6) concatenate the ULA and set the least significant bit to 1 to create the fabric ID **1103**. In certain embodiments, once the fabric ID **1103** is created with the fabric, the fabric ID **1103** remains until the fabric is dissolved.

The global ID **1100** identifies the fabric to which the node belongs. The subnet ID **1102** identifies logical networks within the fabric. The subnet ID **1102** may be assigned monotonically starting at one with the addition of each new logical network to the fabric. For example, a WiFi network may be identified with a hex value of **0x01**, and a later connected **802.15.4** network may be identified with a hex value of **0x02** continuing on incrementally upon the connection of each new network to the fabric.

Finally, the ULA **1098** includes an interface ID **1104** that includes 64 bits. The interface ID **1104** may be assigned using a globally-unique 64-bit identifier according to the IEEE EUI-64 standard. For example, devices with IEEE 802 network interfaces may derive the interface ID **1104** using a burned-in MAC address for the devices "primary interface." In some embodiments, the designation of which interface is the primary interface may be determined arbitrarily. In other embodiments, an interface type (e.g., WiFi) may be deemed the primary interface, when present. If the MAC address for the primary interface of a device is 48 bits rather than 64-bit, the 48-bit MAC address may be converted to a EUI-64 value via encapsulation (e.g., organizationally unique identifier encapsulating). In consumer devices (e.g., phones or comput-

ers), the interface ID **1104** may be assigned by the consumer devices' local operating systems.

ii. Routing Transmissions Between Logical Networks

As discussed above in relation to a star network topology, inter-network routing may occur in communication between two devices across logical networks. In some embodiments, inter-network routing is based on the subnet ID **1102**. Each inter-networking node (e.g., node **1034** of FIG. 5) may maintain a list of other routing nodes (e.g., node **B 14** of FIG. 5) on the hub network **1020** and their respective attached periphery networks (e.g., periphery network **1024** of FIG. 5). When a packet arrives addressed to a node other than the routing node itself, the destination address (e.g., address for node **1052** of FIG. 5) is compared to the list of network prefixes and a routing node (e.g., node **1044**) is selected that is attached to the desired network (e.g., periphery network **1024**). The packet is then forwarded to the selected routing node. If multiple nodes (e.g., **1034** and **1036**) are attached to the same periphery network, routing nodes are selected in an alternating fashion.

Additionally, inter-network routing nodes may regularly transmit Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) router advertisement messages on the hub network to alert consumer devices to the existence of the hub network and allow them to acquire the subnet prefix. The router advertisements may include one or more route information options to assist in routing information in the fabric. For example, these route information options may inform consumer devices of the existence of the periphery networks and how to route packets the periphery networks.

In addition to, or in place of route information options, routing nodes may act as proxies to provide a connection between consumer devices and devices in periphery networks, such as the process **1105** as illustrated in FIG. 10. As illustrated, the process **1105** includes each periphery network device being assigned a virtual address on the hub network by combining the subnet ID **1102** with the interface ID **1104** for the device on the periphery network (block **1106**). To proxy using the virtual addresses, routing nodes maintain a list of all periphery nodes in the fabric that are directly reachable via one of its interfaces (block **1108**). The routing nodes listen on the hub network for neighbor solicitation messages requesting the link address of a periphery node using its virtual address (block **1110**). Upon receiving such a message, the routing node attempts to assign the virtual address to its hub interface after a period of time (block **1112**). As part of the assignment, the routing node performs duplicate address detection so as to block proxying of the virtual address by more than one routing node. After the assignment, the routing node responds to the neighbor solicitation message and receives the packet (block **1114**). Upon receiving the packet, the routing node rewrites the destination address to be the real address of the periphery node (block **1116**) and forwards the message to the appropriate interface (block **1118**).

iii. Consumer Devices Connecting to a Fabric

To join a fabric, a consumer device may discover an address of a node already in the fabric that the consumer device wants to join. Additionally, if the consumer device has been disconnected from a fabric for an extended period of time may need to rediscover nodes on the network if the fabric topology/layout has changed. To aid in discovery/rediscovery, fabric devices on the hub network may publish Domain Name System-Service Discovery (DNS-SD) records via mDNS that advertise the presence of the fabric and provide addresses to the consumer device

III. Data Transmitted in the Fabric

After creation of a fabric and address creation for the nodes, data may be transmitted through the fabric. Data passed through the fabric may be arranged in a format common to all messages and/or common to specific types of conversations in the fabric. In some embodiments, the message format may enable one-to-one mapping to JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) using a TLV serialization format discussed below. Additionally, although the following data frames are described as including specific sizes, it should be noted that lengths of the data fields in the data frames may be varied to other suitable bit-lengths.

It should be understood that each of the following data frames, profiles, and/or formats discussed below may be stored in memory (e.g., memory of the device 10) prior to and/or after transmission of a message. In other words, although the data frame, profiles, and formats may be generally discussed as transmissions of data, they may also be physically stored (e.g., in a buffer) before, during, and/or after transmission of the data frame, profiles, and/or formats. Moreover, the following data frames, profiles, schemas, and/or formats may be stored on a non-transitory, computer-readable medium that allows an electronic device to access the data frames, profiles, schemas, and/or formats. For example, instructions for formatting the data frames, profiles, schemas, and/or formats may be stored in any suitable computer-readable medium, such as in memory for the device 10, memory of another device, a portable memory device (e.g., compact disc, flash drive, etc.), or other suitable physical device suitable for storing the data frames, profiles, schemas, and/or formats.

A. Security

Along with data intended to be transferred, the fabric may transfer the data with additional security measures such as encryption, message integrity checks, and digital signatures. In some embodiments, a level of security supported for a device may vary according to physical security of the device and/or capabilities of the device. In certain embodiments, messages sent between nodes in the fabric may be encrypted using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) block cipher operating in counter mode (AES-CTR) with a 128-bit key. As discussed below, each message contains a 32-bit message id. The message id may be combined with a sending nodes id to form a nonce for the AES-CTR algorithm. The 32-bit counter enables 4 billion messages to be encrypted and sent by each node before a new key is negotiated.

In some embodiments, the fabric may insure message integrity using a message authentication code, such as HMAC-SHA-1, that may be included in each encrypted message. In some embodiments, the message authentication code may be generated using a 160-bit message integrity key that is paired one-to-one with the encryption key. Additionally, each node may check the message id of incoming messages against a list of recently received ids maintained on a node-by-node basis to block replay of the messages.

B. Tag Length Value (TLV) Formatting

To reduce power consumption, it is desirable to send at least a portion of the data sent over the fabric that compactly while enabling the data containers to flexibly represents data that accommodates skipping data that is not recognized or understood by skipping to the next location of data that is understood within a serialization of the data. In certain embodiments, tag-length-value (TLV) formatting may be used to compactly and flexibly encode/decode data. By storing at least a portion of the transmitted data in TLV, the data may be compactly and flexibly stored/sent along with low encode/decode and memory overhead, as discussed below in

reference to Table 7. In certain embodiments, TLV may be used for some data as flexible, extensible data, but other portions of data that is not extensible may be stored and sent in an understood standard protocol data unit (PDU).

Data formatted in a TLV format may be encoded as TLV elements of various types, such as primitive types and container types. Primitive types include data values in certain formats, such as integers or strings. For example, the TLV format may encode: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 8 byte signed/unsigned integers, UTF-8 strings, byte strings, single/double-precision floating numbers (e.g., IEEE 754-1985 format), boolean, null, and other suitable data format types. Container types include collections of elements that are then sub-classified as container or primitive types. Container types may be classified into various categories, such as dictionaries, arrays, paths or other suitable types for grouping TLV elements, known as members. A dictionary is a collection of members each having distinct definitions and unique tags within the dictionary. An array is an ordered collection of members with implied definitions or no distinct definitions. A path is an ordered collection of members that described how to traverse a tree of TLV elements.

As illustrated in FIG. 11, an embodiment of a TLV packet 1120 includes three data fields: a tag field 1122, a length field 1124, and a value field 1126. Although the illustrated fields 1122, 1124, and 1126 are illustrated as approximately equivalent in size, the size of each field may be variable and vary in size in relation to each other. In other embodiments, the TLV packet 1120 may further include a control byte before the tag field 1122.

In embodiments having the control byte, the control byte may be sub-divided into an element type field and a tag control field. In some embodiments, the element type field includes 5 lower bits of the control byte and the tag control field occupies the upper 3 bits. The element type field indicates the TLV element's type as well as the how the length field 1124 and value field 1126 are encoded. In certain embodiments, the element type field also encodes Boolean values and/or null values for the TLV. For example, an embodiment of an enumeration of element type field is provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Example element type field values.								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
			0	0	0	0	0	Signed Integer, 1 byte value
			0	0	0	0	1	Signed Integer, 2 byte value
			0	0	0	1	0	Signed Integer, 4 byte value
			0	0	0	1	1	Signed Integer, 8 byte value
			0	0	1	0	0	Unsigned Integer, 1 byte value
			0	0	1	0	1	Unsigned Integer, 2 byte value
			0	0	1	1	0	Unsigned Integer, 4 byte value
			0	0	1	1	1	Unsigned Integer, 8 byte value
			0	1	0	0	0	Boolean False
			0	1	0	0	1	Boolean True
			0	1	0	1	0	Floating Point Number, 4 byte value
			0	1	0	1	1	Floating Point Number, 8 byte value
			0	1	1	0	0	UTF8-String, 1 byte length
			0	1	1	0	1	UTF8-String, 2 byte length
			0	1	1	1	0	UTF8-String, 4 byte length
			0	1	1	1	1	UTF8-String, 8 byte length
			1	0	0	0	0	Byte String, 1 byte length
			1	0	0	0	1	Byte String, 2 byte length
			1	0	0	1	0	Byte String, 4 byte length
			1	0	0	1	1	Byte String, 8 byte length
			1	0	1	0	0	Null

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TABLE 1-continued

Example element type field values.								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
			1	0	1	0	1	Dictionary
			1	0	1	1	0	Array
			1	0	1	1	1	Path
			1	1	0	0	0	End of Container

The tag control field indicates a form of the tag in the tag field **1122** assigned to the TLV element (including a zero-length tag). Examples, of tag control field values are provided in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Example values for tag control field.								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0						Anonymous, 0 bytes
0	0	1						Context-specific Tag, 1 byte
0	1	0						Core Profile Tag, 2 bytes
0	1	1						Core Profile Tag, 4 bytes
1	0	0						Implicit Profile Tag, 2 bytes
1	0	1						Implicit Profile Tag, 4 bytes
1	1	0						Fully-qualified Tag, 6 bytes
1	1	1						Fully-qualified Tag, 8 bytes

In other words, in embodiments having a control byte, the control byte may indicate a length of the tag.

In certain embodiments, the tag field **1122** may include zero to eight bytes, such as eight, sixteen, thirty two, or sixty four bits. In some embodiments, the tag of the tag field may be classified as profile-specific tags or context-specific tags. Profile-specific tags identify elements globally using a vendor Id, a profile Id, and/or tag number as discussed below. Context-specific tags identify TLV elements within a context of a containing dictionary element and may include a single-byte tag number. Since context-specific tags are defined in context of their containers, a single context-specific tag may have different interpretations when included in different containers. In some embodiments, the context may also be derived from nested containers.

