

A Semantic Definition Format for Data and Interactions of ThingsR. Mohan
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Protocol Mapping for SDF
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Abstract

This document defines protocol mapping extensions for the Semantic Definition Format (SDF) to enable mapping of protocol-agnostic SDF affordances to protocol-specific operations. The protocol mapping mechanism allows SDF models to specify how properties, actions, and events should be accessed using specific non-IP and IP protocols such as Bluetooth Low Energy, Zigbee or HTTP and CoAP. This document also describes a method to extend SCIM with an SDF model mapping.

About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Status information for this document may be found at
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Discussion of this document takes place on the A Semantic Definition Format for Data and Interactions of Things Working Group mailing list (<mailto:asdf@ietf.org>), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/asdf/>. Subscribe at <https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/asdf/>.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at
<https://github.com/ietf-wg-asdf/sdf-protocol-mapping>.

Status of This Memo

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1. Introduction

1.1. Protocol Mapping

The Semantic Definition Format (SDF) [RFC9880] provides a protocol-agnostic way to describe IoT devices and their capabilities through properties, actions, and events (collectively called affordances). When implementing the SDF model for a device on an actual implementation using specific communication protocols, there needs to be a mechanism to map the protocol-agnostic SDF definitions to protocol-specific operations, translating the model into a real-world implementation.

This document defines such a mechanism using the `sdfProtocolMap` keyword, which allows SDF models to include protocol-specific mapping information attached to the protocol-agnostic definitions. An `sdfProtocolMap` can be applied to an `sdfAffordance`, be it an `sdfProperty`, `sdfEvent` or `sdfAction`. The mapping enables use cases such as application gateways or multi-protocol gateways that translate between different IoT protocols, automated generation of protocol-specific implementations from SDF models, and interoperability across heterogeneous device ecosystems.

The protocol mapping mechanism is designed to be extensible: target protocols include non-IP protocols commonly used in IoT environments, such as [BLE53] and [Zigbee30], as well as IP-based protocols such as HTTP [RFC9110] or CoAP [RFC7252]. This document registers mappings for BLE and Zigbee; future specifications can define mappings for additional protocols.

1.2. SCIM SDF model extension

SDF provides a way to describe a class of devices and SCIM describes a device instance. The SDF model extension in this document defines a SCIM extension that enables inclusion of the SDF model for the class of devices a device belongs to in the SCIM object for that device.

2. Conventions and Definitions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

3. Structure

This section defines the structure of an sdfProtocolMap. Because each protocol has its own addressing model, a single SDF affordance requires a distinct mapping per protocol. For example, BLE addresses a property as a service characteristic, while Zigbee addresses it as an attribute in a cluster of an endpoint.

A protocol mapping object is a JSON object identified by the sdfProtocolMap keyword, nested inside an SDF affordance definition (sdfProperty, sdfAction, or sdfEvent). Protocol-specific attributes are embedded within this object, keyed by an IANA registered protocol name, e.g., "ble" or "zigbee".

```
sdfProperty / sdfAction / sdfEvent
|
+-----> sdfProtocolMap
|
|   +-----> ble
|   |
|   |   +--> BLE-specific mapping
|   |
|   +-----> zigbee
|   |
|   |   +--> Zigbee-specific mapping
|   |
|   +-----> ...
```

Figure 1: Protocol Mapping Structure

3.1. SDF Extension Points

The sdfProtocolMap keyword is introduced into SDF affordance definitions through the extension points defined in the formal syntax of [RFC9880] (Appendix A). For each affordance type, an sdfProtocolMap entry is added via the corresponding CDDL group socket. The contents of the sdfProtocolMap object are in turn extensible through a protocol-mapping-specific group socket.

A protocol MAY choose to extend only the affordance types that are applicable to it. For example, the BLE protocol mapping defines extensions for properties and events but not for actions.

