
Application Packaging Standard - Package Format Specification

1.2

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1. Introduction

Application Packaging Standard defines the packages structure and rules of processing packages. Package is a file that contains an application files and metadata required to create and manage instances of the application.

Package is a ZIP file that contains the following:

main package metadata file APP-META.xml
additional metadata files, such as icons and screenshots, referenced from APP-META.xml
management scripts in the scripts/ directory. The scripts/configure script performs application-specific tasks during the application installation, upgrade, patching, reconfiguration and removal.
list of all package files APP-LIST.xml, every file have size in bytes and SHA256 digest value. This list may be digitally signed by one or several packagers or authorities, or may not be signed at all.

Here is a structure of a typical package.

```
APP-META.xml      # Metadata container. XML file.
APP-LIST.xml      # List of files in package and signing data
scripts/
  configure       # This script will be invoked when application
```

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```
...          # instance is managed
...
...          # Additional files to be used by the 'configure'
...          # reside in the same directory
images/
  icon1.png    # Icon and screenshots of the application
  screenshot2.jpg
  screenshot.jpg
  ...
htdocs/       # Application files
  index.php
  logo.png
  ...
```

The APP-META.xml file contains all the metadata required to manage the application. This includes name, version, description and changelog of the application, resources required for the application and its services to function properly and description of user-supplied configuration settings. Typical structure of metadata:

```
<application xmlns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1"
              version="1.2" packaged="2008-11-02T09:30:10+06:00">

  <!-- common properties -->

  <name>Broombla</name>
  <version>1.0.11</version>
  <release>4</release>
  <homepage>http://broombla.com/</homepage>

  <!-- application and package vendors -->

  <vendor>
    <name>Broombla Corporation</name>
    <homepage>http://broombla.com/</homepage>
    <icon path="icons/corp_logo.gif"/>
  </vendor>

  <packager>
    <name>Broombla Packaging</name>
    <homepage>http://broombla.com/packages</homepage>
    <icon path="icons/corp_logo.gif"/>
  </packager>

  <!-- application description -->

  <presentation>
    <summary>...</summary>
    <description>
      ...
    </description>
    <icon path="icons/logo.gif"/>
    <screenshot path="img/screenshot1.gif">
      <description>...</description>
    </screenshot>
    <changelog>
      <version version="1.0.11" release="4">
        <entry>Fixed bug in ...</entry>
      </version>
    </changelog>
    <categories/>
    <languages/>
  </presentation>

  ...

  <service>

    <license must-accept="true">
      ...
```

```
</license>

<requirements xmlns:php="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/php">

  <!-- PHP version and extensions requirements -->
  <php:version min="5.0"/>
  <php:extension>mysql</php:extension>

  <!-- Database requirement -->
  <db:db xmlns:db="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db">
    <db:id>main</db:id>
    <db:default-name>phpbb</db:default-name>
    <db:server-type>mysql</db:server-type>
    <db:server-min-version>3.22</db:server-min-version>
  </db:db>

  <!-- Probably more requirements -->

  ...
</requirements>

<provision>

  <url-mapping>
    <!-- Mapping URLs to the files and URL handlers -->
    <mapping url="/" path="htdocs">
      <php:handler/>
    </mapping>
  </url-mapping>

</provision>

</service>

</application>
```

2. Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119]

3. Document Structure

This specification is divided into the following two parts:

- basic package format
- common aspects

The first part of the specification describes basic metadata required for application to instantiate and operate, and points of extensibility.

The second part consists of several *aspects*. Aspect is a document describing the specific extension to the basic format. The format is modular to accommodate new programming languages, operating systems, software components, etc.

4. Basic Package Format

4.1. File Format

Package is a ZIP file [ZIP] with the `.app.zip` extension.

4.2. Files

Package **MUST** contain only regular files and directories.

There **MUST NOT** be two files or directories in one directory which file names differ only in case.

Names of the files included in a package SHOULD contain only printable ASCII characters (except for the TAB, NL, and CR characters (ASCII codes 32-127)). To ensure web application compatibility with Microsoft Windows, names of the files included in a package MUST NOT contain the following characters: <, >, :, ", /, \, |, *, ?.

Special Windows device names (con, con.*, nul, nul.*, lpt etc) MUST NOT be used in packages. It is recommended to check for such files during package unpacking on Windows.

4.3. Metadata File

Each package MUST contain a well-formed XML file named APP-META.xml in the package root directory. This file contains all the package metadata. File should be in UTF-8 encoding.

4.4. Package contents listing

Each package MUST contain a well-formed XML file named APP-LIST.xml in the package root directory. This file contains list of all files in package, but APP-LIST.xml. File may be digitally signed by one or more signers. Contents of the file is described in package contents listing chapter. File should be in UTF-8 encoding.

5. Metadata Descriptor

RELAX NG schema of metadata descriptor:

```
default namespace sa = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1"
namespace          local = ""

grammar {

  start = Application

  Application = element application {
    ## Version of APS format used
    attribute version { text }?,
    ## Packaging date
    attribute packaged { xsd:dateTime }?,

    ## Unique application identifier
    element id          { xsd:anyURI },

    element name        { text },
    element version     { text },
    element release     { text },
    element homepage    { xsd:anyURI }?,

    ## Reference on master package for add-on package
    element master-package {
      element package {
        attribute id { xsd:anyURI },
        attribute match { text } ?
      }+
    }?,

    element vendor {
      element name      { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
        text }+,
      element homepage { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
        xsd:anyURI }*,
      element icon      { attribute path { text } }?
    }?,

    element packager {
      element name      { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
        text }+,
      element homepage { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
        xsd:anyURI }*,
      element icon      { attribute path { text } }?,
      element uri       { xsd:anyURI }?
    }?,
  }
```

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```
element presentation {
  element summary { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                    text }*,
  element description { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                        text }*,
  element icon { attribute path { text } }?,
  element screenshot { attribute path { text },
                       element description {
                         attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                         text }+
  }*,
  element changelog {
    element version { attribute version { text },
                     attribute release { text },
                     attribute date { xsd:dateTime }?,
                     element entry {
                       attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                       text }+
    }*
  }?,
  element categories { element category { text }+ }?,
  element languages { element language {
                      xsd:string { pattern = "[a-z]{2,3}" } }+ }?,
  element extension { AnyElement* }?
}?,
element global-settings { ( Setting | SettingGroup )* }?,
element patch { attribute match { text },
                attribute recommended { "true" }? } *,
element upgrade { attribute match { text },
                  attribute mode { "managed" | "backup" }? } *,
element content { ContentDeliveryMethod }?,
element provision { element verify-script { VerifyScript }? }?,
Service*
}

AnyElement = element * { attribute * { text }*,
                        ( text | AnyElement)* }

ContentDeliveryMethod = DefinedByAspect

## Services
Service = element service {
  attribute id { text },
  attribute class { "account" |
                  "service" |
                  "ecommerce" |
                  text }?,
  attribute singular { "true" }?,
  element license { EULA }?,
  element presentation { Presentation }?,
  element settings { ( Setting | SettingGroup )* }?,
  element resources { Resource * }?,
  ## Requirements specification [5.4.4]
  element requirements {
    element choice { element requirements { attribute id { text },
```

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```

Requirement+ }+
    }*,
    Requirement*
}?,

element provision {
    element when-chosen { attribute requirements-id { text },
                        ProvisionMethod+
    },
    ProvisionMethod+
}?,

Service*
}

## End-user license agreement
EULA = ( attribute must-accept { xsd:boolean },
        ( element free { empty } |
          element commercial { empty } )? ),

        element text { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                        element name { text }?,
                        ( element url { xsd:anyURI } |
                          element file { text } )
        )+
)

## GUI-related settings
Presentation =
    ## Textual description of the service
    element name { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*,
    element summary { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*,
    element icon { attribute path { text } }?,

    ## Informational link specification [5.2.2]
    element infolinks {
        element link { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                      attribute class { "official" |
                                        "community" |
                                        "howto" |
                                        "support" |
                                        "demo" |
                                        text }?,
                      attribute href { xsd:anyURI },
                      text }+
    }?,

    element entry-points {
        element entry { attribute class { "control-panel" |
                                        "login" |
                                        "frontpage" |
                                        "check" |
                                        text }?,
                        ## URI templates are allowed
                        attribute dst { xsd:anyURI | text }?,
                        attribute method { "GET" |
                                          "POST" |
                                          text }?,

                        element label { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                                       text }+,
                        element description { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                                             text }*,
                        element icon { attribute path { text } }?,

                        ## Optional parameters for using entry point
                        element variable { attribute name { text },
                                           attribute class { "login" |
                                                             "password" |
                                                             "locale" |
                                                             text }?,
                                           attribute value-of-setting

```

```

                                { text }?,
                                text
                                }*,
                                element extension { AnyElement* }?
                                }+,
                                }?,
                                element extension { AnyElement* }?

## Settings
div {
    SettingGroup = element group { attribute class { "authn"           |
                                                    "presentation" |
                                                    "web"              |
                                                    "vcard"           |
                                                    "type"           |
                                                    text              }?,

                                ## groups with name of @class "type" are used to
                                ## express hCard subproperties
                                # Due to XML Schema restrictions, distinct definitions were joined
                                element name { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                                                attribute class { "type" }?,
                                                text }*,

                                ## Nested anonymous groups are allowed for the sake of
                                ## microformats compliance
                                ( SettingGroup | Setting )*
                                }

    Setting = element setting { attribute id           { text },
                                attribute class        { text }?,
                                attribute uniq         { "global" | "application" | "instanc
                                attribute uuid          { xsd:anyURI | text }?,
                                attribute optional     { "true" }?,
                                attribute visibility    { "hidden" }?,
                                attribute protected    { "true" }?,
                                attribute value-of-setting { text }?,
                                attribute generate      { "sequence" | "uuid" | "random" | "p
                                ( attribute installation-only { "true" } |
                                  attribute track-old-value { "true" } )?,

                                element name           { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*,
                                element description    { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*,
                                element error-message { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*,

                                # Settings types
                                ( ( attribute type      { "boolean" },
                                    attribute default-value { "true" | "false" }? )

                                | ( attribute type      { "string" | "password" },
                                    SettingTypeString,
                                    attribute default-value { text }? )

                                | ( attribute type      { "integer" },
                                    SettingTypeInteger,
                                    attribute default-value { xsd:integer }? )

                                | ( attribute type      { "float" },
                                    SettingTypeFloat,
                                    attribute default-value { xsd:float }? )

                                | ( attribute type      { "email" },
                                    attribute default-value { text }? )

                                | ( attribute type      { "domain-name" },
                                    attribute default-value { text }? )