In embodiments having the control byte, the tag length is encoded in the tag control field and the tag field **1122** includes a possible three fields: a vendor Id field, a profile Id field, and a tag number field. In the fully-qualified form, the encoded tag field **1122** includes all three fields with the tag number field including 16 or 32 bits determined by the tag control field. In the implicit form, the tag includes only the tag number, and the vendor Id and profile number are inferred from the protocol context of the TLV element. The core profile form includes profile-specific tags, as discussed above. Context-specific tags are encoded as a single byte conveying the tag number. Anonymous elements have zero-length tag fields **1122**.

In some embodiments without a control byte, two bits may indicate a length of the tag field **1122**, two bits may indicate a length of the length field **1124**, and four bits may indicate a type of information stored in the value field **1126**. An example of possible encoding for the upper 8 bits for the tag field is illustrated below in Table 3.

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TABLE 3

Tag field of a TLV packet									
Byte	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
0									Tag is 8 bits
0	0								Tag is 16 bits
0	1								Tag is 32 bits
1	0								Tag is 64 bits
1	1								Length is 8 bits
—	—	0	0						Length is 16 bits
—	—	0	1						Length is 32 bits
—	—	1	0						Length is 64 bits
—	—	1	1						Boolean
—	—			0	0	0	0		Fixed 8-bit Unsigned
—	—			0	0	0	1		Fixed 8-bit Signed
—	—			0	0	1	1		Fixed 16-bit Unsigned
—	—			0	1	0	0		Fixed 16-bit Signed
—	—			0	1	0	1		Fixed 32-bit Unsigned
—	—			0	1	1	0		Fixed 32-bit Signed
—	—			0	1	1	1		Fixed 64-bit Unsigned
—	—			1	0	0	0		Fixed 64-bit Signed
—	—			1	0	0	1		32-bit Floating Point
—	—			1	0	1	0		64-bit Floating Point
—	—			1	0	1	1		UTF-8 String
—	—			1	1	0	0		Opaque Data
—	—			1	1	0	1		Container

As illustrated in Table 3, the upper 8 bits of the tag field **1122** may be used to encode information about the tag field **1122**, length field **1124**, and the value field **1126**, such that the tag field **112** may be used to determine length for the tag field **122** and the length fields **1124**. Remaining bits in the tag field **1122** may be made available for user-allocated and/or user-assigned tag values.

The length field **1124** may include eight, sixteen, thirty two, or sixty four bits as indicated by the tag field **1122** as illustrated in Table 3 or the element field as illustrated in Table 2. Moreover, the length field **1124** may include an unsigned integer that represents a length of the encoded in the value field **1126**. In some embodiments, the length may be selected by a device sending the TLV element. The value field **1126** includes the payload data to be decoded, but interpretation of the value field **1126** may depend upon the tag length fields, and/or control byte. For example, a TLV packet without a control byte including an 8 bit tag is illustrated in Table 4 below for illustration.

TABLE 4

Example of a TLV packet including an 8-bit tag			
Tag	Length	Value	Description
0x0d	0x24		
0x09	0x04	0x42 95 00 00	74.5
0x09	0x04	0x42 98 66 66	76.2
0x09	0x04	0x42 94 99 9a	74.3
0x09	0x04	0x42 98 99 9a	76.3
0x09	0x04	0x42 95 33 33	74.6
0x09	0x04	0x42 98 33 33	76.1

As illustrated in Table 4, the first line indicates that the tag field **1122** and the length field **1124** each have a length of 8 bits. Additionally, the tag field **1122** indicates that the tag type is for the first line is a container (e.g., the TLV packet). The tag field **1124** for lines two through six indicate that each entry in the TLV packet has a tag field **1122** and length field **1124** consisting of 8 bits each. Additionally, the tag field **1124** indicates that each entry in the TLV packet has a value field **1126** that includes a 32-bit floating point. Each entry in the value field **1126** corresponds to a floating number that may be

decoded using the corresponding tag field 1122 and length field 1124 information. As illustrated in this example, each entry in the value field 1126 corresponds to a temperature in Fahrenheit. As can be understood, by storing data in a TLV packet as described above, data may be transferred compactly while remaining flexible for varying lengths and information as may be used by different devices in the fabric. Moreover, in some embodiments, multi-byte integer fields may be transmitted in little-endian order or big-endian order.

By transmitting TLV packets in using an order protocol (e.g., little-endian) that may be used by sending/receiving device formats (e.g., JSON), data transferred between nodes may be transmitted in the order protocol used by at least one of the nodes (e.g., little endian). For example, if one or more nodes include ARM or ix86 processors, transmissions between the nodes may be transmitted using little-endian byte ordering to reduce the use of byte reordering. By reducing the inclusion of byte reordering, the TLV format enable devices to communicate using less power than a transmission that uses byte reordering on both ends of the transmission. Furthermore, TLV formatting may be specified to provide a one-to-one translation between other data storage techniques, such as JSON+ Extensible Markup Language (XML). As an example, the TLV format may be used to represent the following XML Property List:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple Computer//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>OfflineMode</key>
  <false/>
  <key>Network</key>
  <dict>
    <key>IPv4</key>
    <dict>
      <key>Method</key>
      <string>dhcp</string>
    </dict>
    <key>IPv6</key>
    <dict>
      <key>Method</key>
      <string>auto</string>
    </dict>
  </dict>
  <key>Technologies</key>
  <dict>
    <key>wifi</key>
    <dict>
      <key>Enabled</key>
      <true/>
      <key>Devices</key>
      <dict>
        <key>wifi_18b4300008b027</key>
        <dict>
          <key>Enabled</key>
          <true/>
        </dict>
      </dict>
    </dict>
    <key>Services</key>
    <array>
      <string>wifi_18b4300008b027_3939382d3320416c70696e652054657272616365</string>
    </array>
  </dict>
  <key>802.15.4</key>
  <dict>
    <key>Enabled</key>
    <true/>
    <key>Devices</key>
    <dict>
      <key>802.15.4_18b4300000002fac4</key>
      <dict>
        <key>Enabled</key>
```