3.1.1.1. Property Extension

The `$$SDF-EXTENSION-PROPERTY` group socket in the `propertyqualities` rule of [RFC9880] (Appendix A) is used to add protocol mapping to `sdfProperty` definitions:

```
$$SDF-EXTENSION-PROPERTY // = (  
  sdfProtocolMap: {  
    * $$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP  
  }  
)  
  
property-protocol-map<name, props> = (  
  name => props /  
  {  
    read: props,  
    write: props  
  }  
)
```

Figure 2: SDF Property Extension Point for Protocol Mapping

The `property-protocol-map` generic (Figure 2) captures the common structure of property protocol mappings. The `name` parameter is the registered protocol name and `props` is the protocol-specific map of attributes. A protocol can provide either:

- * A single mapping that applies to both read and write operations,
or
- * Separate read and write mappings when the protocol uses different attributes for each direction.

To extend `$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP` for a new protocol (e.g., "new-protocol"), use the `property-protocol-map` generic with the protocol name and a map type defining the protocol-specific attributes. The protocol name ("new-protocol") MUST be registered in the IANA registry defined in Section 7.1.

For example:

```
$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP ::= (  
  property-protocol-map<"new-protocol", new-protocol-property>  
)  
  
new-protocol-property = {  
  attributeA: text,  
  attributeB: uint  
}
```

Figure 3: Example Property Protocol Map Extension

The corresponding JSON in an SDF model looks like:

```
{  
  "sdfProperty": {  
    "temperature": {  
      "type": "number",  
      "unit": "Cel",  
      "sdfProtocolMap": {  
        "new-protocol": {  
          "attributeA": "temperature-service",  
          "attributeB": 1  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Figure 4: Example Property Protocol Map in JSON

When a property uses different protocol attributes for read and write operations, the mapping can be split:

```

{
  "sdfProperty": {
    "temperature": {
      "type": "number",
      "unit": "Cel",
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "new-protocol": {
          "read": {
            "attributeA": "temperature-read-service",
            "attributeB": 1
          },
          "write": {
            "attributeA": "temperature-write-service",
            "attributeB": 2
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Figure 5: Example Property Protocol Map with Read/Write in JSON

3.1.2. Action Extension

The `$$SDF-EXTENSION-ACTION` group socket in the `actionqualities` rule of [RFC9880] (Appendix A) is used to add protocol mapping to `sdfAction` definitions:

```

$$SDF-EXTENSION-ACTION //= (
  sdfProtocolMap: {
    * $$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP
  }
)

```

Figure 6: SDF Action Extension Point for Protocol Mapping

Actions use a simpler structure than properties, as they do not require the read/write distinction. To extend `$$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP` for a new protocol, add a group entry mapping the protocol name to the protocol-specific attributes:

```

$$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  "new-protocol": new-protocol-action
)

new-protocol-action = {
  commandID: uint
}

```

Figure 7: Example Action Protocol Map Extension

The corresponding JSON in an SDF model would look like:

```

{
  "sdfAction": {
    "reset": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "new-protocol": {
          "commandID": 42
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Figure 8: Example Action Protocol Map in JSON

3.1.3. Event Extension

The \$\$SDF-EXTENSION-EVENT group socket in the eventqualities rule of [RFC9880] (Appendix A) is used to add protocol mapping to sdfEvent definitions:

```

$$SDF-EXTENSION-EVENT //= (
  sdfProtocolMap: {
    * $$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP
  }
)

```

Figure 9: SDF Event Extension Point for Protocol Mapping

Events follow the same simple pattern as actions. To extend \$\$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP for a new protocol:


```
$$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (  
  "new-protocol": new-protocol-event  
)  
  
new-protocol-event = {  
  eventID: uint  
}
```

Figure 10: Example Event Protocol Map Extension

The corresponding JSON in an SDF model looks like:

```
{  
  "sdfEvent": {  
    "alert": {  
      "sdfProtocolMap": {  
        "new-protocol": {  
          "eventID": 3  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Figure 11: Example Event Protocol Map in JSON

3.2. Protocol Registration

Protocol names used as keys in the `sdfProtocolMap` object (e.g., "ble", "zigbee") MUST be registered in the IANA registry defined in Section 7.1.