                                | ( attribute type      { "host-name" },
                                    attribute default-value { text }? )

```

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```
| ( attribute type          { "enum" },
  attribute default-value { text }?,
  element choice { attribute id { text },
                    element name { attribute xml:lang { text }?,
                                   text }*
  }+ )
| ( attribute type          { "list" },
  attribute list-order      { "id" | "name" | "custom" }?,
  attribute min-items      { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
  attribute max-items      { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
  ## Possible list elements defined below
  ( ( attribute element-type { "string" },
      SettingTypeString,
      element default-value { text }* )

    | ( attribute element-type { "integer" },
        SettingTypeInteger,
        element default-value { xsd:integer }* )

    | ( attribute element-type { "float" },
        SettingTypeFloat,
        element default-value { xsd:float }* )

    | ( attribute element-type { "email" },
        element default-value { text }* )

    | ( attribute element-type { "domain-name" },
        element default-value { text }* )

    | ( attribute element-type { "host-name" },
        element default-value { text }* )

    | ( attribute element-type { "enum" },
        element default-value { text }*,
        element choice {
          attribute id { text },
          element name { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*
        }+ )
  )
)
)
}
}

SettingTypeString = attribute min-length { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
                   attribute max-length { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
                   ( attribute regex { text } |
                     attribute charset { text } )?

SettingTypeInteger = attribute min { xsd:integer }?,
                    attribute max { xsd:integer }?

SettingTypeFloat = attribute min { xsd:float }?,
                  attribute max { xsd:float }?

Requirement = DefinedByAspect

## Placeholder for aspect-specific URL handlers
UrlHandler = DefinedByAspect

## Aspect must use own namespace
DefinedByAspect = element * - ( sa:* | local:* ) {
  attribute * { text }*,
  ( text | DefinedByAspect )*
}

## Provision specification
div {
  ProvisionMethod = element url-mapping { UrlMapping } ? &
                   element configuration-script { ConfScript } ? &
                   element backup-script { BackupScript } ? &
                   element verify-script { VerifyScript } ? &
```

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```
        element resource-script      { ResourceScript } ? &
        DefinedByAspect*

## URL Mapping
UrlMapping = element default-prefix { xsd:string { minLength = "1" } }?,
             element installed-size { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }?,
             element site-root      { empty }?,
             element mapping        { Mapping }*

Mapping = RegularMapping | VirtualMapping

RegularMapping =
    attribute url      { xsd:string { minLength = "1" } },
    attribute path     { xsd:string { minLength = "1" } }?,
    attribute shared   { "true" }?,
    UrlHandler*,
    element mapping { Mapping }*

VirtualMapping =
    attribute url      { xsd:string { minLength = "1" } },
    (
        attribute virtual { "virtual" } |
        (
            attribute virtual { "redirect" },
            element href      { xsd:anyURI }
        )
    ),
    element mapping { Mapping }*

## Generic script Script
BaseScript = attribute name          { text },
             attribute privileged { "true" }?,
             ( element script-language { text } |
               element binary-executable { empty } )

## Configuration Script
ConfScript = BaseScript
            & element status-control { empty }?
            & element structured-output { empty }?

## Backup/Restore script
BackupScript = BaseScript &
             element sufficient { empty }?

## Verify script
VerifyScript = BaseScript
             & element structured-output { empty }?

## Resource script
ResourceScript = BaseScript &
               ## Hint to controller how often to poll for resource usage
               ## examples: 30m or 2h or 1d
               attribute poll-interval { xsd:string { pattern = "(\\d+m)|(\\d+h)|(\\d+d)?" } }?
}

## Resource specification
div {
    ## Resource definition
    Resource = element resource {
        ## Unique resource identifier
        attribute id { text },

        ## Resource class represents basic idea what is measured by that resource
        attribute class { "item" | "b" | "kb" | "mb" | "gb" | text },

        ## Limiting setting hints to controller what setting limits that resource
        attribute limiting-setting { text }?,

        ## Resource name
        element name { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }+,
    }
}
```

```
## Resource description
element description { attribute xml:lang { text }?, text }*
}
}
```

The APP-META.xml file MUST be valid according to the schema above. XML namespace of the metadata will be changed when incompatible changes are introduced.

Package SHOULD declare the version of APS specification with which it complies with the help of the version attribute.

```
<application xmlns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1" version="1.2">
</application>
```

The version of APS format specified herein is 1.2. The numbering scheme for APS format versions is major.minor. The major and minor numbers MUST be treated as separate integers and each number MAY be incremented higher than a single digit. Thus, APS 1.2 would be a lower version than APS 1.10. Leading zeros (e.g., APS 1.01) MUST be ignored by APS controllers and MUST NOT be specified.

Package SHOULD use the lowest possible version of APS specification that is sufficient for describing the application's capabilities and requirements.

Package SHOULD declare packaging date with the help of the packaged attribute.

```
<application xmlns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1"
              version="1.2" packaged="2008-11-02T09:30:10+06:00">
</application>
```

Metadata schema contains several places where arbitrary elements may be added: requirements may be added to the requirements elements, provision methods may be added to the provision element and URL handlers may be added to the mapping elements. The allowed types of requirements, provision methods and URL handlers are described in aspects. Structure of these elements are described in subsequent specification sections.

When a Controller encounters requirement which it does not know how to handle, the Controller should consider this requirement as non-satisfiable. If such requirement is found outside of the choice element, the package MUST NOT be installed. If such requirement is found inside the choice element, then the branch in which it is contained MUST NOT be selected during installation.

If a Controller encounters unknown elements in the mapping section, the package installation must be aborted.

All user-visible strings in metadata descriptor are localizable. Localization is performed by using the standard XML xml:lang attribute: every localizable string has optional attribute xml:lang:

```
...
<description>Some description</description>
<description xml:lang='de-DE'>...</description>
<description xml:lang='ja-JA'>...</description>
...
```

String without explicit xml:lang is always required.

5.1. Common Application Properties

The following properties are common for all applications:

5.1.1. Application ID

```
<id>http://www.phpbb.com/</id>
```

URI-formed unique application identifier. This string should be used as a application identifier - it **MUST NOT** be changed in consequent versions of packages, otherwise package upgrade and patch from older versions will be not feasible. This URI may or may not lead to any valid page.

5.1.2. Package Name

```
<name>phpbb</name>
```

Free-formed string specifies user-visible name of application in a package. Package name may be changed during upgrade and should reflect packaged software name.

5.1.3. Package Version

```
<version>2.0.22</version>  
<release>6</release>
```

Package version consists of two parts: application version and package release, the former corresponds to the version of application packaged, and the later to the release of the package containing the same version of application (packages may be released many times, e.g., for fixing bugs in packaging or adding localizations).

Version format and the algorithm for determining the chronological relationship between different package versions are specified by the Debian Policy: Version Format in Debian Policy [<http://www.us.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/ch-controlfields.html#s-f-Version>].

Unlike the Debian version-release approach, application version and package release are separated to ease parsing.

5.1.4. Homepage

```
<homepage>http://phpbb.com/</homepage>
```

URL of the application official site.

5.1.5. Master package reference

```
<master-package>  
  <package id="http://www.phpbb.com" match="version = 1.1"/>  
</master-package>
```

If a package is an add-on package for another APS application this definition provides a reference to master package by ID and version/release conditions. Optional condition is provided by `match` XPath expression. Virtual nodes `version` and `release` in the context of expression represent version and release of master package.

Before installation controller **MUST** check availability of referenced APS package in given context. Add-on packages will get an access to global settings of master package with `value-of-setting` attribute.

Add-on package services may inherit master package services hierarchy by defining services structure with same IDs. Add-on package may not change master package services, but may define sub-services of master package services. In this case add-on packages may refer master package service settings with `value-of-setting`.

Add-on package may request environment variables provided by master package requirements by defining requirement with same ID as a requirement of master package in context of service.

Add-on package may request environment variables provided by master package URL mappings by defining same URL mappings as in master package. Add-on package may define its own URL mappings as usual.

5.1.6. Software Vendor Information

```
<vendor>
  <name>Broombla Corporation</name>
  <homepage>http://broombla.com</homepage>
  <homepage xml:lang="ja-JA">http://broombla.com/ja</homepage>
  <icon path="icons/broombla-corp-logo.gif"/>
</vendor>
```

Characteristics of software vendor whose application is packaged. Both the name and homepage allow localization. The `icon/@path` attribute **MUST** contain a full path in archive to the icon file. The icon **SHOULD** be a 64x64 pixel image in PNG format using alpha transparency. JPEG and GIF formats **MAY** be used as well, but their use is discouraged.

5.1.7. Software Packager Information

```
<packager>
  <name>Parallels</name>
  <homepage>http://parallels.com</homepage>
  <icon path="icons/parallels-package-logo.gif"/>
  <uri>uuid:15d041e8-34c6-409a-b165-3290d2c9d599</uri>
</packager>
```

Characteristics of package manufacturer. Both the name and the homepage elements allow localization. The `icon/@path` attribute **MUST** contain a full path in archive to the icon file. The icon must be a 64x64 pixels image in JPEG, PNG or GIF format.

The `uri` element is an arbitrary URI unique for each packager (it is **RECOMMENDED** to use `uuid:` URI scheme to minimize the possibility of clash). This URI is needed to distinguish packages with the same name but created by different packagers. Note that consequent versions of the same package **MUST** have the same URI, as otherwise package Controllers **MAY** refuse to update package from one version to another.

Controllers **SHOULD** allow to upgrade and patch package from the version which does not specify `uri` to the one which specifies in order to support smooth upgrade path for the packages which did not use `uri` from the beginning.

5.1.8. Summary

```
<presentation>
  <summary>
    High powered, fully scalable, and highly customizable Open Source bulletin
    board package.
  </summary>
  <summary xml:lang="es-ES">...</summary>
  ...
</presentation>
```

Single-sentence summary of the package for end users.

5.1.9. Description

```
<description>
  phpBB is a high powered, fully scalable, and highly customizable
  Open Source bulletin board package. phpBB has a user-friendly
  interface, simple and straightforward administration panel, and
  helpful FAQ. phpBB is the ideal free community solution for all web
  sites.
</description>
<description xml:lang="it-IT">...</description>
```

One-paragraph description of the package for end users.

5.1.10. Icon

```
<icon path="images/phpbb.png" />
```

Icon may be provided to be displayed in GUI for the application. The `path` attribute **MUST** contain a full path in archive to the icon file. The icon **SHOULD** be a 64x64 pixel image in PNG format using alpha transparency. JPEG and GIF formats **MAY** be used as well, but their use is discouraged.

5.1.11. Screenshots

```
<screenshot path="images/admin.png">
  <description>Administrative interface</description>
  <description xml:lang="he-IL">...</description>
</screenshot>
<screenshot path="images/main.png">
  <description>Main page</description>
  <description xml:lang="ja-JA">...</description>
</screenshot>
```

Several screenshots with descriptions may be provided. The `path` attribute **MUST** contain a full path in archive to the screenshot file. It must be JPEG, PNG or GIF image.

5.1.12. Changelog

```
<changelog>
  <version version="2.1.22" release="1">
    <entry>New upstream version</entry>
    <entry xml:lang="de-DE">...</entry>
  </version>
  <version version="2.1.21" release="5">
    ...
  </version>
  ...
</changelog>
```

Changelog contains the human-readable list of changes between consecutive package versions. Order of entries in changelog is not specified, Controller should sort them.

5.1.13. Categories

```
<categories>
  <category>Collaboration/Portals</category>
  <category>Web/Content management</category>
</categories>
```

Package may include a set of categories. Category is a Unicode string without attached semantics. The first category should be "primary category" in the sense the first category should be adequate for sorting packages in the user interface.

A list of predefined categories is available at [APS Categories]. The specified categories names **SHOULD** be used. Other categories names **MAY** be used, but handling them in Controller is **OPTIONAL**.

5.1.14. Languages