```

    <true/>
  </dict>
</dict>
<key>Services</key>
<array>
  <string>802.15.4_18b4300000002fac4_3939382d3320416c70696e652054657272616365</string>
</array>
</dict>
</dict>
<key>Services</key>
<dict>
  <key>wifi_18b4300008b027_3939382d3320416c70696e652054657272616365</key>
  <dict>
    <key>Name</key>
    <string>998-3 Alpine Terrace</string>
    <key>SSID</key>
    <data>3939382d3320416c70696e652054657272616365</data>
    <key>Frequency</key>
    <integer>2462</integer>
    <key>AutoConnect</key>
    <true/>
    <key>Favorite</key>
    <true/>
    <key>Error</key>
    <string/>
    <key>Network</key>
    <dict>
      <key>IPv4</key>
      <dict>
        <key>DHCP</key>
        <dict>
          <key>LastAddress</key>
          <data>0a02001e</data>
        </dict>
      </dict>
      <key>IPv6</key>
      <dict>
        </dict>
      </dict>
    </dict>
    <key>802.15.4_18b4300000002fac4_3939382d3320416c70696e652054657272616365</key>
    <dict>
      <key>Name</key>
      <string>998-3 Alpine Ter</string>
      <key>EPANID</key>
      <data>3939382d3320416c70696e652054657272616365</data>
      <key>Frequency</key>
      <integer>2412</integer>
      <key>AutoConnect</key>
      <true/>
      <key>Favorite</key>
      <true/>
      <key>Error</key>
      <string/>
      <key>Network</key>
      <dict>
        </dict>
      </dict>
    </dict>
  </dict>
</plist>
```

As an example, the above property list may be represented in tags of the above described TLV format (without a control byte) according to Table 5 below.

TABLE 5

Example representation of the XML Property List in TLV format		
XML Key	Tag Type	Tag Number
OfflineMode	Boolean	1
IPv4	Container	3
IPv6	Container	4

TABLE 5-continued

Example representation of the XML Property List in TLV format		
XML Key	Tag Type	Tag Number
Method	String	5
Technologies	Container	6
WiFi	Container	7
802.15.4	Container	8
Enabled	Boolean	9
Devices	Container	10
ID	String	11
Services	Container	12
Name	String	13
SSID	Data	14
EPANID	Data	15
Frequency	16-bit Unsigned	16
AutoConnect	Boolean	17
Favorite	Boolean	18
Error	String	19
DHCP	String	20
LastAddress	Data	21
Device	Container	22
Service	Container	23

Similarly, Table 6 illustrates an example of literal tag, length, and value representations for the example XML Property List.

TABLE 6

Example of literal values for tag, length, and value fields for XML Property List			
Tag	Length	Value	Description
0x40 01	0x01	0	OfflineMode
0x4d 02	0x14		Network
0x4d 03	0x07		Network.IPv4
0x4b 05	0x04	“dhcp”	Network.IPv4.Method
0x4d 04	0x07		Network.IPv6
0x4b 05	0x04	“auto”	Network.IPv6.Method
0x4d 06	0xd6		Technologies
0x4d 07	0x65		Technologies.wifi
0x40 09	0x01	1	Technologies.wifi.Enabled
0x4d 0a	0x5e		Technologies.wifi.Devices
0x4d 16	0x5b		Technologies.wifi.Devices.Device.[0]
0x4b 0b	0x13	“wifi_18b43 . . .”	Technologies.wifi.Devices.Device.[0].ID
0x40 09	0x01	1	Technologies.wifi.Devices.Device.[0].Enabled
0x4d 0c	0x3e		Technologies.wifi.Devices.Device.[0].Services
0x0b	0x 3c	“wifi_18b43 . . .”	Technologies.wifi.Devices.Device.[0].Services.[0]
0x4d 08	0x6b		Technologies.802.15.4
0x40 09	0x01	1	Technologies.802.15.4.Enabled
0x4d 0a	0x64		Technologies.802.15.4.Devices
0x4d 16	0x61		Technologies.802.15.4.Devices.Device.[0]
0x4b 0b	0x1a	“802.15.4_18 . . .”	Technologies.802.15.4.Devices.Device.[0].ID
0x40 09	0x01	1	Technologies.802.15.4.Devices.Device.[0].Enabled
0x4d 0c	0x3d		Technologies.802.15.4.Devices.Device.[0].Services
0x0b	0x 3b	“802.15.4_18 . . .”	Technologies.802.15.4.Devices.Device.[0].Services.[0]
0x4d 0c	0xcb		Services
0x4d 17	0x75		Services.Service.[0]
0x4b 0b	0x13	“wifi_18b43 . . .”	Services.Service.[0].ID
0x4b 0d	0x14	“998-3 Alp . . .”	Services.Service.[0].Name
0x4c 0f	0x28	3939382d . . .	Services.Service.[0].SSID
0x45 10	0x02	2462	Services.Service.[0].Frequency
0x40 11	0x01	1	Services.Service.[0].AutoConnect
0x40 12	0x01	1	Services.Service.[0].Favorite
0x4d 02	0x0d		Services.Service.[0].Network
0x4d 03	0x0a		Services.Service.[0].Network.IPv4
0x4d 14	0x07		Services.Service.[0].Network.IPv4.DHCP
0x45 15	0x04	0x0a0200le	Services.Service.[0].Network.IPv4.LastAddress
0x4d 17	0x50		Services.Service.[1]
0x4b 0b	0x1a	“802.15.4_18 . . .”	Services.Service.[1].ID
0x4c 0d	0x10	“998-3 Alp . . .”	Services.Service.[1].Name
0x4c 0f	0x10	3939382d . . .	Services.Service.[1].EPANID
0x45 10	0x02	2412	Services.Service.[1].Frequency
0x40 11	0x01	1	Services.Service.[1].AutoConnect
0x40 12	0x01	1	Services.Service.[1].Favorite

The TLV format enables reference of properties that may also be enumerated with XML, but does so with a smaller storage size. For example, Table 7 illustrates a comparison of data sizes of the XML Property List, a corresponding binary property list, and the TLV format.

TABLE 7

Comparison of the sizes of property list data sizes.		
List Type	Size in Bytes	Percentage of XML Size
XML	2,199	—
Binary	730	-66.8%
TLV	450	-79.5%

By reducing the amount of data used to transfer data, the TLV format enables the fabric **1000** transfer data to and/or from devices having short duty cycles due to limited power (e.g., battery supplied devices). In other words, the TLV format allows flexibility of transmission while increasing compactness of the data to be transmitted.

C. General Message Protocol

In addition to sending particular entries of varying sizes, data may be transmitted within the fabric using a general message protocol that may incorporate TLV formatting. An

embodiment of a general message protocol (GMP) **1128** is illustrated in FIG. **12**. In certain embodiments, the general message protocol (GMP) **1128** may be used to transmit data within the fabric. The GMP **1128** may be used to transmit data via connectionless protocols (e.g., UDP) and/or connection-oriented protocols (e.g., TCP). Accordingly, the GMP **1128** may flexibly accommodate information that is used in one protocol while ignoring such information when using another protocol. Moreover, the GMP **1226** may enable omission of fields that are not used in a specific transmission. Data that may be omitted from one or more GMP **1226** transfers is generally indicated using grey borders around the data units. In some embodiments, the multi-byte integer fields may be transmitted in a little-endian order or a big-endian order.

i. Packet Length

In some embodiments, the GMP **1128** may include a Packet Length field **1130**. In some embodiments, the Packet Length field **1130** includes 2 bytes. A value in the Packet Length field **1130** corresponds to an unsigned integer indicating an overall length of the message in bytes, excluding the Packet Length field **1130** itself. The Packet Length field **1130** may be present when the GMP **1128** is transmitted over a TCP connection, but when the GMP **1128** is transmitted over a UDP connection, the message length may be equal to the payload length of the underlying UDP packet obviating the Packet Length field **1130**.

ii. Message Header

The GMP **1128** may also include a Message Header **1132** regardless of whether the GMP **1128** is transmitted using TCP or UDP connections. In some embodiments, the Message Header **1132** includes two bytes of data arranged in the format illustrated in FIG. **13**. As illustrated in FIG. **13**, the Message Header **1132** includes a Version field **1156**. The Version field **1156** corresponds to a version of the GMP **1128** that is used to encode the message. Accordingly, as the GMP **1128** is updated, new versions of the GMP **1128** may be created, but each device in a fabric may be able to receive a data packet in any version of GMP **1128** known to the device. In addition to the Version field **1156**, the Message Header **1132** may include an S Flag field **1158** and a D Flag **1160**. The S Flag **1158** is a single bit that indicates whether a Source Node Id (discussed below) field is included in the transmitted packet. Similarly, the D Flag **1160** is a single bit that indicates whether a Destination Node Id (discussed below) field is included in the transmitted packet.

The Message Header **1132** also includes an Encryption Type field **1162**. The Encryption Type field **1162** includes four bits that specify which type of encryption/integrity checking applied to the message, if any. For example, **0x0** may indicate that no encryption or message integrity checking is included, but a decimal **0x1** may indicate that AES-128-CTR encryption with HMAC-SHA-1 message integrity checking is included.

Finally, the Message Header **1132** further includes a Signature Type field **1164**. The Signature Type field **1164** includes four bits that specify which type of digital signature is applied to the message, if any. For example, **0x0** may indicate that no digital signature is included in the message, but **0x1** may indicate that the Elliptical Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) with Prime256v1 elliptical curve parameters is included in the message.

iii. Message Id

Returning to FIG. **12**, the GMP **1128** also includes a Message Id field **1134** that may be included in a transmitted message regardless of whether the message is sent using TCP or UDP. The Message Id field **1134** includes four bytes that correspond to an unsigned integer value that uniquely iden-

tifies the message from the perspective of the sending node. In some embodiments, nodes may assign increasing Message Id **1134** values to each message that they send returning to zero after reaching 2^{32} messages.

iv. Source Node Id

In certain embodiments, the GMP **1128** may also include a Source Node Id field **1136** that includes eight bytes. As discussed above, the Source Node Id field **1136** may be present in a message when the single-bit S Flag **1158** in the Message Header **1132** is set to 1. In some embodiments, the Source Node Id field **1136** may contain the Interface ID **1104** of the ULA **1098** or the entire ULA **1098**. In some embodiments, the bytes of the Source Node Id field **1136** are transmitted in an ascending index-value order (e.g., EUI[0] then EUI[1] then EUI[2] then EUI[3], etc.).

v. Destination Node Id

The GMP **1128** may include a Destination Node Id field **1138** that includes eight bytes. The Destination Node Id field **1138** is similar to the Source Node Id field **1136**, but the Destination Node Id field **1138** corresponds to a destination node for the message. The Destination Node Id field **1138** may be present in a message when the single-bit D Flag **1160** in the Message Header **1132** is set to 1. Also similar to the Source Node Id field **1136**, in some embodiments, bytes of the Destination Node Id field **1138** may be transmitted in an ascending index-value order (e.g., EUI[0] then EUI[1] then EUI[2] then EUI[3], etc.).

vi. Key Id

In some embodiments, the GMP **1128** may include a Key Id field **1140**. In certain embodiments, the Key Id field **1140** includes two bytes. The Key Id field **1140** includes an unsigned integer value that identifies the encryption/message integrity keys used to encrypt the message. The presence of the Key Id field **1140** may be determined by the value of the Encryption Type field **1162** of the Message Header **1132**. For example, in some embodiments, when the value for the Encryption Type field **1162** of the Message Header **1132** is **0x0**, the Key Id field **1140** may be omitted from the message.

An embodiment of the Key Id field **1140** is presented in FIG. **14**. In the illustrated embodiment, the Key Id field **1140** includes a Key Type field **1166** and a Key Number field **1168**. In some embodiments, the Key Type field **1166** includes four bits. The Key Type field **1166** corresponds to an unsigned integer value that identifies a type of encryption/message integrity used to encrypt the message. For example, in some embodiments, if the Key Type field **1166** is **0x0**, the fabric key is shared by all or most of the nodes in the fabric. However, if the Key Type field **1166** is **0x1**, the fabric key is shared by a pair of nodes in the fabric.

The Key Id field **1140** also includes a Key Number field **1168** that includes twelve bits that correspond to an unsigned integer value that identifies a particular key used to encrypt the message out of a set of available keys, either shared or fabric keys.

vii. Payload Length

In some embodiments, the GMP **1128** may include a Payload Length field **1142**. The Payload Length field **1142**, when present, may include two bytes. The Payload Length field **1142** corresponds to an unsigned integer value that indicates a size in bytes of the Application Payload field. The Payload Length field **1142** may be present when the message is encrypted using an algorithm that uses message padding, as described below in relation to the Padding field.

viii. Initialization Vector

In some embodiments, the GMP **1128** may also include an Initialization Vector (IV) field **1144**. The IV field **1144**, when present, includes a variable number of bytes of data. The IV

field **1144** contains cryptographic IV values used to encrypt the message. The IV field **1144** may be used when the message is encrypted with an algorithm that uses an IV. The length of the IV field **1144** may be derived by the type of encryption used to encrypt the message.

ix. Application Payload

The GMP **1128** includes an Application Payload field **1146**. The Application Payload field **1146** includes a variable number of bytes. The Application Payload field **1146** includes application data conveyed in the message. The length of the Application Payload field **1146** may be determined from the Payload Length field **1142**, when present. If the Payload Length field **1142** is not present, the length of the Application Payload field **1146** may be determined by subtracting the length of all other fields from the overall length of the message and/or data values included within the Application Payload **1146** (e.g., TLV).

An embodiment of the Application Payload field **1146** is illustrated in FIG. **15**. The Application Payload field **1146** includes an APVersion field **1170**. In some embodiments, the APVersion field **1170** includes eight bits that indicate what version of fabric software is supported by the sending device. The Application Payload field **1146** also includes a Message Type field **1172**. The Message Type field **1172** may include eight bits that correspond to a message operation code that indicates the type of message being sent within a profile. For example, in a software update profile, a **0x00** may indicate that the message being sent is an image announce. The Application Payload field **1146** further includes an Exchange Id field **1174** that includes sixteen bits that corresponds to an exchange identifier that is unique to the sending node for the transaction.

In addition, the Application Payload field **1146** includes a Profile Id field **1176**. The Profile Id **1176** indicates a “theme of discussion” used to indicate what type of communication occurs in the message. The Profile Id **1176** may correspond to one or more profiles that a device may be capable of communicating. For example, the Profile Id **1176** may indicate that the message relates to a core profile, a software update profile, a status update profile, a data management profile, a climate and comfort profile, a security profile, a safety profile, and/or other suitable profile types. Each device on the fabric may include a list of profiles which are relevant to the device and in which the device is capable of “participating in the discussion.” For example, many devices in a fabric may include the core profile, the software update profile, the status update profile, and the data management profile, but only some devices would include the climate and comfort profile. The APVersion field **1170**, Message Type field **1172**, the Exchange Id field, the Profile Id field **1176**, and the Profile-Specific Header field **1176**, if present, may be referred to in combination as the “Application Header.”