A new protocol mapping MUST be defined by a specification that includes:

- * A CDDL definition that extends at least one of the group sockets defined in this document: `$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP` (Section 3.1.1), `$$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP` (Section 3.1.2), or `$$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP` (Section 3.1.3). Property mappings SHOULD use the `property-protocol-map` generic (Section 3.1.1) to ensure a consistent structure.
- * A description of the protocol-specific attributes introduced by the CDDL extension, including their semantics and how they relate to the underlying protocol operations.

4. Registered Protocol Mappings

This section defines the protocol mappings registered by this document.

4.1. BLE

The BLE protocol mapping allows SDF models to specify how properties and events should be accessed using Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) protocol. The mapping includes details such as service IDs and characteristic IDs that are used to access the corresponding SDF affordances.

4.1.1. Properties

For SDF properties, the BLE protocol mapping structure is defined as follows:

```
$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP // = (  
  property-protocol-map<"ble", ble-property>  
)  
  
ble-property = {  
  serviceID: text,  
  characteristicID: text  
}
```

Figure 12: CDDL definition for BLE Protocol Mapping for properties

Where:

- * serviceID is the BLE service ID that corresponds to the SDF property.
- * characteristicID is the BLE characteristic ID that corresponds to the SDF property.

For example, a BLE protocol mapping for a temperature property:

```
{
  "sdfProperty": {
    "temperature": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "ble": {
          "serviceID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef4",
          "characteristicID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef5"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

For a temperature property that has different mappings for read and write operations, here is an example of the BLE protocol mapping:

```
{
  "sdfProperty": {
    "temperature": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "ble": {
          "read": {
            "serviceID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef4",
            "characteristicID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef5"
          },
          "write": {
            "serviceID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef4",
            "characteristicID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef6"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

4.1.2. Events

For SDF events, the BLE protocol mapping structure is similar to SDF properties, but it must include additional attributes such as the type of the event.

```

$$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  ble: ble-event-map
)

ble-event-map = {
  type: "gatt" / "advertisements" / "connection_events",
  ? serviceID: text,
  ? characteristicID: text
}

```

Figure 13: BLE Protocol Mapping for events

Where:

- * type specifies the type of BLE event, such as "gatt" for GATT events, "advertisements" for advertisement events, or "connection_events" for connection-related events.
- * serviceID and characteristicID are optional attributes that are specified if the type is "gatt".

For example, a BLE event mapping for a heart rate measurement event:

```

{
  "sdfEvent": {
    "heartRate": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "ble": {
          "type": "gatt",
          "serviceID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef4",
          "characteristicID": "12345678-1234-5678-1234-56789abcdef5"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Here is an example of an isPresent event using BLE advertisements:

```

{
  "sdfEvent": {
    "isPresent": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "ble": {
          "type": "advertisements"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

4.2. Zigbee

The Zigbee protocol mapping allows SDF models to specify how properties, actions, and events should be accessed using the Zigbee protocol. The mapping includes details such as cluster IDs and attribute IDs that are used to access the corresponding SDF affordances.

4.2.1. Properties

SDF properties are mapped to Zigbee cluster attributes. The Zigbee property protocol mapping structure is defined as follows:

```

$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  property-protocol-map<"zigbee", zigbee-property>
)

zigbee-property = {
  endpointID: uint,
  ? manufacturerCode: uint,
  clusterID: uint,
  attributeID: uint,
  attributeType: uint
}

```

Figure 14: CDDL definition for Zigbee Protocol Mapping for properties

Where:

- * endpointID is the Zigbee endpoint ID that corresponds to the SDF property.
- * clusterID is the Zigbee cluster ID that corresponds to the SDF property.

- * attributeID is the Zigbee attribute ID that corresponds to the SDF property.
- * attributeType is the Zigbee data type of the attribute.
- * manufacturerCode is the Zigbee manufacturer code of the attribute (optional).