```
<languages>
  <language>en</language>
  <language>de</language>
  <language>ru</language>
</languages>
```

Package may declare a set of languages for the presentation purposes. The first language is the "default language" of the application. Languages are identifiers from ISO 639.

5.1.15. Updates

Application may declare versions of packages which can be updated to the current package. Two update strategies are supported:

- Patch - version change without major changes in application settings and without any changes in deployment logic. In particular, all allocated resources are left as is, and no changes in application mapping scheme are allowed. Moderate changes in application settings are allowed, however several classes of changes which may lead to ambiguity are prohibited. See details in the Settings and Requirements sections.

Such restrictions allow unattended update of all application instances, thus making patches is a preferable way to apply crucial changes, such as security fixes.

If a patch fixes problem that affects all software users, it SHOULD declare the `recommended` element. Otherwise, it is assumed that patch fixes some specific problem, or implements additional functionality and is intended to be installed only by those users who are experiencing the problem.

- Upgrade - version change which allows complex changes in application settings and deployment logic. This operation may require user attendance.

A Package may specify which versions it can update with help of `match` attribute. This attribute contains XPath expression that will be evaluated against metadata of the installed packages with the same id (or name/packager pair for older packages) and lower version/release numbers. If specified XPath expression results in non-empty nodeset on some examined application metadata - the package is considered to be an update for the examined application.

The XPath expression must assume `http://apstandard.com/ns/1` to be the default namespace.

Attribute `mode` defines how upgrade procedure will proceed. Following options are possible:

- No `mode` attribute provided. In that case upgrade script executed after replacing old set of application files with files from new version of application.
- When `mode` attribute equals to `managed` both old and new application directories available during upgrade script execution. Path to old application installation available in environment variables `OLDWEB_<id>_DIR` and path to new application directories available in environment variables `WEB_<id>_DIR` while upgrade script execution. On successful script finish old directories SHOULD be removed.
- When `mode` attribute equals to `backup` upgrade happens in following steps:
 - old instance version backed up
 - new instance version created
 - restore procedure initiated on new instance
 - upgrade script executed

Restore procedure SHOULD be able to restore data backed up by earlier versions. In case when older version of application has no backup script defined and newer version of application support upgrade mode `backup` from such old version backup script from target version of application MUST be called for backup data.

If the update specification is absent, it is supposed that updates are not supported by the package at all.

For exact version comparison a Controller MUST be able to compare packages versions as specified in Package Version section of specification with help of `<` `>` `<=` `>=` and `=` XPath operator. XPath extensions function should be available to compare complex versions `vercmp(a, b)`. Binary "vercmp" returns -1, 0, or 1 depending on whether the left argument is version-wise less than, equal to, or greater than the right argument using RPM version compare rules.

Example 1. Specification of exact updatable versions

```
<patch match="( /application/version = '2.0' and /application/release='1')
           or ( /application/version = '2.0' and /application/release='2') " recommended="true" />
<upgrade match="/application/version = '1.0' and /application/release='1' " />
```

Such specification means that package can patch the installed version 2.0.1 or 2.0.2 and upgrade version 1.0.1.

Example 2. Specification of updatable version ranges

```
<patch match="/application/version > '2.0'" recommended="true" />
<upgrade match="/application/version > '1.0'" />
```

Such specification means the following:

- If the installed version is greater than 2.0, patch is possible. Patch contain crucial fixes, affecting all application users.
- If the installed version is greater than 1.0 and less or equal to 2.0, upgrade is possible.

Example 3. Upgrade using managed mode

```
<upgrade mode="managed" />
```

Upgrade in managed mode, no version restrictions.

Example 4. Compare versions with vercmp

```
<patch match="vercmp(/application/version, '2.1.0a') = 1" />
```

Controller will select all versions greater then 2.1.0a.

5.1.16. Content Delivery Methods

```
<content xmlns:dll="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dll">
  <dll:register path="win/some.dll" />
</content>
```

Application may require a special processing of application's archive content prior to actual usage. Allowed content processing options are defined in aspects. See DLL Content Processing Method for more details.

5.1.17. Global Settings

```
<global-settings>
  <setting id="host">
    ...
  </setting>
</global-settings>
```

Package may have global settings that are visible and affect all instances of application services. Global settings SHOULD be set prior to any service provision. Such settings are declared by the `global-settings` element within the application description. When a global setting is changed, all instances of the application services need to be reconfigured immediately. Global settings MUST NOT use the `value-of-setting` attribute.

5.2. Services

Application is supposed to provide services to its users. Complex applications can provide several services of different nature and logic. Distinct services are declared with the `service` elements:

```
<application>
  <name>Personal Information Manager</name>
  ...
  <service id="contacts">
    ...
  </service>

  <service id="calendar">
    ...
  </service>
```

```
</application>
```

Each service may feature its own settings, use its own resources and require a special provisioning activity. Each service in the package **MUST** be uniquely identified by `id` attribute within application package.

Services can be nested. Provision of child services is performed in the scope of already provisioned parent service. Parent service is assumed to be an environment for child services. Entire host is an environment for the root services.

```
<application>
  <name>Webmail</name>
  ...
  <service id="email">
    ...
    <service id="mailbox">
      ...
    </service>
    <service id="addressbook">
      ...
    </service>
  </service>
</application>
```

Child services are allowed to reference settings values and resources of parent service. Package **MUST** contain at least one root service.

During updates package **SHOULD NOT** alter the services hierarchy in a way that may introduce ambiguity in update of already provisioned services. In particular, new version of package **SHOULD NOT**:

- remove services from hierarchy
- move services from one hierarchy level to another
- move services from one hierarchy branche to another

A Controller **MUST** refuse to update already provisioned service instance if its place in the service hierarchy has been changed. Service instances may be updated individually if the provision method allows this.

A service may define:

- end-user license agreement
- control elements to be added to user interface
- settings for the service instance
- required resources
- activities which must be performed upon service provisioning

In order to help Control Panel to display services information to customers service **MAY** provide hints on its kind with help of `class` attribute. This specification declares the following classes of services:

`account` - a personal user account in parent service

`service` - discrete function of the application

`ecommerce` - E-commerce service

If a Controller encounters unknown value of this attribute it should treat the attribute as unspecified and ignore it.

Singular service can be instantiated only once under unique parent. Such service should be marked with `singular` equal to `true`. Controller will allow to create several instances of non-singular services.

5.2.1. Service Summary

Service SHOULD be described with a brief summary information.

Example 5. Service summary information

```
<service id="email">
  <presentation>
    <name>Email</name>
    <name xml:lang="de"> ... </name>
    <summary>Electronic mail address with mailbox</summary>
    <icon path="images/email.gif"/>
    ...
  </presentation>
  ...
</service>
```

5.2.2. License Agreement

```
<license must-accept="true">
  <free/>
  <text>
    <name>GPLv2</name>
    <file>licenses/gplv2.txt</file>
  </text>
  <text xml:lang="de-DE">
    <name>GPLv2</name>
    <file>licenses/gplv2-de_DE.txt</file>
  </text>
</license>
```

or

```
<license>
  <text>
    <name>Revised BSD</name>
    <url>http://opensource.org/licenses/bsd-license</url>
  </text>
</license>
```

A license declaration MAY include name of the license, whether the license must be accepted by a user, and either a full path to the license file in the package or a URL of the full text of the license. The `file` element MUST be a full path in the archive to the existing file. Application license may be characterized as free or commercial by using appropriate `free` or `commercial` element.

5.2.3. Information Links

The packager may declare links to external web resources that a control panel should show for the given service. Text to be shown for the link is specified as the `link` element's value. A control panel SHOULD show only informational links relevant for current user's locale.

Example 6. Information links for service

```
<presentation>
  <infolinks>
    <link xml:lang="en" class="official" href="http://example.com">
      Official site
    </link>
    <link xml:lang="de" class="official" href="http://example.com/de">
      Offizielle Website
    </link>
  </infolinks>
</presentation>
```

The `class` attribute MAY be used to inform a control panel about the destination web resource meaning. The following values of this attribute are predefined:

`official` - official site of application or application vendor
`community` - application community portal
`howto` - resource contains howto articles
`support` - support service site
`demo` - online application demo

Controller MAY use this information when grouping the links or optionally displaying them. Controller SHOULD ignore unknown values of the `class` attribute and treat it as unspecified.

5.2.4. Entry Points

Packager may declare entry points to be used for a given service. When a Controller provisions a service with entry points, it MAY provide user with the choice of what entry points to show in control panel interface and where.

Example 7. Entry points

```
<entry-points>
  <entry dst="/info">
    <label>Information service</label>
  </entry>

  <entry dst="/guest">
    <label>Guest view</label>
    <label xml:lang="de-DE">...</label>
    <description>View the gallery as user not logged in</description>
    <icon path="images/icon-guest.png"/>
  </entry>

  <entry class="control-panel" dst="/admin" method="POST">
    <label>Administrative interface</label>
    <icon path="images/icon-admin.png"/>
    <variable name="username" class="login">admin</variable>
    <variable name="password" class="password"
      value-of-setting="admin_password"/>
  </entry>

  <entry dst="/stats{-prefix|/category|/default-category}" method="GET">
    <label>Statistics</label>
    <icon path="images/icon-stats.png"/>
    <variable name="default-category"
      value-of-setting="category_to_show_by_default"/>
  </entry>