In some embodiments, an indication of the Profile Id via the Profile Id field **1176** may provide sufficient information to provide a schema for data transmitted for the profile. However, in some embodiments, additional information may be used to determine further guidance for decoding the Application Payload field **1146**. In such embodiments, the Application Payload field **1146** may include a Profile-Specific Header field **1178**. Some profiles may not use the Profile-Specific Header field **1178** thereby enabling the Application Payload field **1146** to omit the Profile-Specific Header field **1178**. Upon determination of a schema from the Profile Id field **1176** and/or the Profile-Specific Header field **1178**, data may be encoded/decoded in the Application Payload sub-field **1180**. The Application Payload sub-field **1180** includes the core

application data to be transmitted between devices and/or services to be stored, rebroadcast, and/or acted upon by the receiving device/service.

x. Message Integrity Check

Returning to FIG. **12**, in some embodiments, the GMP **1128** may also include a Message Integrity Check (MIC) field **1148**. The MIC field **1148**, when present, includes a variable length of bytes of data containing a MIC for the message. The length and byte order of the field depends upon the integrity check algorithm in use. For example, if the message is checked for message integrity using HMAC-SHA-1, the MIC field **1148** includes twenty bytes in big-endian order. Furthermore, the presence of the MIC field **1148** may be determined by whether the Encryption Type field **1162** of the Message Header **1132** includes any value other than **0x0**.

xi. Padding

The GMP **1128** may also include a Padding field **1150**. The Padding field **1150**, when present, includes a sequence of bytes representing a cryptographic padding added to the message to make the encrypted portion of the message evenly divisible by the encryption block size. The presence of the Padding field **1150** may be determined by whether the type of encryption algorithm (e.g., block ciphers in cipher-block chaining mode) indicated by the Encryption Type field **1162** in the Message Header **1132** uses cryptographic padding.

xii. Encryption

The Application Payload field **1146**, the MIC field **1148**, and the Padding field **1150** together form an Encryption block **1152**. The Encryption block **1152** includes the portions of the message that are encrypted when the Encryption Type field **1162** in the Message Header **1132** is any value other than **0x0**.

xiii. Message Signature

The GMP **1128** may also include a Message Signature field **1154**. The Message Signature field **1154**, when present, includes a sequence of bytes of variable length that contains a cryptographic signature of the message. The length and the contents of the Message Signature field may be determined according to the type of signature algorithm in use and indicated by the Signature Type field **1164** of the Message Header **1132**. For example, if ECDSA using the Prime256v1 elliptical curve parameters is the algorithm in use, the Message Signature field **1154** may include two thirty-two bit integers encoded in little-endian order.

IV. Profiles and Protocols

As discussed above, one or more schemas of information may be selected upon desired general discussion type for the message. A profile may consist of one or more schemas. For example, one set of schemas of information may be used to encode/decode data in the Application Payload sub-field **1180** when one profile is indicated in the Profile Id field **1176** of the Application Payload **1146**. However, a different set of schemas may be used to encode/decode data in the Application Payload sub-field **1180** when a different profile is indicated in the Profile Id field **1176** of the Application Payload **1146**.

FIG. **16** illustrates a schematic view of a variety of profiles that may be used in various messages. For example, one or more profile schemas may be stored in a profile library **300** that may be used by the devices to encode or decode messages based on a profile ID. The profile library **300** may organize the profiles into groups. For example, an application- and vendor-specific profile group **302** of profiles may be application- and vendor-specific profiles, and a provisioning group **304** of profiles may profiles used to provision networks, services, and/or fabrics. The application- and vendor-specific profile group **302** may include a software update profile **306**, a locale profile **308**, a time profile **310**, a sensor profile **312**, an access

control profile **314**, an alarm profile **316**, and one or more vendor unique profiles **318**. The software update profile **306** may be used by the devices to update software within the devices. The locale profile **308** may be used to specify a location and/or language set as the active locale for the device. The alarm profile **316** may be used to send, read, and propagate alarms.

The profiles library **300** may also include a device control profile **320**, a network provisioning profile **322**, a fabric provisioning profile **324**, and a service provisioning profile **326**. The device control profile **320** allows one device to request that another device exercise a specified device control (e.g., arm failsafe, etc.) capability. The network provisioning profile **322** enables a device to be added to a new logical network (e.g., WiFi or 802.15.4). The fabric provisioning profile **324** allows the devices to join a pre-existing fabric or create a new fabric. The service provisioning profile **326** enables the devices to be paired to a service.

The profiles library **300** may also include a strings profile **328**, a device description profile **330**, a device profile **332**, device power extended profile **334**, a device power profile **336**, a device connectivity extended profile **338**, a device connectivity profile **340**, a service directory profile **342**, a data management profile **344**, an echo profile **346**, a security profile **348**, and a core profile **350**. The device description profile **330** may be used by a device to identify one or more other devices. The service directory profile **342** enables a device to communicate with a service. The data management profile **344** enables devices to view and/or track data stored in another device. The echo profile **346** enables a device to determine whether the device is connected to a target device and the latency in the connection. The security profile **348** enables the devices to communicate securely.

The core profile **350** includes a status reporting profile **352** that enables devices to report successes and failures of requested actions. Additionally, in certain embodiments, each device may include a set of methods used to process profiles. For example, a core protocol may include the following pro-

files: GetProfiles, GetSchema, GetSchemas, GetProperty, GetProperties, SetProperty, SetProperties, RemoveProperty, RemoveProperties, RequestEcho, NotifyPropertyChanged, and/or NotifyPropertiesChanged. The Get Profiles method may return an array of profiles supported by a queried node. The GetSchema and GetSchemas methods may respectively return one or all schemas for a specific profile. GetProperty and GetProperties may respectively return a value or all value pairs for a profile schema. SetProperty and SetProperties may respectively set single or multiple values for a profile schema. RemoveProperty and RemoveProperties may respectively attempt to remove a single or multiple values from a profile

schema. RequestEcho may send an arbitrary data payload to a specified node which the node returns unmodified. NotifyPropertyChanged and NotifyPropertiesChanged may respectively issue a notification if a single/multiple value pairs have changed for a profile schema.

To aid in understanding profiles and schemas, a non-exclusive list of profiles and schemas are provided below for illustrative purposes.

A. Status Reporting

A status reporting schema is presented as the status reporting frame **1182** in FIG. **17**. The status reporting schema may be a separate profile or may be included in one or more profiles (e.g., a core profile). In certain embodiments, the status reporting frame **1182** includes a profile field **1184**, a status code field **1186**, a next status field **1188**, and may include an additional status info field **1190**.

i. Profile Field

In some embodiments, the profile field **1184** includes four bytes of data that defines the profile under which the information in the present status report is to be interpreted. An embodiment of the profile field **1184** is illustrated in FIG. **18** with two sub-fields. In the illustrated embodiment, the profile field **1184** includes a profile Id sub-field **1192** that includes sixteen bits that corresponds to a vendor-specific identifier for the profile under which the value of the status code field **1186** is defined. The profile field **1184** may also include a vendor Id sub-field **1194** that includes sixteen bits that identifies a vendor providing the profile identified in the profile Id sub-field **1192**.

ii. Status Code

In certain embodiments, the status code field **1186** includes sixteen bits that encode the status that is being reported. The values in the status code field **1186** are interpreted in relation to values encoded in the vendor Id sub-field **1192** and the profile Id sub-field **1194** provided in the profile field **1184**. Additionally, in some embodiments, the status code space may be divided into four groups, as indicated in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8

Status Code Range Table		
Range	Name	Description
0x0000 . . . 0x0010	success	A request was successfully processed.
0x0011 . . . 0x0020	client error	An error has or may have occurred on the client-side of a client/server exchange. For example, the client has made a badly-formed request.
0x0021 . . . 0x0030	server error	An error has or may have occurred on the server side of a client/server exchange. For example, the server has failed to process a client request to an operating system error.
0x0031 . . . 0x0040	continue/redirect	Additional processing will be used, such as redirection, to complete a particular exchange, but no errors yet.

Although Table 8 identifies general status code ranges that may be used separately assigned and used for each specific profile Id, in some embodiments, some status codes may be common to each of the profiles. For example, these profiles may be identified using a common profile (e.g., core profile) identifier, such as 0x00000000.

iii. Next Status

In some embodiments, the next status code field **1188** includes eight bits. The next status code field **1188** indicates whether there is following status information after the currently reported status. If following status information is to be included, the next status code field **1188** indicates what type

of status information is to be included. In some embodiments, the next status code field **1188** may always be included, thereby potentially increasing the size of the message. However, by providing an opportunity to chain status information together, the potential for overall reduction of data sent may be reduced. If the next status field **1186** is 0x00, no following status information field **1190** is included. However, non-zero values may indicate that data may be included and indicate the form in which the data is included (e.g., in a TLV packet).

iv. Additional Status Info

When the next status code field **1188** is non-zero, the additional status info field **1190** is included in the message. If present, the status item field may contain status in a form that may be determined by the value of the preceding status type field (e.g., TLV format)

B. Software Update

The software update profile or protocol is a set of schemas and a client/server protocol that enables clients to be made aware of or seek information about the presence of software that they may download and install. Using the software update protocol, a software image may be provided to the profile client in a format known to the client. The subsequent processing of the software image may be generic, device-specific, or vendor-specific and determined by the software update protocol and the devices.

i. General Application Headers for the Application Payload

In order to be recognized and handled properly, software update profile frames may be identified within the Application Payload field **1146** of the GMP **1128**. In some embodiments, all software update profile frames may use a common Profile Id **1176**, such as 0x0000000C. Additionally, software update profile frames may include a Message Type field **1172** that indicates additional information and may be chosen according to Table 9 below and the type of message being sent.

TABLE 9

Software update profile message types	
Type	Message
0x00	image announce
0x01	image query
0x02	image query response
0x03	download notify
0x04	notify response
0x05	update notify
0x06 . . . 0xff	reserved

Additionally, as described below, the software update sequence may be initiated by a server sending the update as an image announce or a client receiving the update as an image query. In either embodiment, an Exchange Id **1174** from the initiating event is used for all messages used in relation to the software update.

ii. Protocol Sequence

FIG. **19** illustrates an embodiment of a protocol sequence **1196** for a software update between a software update client **1198** and a software update server **1200**. In certain embodiments, any device in the fabric may be the software update client **1198** or the software update server **1200**. Certain embodiments of the protocol sequence **1196** may include additional steps, such as those illustrated as dashed lines that may be omitted in some software update transmissions.

1. Service Discovery

In some embodiments, the protocol sequence **1196** begins with a software update profile server announcing a presence of the update. However, in other embodiments, such as the

illustrated embodiment, the protocol sequence **1196** begins with a service discovery **1202**, as discussed above.

2. Image Announce

In some embodiments, an image announce message **1204** may be multicast or unicast by the software update server **1200**. The image announce message **1204** informs devices in the fabric that the server **1200** has a software update to offer. If the update is applicable to the client **1198**, upon receipt of the image announce message **1204**, the software update client **1198** responds with an image query message **1206**. In certain embodiments, the image announce message **1204** may not be included in the protocol sequence **1196**. Instead, in such embodiments, the software update client **1198** may use a polling schedule to determine when to send the image query message **1206**.

3. Image Query

In certain embodiments, the image query message **1206** may be unicast from the software update client **1198** either in response to an image announce message **1204** or according to a polling schedule, as discussed above. The image query message **1206** includes information from the client **1198** about itself. An embodiment of a frame of the image query message **1206** is illustrated in FIG. **20**. As illustrated in FIG. **20**, certain embodiments of the image query message **1206** may include a frame control field **1218**, a product specification field **1220**, a vendor specific data field **1222**, a version specification field **1224**, a locale specification field **1226**, an integrity type supported field **1228**, and an update schemes supported field **1230**.