For example, a Zigbee protocol mapping for a temperature property:

```
{
  "sdfProperty": {
    "temperature": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "zigbee": {
          "endpointID": 1,
          "clusterID": 1026, // 0x0402
          "attributeID": 0, // 0x0000
          "attributeType": 41 // 0x29
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

4.2.2. Events

SDF events are mapped to Zigbee cluster attribute reporting. The Zigbee event protocol mapping structure is defined as follows:

```
$$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  zigbee: zigbee-event-map
)

zigbee-event-map = {
  endpointID: uint,
  ? manufacturerCode: uint,
  clusterID: uint,
  attributeID: uint,
  attributeType: uint
}
```

Figure 15: CDDL definition for Zigbee Protocol Mapping for events

For example, a Zigbee event mapping for a temperature change report:

```

{
  "sdfEvent": {
    "temperatureChange": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "zigbee": {
          "endpointID": 1,
          "clusterID": 1026, // 0x0402
          "attributeID": 0, // 0x0000
          "attributeType": 41 // 0x29
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

4.2.3. Actions

SDF actions are mapped to Zigbee cluster commands. The Zigbee protocol mapping structure for actions is defined as follows:

```

$$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  zigbee: zigbee-action-map
)

zigbee-action-map = {
  endpointID: uint,
  ? manufacturerCode: uint,
  clusterID: uint,
  commandID: uint
}

```

Figure 16: CDDL definition for Zigbee Protocol Mapping for actions

Where:

- * endpointID is the Zigbee endpoint ID that corresponds to the SDF action.
- * clusterID is the Zigbee cluster ID that corresponds to the SDF action.
- * commandID is the Zigbee command ID that corresponds to the SDF action.

For example, a Zigbee protocol mapping to set a temperature:

```
{
  "sdfAction": {
    "setTemperature": {
      "sdfProtocolMap": {
        "zigbee": {
          "endpointID": 1,
          "clusterID": 1026, // 0x0402
          "commandID": 0 // 0x0000
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

5. SCIM SDF Extension

While SDF provides a way to describe a device class and SCIM defines a device instance, a method is needed to associate a mapping between an instance of a device and its associated SDF models. To accomplish this, we define a SCIM extension that can be used in conjunction with [I-D.ietf-scim-device-model] in Figure 17. Implementation of this SCIM extension is OPTIONAL and independent of the protocol mapping functionality defined in the rest of this document. The SCIM schema attributes used here are described in Section 7 of [RFC7643].

===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

```
{
  "id": "urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:extension:sdf:2.0:Device",
  "name": "SDFExtension",
  "description": "Device extension schema for SDF.",
  "attributes": [
    {
      "name": "sdf",
      "type": "string",
      "description": "SDF models supported by the device.",
      "multiValued": true,
      "required": true,
      "caseExact": true,
      "mutability": "readWrite",
      "returned": "default",
      "uniqueness": "none"
    }
  ],
  "meta": {
    "resourceType": "Schema",
    "location": "/v2/Schemas/urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:extension:sdf:2.0:Device"
  }
}
```

Figure 17: SCIM SDF Extension Schema

Here is an example SCIM device schema extension with SDF models:

```
{
  "schemas": [
    "urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:core:2.0:Device",
    "urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:extension:sdf:2.0:Device"
  ],
  "id": "e9e30dba-f08f-4109-8486-d5c6a3316111",
  "displayName": "Heart Monitor",
  "active": true,
  "urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:extension:sdf:2.0:Device": {
    "sdf": [
      "https://example.com/thermometer#/sdfThing/thermometer",
      "https://example.com/hearttrate#/sdfObject/healthsensor"
    ]
  }
}
```

An SDF model must be referenced with the sdf keyword inside the SCIM device schema as described in [I-D.ietf-scim-device-model].

6. Security Considerations

The security considerations of [RFC9880] apply to this document as well.

Each protocol mapped using this mechanism has its own security model. The protocol mapping mechanism defined in this document does not provide additional security beyond what is offered by the underlying protocols. Implementations MUST ensure that appropriate protocol-level security mechanisms are employed when accessing affordances through the mapped protocol operations.

7. IANA Considerations

This section provides guidance to the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) regarding registration of values related to this document, in accordance with [RFC8126].

7.1. Protocol Mapping

IANA is requested to create a new registry called "SDF Protocol Mapping".

The registration policy for this registry is "Specification Required" as defined in Section 4.6 of [RFC8126].

The registry must contain the following attributes:

- * Protocol map name
- * Protocol name
- * Description
- * Reference of the specification describing the protocol mapping.

The specification requirements for a registration request are defined in Section 3.2.

The designated expert(s) SHOULD verify that the protocol map name is appropriate and not likely to cause confusion with existing entries.

The registrant of an existing entry may request updates to that entry, subject to the same expert review. They should verify that updates preserve backward compatibility with deployed implementations, or if breaking changes are necessary, consider whether a new registry entry is more appropriate.

The following protocol mappings are described in this document:

Protocol map	Protocol Name	Description	Reference
ble	Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)	Protocol mapping for BLE devices	This document
zigbee	Zigbee	Protocol mapping for Zigbee devices	This document

Table 1: Protocol Mapping Registry

7.2. SCIM Device Schema SDF Extension

IANA is requested to create the following extensions in the SCIM Server-Related Schema URIs registry as described in Section 5:

URN	Description	Resource Type	Reference
urn:ietf:params:scim:schemas:extension:sdf:2.0:Device	SDF Extension	Device	This memo, Section 5

Table 2

8. References

8.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-scim-device-model]
Shahzad, M., Iqbal, H., and E. Lear, "Device Schema Extensions to the SCIM model", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-scim-device-model-18, 3 September 2025, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-scim-device-model-18>>.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2119>>.

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- [RFC8126] Cotton, M., Leiba, B., and T. Narten, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", BCP 26, RFC 8126, DOI 10.17487/RFC8126, June 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8126>>.
- [RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8174>>.
- [RFC8610] Birkholz, H., Vigano, C., and C. Bormann, "Concise Data Definition Language (CDDL): A Notational Convention to Express Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) and JSON Data Structures", RFC 8610, DOI 10.17487/RFC8610, June 2019, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8610>>.
- [RFC9880] Koster, M., Ed., Bormann, C., Ed., and A. Keränen, "Semantic Definition Format (SDF) for Data and Interactions of Things", RFC 9880, DOI 10.17487/RFC9880, January 2026, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9880>>.

8.2. Informative References

- [BLE53] Bluetooth SIG, "Bluetooth Core Specification Version 5.3", 13 July 2021, <<https://www.bluetooth.com/specifications/specs/core-specification-5-3/>>.
- [RFC7252] Shelby, Z., Hartke, K., and C. Bormann, "The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)", RFC 7252, DOI 10.17487/RFC7252, June 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7252>>.
- [RFC9110] Fielding, R., Ed., Nottingham, M., Ed., and J. Reschke, Ed., "HTTP Semantics", STD 97, RFC 9110, DOI 10.17487/RFC9110, June 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9110>>.
- [Zigbee30] CSA IoT, "Zigbee 3.0 Specification", 2026, <<https://csa-iot.org/all-solutions/zigbee/>>.

Appendix A. CDDL Definition

This appendix contains the combined CDDL definitions for the SDF protocol mappings.

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "sdf-protocol-map.cddl"
$$SDF-EXTENSION-PROPERTY //= (
  sdfProtocolMap: {
    * $$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP
  }
)

property-protocol-map<name, props> = (
  name => props /
  {
    read: props,
    write: props
  }
)

$$SDF-EXTENSION-ACTION //= (
  sdfProtocolMap: {
    * $$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP
  }
)

$$SDF-EXTENSION-EVENT //= (
  sdfProtocolMap: {
    * $$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP
  }
)

$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  property-protocol-map<"ble", ble-property>
)

ble-property = {
  serviceID: text,
  characteristicID: text
}

$$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  ble: ble-event-map
)

ble-event-map = {
  type: "gatt" / "advertisements" / "connection_events",
  ? serviceID: text,
```

```
    ? characteristicID: text
  }

$$SDF-PROPERTY-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  property-protocol-map<"zigbee", zigbee-property>
)

zigbee-property = {
  endpointID: uint,
  ? manufacturerCode: uint,
  clusterID: uint,
  attributeID: uint,
  attributeType: uint
}

$$SDF-EVENT-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  zigbee: zigbee-event-map
)

zigbee-event-map = {
  endpointID: uint,
  ? manufacturerCode: uint,
  clusterID: uint,
  attributeID: uint,
  attributeType: uint
}

$$SDF-ACTION-PROTOCOL-MAP //= (
  zigbee: zigbee-action-map
)

zigbee-action-map = {
  endpointID: uint,
  ? manufacturerCode: uint,
  clusterID: uint,
  commandID: uint
}

<CODE ENDS>
```

Appendix B. OpenAPI Definition

The following non-normative model is provided for convenience of the implementor.