  <entry dst="{isp}/account/{account}" method="GET">
    <label>My Account</label>
    <icon path="images/icon-money.png"/>
    <variable name="isp"
      value-of-setting="isp_url">http://example.com</variable>
    <variable name="account" class="login" value-of-setting="login_in_isp"/>
  </entry>
</entry-points>
```

The `dst` attribute of an entry point may contain absolute or relative URI of the entry point. Templates conforming to [URI Templates] are allowed. For relative URIs, absolute URL will be generated when entry point is being displayed, pointing to the base URL of application + URI of entry point. GET or POST HTTP request method MAY be declared to be used to access HTTP entry point. GET is assumed by default.

When displaying an entry point, Controller SHOULD use the provided label, description and icon. The `icon/@path` attribute MUST contain a full path in archive to the icon file. The icon SHOULD be a 64x64 pixel image in PNG format using alpha transparency. JPEG and GIF formats MAY be used as well, but their use is discouraged.

The `entry/@class` attribute MAY be used to inform Controller about the entry point designation. The following values of this attribute are predefined:

`control-panel` - entry point leads to the service control panel

`login` - entry point leads to the login page

`frontpage` - entry point leads to the application's front page

`check` - entry point leads to page that displays application health information

Controller MAY use this information for displaying the entry point. Controller MUST ignore unknown `entry/@class` and treat such entry point as being without explicit class specification. Application MAY declare several entry points with the same `class` attribute.

Entry point MAY declare request variables to be specified when user clicks entry point in control panel interface. Variables values may be taken from actual service settings using the `value-of-setting` attribute or explicitly specified as the `variable` element value. If the specified setting has empty value, the `variable` element value MUST be used. These variables are also used for URI Templates expansion. Variables with duplicate names are allowed and, if present, MUST be used for arrays representation as defined in [URI Templates] 'prefix' operator (4.4.4), 'suffix' operator (4.4.5) and 'list' operator.

If the POST request method is used, variables MUST be submitted using the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoding. In case of the GET method, variables must be submitted as specified by URI template syntax. If URI template is not used, variables are submitted using the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoding.

The `variable/@class` attribute MAY be used to inform a Controller about the request variable meaning. The following values of this attribute are predefined:

`login` - request variable contains login

`password` - request variable contains password

`locale` - request variable carries localization information. Value of this parameter must be as described in the `Settings for Service Appearance Customization` section.

Controller MAY provide arbitrary values for such variables basing on its own considerations. Controller MUST ignore unknown `variable/@class` and treat such variable as variable without explicit class specification. Application MAY declare several variables with the same `class` attribute. Controller SHOULD provide equal values for variables with the same class.

5.2.5. Service Settings

Applications often need additional parameters for successful installation and configuration. While most of the questions asked during conventional application installation are related to various resources and answers may be provided by Controller without user intervention, some settings need to be entered by user. Controller MUST keep state of application settings values to pass them to the configuration/update scripts.

Settings are declared in the `settings` elements in services description. Each `setting` element represents a single setting to be asked from user.

To make user interface more convenient, the following information is supplied for each setting:

`name` - short textual label for the setting

`description` - description of the setting

`default-value` - default value for the setting

`error-message` - error message to be presented to user when the setting is not validated

`type` - data type of setting (string, number, enum, etc.)

Settings may be declared as "installation only". Settings of this type need to be set up during service provisioning and should not be reconfigured later. This includes all settings which may be configured from the application, as any reconfiguration in the control panel will effectively reset user customizations done in application. Such settings are marked with the `installation-only` attribute.

If a setting has the `track-old-value` attribute and value of the setting is changed, Controller MUST provide old value together with new one when performing service instance reconfiguration.

If a setting has the `optional` attribute and value of the setting is not specified, Controller MUST NOT apply type validation rules for setting's value and SHOULD use usual algorithm for calculating of default value if applicable. If it is no `optional` attribute defined this setting is treated as mandatory and Controller SHOULD NOT allow entering empty value for the setting unless it is allowed by validation rules.

Regular settings are visible only to service that declares them. Settings with the same name/id are allowed in different services.

Setting that should have a unique value within some scope should have an `uniq` attribute. This attribute may have one of the following values:

`global` - The setting value should be unique for all application instances provisioned in all global contexts.

`application` - The setting value should be unique for all application instances provisioned in the global context.

`owner` - The setting value should be unique for all application instances of the customer.

`service` - The setting value should be unique for all service instances provisioned in the application instance.

Once setting defined as unique Controller MUST arrange setting value unicity in requested scope. And refuse non-unique user input or auto-configuration.

All settings identified by the same `uuid` attribute and have `uniq` attribute defined are validated for unicity between each other by Controller.

Setting may be hidden from application owner by providing `visibility` attribute with value `hidden`. If no this attribute specified setting threaded as visible.

Setting may be protected from editing by both application owner and provider by `protected` attribute with value `true`. If no this attribute specified setting is threaded as available for editing.

Setting SHOULD be filled by (pre)controller automatically in case when `generate` attribute set to one of values:

`sequence` - sequential number,

`uuid` - GUID identifier,

`random` - random number,

`password` - auto-generated password.

Controller MUST satisfy any other requirements while generation of value if any exist for the setting.

Child services may reference values of parent services settings using the `value-of-setting` attribute. This attribute specifies ID of parent service setting whose value must be used for the given setting. The appropriate parent setting is searched in ascending order. If a parent service does not contain such setting, the next parent is examined upward. Thus, referencing through several levels of nesting is allowed. Referenced setting MUST be declared in the package. When the referenced setting value is changed, the affected service instances must be reconfigured. It is prohibited to reference to settings which, in turn, references another settings.

When application is upgraded, it is prohibited to transform settings with the same `id` from being installation-only and to replace setting value with reference to value of another setting (using the `value-of-setting` attribute). This restriction is introduced to protect application instance settings values.

For patches it is also prohibited to introduce new settings without default values, as this prevents unattended patch installation.

Settings may be grouped by the `group` element. Group MAY have a name declared by the `name` element. Groups without specified name are called *anonymous*. Group contains a list of settings and

MAY contain anonymous groups. Settings and groups are listed in the order suggested to be used in interface.

5.2.5.1. Data Types

Settings are typed, Controller SHOULD use the type information to validate input. The following types are defined:

Type	Values	Optional restrictions	
boolean	true , false		
string, password	Unicode string	min-length	Minimum acceptable length in Unicode characters.
		max-length	Maximum acceptable length in Unicode characters.
		regex	Regular expression, subset of PCRE: . * + ? meta symbols, () grouping, [] character classes (only individual characters, ranges and class negation ^), { , N } , { M , } , { M , N } repetition suffixes.
integer	A 64-bit signed integer number	min	Minimum acceptable integer value (inclusive). The least possible value is -9223372036854775808.
		max	Maximum acceptable integer value (inclusive). The greatest possible value is 9223372036854775807.
float	A double-precision 64-bit floating point number with values from value space $m \times 2^e$, where m is an integer whose absolute value is less than 2^{53} , and e is an integer between -1075 and 970.	min	Minimum acceptable real value (inclusive).
		max	Maximum acceptable real value (inclusive).
email	email address, as defined in [RFC 2822]		
domain-name	DNS domain name, as defined in [RFC 1035] Setting attribute class to value domain-name will instruct controller to		

Type	Values	Optional restrictions	
	substitute here selector with available domains.		
host-name	Either DNS domain name, as defined in [RFC 1035] or IP address.		
enum	One of supplied identifiers		
list	List of values of some type	order	If attribute provided - order of items is significant. Possible attribute values: <code>id</code> - order items by id, <code>name</code> - order items by name, <code>custom</code> - let customer order items himself.
		min-items	Minimal allowed number of items in list (inclusive).
		max-items	Maximal allowed number of items in list (inclusive).
		element-type	Type of elements. May be <code>string</code> , <code>integer</code> , <code>float</code> , <code>email</code> , <code>domain-name</code> , <code>host-name</code> , <code>enum</code> . Restrictions from appropriate types also allowed here. List of default values MAY be provided in <code>child default-value</code> elements. For <code>enum</code> <code>element-type</code> Child choice elements MAY be provided.

5.2.5.2. Settings Semantics

There are settings which are often required by applications. To give implementers a way to create better interfaces (predefined settings may be used by control panel to provide values without user interaction), the `class` attribute of setting or settings group may be used to inform Controller about the setting meaning.

The following values of the `class` attribute are predefined:

`authn` - settings related to user authentication

`presentation` - settings which carry presentation and UI information

`web` - web site-related settings

`vcard` - personal preferences of service user

Controller MUST ignore unknown `class` value and treat such element as being without explicit semantics specification.

5.2.5.2.1. Authentication Settings

Settings group which declares `class="authn"` MAY use the following classes of settings:

`login` - login name of service user

`password` - password of service user

Example 8. Authentication Settings

```
<group class="authn">
  <setting id="user_account_name" type="string" class="login">
    <name>User login</name>
  </setting>
  <setting id="user_pwd" type="password" class="password">
    <name>Password</name>
  </setting>
</group>
```

5.2.5.2.2. Settings for Service Appearance Customization

Settings group which declares `class="presentation"` MAY use the following classes of settings:

`locale` - default locale of service

Values of the setting with `class="locale"` MUST be in format defined in [RFC 3066]. It is REQUIRED to use two-part locale identifiers with [ISO 639] language name as the first part and [ISO 3166] country code as the second part. In other words, 'i-' or 'x-' locale names MUST NOT be used.

It is RECOMMENDED to use the enum type for the setting with `class="locale"` to declare all languages supported by the application.

Example 9. Service Appearance Settings

```
<group class="presentation">
  <setting id="user_locale" type="enum" default-value="en-GB" class="locale">
    <name>Default locale</name>
    <choice id="en-GB">
      <name>English</name>
    </choice>
    <choice id="fr-FR">
      <name>French</name>
    </choice>
    <choice id="de-DE">
      <name>German</name>
    </choice>
  </setting>
</group>
```

5.2.5.2.3. Settings for Web Site Preferences

Settings group which uses `class="web"` MAY use the following classes for settings:

`title` - Web site title

`description` - Web site description

Example 10. Web Site Settings

```
<group class="web">
  <setting id="site_title" type="string" class="title"
    default-value="Homepage">
    <name>Site Title</name>
  </setting>

  <setting id="site_description" type="string" class="description"
    default-value="Personal Playground">
    <name>Site Description</name>
  </setting>
</group>
```

5.2.5.2.4. Personal Information Settings

Settings group which declares `class="vcard"` MAY use classes of settings defined in [HCARD-PROFILE]

In order to create [HCARD]-compatible XML document, an anonymous nested settings groups **MUST** be used for declaring hCard properties and the name elements with attribute `class` set to `type` value **MUST** be used for declaring subproperties.

Example 11. Usage of nested groups of settings

```
<group class="vcard">
  <group class="fn n">
    <setting id="user_first_name" class="given-name" ... />
    <setting id="user_last_name" class="family-name" ... />
  </group>
  <group class="tel">
    <name class="type">work</name>
    <setting id="work_phone" class="value" .../>
  </group>
  <group class="tel">
    <name class="type">cell</name>
    <setting id="mobile_phone" class="value" .../>
  </group>
</group>
```

Controller **MAY** perform implied optimizations according to [HCARD].

The name element **MUST NOT** contain both the `class` and the `xml:lang` attributes. Only one name element with declared `class` attribute is allowed within one settings group.

5.2.6. Resources

The Resources section of metadata describes what usage values are reported by application. This information may be used by controller for application monitoring and resource accounting.

Example 12. Resources reported by application

```
<resources>
  <resource id="users" class="item" limiting-setting="users">
    <name>Number of users created in application</name>
    <description>Number of active users created within application</description>
  </resource>
  <resource id="folders" class="item" limiting-setting="folders">
    <name>Number of folders</download>
    <description>Total number of active directory folders used by application</description>
  </resource>
  <resource id="traffic.download" class="kb">
    <name>Download Traffic</download>
    <description>Total number of kbytes downloaded by application</description>
  </resource>
</resources>
```

Resource is identified by unique string in attribute `id`. Attribute `class` gives a hint to controller on this resource units of measure and what to display to an end-user. Some class values are defined by this specification: `item`, `b`, `kb`, `mb`, `gb`.

Application may give a hint to controller what settings limit this resource usage by `limiting-setting` attribute. So, control panel will be able to display both current resource usage and its actual limit to user.

Reporting of resource usage happens for all resources together with resource-script execution.

5.2.7. Requirements

The Requirements section in metadata describes what conditions should be met to provision a service. Requirements usually request particular resource to be allocated, or specific configuration to be performed.

Example 13. Requirements of Web Application