a. Frame Control

The frame control field **1218** includes 1 byte and indicates various information about the image query message **1204**. An example of the frame control field **1218** is illustrated in FIG. **21**. As illustrated, the frame control field **1218** may include three sub-fields: vendor specific flag **1232**, locale specification flag **1234**, and a reserved field **S3**. The vendor specific flag **1232** indicates whether the vendor specific data field **1222** is included in the message image query message. For example, when the vendor specific flag **1232** is 0 no vendor specific data field **1222** may be present in the image query message, but when the vendor specific flag **1232** is 1 the vendor specific data field **1222** may be present in the image query message. Similarly, a 1 value in the locale specification flag **1234** indicates that a locale specification field **1226** is present in the image query message, and a 0 value indicates that the locale specification field **1226** is not present in the image query message.

b. Product Specification

The product specification field **1220** is a six byte field. An embodiment of the product specification field **1220** is illustrated in FIG. **22**. As illustrated, the product specification field **1220** may include three sub-fields: a vendor Id field **1236**, a product Id field **1238**, and a product revision field **1240**. The vendor Id field **1236** includes sixteen bits that indicate a vendor for the software update client **1198**. The product Id field **1238** includes sixteen bits that indicate the device product that is sending the image query message **1206** as the software update client **1198**. The product revision field **1240** includes sixteen bits that indicate a revision attribute of the software update client **1198**.

c. Vendor Specific Data

The vendor specific data field **1222**, when present in the image query message **1206**, has a length of a variable number of bytes. The presence of the vendor specific data field **1222** may be determined from the vendor specific flag **1232** of the frame control field **1218**. When present, the vendor specific

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data field **1222** encodes vendor specific information about the software update client **1198** in a TLV format, as described above.

d. Version Specification

An embodiment of the version specification field **1224** is illustrated in FIG. **23**. The version specification field **1224** includes a variable number of bytes sub-divided into two sub-fields: a version length field **1242** and a version string field **1244**. The version length field **1242** includes eight bits that indicate a length of the version string field **1244**. The version string field **1244** is variable in length and determined by the version length field **1242**. In some embodiments, the version string field **1244** may be capped at **255** UTF-8 characters in length. The value encoded in the version string field **1244** indicates a software version attribute for the software update client **1198**.

e. Locale Specification

In certain embodiments, the locale specification field **1226** may be included in the image query message **1206** when the locale specification flag **1234** of the frame control **1218** is 1. An embodiment of the locale specification field **1226** is illustrated in FIG. **24**. The illustrated embodiment of the locale specification field **1226** includes a variable number of bytes divided into two sub-fields: a locale string length field **1246** and a locale string field **1248**. The locale string length field **1246** includes eight bits that indicate a length of the locale string field **1248**. The locale string field **1248** of the locale specification field **1226** may be variable in length and contain a string of UTF-8 characters encoding a local description based on Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) locale codes. The standard format for POSIX locale codes is [language[_territory][.codeset][@modifier]] For example, the POSIX representation for Australian English is en_AU.UTF8.

f. Integrity Types Supported

An embodiment of the integrity types field **1228** is illustrated in FIG. **25**. The integrity types supported field **1228** includes two to four bytes of data divided into two sub-fields: a type list length field **1250** and an integrity type list field **1252**. The type list length field **1250** includes eight bits that indicate the length in bytes of the integrity type list field **1252**. The integrity type list field **1252** indicates the value of the software update integrity type attribute of the software update client **1198**. In some embodiments, the integrity type may be derived from Table 10 below.

TABLE 10

Example integrity types	
Value	Integrity Type
0x00	SHA-160
0x01	SHA-256
0x02	SHA-512

The integrity type list field **1252** may contain at least one element from Table 10 or other additional values not included.

g. Update Schemes Supported

An embodiment of the schemes supported field **1230** is illustrated in FIG. **26**. The schemes supported field **1230** includes a variable number of bytes divided into two sub-fields: a scheme list length field **1254** and an update scheme list field **1256**. The scheme list length field **1254** includes eight bits that indicate a length of the update scheme list field in bytes. The update scheme list field **1256** of the update schemes supported field **1222** is variable in length determined

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by the scheme list length field **1254**. The update scheme list field **1256** represents an update schemes attributes of the software update profile of the software update client **1198**. An embodiment of example values is shown in Table 11 below.

TABLE 11

Example update schemes	
Value	Update Scheme
0x00	HTTP
0x01	HTTPS
0x02	SFTP
0x03	Fabric-specific File Transfer Protocol (e.g., Bulk Data Transfer discussed below)

Upon receiving the image query message **1206**, the software update server **1200** uses the transmitted information to determine whether the software update server **1200** has an update for the software update client **1198** and how best to deliver the update to the software update client **1198**.

4. Image Query Response

Returning to FIG. **19**, after the software update server **1200** receives the image query message **1206** from the software update client **1198**, the software update server **1200** responds with an image query response **1208**. The image query response **1208** includes either information detailing why an update image is not available to the software update client **1198** or information about the available image update to enable to software update client **1198** to download and install the update.

An embodiment of a frame of the image query response **1208** is illustrated in FIG. **27**. As illustrated, the image query response **1208** includes five possible sub-fields: a query status field **1258**, a uniform resource identifier (URI) field **1260**, an integrity specification field **1262**, an update scheme field **1264**, and an update options field **1266**.

a. Query Status

The query status field **1258** includes a variable number of bytes and contains status reporting formatted data, as discussed above in reference to status reporting. For example, the query status field **1258** may include image query response status codes, such as those illustrated below in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Example image query response status codes		
Profile	Code	Description
0x00000000	0x0000	The server has processed the image query message 1206 and has an update for the software update client 1198.
0x0000000C	0x0001	The server has processed the image query message 1206, but the server does not have an update for the software update client 1198.
0x00000000	0x0010	The server could not process the request because of improper form for the request.
0x00000000	0x0020	The server could not process the request due to an internal error

b. URI

The URI field **1260** includes a variable number of bytes. The presence of the URI field **1260** may be determined by the query status field **1258**. If the query status field **1258** indicates that an update is available, the URI field **1260** may be included. An embodiment of the URI field **1260** is illustrated in FIG. **28**. The URI field **1260** includes two sub-fields: a URI

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length field **1268** and a URI string field **1270**. The URI length field **1268** includes sixteen bits that indicates the length of the URI string field **1270** in UTF-8 characters. The URI string field **1270** and indicates the URI attribute of the software image update being presented, such that the software update client **1198** may be able to locate, download, and install a software image update, when present.

c. Integrity Specification

The integrity specification field **1262** may variable in length and present when the query status field **1258** indicates that an update is available from the software update server **1198** to the software update client **1198**. An embodiment of the integrity specification field **1262** is illustrated in FIG. **29**. As illustrated, the integrity specification field **1262** includes two sub-fields: an integrity type field **1272** and an integrity value field **1274**. The integrity type field **1272** includes eight bits that indicates an integrity type attribute for the software image update and may be populated using a list similar to that illustrated in Table 10 above. The integrity value field **1274** includes the integrity value that is used to verify that the image update message has maintained integrity during the transmission.

d. Update Scheme

The update scheme field **1264** includes eight bits and is present when the query status field **1258** indicates that an update is available from the software update server **1198** to the software update client **1198**. If present, the update scheme field **1264** indicates a scheme attribute for the software update image being presented to the software update server **1198**.

e. Update Options

The update options field **1266** includes eight bits and is present when the query status field **1258** indicates that an update is available from the software update server **1198** to the software update client **1198**. The update options field **1266** may be sub-divided as illustrated in FIG. **30**. As illustrated, the update options field **1266** includes four sub-fields: an update priority field **1276**, an update condition field **1278**, a report status flag **1280**, and a reserved field **1282**. In some embodiments, the update priority field **1276** includes two bits. The update priority field **1276** indicates a priority attribute of the update and may be determined using values such as those illustrated in Table 13 below.

TABLE 13

Example update priority values	
Value	Description
00	Normal - update during a period of low network traffic
01	Critical - update as quickly as possible

The update condition field **1278** includes three bits that may be used to determine conditional factors to determine when or if to update. For example, values in the update condition field **1278** may be decoded using the Table 14 below.

TABLE 14

Example update conditions	
Value	Decryption
0	Update without conditions
1	Update if the version of the software running on the update client software does not match the update version.

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TABLE 14-continued

Example update conditions	
Value	Decryption
2	Update if the version of the software running on the update client software is older than the update version.
3	Update if the user opts into an update with a user interface

The report status flag **1280** is a single bit that indicates whether the software update client **1198** should respond with a download notify message **1210**. If the report status flag **1280** is set to 1 the software update server **1198** is requesting a download notify message **1210** to be sent after the software update is downloaded by the software update client **1200**.

If the image query response **1208** indicates that an update is available. The software update client **1198** downloads **1210** the update using the information included in the image query response **1208** at a time indicated in the image query response **1208**.

5. Download Notify

After the update download **1210** is successfully completed or failed and the report status flag **1280** value is 1, the software update client **1198** may respond with the download notify message **1212**. The download notify message **1210** may be formatted in accordance with the status reporting format discussed above. An example of status codes used in the download notify message **1212** is illustrated in Table 15 below.

TABLE 15

Example download notify status codes		
Profile	Code	Description
0x00000000	0x0000	The download has been completed, and integrity verified
0x0000000C	0x0020	The download could not be completed due to faulty download instructions.
0x0000000C	0x0021	The image query response message 1208 appears proper, but the download or integrity verification failed.
0x0000000C	0x0022	The integrity of the download could not be verified.

In addition to the status reporting described above, the download notify message **1208** may include additional status information that may be relevant to the download and/or failure to download.

6. Notify Response

The software update server **1200** may respond with a notify response message **1214** in response to the download notify message **1212** or an update notify message **1216**. The notify response message **1214** may include the status reporting format, as described above. For example, the notify response message **1214** may include status codes as enumerated in Table 16 below.

TABLE 16

Example notify response status codes		
Profile	Code	Description
0x00000000	0x0030	Continue - the notification is acknowledged, but the update

TABLE 16-continued

Example notify response status codes		
Profile	Code	Description
0x00000000	0x0000	has not completed, such as download notify message 1214 received but update notify message 1216 has not. Success - the notification is acknowledged, and the update has completed.
0x0000000C	0x0023	Abort - the notification is acknowledged, but the server cannot continue the update.
0x0000000C	0x0031	Retry query - the notification is acknowledged, and the software update client 1198 is directed to retry the update by submitting another image query message 1206.

In addition to the status reporting described above, the notify response message **1214** may include additional status information that may be relevant to the download, update, and/or failure to download/update the software update.

7. Update Notify

After the update is successfully completed or failed and the report status flag **1280** value is 1, the software update client **1198** may respond with the update notify message **1216**. The update notify message **1216** may use the status reporting format described above. For example, the update notify message **1216** may include status codes as enumerated in Table 17 below.

TABLE 17

Example update notify status codes		
Profile	Code	Description
0x00000000	0x0000	Success - the update has been completed.
0x0000000C	0x0010	Client error - the update failed due to a problem in the software update client 1198.