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ProtocolMap.yaml"
===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

openapi: 3.0.3
info:
  title: SDF Protocol Mapping
  description: |-
    SDF Protocol Mapping. When adding a
    new protocol mapping please add a reference to the protocol map
    for all the schemas in this file.
  version: 0.10.0
externalDocs:
  description: SDF Protocol Mapping IETF draft
  url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-asdf-sdf-protocol\
-mapping/

paths: {}

components:
  schemas:
  ## Protocol Map for a property
    ProtocolMap-Property:
      type: object
      properties:
        sdfProtocolMap:
          oneOf:
            - $ref: './ProtocolMap-BLE.yaml#/components/schemas/Prot\
ocolMap-BLE-Propmap'
            - $ref: './ProtocolMap-Zigbee.yaml#/components/schemas/P\
rotocolMap-Zigbee-Propmap'

  ## Protocol Map for an event
    ProtocolMap-Event:
      type: object
      properties:
        sdfProtocolMap:
          oneOf:
            - $ref: './ProtocolMap-BLE.yaml#/components/schemas/Prot\
ocolMap-BLE-Event'
            - $ref: './ProtocolMap-Zigbee.yaml#/components/schemas/P\
rotocolMap-Zigbee-Event'
<CODE ENDS>

```

Figure 18

B.1. Protocol map for BLE

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ProtocolMap-BLE.yaml"
===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

openapi: 3.0.3
info:
  title: SDF Protocol Mapping for BLE
  description: |-
    SDF Protocol Mapping for BLE devices.
  version: 0.10.0
externalDocs:
  description: SDF Protocol Mapping IETF draft
  url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-asdf-sdf-protocol\
-mapping/

paths: {}

components:
  schemas:
  ## Protocol Mapping for BLE Property
  ProtocolMap-BLE-Propmap:
    required:
      - ble
    type: object
    properties:
      ble:
        required:
          - serviceID
          - characteristicID
        type: object
        properties:
          serviceID:
            type: string
            format: uuid
            example: 00001809-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
          characteristicID:
            type: string
            format: uuid
            example: 00002a1c-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb

  ## Defines different types of BLE events
  ProtocolMap-BLE-Event:
    required:
      - ble
    type: object
    properties:
      ble:
        required:
          - type
```



```

    type: object
    properties:
      type:
        type: string
        example: gatt
        enum:
          - gatt
          - connection_events
          - advertisements
      serviceID:
        type: string
        example: 00001809-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
      characteristicID:
        type: string
        example: 00002a1c-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
<CODE ENDS>

```

Figure 19

B.2. Protocol map for Zigbee

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ProtocolMap-Zigbee.yaml"
===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

openapi: 3.0.3
info:
  title: SDF Protocol Mapping for Zigbee
  description: |-
    SDF Protocol Mapping for Zigbee devices.
  version: 0.10.0
externalDocs:
  description: SDF Protocol Mapping IETF draft
  url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-asdf-sdf-protocol\
-mapping/

paths: {}

components:
  schemas:
  ## Protocol mapping for Zigbee property
  ProtocolMap-Zigbee-Propmap:
    required:
      - zigbee
    type: object
    properties:
      zigbee:
        required:
          - endpointID

```

```
- clusterID
- attributeID
type: object
properties:
  endpointID:
    type: integer
    format: int32
    example: 1
  clusterID:
    type: integer
    format: int32
    example: 6
  attributeID:
    type: integer
    format: int32
    example: 16
  type:
    type: integer
    format: int32
    example: 1

ProtocolMap-Zigbee-Event:
  allOf:
    - $ref: '#/components/schemas/ProtocolMap-Zigbee-Propmap'
<CODE ENDS>
```

Figure 20

Acknowledgements

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