```
<requirements
  xmlns:php="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/php"
  xmlns:db="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db">
  <php:version min="5.0.2"/>
  <choice>
    <requirements id="mysql">
      <php:extension>mysql</php:extension>
      <db:db>
        <db:id>main</db:id>
        <db:default-name>wiki</db:default-name>
        <db:can-use-tables-prefix>true</db:can-use-tables-prefix>
        <db:server-type>mysql</db:server-type>
        <db:server-min-version>4.0</db:server-min-version>
      </db:db>
    </requirements>
    <requirements id="postgresql">
      <php:extension>postgresql</php:extension>
      <db:db>
        <db:id>main</db:id>
        <db:default-name>wiki</db:default-name>
        <db:can-use-tables-prefix>false</db:can-use-tables-prefix>
        <db:server-type>postgresql</db:server-type>
        <db:server-min-version>7.4</db:server-min-version>
      </db:db>
    </requirements>
  </choice>
</requirements>
```

Requirements belong to the "requirement types". Requirement types are defined in aspects. Each requirement type has an associated unique XML QName (element name + namespace) and an element schema (preferably in RELAX NG). Every requirement should be described as an XML element according to its schema.

Every requirement type has associated rules (in natural language) of how to satisfy the requirement during the instantiation as the part of the requirement type definition in aspect.

Individual requirements form a complex requirement which needs to be satisfied by Controller. This is performed by logical 'AND' of requirements (when they are just placed in the `requirements` section side-by-side), and logical 'OR' of requirements when they are placed in the `choice` sub-element inside the `requirements` element. Controller has to ensure the logical truth of a complex requirement (this means not all individual requirements need to be satisfied).

Only one level of choices is allowed to simplify building the GUI.

For each `choice` element, the `CHOICE_<id>` environment variable must be passed to the configure script, with the value of the `id` attribute of the selected `requirements` element.

Every resource allocated for application instance as a result of satisfying requirements **MUST** be preserved during upgrade. Exact semantics of preservation is left to the requirement specification.

No changes in application instance resources are allowed during patches. Therefore, Controller **MUST** preserve all resources allocated for previous version of service and **MUST NOT** analyze requirements of new version.

5.2.7.1. Requirements Propagation

Information about requirement being satisfied in parent service must be available to child services. That is, the set of environment variables passed to the configuration script of child service must also contain appropriate variables with information about satisfied requirements of parent service. Requirements of child service override value of propagated variables.

5.2.8. Service Provision

Application service may be provisioned in a variety of ways depending on available environment or application nature. Provision methods are declared with the `provision` element.

Application may support different provision methods depending on which requirements were satisfied by Controller. This is performed by using the `when-chosen` element. It references selected requirements branch by specifying `requirements-id` attribute's value.

Controller **MUST** choose appropriate provision method according to the satisfied requirements branch. When there is no `when-chosen` element referencing the chosen requirements branch, or no requirements branches are defined, the default provision method specified without the `when-chosen` element **MUST** be used. If it is absent, provision process **MUST** be aborted.

Example 14. Different Provision Activities

```
<provision>
  <when-chosen requirements-id="arch-x86_64">
    <mapping url="/" path="cgi/x86_64"/>
  </when-chosen>

  <mapping url="/" path="cgi/i386"/>
</provision>
```

The snippet above demands creation of URL mapping pointing to the `cgi/x86_64/` directory when the service is provisioned in `x86_64` environment, and into `cgi/i386/` for other architectures.

When application is updated, the following two types of provisioned services are distinguished:

- those which require individual update procedure
- those which will be updated automatically during update of the parent service

This division depends on provision methods being used for the service. If at least one of used provision methods requires individual update, the update procedure **MUST** be performed for all the service's provision methods. If no provision methods require individual update, Controller **MUST NOT** perform update procedures for the service.

5.3. Service Provision Methods

This specification defines the following provision methods: URL Mapping and Configuration Script .

5.3.1. URL Mapping

Web applications are designed to handle incoming requests. URL mapping describes how to map the requested URLs to the particular handlers or files.

Example 15. URL Mapping of Web Application

```
<url-mapping>
  <default-prefix>forum</default-prefix>
  <installed-size>5242880</installed-size>

  <mapping url="/" path="htdocs"
    xmlns:php="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/php"
    xmlns:mod-python="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/mod-python">
    <php:handler>
      <php:extension>php</php:extension>
      <php:extension>pin</php:extension>
    </php:handler>

    <mapping url="upload">
      <php:handler><php:disabled/></php:handler> <!-- Disabling PHP -->
      <php:permissions writable="true"/>
    </mapping>
    <mapping url="stat" virtual="virtual">
      <php:handler><php:disabled/></php:handler>
      <mod-python:handler>com.example.StatHandler</mod-python:handler>
    </mapping>
  </mapping>
</url-mapping>
```

The example mapping describes three contexts: URLs starting from the /, URLs starting from the /upload and URLs starting from the /stat. The two first are mapped to the file system, the third one is virtual (the mod_python aspect is not defined in this specification, so this is placed here just for illustrative purposes).

The default-prefix element defines a segment of URL path component which should precede the service instance root by default. Controller is allowed to change it. Controller MUST normalize leading and trailing slashes of default prefix when forming the final URL.

The site-root element defines requirement of URL mapping to be on root of web site. Controller MUST place that URL mapping as root mapping of site. This element MUST appear only in top level of URL mapping root service.

Package may include a declaration of approximate size of a single URL mapping instance, to help Controllers estimate the disk space resources needed for service provisioning. For this, the installed-size element should be specified with the declared size of URL mapping instance size in bytes.

Mappings may be nested, and there MUST NOT be two mappings with such URLs that the first URL is the prefix of the second URL. In other words, the construction

```
<mapping url="/">
  <mapping url="foo/bar"/>
  <mapping url="foo/bar/baz"/>
</mapping>
```

is prohibited, and MUST be rewritten as

```
<mapping url="/">
  <mapping url="foo/bar">
    <mapping url="baz"/>
  </mapping>
</mapping>
```

All url s in mappings are relative to the parent URL mapping. Absolute URLs are PROHIBITED in the url attributes except the root mapping where url value MUST be '/'.

The path attribute of mapping is always path from the root of archive to the directory inside the archive, it must not have the / character at the start.

If mapping has an explicit `path` attribute, then the mapping is associated with the directory specified by this attribute. The association means that any URL which is in the scope of the given mapping (URLs in scopes of inner mappings are not in the scope of outer mapping) and is not handled by the handlers declared in the mapping needs to be served as the file from the directory specified.

If a mapping has neither an explicit `path` attribute nor a `virtual` attribute, then the directory associated with the given mapping is calculated from the directory associated with the parent mapping appending the relative URL that the given mapping has. E.g., for the following declarations

```
<mapping url="/" path="htdocs">
  <mapping url="foo/bar">
    <mapping url="baz"/>
    <mapping url="quux" path="somedir"/>
  </mapping>
</mapping>
```

mapping `'/'` is associated with the `htdocs/` directory, mapping `'foo/bar'` is associated with the `htdocs/foo/bar` directory, mapping `'foo/bar/baz'` is associated with the `htdocs/foo/bar/baz` directory, and mapping `'foo/bar/quux'` is associated with the `htdocs/foo/bar/somedir` directory.

If mapping has an explicit `virtual` attribute equal to `virtual`, then the mapping is not associated with any directory, and requests to the URLs in the scope of this mapping must return 'Not found' error, if not handled by handlers declared in the given mapping.

If mapping has an explicit `virtual` attribute equal to `redirect`, then the controller SHOULD configure HTTP redirect to URL denoted by `href` mapping child.

If mapping has an explicit `shared` attribute equal to `true`, then the controller SHOULD share contents of directory referred by this mapping between all instances of the version of application.

If an outer mapping does not have an associated directory, then the inner mappings without explicit `path` element do not have an associated directory too.

If the whole application mapping is not `virtual` (meaning that there is at least one mapping without the `virtual` attribute), the root mapping MUST have the `path` attribute.

Controller MUST use mapping information for deployment and upgrade of application instance files. Files deployment MUST be driven by URL mapping rules.

Aspects declare types of URL handlers, rules of how to process them. Rules regulating propagation of specific URL handlers to inner mappings are also declared in aspects.

The handler defined latter overrides the former. In the following example, all `*.php` files will be processed by CGI handler.

```
<mapping url="users">
  <php:handler>
    <php:extension>php</php:extension>
  </php:handler>
  <cgi:handler>
    <cgi:extension h:handler-type="php">php</cgi:extension>
  </cgi:handler>
</mapping>
```

5.3.1.1. Mapping Information Propagation

Information about parent service URL mappings made must be available to child services. A Controller MUST provide details of parent's URL mapping in form of appropriate environment variables supplied for configuration script of child service. The set of environment variables is the same as was supplied for parent's service configuration script. Information propagates until child service declares it's own URL mapping.

5.3.1.2. Update

URL Mapping provision method requires individual update of provisioned services. During update, application files will be overwritten. Any scheme of files overwriting during upgrade is permitted, given that it satisfies the following statements:

- Every file existing in both old and new packages gets replaced by new version.
- All files existing in old package, but not in new, are deleted.
- All files existing in new package are installed, overwriting any files present on file system.
- No other file is touched - all files created by users are kept intact.

Thus, files expected to be modified during application work need to be created manually by the configuration scripts upon service provision.

During patch, no changes in mapping structure are allowed. Controller **MUST** leave mapping as it was for previous version of application. Mapping files **MUST** be replaced by new versions. File overwriting semantics is the same as for upgrade.

5.3.2. Configuration Script

A service may be provisioned with the help of configuration script. This script will be invoked during application service provisioning, cancelling, updating and reconfiguration. Availability of the script is declared by the `configuration-script` element. Different configuration scripts for different services are allowed.

```
<configuration-script name="configure">  
  <script-language>php</script-language>  
</configuration-script>
```

Configuration scripts **MUST** reside in the `scripts` directory in the package root directory. Name of configuration script is specified with the `name` attribute.

Configuration script **MUST** declare programming language it is written in using the `script-language` element. Controller will use appropriate interpreter to run the configuration script. Valid interpreters are defined in aspects specification . This specification defines a set of `php` , `perl` , `jscrip` and `vbscript` interpreters. Binary executable configuration scripts are allowed. In this case, the `binary-executable` element must be used.

Controller **MUST** run configuration script within environment where the application is being installed. Configuration script which requires high privileges in order to run **MUST** use the `privileged` attribute. Controller **MUST** run such script with superuser privileges. Controller **MUST NOT** run in privileged mode configuration script which does not declare this attribute.

During the configuration script execution, the working directory **MUST** be set to the actual location of the script. All content of the `scripts` directory **MUST** also reside in the script current working directory.

If any script invocation fails (script returns a non-zero exit code), it **MUST** be treated as fatal error and Controller **MUST** refuse to continue operation. Stdout and stderr I/O streams of the script should be captured to log error or treat output values, see configuration script output.

5.3.2.1. Configuration Script Actions

Configuration script is invoked during a service is provisioning, reconfiguration, upgrading or cancelling.

5.3.2.1.1. Service Provisioning

Configuration script is invoked when a service is provisioned. By the moment of invocation, all resources declared by the service **MUST** be already allocated and instance files unpacked and placed to the file system. The script is invoked with the following arguments:

```
install
```

5.3.2.1.2. Upgrading Application

Configuration script provision method does not require individual update.

When a service instance is upgraded, the script of new application version is invoked with the following arguments:

```
upgrade <old version> <old release>
```

where `<old version>` is the old version, and `<old release>` is the old release of the application being upgraded.

By the moment of invocation, all resources needed by the new version of application **MUST** be already allocated.

5.3.2.1.3. Changing Settings

Configuration script is invoked when already provisioned service is being configured (this does not include provisioning and canceling). The script is invoked with the following arguments:

```
configure
```

5.3.2.1.4. Canceling Service

Configuration script is invoked during a service cancelation before all allocated resources are freed and instance files removed. The script is invoked with the following arguments:

```
remove
```

5.3.2.1.5. Enabling/Disabling Service

Configuration script **MAY** be able to manipulate service status by enabling and disabling service. A service which status is *disabled* **MUST NOT** serve its users or operate on behalf of service owner. Configuration script **MUST** declare ability to manipulate service status with the `status-control` element.