In addition to the status reporting described above, the update notify message **1216** may include additional status information that may be relevant to the update and/or failure to update.

C. Bulk Transfer

In some embodiments, it may be desirable to transfer bulk data files (e.g., sensor data, logs, or update images) between nodes/services in the fabric **1000**. To enable transfer of bulk data, a separate profile or protocol may be incorporated into one or more profiles and made available to the nodes/services in the nodes. The bulk data transfer protocol may model data files as collections of data with metadata attachments. In certain embodiments, the data may be opaque, but the metadata may be used to determine whether to proceed with a requested file transfer.

Devices participating in a bulk transfer may be generally divided according to the bulk transfer communication and event creation. As illustrated in FIG. **31**, each communication **1400** in a bulk transfer includes a sender **1402** that is a node/service that sends the bulk data **1404** to a receiver **1406** that is a node/service that receives the bulk data **1404**. In some embodiments, the receiver may send status information **1408** to the sender **1402** indicating a status of the bulk transfer. Additionally, a bulk transfer event may be initiated by either

the sender **1402** (e.g., upload) or the receiver **1406** (e.g., download) as the initiator. A node/service that responds to the initiator may be referred to as the responder in the bulk data transfer.

Bulk data transfer may occur using either synchronous or asynchronous modes. The mode in which the data is transferred may be determined using a variety of factors, such as the underlying protocol (e.g., UDP or TCP) on which the bulk data is sent. In connectionless protocols (e.g., UDP), bulk data may be transferred using a synchronous mode that allows one of the nodes/services (“the driver”) to control a rate at which the transfer proceeds. In certain embodiments, after each message in a synchronous mode bulk data transfer, an acknowledgment may be sent before sending the next message in the bulk data transfer. The driver may be the sender **1402** or the receiver **1406**. In some embodiments, the driver may toggle between an online state and an offline mode while sending messages to advance the transfer when in the online state. In bulk data transfers using connection-oriented protocols (e.g., TCP), bulk data may be transferred using an asynchronous mode that does not use an acknowledgment before sending successive messages or a single driver.

Regardless of whether the bulk data transfer is performed using a synchronous or asynchronous mode, a type of message may be determined using a Message Type **1172** in the Application Payload **1146** according the Profile Id **1176** in the Application Payload. Table 18 includes an example of message types that may be used in relation to a bulk data transfer profile value in the Profile Id **1176**.

TABLE 18

Examples of message types for bulk data transfer profiles	
Message Type	Message
0x01	SendInit
0x02	SendAccept
0x03	SendReject
0x04	ReceiveInit
0x05	ReceiveAccept
0x06	ReceiveReject
0x07	BlockQuery
0x08	Block
0x09	BlockEOF
0x0A	Ack
0x0B	Block EOF
0x0C	Error

i. SendInit

An embodiment of a SendInit message **1420** is illustrated in FIG. **32**. The SendInit message **1420** may include seven fields: a transfer control field **1422**, a range control field **1424**, a file designator length field **1426**, a proposed max block size field **1428**, a start offset field **1430**, length field **1432**, and a file designator field **1434**.

The transfer control field **1422** includes a byte of data illustrated in FIG. **33**. The transfer control field includes at least four fields: an Asynch flag **1450**, an RDrive flag **1452**, an SDrive flag **1454**, and a version field **1456**. The Asynch flag **1450** indicates whether the proposed transfer may be performed using a synchronous or an asynchronous mode. The RDrive flag **1452** and the SDrive flag **1454** each respectively indicates whether the receiver **1406** is capable of transferring data with the receiver **1402** or the sender **1408** driving a synchronous mode transfer.

The range control field **1424** includes a byte of data such as the range control field **1424** illustrated in FIG. **34**. In the illustrated embodiment, the range control field **1424** includes

at least three fields: a BigExtent flag **1470**, a start offset flag **1472**, and a definite length flag **1474**. The definite length flag **1474** indicates whether the transfer has a definite length. The definite length flag **1474** indicates whether the length field **1432** is present in the SendInit message **1420**, and the Big-Extent flag **1470** indicates a size for the length field **1432**. For example, in some embodiments, a value of 1 in the BigExtent flag **1470** indicates that the length field **1432** is eight bytes. Otherwise, the length field **1432** is four bytes, when present. If the transfer has a definite length, the start offset flag **1472** indicates whether a start offset is present. If a start offset is present, the BigExtent flag **1470** indicates a length for the start offset field **1430**. For example, in some embodiments, a value of 1 in the BigExtent flag **1470** indicates that the start offset field **1430** is eight bytes. Otherwise, the start offset field **1430** is four bytes, when present.

Returning to FIG. **32**, the file designator length field **1426** includes two bytes that indicate a length of the file designator field **1434**. The file designator field **1434** which is a variable length field dependent upon the file designator length field **1426**. The max block size field **1428** proposes a maximum size of block that may be transferred in a single transfer.

The start offset field **1430**, when present, has a length indicated by the BigExtent flag **1470**. The value of the start offset field **1430** indicates a location within the file to be transferred from which the sender **1402** may start the transfer, essentially allowing large file transfers to be segmented into multiple bulk transfer sessions.

The length field **1432**, when present, indicates a length of the file to be transferred if the definite length field **1474** indicates that the file has a definite length. In some embodiments, if the receiver **1402** receives a final block before the length is achieved, the receiver may consider the transfer failed and report an error as discussed below.

The file designator field **1434** is a variable length identifier chosen by the sender **1402** to identify the file to be sent. In some embodiments, the sender **1402** and the receiver **1406** may negotiate the identifier for the file prior to transmittal. In other embodiments, the receiver **1406** may use metadata along with the file designator field **1434** to determine whether to accept the transfer and how to handle the data. The length of the file designator field **1434** may be determined from the file designator length field **1426**. In some embodiments, the SendInit message **1420** may also include a metadata field **1480** of a variable length encoded in a TLV format. The metadata field **1480** enables the initiator to send additional information, such as application-specific information about the file to be transferred. In some embodiments, the metadata field **1480** may be used to avoid negotiating the file designator field **1434** prior to the bulk data transfer.

ii. SendAccept

A send accept message is transmitted from the responder to indicate the transfer mode chosen for the transfer. An embodiment of a SendAccept message **1500** is presented in FIG. **35**. The SendAccept message **1500** includes a transfer control field **1502** similar to the transfer control field **1422** of the SendInit message **1420**. However, in some embodiments, only the RDrive flag **1452** or the SDrive **1454** may have a nonzero value in the transfer control field **1502** to identify the sender **1402** or the receiver **1406** as the driver of a synchronous mode transfer. The SendAccept message **1500** also includes a max block size field **1504** that indicates a maximum block size for the transfer. The block size field **1504** may be equal to the value of the max block field **1428** of the SendInit message **1420**, but the value of the max block size field **1504** may be smaller than the value proposed in the max block field **1428**. Finally, the SendAccept message **1500** may

include a metadata field **1506** that indicates information that the receiver **1506** may pass to the sender **1402** about the transfer.

iii. SendReject

When the receiver **1206** rejects a transfer after a SendInit message, the receiver **1206** may send a SendReject message that indicates that one or more issues exist regarding the bulk data transfer between the sender **1202** and the receiver **1206**. The send reject message may be formatted according to the status reporting format described above and illustrated in FIG. **36**. A send reject frame **1520** may include a status code field **1522** that includes two bytes that indicate a reason for rejecting the transfer. The status code field **1522** may be decoded using values similar to those enumerated as indicated in the Table 19 below.

TABLE 19

Example status codes for send reject message	
Status Code	Description
0x0020	Transfer method not supported
0x0021	File designator unknown
0x0022	Start offset not supported
0x0011	Length required
0x0012	Length too large
0x002F	Unknown error

In some embodiments, the send reject message **1520** may include a next status field **1524**. The next status field **1524**, when present, may be formatted and encoded as discussed above in regard to the next status field **1188** of a status report frame. In certain embodiments, the send reject message **1520** may include an additional information field **1526**. The additional information field **1526**, when present, may store information about an additional status and may be encoded using the TLV format discussed above.

iv. ReceiveInit

A ReceiveInit message may be transmitted by the receiver **1206** as the initiator. The ReceiveInit message may be formatted and encoded similar to the SendInit message **1480** illustrated in FIG. **32**, but the BigExtent field **1470** may be referred to as a maximum length field that specifies the maximum file size that the receiver **1206** can handle.

v. ReceiveAccept

When the sender **1202** receives a ReceiveInit message, the sender **1202** may respond with a ReceiveAccept message. The ReceiveAccept message may be formatted and encoded as the ReceiveAccept message **1540** illustrated in FIG. **37**. The ReceiveAccept message **1540** may include four fields: a transfer control field **1542**, a range control field **1544**, a max block size field **1546**, and sometimes a length field **1548**. The ReceiveAccept message **1540** may be formatted similar to the SendAccept message **1502** of FIG. **35** with the second byte indicating the range control field **1544**. Furthermore, the range control field **1544** may be formatted and encoded using the same methods discussed above regarding the range control field **1424** of FIG. **34**.

vi. ReceiveReject

If the sender **1202** encounters an issue with transferring the file to the receiver **1206**, the sender **1202** may send a ReceiveReject message formatted and encoded similar to a SendReject message **48** using the status reporting format, both discussed above. However, the status code field **1522** may be encoded/decoded using values similar to those enumerated as indicated in the Table 20 below.

TABLE 20

Example status codes for receive reject message	
Status Code	Description
0x0020	Transfer method not supported
0x0021	File designator unknown
0x0022	Start offset not supported
0x0013	Length too short
0x002F	Unknown error

vii. BlockQuery

A BlockQuery message may be sent by a driving receiver **1202** in a synchronous mode bulk data transfer to request the next block of data. A BlockQuery impliedly acknowledges receipt of a previous block of data if not explicit Acknowledgement has been sent. In embodiments using asynchronous transfers, a BlockQuery message may be omitted from the transmission process.

viii. Block

Blocks of data transmitted in a bulk data transfer may include any length greater than 0 and less than a max block size agreed upon by the sender **1202** and the receiver **1206**.

ix. BlockEOF

A final block in a data transfer may be presented as a Block end of file (BlockEOF). The BlockEOF may have a length between 0 and the max block size. If the receiver **1206** finds a discrepancy between a pre-negotiated file size (e.g., length field **1432**) and the amount of data actually transferred, the receiver **1206** may send an Error message indicating the failure, as discussed below.

x. Ack

If the sender **1202** is driving a synchronous mode transfer, the sender **1202** may wait until receiving an acknowledgment (Ack) after sending a Block before sending the next Block. If the receiver is driving a synchronous mode transfer, the receiver **1206** may send either an explicit Ack or a BlockQuery to acknowledge receipt of the previous block. Furthermore, in asynchronous mode bulk transfers, the Ack message may be omitted from the transmission process altogether.

xi. AckEOF

An acknowledgement of an end of file (AckEOF) may be sent in bulk transfers sent in synchronous mode or asynchronous mode. Using the AckEOF the receiver **1206** indicates that all data in the transfer has been received and signals the end of the bulk data transfer session.

xii. Error

In the occurrence of certain issues in the communication, the sender **1202** or the receiver **1206** may send an error message to prematurely end the bulk data transfer session. Error messages may be formatted and encoded according to the status reporting format discussed above. For example, an error message may be formatted similar to the SendReject frame **1520** of FIG. **36**. However, the status codes may be encoded/decoded with values including and/or similar to those enumerated in Table 21 below.

TABLE 21

Example status codes for an error message in a bulk data transfer profile	
Status code	Description
0x001F	Transfer failed unknown error
0x0011	Overflow error

D. Device Control Profile

Device Control Profile interactions may vary by device control capability but includes some controls that are common to all devices and/or specific to different device types. However, each interaction includes a device control server and a device control client. Device control clients initiate protocol interactions with device control servers. In some embodiments, each device control server may not be capable to implement all described capabilities. If the device control server receives a message requesting a capability which it does not support, the device control server may return a core profile status report with the request's exchange ID and an "unsupported message" status code. For example, the commissioner **482** may use a Status Report scheme that is part of a Core Profile as described in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/061,593, titled "Fabric Network," which was filed on Oct. 8, 2014, and which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Devices which act as device control servers may also act as device control clients, and vice-versa.

a. Reset Configuration

FIG. **38** illustrates a sequence diagram for a reset configuration request. A device control client **620** may instruct a device control server **622** to reset any combination of the server's network, fabric, or service configurations to a known state. This is a single request-response interaction. First, the client **620** may send the server a reset configuration request **624** whose body contains flags (e.g., service flag, fabric flag, network flag) indicating which configurations to reset. The server **622** may then prepare to reset the specified configurations, and send the client **620** a core profile status report **626** to indicate success or a device control profile "unsupported failsafe mode" status report to indicate failure.

After the server **622** responds with a core profile status report **620** to indicate success, the server may reset the specified configurations. In some embodiments, the server **622** cannot reset its configurations before it responds to the client's request, as to do so may render it unable to communicate further with the client.

b. Arm Failsafe

FIG. **39** illustrates a sequence diagram for a new arm failsafe request. A device control client **620** may request that a device control server **622** arm its configuration failsafe. This is a single request-response interaction. As discussed below in relation to data frames, an arm request **628** may include an 8-bit arm mode enumeration value and a 32-bit failsafe token. The failsafe token may be unique to each fabric provisioning attempt, and indicate to new device control clients whether another client has already armed that server's failsafe as part of an in-progress provisioning process.

The failsafe arm modes include New, Reset, and Resume Existing. A New arm request **628** may arm the server's failsafe and set its failsafe token to the value provided in the client's request if the failsafe is not already armed, and fail otherwise. If a New arm request **628** succeeds, the server **622** may send the client **620** a core profile status report **630** to indicate success. If a New arm request **628** fails because the server's failsafe is already active, the server **622** may send the client **620** a device control profile "failsafe already active" status report **630**. If a New arm request **628** fails for some other reason, the server **622** may send the client an appropriate core profile status report **630**.

FIG. **40** illustrates a sequence diagram for a Reset arm request. A Reset arm request **632** may reset the server's network, fabric, and/or service configurations, arm the failsafe regardless of its prior state or any existing failsafe token, and/or set the failsafe token to the value provided in the client's request. If a Reset arm request **632** succeeds, the server **622** may send the client **620** a core profile status report

634 to indicate success. If a Reset arm request 632 fails, the server 622 may send the client 620 an appropriate core profile status report 634.

FIG. 41 illustrates a sequence diagram for a Resume Existing arm failsafe request. A Resume Existing arm request 636 may arm the failsafe and set the failsafe token to the value provided in the client's request if the failsafe is not already armed, or succeed if the failsafe is already armed with the specified failsafe token, and fail otherwise. If a Resume Existing arm request 636 succeeds, the server 622 may send the client 620 a core profile status report 638 to indicate success. If a Resume Existing arm request 636 fails because the server's failsafe is already armed with a failsafe token other than that provided by the client 620, the server 622 may send the client 620 a device control profile "no matching failsafe active" status report 638. If a Resume Existing arm request 636 fails for some other reason, the server 622 may send the client 620 an appropriate core profile status report 638.

A device control client 620 may use the Resume Existing arm mode in the case where it reconnects to a new, partially provisioned device after a period of network disconnection. If the Resume Existing request succeeds with the client's earlier failsafe token, the client 620 may assume that no other device has taken over the new device's provisioning process. If the Resume Existing request fails, the client 620 may assume that another device has taken over the new device's provisioning process, and that the client 620 device should not attempt to provision the new device unless its failsafe becomes disarmed and it remains unprovisioned.

If the server 622 receives an arm failsafe message with an unknown arm mode, it may send the client 620 a device control profile "unsupported failsafe mode" status report.

c. Disarm Failsafe

FIG. 42 illustrates a sequence diagram for a disarm failsafe request. A device control client 620 may request that a device control server 622 disable its configuration failsafe. In some embodiments, this is a single request-response interaction. The client 620 sends the server 622 a disarm failsafe request 640. If the server's failsafe is armed, the server 622 disarms the failsafe, clears the failsafe token, and sends the client 620 a core profile status report 642 message to indicate success. If the server's failsafe is disarmed, it sends a device control profile "no failsafe active" status report 642.

d. Enable/Disable Connection Monitor

FIG. 43 illustrates a sequence diagram for a connection monitor. A device control client 620 may request 644 that a device control server 622 enables a fabric echo-based connection liveness monitor on a TCP (or UDP) connection between the server 622 and the client 620. The client's request 644 to enable connection monitoring may specify the interval in milliseconds between each of the server's attempts to send echo requests, as well as the response timeout to be used by the server for each echo request sent. The response timeout is defined as the threshold duration during which no communication occurs across the monitored connection before either side may consider the connection closed. For proper operation of the connection monitor, the fabric echo send interval must be smaller than the response timeout. The connection to be monitored is that over which the client sends the enable connection monitor request.

If the server 622 accepts the client's request 644 to enable connection monitoring, it may respond with a core profile status report 646 to indicate success, and create a new exchange ID for fabric echo messages sent over the monitored connection. Fabric echo requests 648 from the server 622 to the client 620, as well as fabric echo responses from 650 the client 620 to the server 622, may be sent with the new

exchange ID. If the server 622 fails to enable connection monitoring, the server 622 may respond with an appropriate core profile status report 646 to indicate failure.

After the server 622 accepts the client's request 644 to enable connection monitoring, it may start a timer with a duration of the send interval from the client's request 644. When this timer expires, the server 622 may send a fabric echo request 648 to the client over the monitored connection using the new exchange ID created for this purpose. This echo request 648 may be sent with the response timeout received by the server 622 as part of the client's initial request 644. If this timeout expires, the server 622 may consider the monitored connection terminated and close its side of the connection. If there is already one echo request outstanding when the send timer expires, the server 622 may refrain from sending another.

After the client 620 receives a successful status report 646 from the server in response to its request 644 to enable connection monitoring, the client 620 may start a timer with a duration of the response timeout sent to the server 622. If this timer expires, the client 620 may consider the monitored connection terminated and close its side of the connection.

When the client 620 wishes to disable connection monitoring on a given connection, it may send the server 622 a disable connection monitor request 652 over that connection. The server 622 may then disable the monitor for this connection if enabled, cancel all timers for this connection monitor and send the client 620 a core profile status report 654 to indicate success or failure. The server 622 may respond to a disable connection monitor request 652 with a core profile success status report 654 if no connection monitor is enabled on the specified connection.

e. Remote Passive Rendezvous Request

FIG. 44 illustrates a sequence diagram for a remote passive rendezvous request. A device control client 620 may instruct a device control server 622 to create a TCP-layer tunnel between the client 620 and a rendezvoused device 656 to rendezvous with the server 622 on its unsecured fabric port. The unsecured fabric port is a predefined port over which all fabric protocol traffic is treated as unsecured at the network layer. The tunnel between the client 620 and rendezvoused device 656 may consist of two TCP connections: one from the client 620 to the server 622, and one from the server 622 to the rendezvoused device 656. The server 622 may send all data that comes in over one connection out over the other, and similarly mirror connection closures and half-closures.

The client 620 to perform a remote passive rendezvous may first send the server an RPR request 658 over an established TCP connection. The request 658 may contain a timeout value which indicates how long the server 622, if it accepts the client's request, may listen for a rendezvous connection on the unsecured fabric port. The request 658 may also include an inactivity timeout which indicates how long the server 622 may wait to terminate the tunnel after receiving no data over its connection to either the client 622 or rendezvoused device 656. If the rendezvous timeout expires before the server 622 accepts an unsecured rendezvous connection 662, the server 622 may stop listening for such a connection on the client's behalf and close the connection over which the client sent its RPR request 658. Finally, the request 658 may also contain a fabric node ID value which the server 622 may use to filter unsecured rendezvous connections using a filter address. The filtering is transparent from the client's perspective (i.e. the server will not connect the client 620 to a rendezvoused device 656 with an incorrect node ID). In some embodiments, a null value indicates that the server should not use node ID filtering. If the server 622 accepts the client's

RPR request 656, the TCP connection over which this request 658 was sent may eventually become the connection over which the server 622 forwards traffic between the client 620 and the rendezvoused device 656.

When the server 622 receives the client's RPR request 658, it may register the client 620 as its RPR listener and respond with a core profile status report 660 to indicate success if the server 622 is already listening for rendezvous connections on the unsecured fabric port and/or another client 622 is not already registered with the server as its RPR listener. Otherwise the server 622 may respond with a core profile status report 660 to indicate failure. The server 622 may have only one registered RPR listener at a time.

In some embodiments, the device control profile does not include a method to instruct the device control server 622 to listen for rendezvous connections on the unsecured Fabric port. Instead, in such embodiments, that functionality is provided by the Network Provisioning Profile.

When the client 620 receives a successful status report 660 in response to an RPR request 658, it may keep open the TCP (or UDP) connection over which it sent this request 658 until either the rendezvous timeout expires or the server 622 closes this connection. The client 620 may send no further fabric message or other data over this connection until it receives a remote connection complete message 664 from the server 622. If the client 620 detects that the rendezvous timeout from its RPR request 658 has expired, it may close its connection to the server 622.

If the rendezvous timeout specified in the client's RPR request 658 expires before the server 622 accepts a rendezvous connection on behalf of the client 620, the server 622 may stop listening for such a connection on the client's behalf and close the connection over which the client sent its RPR request 658. If the server 622 receives a rendezvous connection before the rendezvous timeout expires, it may cancel this timeout. The server 622 may discard any data received from the client 620 over the RPR connection after a successful status report 660 has been sent in response to the client's RPR request and before the server 622 has sent the client 620 a remote connection complete message.

If the server 622 accepts a rendezvous connection on the unsecured fabric port while it listens for such connections on the client's behalf, the server 622 first compares the rendezvoused device's fabric node ID to that specified in the client's RPR request 658, if any. If the IDs match or the client-specified node ID is null, the server 622 may deregister the client 620 as an RPR listener and send the client 620 a remote connection complete message 664 via the same TCP connection over which it received the client's RPR request 658. If the client-specified node ID is non-null and does not match that of the rendezvoused device 656, the server 622 may immediately close its connection with the rendezvoused device 656 and resume listening for unsecured rendezvouses on the client's behalf.

The remote connection complete message 664 indicates that the client 620 may now send and receive data over this connection to and from the rendezvoused device 656. Once this message 664 has been sent, the tunnel between the client 620 and rendezvoused device 656 is considered to have been established.

The server 622 sends the remote connection complete message 664 before it starts forwarding data 666 between the client 620 and rendezvoused device 656. If the rendezvoused device 656 sends data over its connection to the server 622 before the remote connection complete message 664 has been sent to the client 620, the server 622 buffers the data from the rendezvoused device 656 and sends it to the client 620 immediately

after it sends the remote connection complete message 664. In some embodiments, once the server 622 has sent the remote connection complete message 664, it may no longer send non-forwarded data (i.e. data of its own origin over its connections to the client 620 and rendezvoused device 656).

The rendezvoused device 656 is agnostic of whether the device with whom it exchanges packets over the rendezvoused TCP connection differs from the fabric node with whom it actually exchanges messages over this connection.

After the tunnel has been established, if the server 622 does not receive data from either side of the tunnel within the inactivity timeout period specified in the client's RPR request, the server 622 may consider the tunnel terminated and close its connections to both the client 620 and the rendezvoused device 656. To avoid unwanted tunnel termination as the result of this timeout, the client 620 and rendezvoused device 656 may enable active connection monitoring between them.

When the client 620 or rendezvoused device 656 closes their connection with the server 622, the server 622 may close its connection with the other tunnel participant and consider the tunnel terminated. If the client 620 or rendezvoused device 656 closes only the read or write side of their connection to the server, the server 622 may close only the read or write side of its connection to the other tunnel participant, and consider the tunnel alive until either it times out due to inactivity or the remaining open side of the connection is closed.

f. Fabric Application Header