```
<configuration-script name="reseller">  
  <script-language>php</script-language>  
  <status-control/>  
</configuration-script>
```

In this case, Controller **MUST** invoke the script with the following arguments:

```
enable  
disable
```

to make the appropriate service status changes. Configuration script **MUST** return success if service is already has a requested status.

5.3.2.2. Environment Variables

All information about application, resources and settings is passed to configuration script through environment variables.

If environment variables in operating system contain bytes (opposed to Unicode codepoints), then UTF-8 encoding is used. All the IDN DNS names passed through environment **MUST** be passed in Unicode, not in Punycode encoding (in `xn--blahblah` form).

Several predefined environment variables are always passed to script, and any aspect may declare additional environment variables.

Identifier of service being configured should be passed to configuration script with `SERVICE_ID` environment variable.

```
SERVICE_ID=gallery
```

5.3.2.2.1. URL Mapping Variables

Services which utilize URL Mapping provision method demand the following environment variables to be passed to configuration script.

Full URL specifying where the service is available, represented by the four environment variables corresponding to the URL parts as defined in [RFC 1738]:

`BASE_URL_SCHEME` - URL scheme. Allowed values: `http`, `https`

`BASE_URL_HOST` - URL host.

`BASE_URL_PORT` - URL port (may be omitted if default port for protocol is used: 80 for `http`, 443 for `https`).

`BASE_URL_PATH` - URL path including trailing slash.

For example:

```
BASE_URL_SCHEME=http
BASE_URL_HOST=example.com
BASE_URL_PORT not defined
BASE_URL_PATH=phpBB/
```

Note that leading slash is not included in `BASE_URL_PATH`.

Also, for each mapping, except for those which do not map to file system, the `WEB_<id>_DIR` environment variable must be passed with the absolute path to the directory to which the mapping maps, where `id` is the full URL path of the mapping, with all '/' characters converted to '_'.

I.e., for the following URL mapping declaration:

```
<mapping url="/" path="htdocs">
  <mapping url="foo/bar">
    <mapping url="baz"/>
    <mapping url="quux" path="somedir"/>
  </mapping>
</mapping>
```

instantiated by the URL `http://domain.name/example`, the configuration script may be provided with the following environment variables:

```
WEB__DIR=/var/www/vhosts/domain.name/public_html/example/htdocs
WEB__foo_bar_DIR=/var/www/vhosts/domain.name/public_html/example/htdocs/foo/bar
WEB__foo_bar_baz_DIR=\
  /var/www/vhosts/domain.name/public_html/example/htdocs/foo/bar/baz
WEB__foo_bar_quux_DIR=/var/www/vhosts/domain.name/public_html/example/somedir
```

5.3.2.2.2. Settings

For each setting declared in a service, corresponding environment variable `SETTINGS_<id>` MUST be passed on to the installation script, where `<id>` is a value of the `id` attribute in the setting description. If setting have `list` type for ever list value environment variable `SETTINGS_<id>_<seq>` MUST be passed to configuration script instead. Where `seq` represents number of appropriate list element, starting from 1.

For each setting with the `track-old-value` attribute, corresponding environment variable `OLDSETTINGS_<id>` MUST be passed on to the configuration script, holding the previous value of the setting.

During the service provisioning, all the declared service settings and package global settings **MUST** be passed to the configuration script. No old values should be passed.

During the service reconfiguration, cancelation and service status change, all the declared service settings and package global settings, except marked as installation-only, **MUST** be passed to the configuration script.

During the service instance upgrade and patching, all settings of the new version of service which exist in old version **MUST** be set to corresponding values from the old instance. If a settings validator does not allow a value from the old instance, such setting **MUST** be set to the default value. All settings from new package which do not correspond to the settings from old package **MUST** get the default values.

For the boolean, string, float, and integer property value data type elements, the corresponding environment variables must contain values entered by user.

For the enum setting, the environment variable must contain the identifier of one of the values (defined by the `id` attribute of the `enum/choice` element) selected by the user (e.g., if you have choice with `id interface_color` containing options with IDs `black` and `blue`, then variable `SETTINGS_interface_color` with value `black` or `blue` will be exported).

5.3.2.2.3. Aspect-Defined Environment Variables

Aspects also may define environment variables to be passed to configuration scripts: there might be variables passed when the aspect is used by the package and variables which are passed when a particular requirement is satisfied during configuration. Consult the aspect specifications for the list of environment variables that each aspect defines. See Points of extensibility - Environment variables.

5.3.2.3. Configuration script output

When `structured-output` element is not provided in `configuration-script` contents script output and error streams **SHOULD** be captured by controller for further analysis in case of errors.

When `structured-output` element is provided in `configuration-script` contents script output stream should be captured independently of error stream. And script output **MUST** be treated in accordance with `configure-output` schema below. Error streams **SHOULD** be captured by controller for further analysis in case of critical errors. Rest of this chapter is dedicated to this case.

RELAX NG schema of configuration script output:

```
default namespace = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/configure-output"

grammar {
  start = Output

  Output = element output {
    ## Errors definition
    element errors {
      Error*
    }?,
    ## Values and properties for settings
    element settings {
      element setting {
        attribute id { text }?,
        Setting+
      }*
    }?
  }

  ## Single error definition
  Error = element error {
    ## Error code
    attribute id { text },
    ## Error related to setting value
```

```
attribute setting-id { text }?,

## Message to be shown to end-user
element message {
    attribute xml:lang { text }?,
    xsd:string
    }*,

## Technical error description to be writtent to CP logs
element system { xsd:string }?
}

Setting = Value | Choice

## New setting value
Value = element value {
    ## Value of setting value
    xsd:string
}

## Entries for enum elements choices
Choice = element choice {
    attribute id { text },
    element name {
        attribute xml:lang { text }?,
        text
    }+
}
}
```

Configure script structured output MAY contain errors, errors bind to specific settings and new setting values.

In case of any errors occurrence configure script SHOULD return error messages specified in structured output. Error MAY be bound to some service settings. In this case control panel SHOULD give a hint to user what setting cause an error.

Errors that SHOULD NOT be shown to end user SHOULD NOT have message element.

No errors in structured output and non-zero error code of script execution is treated as fatal error. Error output SHOULD be logged by Controller in that case.

In case of non-default locale message SHOULD have xml:lang attribute. Configuration script SHOULD use some appropriate setting to get knowledge about current locale. System errors always SHOULD be in default locale.

Example of configure script output with errors bind to settings

```
<output xmlns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/configure-output">
  <errors>
    <error id="1093" setting-id="login">
      <message>Login name 'jsmith' already exists.</message>
      <system>login 'jsmith' is duplications with record id=12384</system>
    </error>
    <error id="1123" setting-id="password">
      <message>Password matches dictionary word</message>
      <system>login 'jsmith' password strength too low rate=0.02</system>
    </error>
  </errors>
</output>
```

Configuration script MAY return new values for some settings. In this case Controller SHOULD store returned settings. Element value SHOULD be used to pass returned value. Setting that are not returned in structured output SHOULD NOT be altered.

In case of configuration error controller MAY treat returned settings as hint to be provided for user as new setting value in edit form.

If returned setting does not match setting type or/and restrictions controller SHOULD raise fatal error.

Example of configure script output with new settings values

```
<output xmlns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/configure-output">
  <settings>
    <value setting-id="context-id">12365</value>
    <value setting-id="creation-date">2009-10-10</value>
  </settings>
</output>
```

5.3.3. Verification Script

Verification script is very similar to configuration script by semantic but designed for check service settings for consistency. It SHOULD never change state of application or application instances. Verification script presented by `verify-script` element node.

Calling conventions are the same as with configuration script. It supports following actions `install`, `configure`, `upgrade`.

Verification script can be defined and called in both global context and context of service instance. In case of global context no resources allocated and no environment variables related to service instance or resources provided. Call of verification script in global context required for verification of global settings. Also verification script MAY be called for settings verification before service provisioning.

Usage of element `structured-output` is allowed here. And should be processed by controller in same way as processed while execution of configuration script. In additional to possibility to verify settings values there is also a possibility to return list of choices for `enum` setting type. In that case controller SHOULD cache returned list choices and suggest it for settings editing in appropriate context until new list returned. List may be returned while both successful and not successful script execution.

Controller MAY execute this script while user press special control for verification (for example "Verify" button on settings edit screen). Or on just usual `install/configure/upgrade` operation. It should be safe to call this script in synchronous mode. To make results of execution visible for user just on submit.

5.3.4. Resource Script

Resource script reports current resource usage to controller. Script is periodically called by controller. Resource script presented by `resource-script` element node.

Resource script follows same calling conventions as configuration script. With only exception that output stream of the script should be always XML matching schema below.

Application may give a hint to controller how often it should poll application for resource usage value with `poll-interval` attribute. It MAY be specified either as number of minutes, like 5m or as number of hours like 2h or as number of days, like 1d. Controller MAY disregard `poll-interval` attribute and decide how often call resource script.

Some resources usage requires time period it was measured over to be reported (i.e. traffic). Application may report time in seconds as `period` attribute.

If some resource was not reported in output controller MUST assume that resource is not used.

RELAX NG schema of resource script output:

```
default namespace = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/resource-output"

grammar {
  start = Resources

  Resources = element resources {
    ## Resource definition
```

```
element resource {
  ## Resource identifier
  attribute id { text },

  ## Resource usage value
  attribute value { xsd:unsignedLong },

  ## Period for that value calculation
  attribute period { xsd:unsignedLong }?
} *
}
```

Example 16. Example of resource usage output

```
<resources>
<resource id="users" value="123"/>
<resource id="folders" value="1340"/>
<resource id="traffic.download" value="12388" period="300"/>
</resources>
```

5.3.5. Backup/Restore Script

Operations like backup, restoration or migration may be done with the help of backup script. This script will be invoked during application backup and restoration. Availability of the script is declared by the `backup-script` element. Different configuration scripts for different services are allowed.