In order for a device control profile frame to be properly recognized and handled, the fabric application header identifies the frame as such. For example, messages using the device control profile may include a fabric application header (e.g., 0x00000006) for device control profile frames. All messages in reset configuration, arm/disarm failsafe, and enable/disable connection monitor protocol interactions may share an exchange ID of the message sent by the device control client to initiate the interaction illustrating that the communications are all related. Fabric echo requests and responses used to determine connection liveness may share the exchange ID selected for this purpose by the device control server for each echo message sent. The exchange ID of the remote connection complete message sent to the device control client by the device control server as part of a remote passive rendezvous interaction is undefined, as the client does not send any message to the device control server in response. In some embodiments, at least some data frames may have no message body and purely rely upon information in the headers of the applications.

A message type field of the fabric application header may have one of the following set of values for Device Control Profile frames:

TABLE 22

Device Control Profile message types	
Value	Message Type
0x01	reset configuration
0x02	arm failsafe
0x03	disarm failsafe
0x04	enable connection monitor
0x05	disable connection monitor
0x06	remote passive rendezvous request
0x07	remote connection complete
0x08-0xff	reserved

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Table 23 illustrates status codes that may be used related to failsafe messages:

TABLE 23

Status codes	
Value	Status Code
0x0001	Failsafe already active
0x0002	No failsafe active
0x0003	No matching failsafe active
0x0004	Unsupported failsafe mode
0x0005	Success, but expect connection to close

g. Device Control Profile Data Frames

i. Reset Configuration Frame

FIG. 45 illustrates a data frame for a reset configuration data frame. As illustrated, the reset configuration data frame 668 includes 2 bytes of data that is used as flags to indicate which targets are to be reset and may be similar to those values illustrated in Table 24 below:

TABLE 24

Reset configuration values	
Value	Flag
0x00FF	reset all configurations
0x0001	reset network configuration
0x0002	reset fabric configuration
0x0004	reset service configuration
0x8000	full factory reset

ii. Arm Failsafe Frame

FIG. 46 illustrates a data frame for an arm failsafe data frame. As illustrated, the arm failsafe data frame 670 includes an arm mode field 672 that includes 1 byte of data that is used as flags to indicate which failsafe mode is to be used and may be similar to those values illustrated in Table 25 below:

TABLE 25

Arm failsafe values	
Value	Arm mode
0x01	New
0x02	Reset
0x03	Resume Existing

The arm failsafe frame 670 also includes a failsafe token 674 that may be used to identify the arm failsafe request and validate it. The failsafe token 674 may be a 4-byte arbitrary value unique to each fabric provisioning attempt.

iii. Enable Connection Monitor Frame

FIG. 47 illustrates a data frame for an enable connection monitor frame. As illustrated, the enable connection monitor frame 676 includes a connection monitor timeout 678 and a connection monitor interval 680. In some embodiments, both the connection monitor timeout 678 and the connection monitor interval 680 include 2 bytes of data. The connection monitor timeout 678 indicates how long a connection can remain idle before timing out. The connection monitor interval 680 indicates how often echo requests are sent.

iv. Remote Passive Rendezvous Request Frame

FIG. 48 illustrates a remote passive rendezvous request frame. The remote passive rendezvous request frame 682 includes a rendezvous timeout field 684 and an inactivity timeout field 686. The rendezvous and inactivity timeouts

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may be 16-bit unsigned integer values in seconds. The rendezvous timeout field 684 indicates how long the attempt may remain open, and the inactivity timeout field 686 indicates how long inactivity may occur on the RPR connection before closing the connection. The remote passive rendezvous request frame 682 also includes a filter address 688. In some embodiments, the filter address 688 includes 8 bytes that may be used to verify that the rendezvoused joining device is the correct device.

The specific embodiments described above have been shown by way of example, and it should be understood that these embodiments may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms. It should be further understood that the claims are not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed, but rather to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of this disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A non-transitory, computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions for remotely passively rendezvousing with a device joining a network, wherein the instructions are configured to cause a processor to:

receive, at an assisting device, a remote passive rendezvous request from a commissioning device, wherein the commissioning device manages access to a fabric on which the assisting device resides, and the assisting device is configured to assist a joining device that is remote from the commissioning device in joining the network, and, in response to receiving the remote passive rendezvous request, the assisting device passively waits for a connection from the joining device through a network interface, the passive waiting including enabling the network interface of the assisting device to receive a connection from the joining device for the purpose of facilitating a communication tunnel between the commissioning device and the joining device, and wherein the remote passive rendezvous request comprises:

a rendezvous timeout field that indicates how long the network interface of the assisting device is to be enabled to receive the connection from the joining device; and

a filter address that identifies the joining device for which the assisting device is to communicate with via the communication tunnel.

2. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim 1, wherein the remote passive rendezvous request comprises an inactivity timeout field that indicates a period of time of inactivity after which the assisting device is to disable the network interface of the assisting device to receive the connection from the joining device as having been inactive for an impermissible amount of time.

3. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim 2, wherein the instructions are configured to cause the processor to:

terminate the remote passive rendezvous request if a period of inactivity exceeds the permissible period of time for inactivity indicated in the remote passive rendezvous request; and

send an indication of termination of the remote passive rendezvous request to the commissioning device.

4. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim 2, wherein:

the rendezvous timeout field comprises an allocation of 2 bytes of data;

the inactivity timeout field comprises an allocation of 2 bytes of data; and

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the filter mode identifier comprises an allocation of 8 bytes of data.

5. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim **1**, wherein the instructions are configured to cause the processor to:

terminate the remote passive rendezvous request if the remote passive rendezvous request beyond an amount of time indicated in the rendezvous timeout field of the remote passive rendezvous request; and

send an indication of termination of the remote passive rendezvous attempt to the commissioning device.

6. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim **1**, wherein the filter address comprises a media access control address for the joining device, and wherein the instructions are configured to cause the processor to deny a rendezvous with a device attempting to rendezvous with the assisting device with a media access control address that does not match the filter address.

7. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim **1**, wherein the instructions are configured to cause the processor to:

respond to the remote passive rendezvous request with a status report;

establish a transmission control protocol connection with the joining device via an unsecure port; and

send an indication to the commissioning device that the transmission control protocol connection with the joining device has been established.

8. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim **7**, wherein the instructions are configured to cause the processor to:

receive data from the commissioning device intended for the joining device;

forward the data from the commissioning device to the joining device via the TCP connection;

receive data from the joining device via the TCP connection intended for the commissioning device; and

forward the data from the joining device to the commissioning device.

9. A method for remotely passively rendezvousing with a device joining a network, comprising:

receiving, at an assisting device, a remote passive rendezvous request from a commissioning device that is remote from the joining device, wherein the commissioning device manages access to a fabric on which the assisting device resides, and, in response to receiving the remote passive rendezvous request, the assisting device passively waits for a connection from the joining device through a network interface, the passive waiting including enabling the network interface of the assisting device to receive a connection from the joining device for the purpose of facilitating a communication tunnel between the commissioning device and the joining device, and wherein the remote passive rendezvous request comprises:

a rendezvous timeout field that indicates how long the network interface of the assisting device is to be enabled to receive the connection from the joining device; and

a filter address that identifies the joining device for which the assisting device is to communicate with via the communication tunnel.

10. The method of claim **9**, comprising receiving, at the network interface from a remote device, a reset configuration request, wherein the reset configuration request comprises a request to reset configuration data stored relating to a fabric, a local area network, or service to which the network interface

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connects, wherein resetting configuration data comprises deleting credentials and identifiers for the fabric, the local area network, or the service.

11. The method of claim **10**, wherein the reset configuration request comprises:

a service flag that indicates whether service configuration data should be reset;

a local area network flag that indicates whether service configuration data for the local area network should be reset; and

a fabric flag that indicates whether the fabric configuration data should be reset, wherein the reset configuration request comprises a data allocation of 2 bytes.

12. The method of claim **10**, comprising receiving an arm failsafe request having an arm mode field that indicates a failsafe mode type for a failsafe that is to be used to indicate a type of failsafe mode to be armed for a fabric provisioning attempt, wherein the failsafe mode type comprises:

a new arm mode, wherein the new arm mode sets a new failsafe;

a reset arm mode, wherein the reset arm mode resets a timer for an existing failsafe and continues the arm; and

a resume existing arm mode, wherein the resume existing arm mode starts the existing failsafe where it has previously halted.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein the arm mode field is allocated 1 byte of data, wherein:

a value of 0x01 indicates that the arm mode type is the new arm mode;

a value of 0x02 indicates that the arm mode type is the reset arm mode; and

a value of 0x03 indicates that the arm mode type is the resume existing arm mode.

14. The method of claim **12**, wherein the arm failsafe request comprises a failsafe token that is configured to identify the arm failsafe request and enable validation of the arm failsafe request, wherein the failsafe token comprises a 4-byte arbitrary value that is generated uniquely for each arm failsafe request and configured to uniquely identify the arm failsafe request as corresponding to the remote passive rendezvous request.

15. An electronic device, comprising:

a network interface;

memory; and

a processor, wherein the processor is configured to:

receive, via the network interface, a remote passive rendezvous request from a commissioning device, wherein the commissioning device manages access to a fabric on which the assisting device resides, and the assisting device is configured to assist a joining device that is remote from the assisting device in joining the network, and, in response to receiving the remote passive rendezvous request, the assisting device passively waits for a connection from the joining device remotely through a network interface, the passive waiting including enabling the network interface of the assisting device to receive a connection from the joining device for the purpose of facilitating a communication tunnel between the commissioning device and the joining device, and wherein the remote passive rendezvous request comprises:

a rendezvous timeout field that indicates how long the network interface of the assisting device is to be enabled to receive the connection from the joining device; and

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a filter address that identifies the joining device for which the assisting device is to communicate with via the communication tunnel.

16. The electronic device of claim **15**, wherein the processor is configured to:

receive, via the network interface, an enable connection monitor request that is configured to enable a fabric echo-based connection liveness monitor on a transmission control protocol or uniform datagram protocol connection monitoring between the commissioning device and the assisting device; and

send, via the network interface, a status report indicating whether the connection monitor has successfully been enabled.

17. The electronic device of claim **16**, wherein the enable connection monitor request comprises:

a connection monitor timeout field that indicates how long a connection monitor can remain idle before the connection monitor is terminated; and

a connection monitor interval field that indicates how frequently an update is sent to commissioning device.

18. The electronic device of claim **17**, wherein the connection monitor field is allocated 2 bytes of data, and the connection monitor interval field is allocated 2 bytes of data, and wherein the processor is configured to:

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receive, via the network interface, an echo request with an exchange identifier; and

send, via the network interface, an echo response with the exchange identifier, wherein the exchange identifier is configured to indicate that the echo response corresponds to the echo request.

19. The electronic device of claim **15**, wherein the processor is configured to:

send, via the network interface, a disable connection monitor to terminate the connection monitor; and

receive, via the network interface, a status report indicating whether the commissioning device has received the disable connection monitor and disabled the connection monitor.

20. The electronic device of claim **16**, wherein the processor is configured to receive, via the network interface, a reset configuration request, wherein the reset configuration request comprises a request to reset configuration data stored relating to a fabric, a local area network, or service to which the network interface connects, wherein resetting configuration data comprises deleting credentials and identifiers for the fabric, the local area network, or the service.

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