```
<backup-script name="backup.php">
  <script-language>php</script-language>
</backup-script>
```

Backup/Restore script follows same calling conventions as configuration script.

If any script invocation fails (script returns a non-zero exit code), it **MUST** be treated as fatal error and Controller **MUST** refuse to continue operation. Stdout and stderr I/O streams of the script should be captured to log error in this case.

5.3.5.1. Backup/Restore Script Actions

Backup/Restore script is invoked on service backing up, or restoring. Migration operation is treated as sequential execution of backup and restore operations.

5.3.5.1.1. Service Backup

Backup script is invoked when a service is backing up. By the moment of invocation, all resources declared by the service **MUST** be already allocated and instance files unpacked and placed to the file system. The script is invoked with the following arguments:

```
backup
```

On this operation script should backup all sensitive application data to file specified in `BACKUP_FILE` variable. Controller should provide appropriate location for backup file and ensure that there is enough disk space for file creation.

In case of `sufficient` element is provided Controller expects that all involved resources are backed up by backup script. In other words, all resources like database, mailboxes, etc should be serialized into backup file by backup script.

In case of `sufficient` element is not provided Controller will backup all involved resources. In other words, all resources like database, mailboxes, etc are backed up by means of Controller.

Child services should be backed up by this operation. Controller, in turn will preserve set and configuration of child services.

5.3.5.1.2. Service Restore

Restore script is invoked when a service is restoring. By the moment of invocation, all resources declared by the service **MUST** be already allocated and instance files unpacked and placed to the file system. The script is invoked with the following arguments:

```
restore
```

On this operation application should restore all sensitive application data from file specified in `BACKUP_FILE` variable.

In case of `sufficient` element is provided Controller creates all involved resources like database, mailboxes, etc, but does not fill them with application data.

In case of `sufficient` element is not provided Controller restores all involved resources. In other words, all resources like database, mailboxes, etc are created and filled with original data by means of Controller.

Child services should be restored by this operation, both set of services and content of services. Controller will arrange restore of service instances and related resources. Restore script responsible for child service data restoring.

On restore settings of all involved instances **SHOULD** be set to same values as they was on backup. Usual rules for settings should be applied. No additional scripts are called except restore script. Global settings **SHOULD** not be changed by restore operation.

5.3.5.2. Environment Variables

All information about application, resources and settings is passed to backup script through environment variables.

Same rules and set of variables are used for backup script as for configuration script .

5.3.5.2.1. Backup file location

Full path to backup file location passed to script in `BACKUP_FILE` variable. This file should be writable for backup operation and should be readable for restore operation.

Backup script should operate with file using simple sequential read and write operations.

6. Package Contents Listing

RELAX NG schema of package contents listing:

```
default namespace sa = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1"
namespace dsig = "http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"

start = PackageList

## Signed application files listing
PackageList = element sa:files {

  ## Package contents here
  element file {
    attribute name { text },
    attribute size { xsd:nonNegativeInteger },
    attribute sha256 { xsd:string { pattern = "[0-9a-f]{64}" } }?
  }+,

  ## List signature(s)
  element dsig:Signature {
    element dsig:SignedInfo {
      element dsig:CanonicalizationMethod {
        attribute Algorithm { xsd:anyURI }
      },
      element dsig:SignatureMethod {
```

```
    attribute Algorithm { xsd:anyURI }
  },
  element dsig:Reference {
    attribute URI { xsd:anyURI },

    element dsig:Transforms {
      element dsig:Transform {
        attribute Algorithm { xsd:anyURI }
      }+
    },
    element dsig:DigestMethod {
      attribute Algorithm { xsd:anyURI }
    },
    element dsig:DigestValue { text }
  }
},
element dsig:SignatureValue { text },
element dsig:KeyInfo {
  element dsig:X509Data {
    element dsig:X509Certificate { text }
  }
}
}*
}
```

The APP-LIST.xml file MUST be valid according to the schema above. XML namespace of the package listing will be changed when incompatible changes are introduced.

Signature(s) of package listing file should match [XMLDSIG] specification if present. Enveloped Signature Transform should be used as transform algorithm.

Usually packager should sign APS package with package certificate. As well as APS certification authority SHOULD also sign package on successful certification.

7. Points of Extensibility

Aspects are additional specifications that declare how to describe specific needs of applications in packages, and how Controllers must process the descriptions.

Aspects may extend basic specification in the following ways:

Aspect may declare requirement type.

Aspect may declare URL handler type.

Aspect may declare additional files to be packaged.

Aspect may declare additional environment variables to be passed to configuration script and rules of how to construct their values by Controller.

Aspect may declare additional languages to be used to run configuration scripts.

Aspect may declare maintenance scripts in addition to the usual configure script in the scripts directory.

Aspect may declare application provision method.

Aspect MUST declare rules of how Controllers should process additional data supplied in a package.

7.1. Requirement Types

Each aspect may declare several requirement types. Every requirement type describes how to declare specific requirement of the application.

Every requirement type consists of XML element schema which describes the structure of element representing requirement, and rules of how to process the requirement.

7.2. URL Handlers Types

Each aspect may declare several URL handlers types. Every URL handler type declares how to describe rules on how to handle URLs which are specific to the declaring aspect in the scope of a particular mapping.

Every URL handler type consists of XML element schema which describes the structure of element representing URL handler, and rules of how to process the URL handler. Especially, this should include the rules of inheriting URL handlers from the outer mappings in inner mappings.

7.3. Additional Files

Aspect may declare that additional files need to be packaged. Aspect **MUST NOT** declare additional files in the `scripts` directory, it is reserved for processing configuration scripts.

7.4. Environment Variables

Aspect may declare additional environment variables to be passed to configuration scripts. Such variables will be passed to all invocations of configuration script. It is **RECOMMENDED** to prefix such variables with the upper-cased name of aspect top-level XML element.

7.5. Additional Scripts

Aspect may declare additional scripts to be run during the package lifetime.

Aspect must provide rules of when to run additional scripts, which arguments and environment variables need to be passed to the scripts.

7.6. Script Language

Aspect may declare additional language to be used to run a script. In this case, aspect **MUST** declare the name of this language to be used in basic metadata, and the rules of how to run the script.

As there is no established registry of programming language names, it is **RECOMMENDED** to use lowercased name from the Wikipedia list of programming languages [Langs]

7.7. Application Provision Method

To widen a range of supported applications, it is possible to introduce new application provision methods in aspects.

7.8. Rules

An aspect must declare the rules of how to process metadata supplied in a package when the package uses this particular aspect: how to process metadata and files, how to generate values for environment variables.

8. Common Aspects

This specification defines a number of "common aspects": a set of aspects which are expected to be implemented in Controllers. However, if an aspect is inapplicable to a particular Controller, it may be omitted.

8.1. PHP Aspect

This aspect is to be used by web applications written in PHP. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/php` XML namespace.

RELAX NG schema of PHP aspect

```
namespace php="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/php"

## URL Handlers
div {
  UrlHandler |= element php:handler {
    ( element php:disabled { empty }
    | element php:extension { text }* )?
  }
  UrlHandler |= element php:permissions {
    attribute writable { "true" }?,
```

```
    attribute readable { "false" }?
  }
}

## Requirements
div {
  Requirement |= element php:version {
    attribute min { text }?,
    attribute max-not-including { text }?
  }
  Requirement |= element php:extension { text }
  Requirement |= element php:function { text }

  Requirement |= element php:allow-url-fopen { xsd:boolean }
  Requirement |= element php:file-uploads { xsd:boolean }
  Requirement |= element php:magic-quotes-gpc { xsd:boolean }
  Requirement |= element php:register-globals { xsd:boolean }
  Requirement |= element php:safe-mode { xsd:boolean }
  Requirement |= element php:short-open-tag { xsd:boolean }

  Requirement |= element php:memory-limit { xsd:integer }
  Requirement |= element php:max-execution-time { xsd:integer }
  Requirement |= element php:post-max-size { xsd:integer }
}
```

8.1.1. Requirement Types

PHP aspect declares the following requirement types: PHP version requirement type, PHP extension requirement type, PHP function requirement type, and a set of PHP settings requirement types.

Example 17. PHP Version Requirement

```
<php:version min="4.1" max-not-including="5.0"/>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied if the version of PHP enabled on a site is in [min, max-not-including) interval taken from the requirement. Both limits are optional.

The PHP_VERSION environment variable MUST be passed on to the configuration script with the version of PHP (as a string value) installed on the Web site where the package is to be installed.

Example 18. PHP Extension Requirement

```
<php:extension>curl</php:extension>
<php:extension>Zend Optimizer</php:extension>
<php:extension>ionCube Loader</php:extension>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied if the specified PHP extension is enabled for the web application.

The names of PHP extensions are specified in the zend_module_entry structure of extension code and may be obtained by the get_loaded_extensions PHP function.

Example 19. PHP Function Requirement

```
<php:function>system</php:function>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied when the specified PHP function is enabled in PHP.

Example 20. PHP Settings Requirements

```
<php:allow-url-fopen>true</php:allow-url-fopen>
```

If a web application needs one of allow_url_fopen, file_uploads, safe_mode, short_open_tag, register_globals or magic_quotes_gpc settings to be true or false, the appropriate requirement must be used. Requirements of those types are satisfied when the corresponding PHP setting has the specified value.

Example 21. PHP Limits Requirements

```
<php:memory-limit>16777216</php:memory-limit>
```

If a web application needs a particular value of `memory_limit`, `max_execution_time` or `post_max_size` settings, it should use these requirement types (defining values in bytes and seconds).

Requirements of those types are satisfied when the corresponding PHP setting has the value specified in the requirement or larger.

8.1.2. URL Handlers

Example 22. PHP URL Handler

```
<php:handler>  
  <php:extension>php</php:extension>  
  <php:extension>pinc</php:extension>  
</php:handler>
```

```
<php:handler><php:disabled/></php:handler>
```

Handlers of this type require that files with the specified extensions (if no extensions are specified, a single `php` extension is assumed) are handled by the PHP interpreter.

Inner mappings inherit handlers from the outer mappings, so the presence of `php:disabled` disables PHP in the given mapping.

Example 23. PHP Permission Handler

```
<php:permissions writable="true">
```

```
<php:permissions readable="false">
```

The situation when a directory and files in the directory to which the given mapping maps should be writable by PHP interpreter is specified by using the `writable` attribute with the "true" value. The "false" value is default, so no explicit attribute for this is required.

The situation when files in the directory should be protected from reading by PHP interpreter is specified by the `readable` attribute with the "false" value. The "true" value is default, so no explicit attribute for this is required.

Inner mappings do not inherit permission handlers from the outer mappings.

8.1.3. Configuration Script Language

This aspect defines the `php` identifier to be used by configuration scripts. When a configuration script uses the `php` language, it **MUST** be run by stand-alone PHP interpreter. All the requirements described in the application metadata apply to the interpreter running configuration scripts.

8.2. ASP.NET Aspect

This aspect should be used by web applications which use ASP.NET. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/aspnet` XML namespace.

RELAX NG schema of ASP.NET aspect:

```
namespace aspnet = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/aspnet"  
  
## URL Handlers  
div {  
  UrlHandler |= element aspnet:permissions {
```

```
    attribute writable { "true" }?
  }
  UrlHandler |= element aspnet:handler {
    ( element aspnet:disabled { empty }
    | element aspnet:extension { text }* )?
  }
}

## Requirements
div {
  Requirement |= element aspnet:version { "1.0" | "1.1" | "2.0" | "3.0" | "3.5" }
}
```

8.2.1. Requirement Types

This aspect declares a single requirement type: ASP.NET version requirement. Requirement of this type is satisfied when the application is installed in virtual directory with the specified version of ASP.NET enabled.

8.2.2. URL Handler Type

Example 24. ASP.NET URL Handler

```
<aspnet:handler/>
<aspnet:handler>
  <aspnet:disabled/>
</aspnet:handler>
```

Handler of this type requires that files with the specified extensions (if no extensions are specified, the default set of ASP.NET extensions is assumed) are handled by ASP.NET.

Inner mappings inherit handlers from the outer mappings, so the presence of `aspnet:disabled` disables ASP.NET in the given mapping.

Example 25. ASP.NET Permission Handler

```
<aspnet:permissions writable="true">
```

The situation when files in the directory to which the given mapping maps should be writable by the ASP.NET interpreter is specified by using the `writable` attribute with the "true" value. The "false" value is default, so no explicit attribute for this is required.

8.2.3. Configuration Script Language

This aspect defines `jscript` and `vbscript` identifiers to be used by configuration scripts (written in JScript and VBscript correspondingly).

8.3. Database Aspect

This aspect should be used by web applications which need a database to operate. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db` namespace. Requirements specific for database management systems use their own namespaces. This specification defines the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db/mysql` namespace for requirements specific for MySQL.

RELAX NG schema of database requirement type:

```
namespace db = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db"
namespace mysql = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db/mysql"

## Requirements
div {
  Requirement |= element db:db {
    element db:id { text },
```

```

element db:default-name      { text }?,
element db:can-use-tables-prefix { xsd:boolean },
element db:server-type      { text },
element db:server-min-version { text },

element db:features { DbFeature+ }?
}

DbFeature |= element mysql:privilege {
  attribute disabled { "true" }?,
  text
}
}

```

Example 26. Database Requirements

```

<requirements>
  <db:db xmlns:db="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db">
    <db:id>storage</db:id>
    <db:default-name>broombla</db:default-name>
    <db:can-use-tables-prefix>true</db:can-use-tables-prefix>
    <db:server-type>mysql</db:server-type>
    <db:server-min-version>4.1.0</db:server-min-version>

    <db:features xmlns:mysql="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db/mysql">
      <mysql:privilege>Create_tmp_table_priv</mysql:privilege>
    </db:features>
  </db:db>
</requirements>

```

This aspect declares database requirement type. This requirement type should be used when a service needs a database. The following elements comprise the database requirement type:

id	Identifier of the database. This identifier will be used in environment variables passed to configuration scripts.
default-name	Optional. Proposed name of a database. It is not guaranteed that the allocated database will use this name.
can-use-tables-prefix	This element must have the true value only if a service is able to cope with sharing a database with another services by using prefixed tables. Otherwise, its value should be false .
server-type	This element must be one of the database server identifiers described below.
server-min-version	This element describes the minimum acceptable version of database server software.
features	This element describes peculiarities of required database and database user that are specific for database management system.

Requirement of this type is satisfied when the following is true:

- New database is allocated for the application.
- If can-use-tables-prefix is true , then, instead, an existing database is used, a unique prefix is chosen so that no tables in this database have this prefix and all other applications using this database get prefixes.
- Allocated database satisfies the server-type and server-min-version constraints.
- User is created, or exists already, having a full access to the database.
- If the allocated database uses database management system for which specific requirements are imposed in the features section, they must also be satisfied.

Controller **MUST** deallocate database when service is canceled. When `can-use-table-prefix` is `true` and existing database was used, Controller **MUST** remove relevant tables from database.

Database requirements with the same `id` value are allowed only in different branches of a single `choice` grouping. It is illegal to declare database requirements with the same `id` in different `choices` or in a `choice` and outside it at the same time.

8.3.1. Environment Variables

When a requirement is satisfied, the following environment variables must be passed to configuration scripts:

- `DB_<identifier>_TYPE`. The database server type (contents of the `server-type` element).
- `DB_<identifier>_NAME`. The name of allocated (or reused) database.
- `DB_<identifier>_LOGIN`. The database user login name. This is the full database access user.
- `DB_<identifier>_PASSWORD`. The database user password. This is the full database access user.
- `DB_<identifier>_HOST`. The database server host name or IP address.
- `DB_<identifier>_PORT`. The port number for connecting to the database server. If the port number is default for the selected DB server, this variable may be omitted.
- `DB_<identifier>_VERSION`. The version of the database server
- `DB_<identifier>_PREFIX`. The prefix of tables in database. **MUST NOT** exist if the application owns a whole database. **SHOULD NOT** exist if a Controller does not support sharing databases between different applications. Application **MUST NOT** create or alter tables without this prefix if it is supplied.

Environment variables `DB_<identifier>_HOST` and `DB_<identifier>_PORT` **MUST NOT** be specified if an application is to use local transport (UNIX sockets or named pipes) to connect to database.

8.3.2. Database Server Types

The `server-type` element describes the name of database server. Currently defined names are:

mysql - MySQL
postgresql - PostgreSQL
microsoft:sqlserver - Microsoft SQL Server

Another names **SHOULD** be taken from the JDBC drivers registry [`JDBCDRIVERS`]. Official database server driver **SHOULD** be used if more than one drivers are available. JDBC driver name (and a sub-name if the name specifies the company, as with 'microsoft:sqlserver') is used.

8.3.3. Upgrade

If both old and new version of package require a database with the same `id`, then this database and its content need to be preserved. Controller **MUST** refuse to upgrade database to another database type.

All databases which are declared in old or new packages **MUST** be accessible during upgrade script invocation. Thus, application **MAY** perform database upgrades by issuing new database `id` in the package release which requires cross-database upgrade.

8.3.4. MySQL Specific Settings

This specification defines requirements type for privileges of MySQL user on database being allocated.

Example 27. Privileges for MySQL Database

```
<requirements>
  <db:db xmlns:db="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db">
    <db:id>storage</db:id>
    <db:default-name>broombla</db:default-name>
    <db:can-use-tables-prefix>true</db:can-use-tables-prefix>
    <db:server-type>mysql</db:server-type>
    <db:server-min-version>4.1.0</db:server-min-version>

    <db:features xmlns:mysql="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/db/mysql">
      <mysql:privilege>Create_tmp_table_priv</mysql:privilege>
      <mysql:privilege disabled="true">Lock_tables_priv</mysql:privilege>
    </db:features>
  </db:db>
</requirements>
```

The names of MySQL privileges are specified in the db table of the mysql database. Controversial permissions MUST NOT be specified.

8.4. Apache Aspect

This aspect is to be used by web applications which use Apache-specific features. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/apache` XML namespace.

RELAX NG schema of Apache aspect:

```
namespace apache = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/apache"

## Requirements
div {
  Requirement |= element apache:htaccess { empty }
  Requirement |= element apache:required-module { text }
}
```

This aspect declares two requirement types: Apache module requirement type and Apache `.htaccess` requirement type. Those requirements should be used only if a web application works exclusively with Apache due to some Apache-specific features.

Example 28. Apache Module Requirement

```
<requirements>
  <apache:required-module xmlns:apache="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/apache">
    mod_python
  </apache:required-module>
</requirements>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied when the specified Apache module is enabled for the application.

Example 29. Apache .htaccess Requirement

```
<requirements>
  <apache:htaccess xmlns:apache="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/apache"/>
</requirements>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied when the `.htaccess` processing is enabled for the application.

8.5. CGI Support

This aspect allows declaring CGI scripts in a package. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi` XML namespace. Explicit handlers notation uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi/handlers` namespace.

RELAX NG schema of CGI URL handler type:

```
namespace cgi = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi"
namespace h = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi/handlers"
```

```
## URL Handlers
div {
  UrlHandler |= element cgi:handler {
    ( element cgi:disabled { empty }
    | element cgi:extension { handlerType?, text }*
    | element cgi:all-files { handlerType? }
    )
  }

  UrlHandler |= element cgi:permissions {
    attribute writable { "true" }?,
    attribute readable { "false" }?
  }

  handlerType = attribute h:handler-type {
    "executable" | "perl" | "php" | "python" | "ssi"
  }
}
```

Example 30. CGI URL Handlers

```
<cgi:handler
  xmlns:cgi="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi"
  xmlns:h="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi/handlers">
  <cgi:extension h:handler-type="perl">pl</cgi:extension>
  <cgi:extension h:handler-type="perl">cgi</cgi:extension>
</cgi:handler>
```

```
<cgi:handler xmlns:cgi="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/cgi">
  <cgi:all-files/>
</cgi:handler>
```

A handler of this type requires that files with the specified extensions (if no extensions are specified, a single `cgi` extension is assumed) are handled by running them as CGI scripts. If the `all-files` option is declared, then all files under the current mapping are to be handled as CGI scripts.

Inner mappings inherit handlers from the outer mappings, so the presence of `cgi:disabled` disables handling of CGI in the given mapping.

Some web servers need additional information about programs to run CGIs. This information is optionally supplied in the `h:handler` attribute. Possible values of this attribute consist of several predefined strings, each denoting CGI handler of a particular type, namely:

- `executable` - CGI itself is an executable program and is to be executed *per se*
- `perl` - CGI is to be executed by Perl interpreter.
- `php` - CGI is to be executed by PHP CGI interpreter.
- `python` - CGI is to be executed by Python interpreter.
- `ssi` - CGI is to be executed by SSI preprocessor.

Web servers which do not need an additional information about CGI handlers should ignore the `h:handler` attributes.

Example 31. CGI permission handler

```
<cgi:permissions writable="true">
```

```
<cgi:permissions readable="false">
```

The situation when a directory and files in the directory to which the given mapping maps should be writable by running CGI script is specified by using the `writable` attribute with the "true" value. The "false" value is default, so no explicit attribute for this is required.

The situation when files in the directory should be protected from reading by running CGI script is specified by the `readable` attribute with the "false" value. The "true" value is default, so no explicit attribute for this is required.

Inner mappings do not inherit permission handlers from the outer mappings.

8.6. Hardware Resources

RELAX NG schema of Hardware Resources aspect:

```
namespace hw = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/hardware"

## Requirements
div {

  Requirement |= element hw:hardware {
    element hw:minimal { CPU?, RAM? }?,
    element hw:recommended { CPU?, RAM? }?
  }

  CPU = element hw:cpu { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }
  RAM = element hw:ram { xsd:nonNegativeInteger }
}
```

This aspect allows declaration of hardware requirements for application services. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/hardware` XML namespace.

Example 32. Specifying the Minimum and Recommended Hardware Characteristics

```
<requirements>
  <hw:hardware xmlns:hw="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/hardware">
    <hw:minimal>
      <hw:cpu>200</hw:cpu>
      <hw:ram>50</hw:ram>
    </hw:minimal>
    <hw:recommended>
      <hw:cpu>600</hw:cpu>
      <hw:ram>100</hw:ram>
    </hw:recommended>
  </hw:hardware>
</requirements>
```

This aspect declares the following requirement types: the minimum and recommended amount of CPU and RAM resources required for service to work. Requirements of this type are satisfied if Controller is aware that necessary amount of resources is available. Required CPU resources are specified in megahertz, RAM resources are specified in megabytes.

8.7. Operating Environment

RELAX NG schema of Operating Environment aspect:

```
namespace env = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/environment"

## Requirements
div {

  Requirement |= element env:environment {
    ( element env:x86 { empty } |
      element env:x86_64 { empty } )? ,

    ( element env:windows { empty | text } |
      element env:linux { empty | text } |
      element env:freebsd { empty | text } |
      element env:macos { empty | text } )?
  }
}
```

This aspect allows declaring operating environment requirements for platform-dependent applications. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/environment` XML namespace.

Example 33. Specifying Required OS and Architecture

```
<requirements>
  <env:environment xmlns:env="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/environment">
    <env:x86/>
    <env:windows/>
  </env:environment>
</requirements>
```

This aspect declares the following requirement types: operating system, and operating system architecture. Requirements of this type are satisfied if the appropriate operating system and OS architecture are used for services instances. Requirements of this type are allowed only within top-level service.

Controller MAY honor exact operating system name, specified as a content of operating system class element.

8.8. Mail

RELAX NG schema of Mail aspect:

```
namespace mail = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/mail"

Requirement |= element mail:mailbox {

  element mail:id { text },

  element mail:access {
    element mail:imap      { empty }?,
    element mail:imap-ssl  { empty }?,
    element mail:imap-tls  { empty }?,
    element mail:pop3      { empty }?,
    element mail:pop3-apop { empty }?,
    element mail:pop3-tls  { empty }?
  },

  element mail:outgoing {
    element mail:smtp      { empty }?,
    element mail:smtp-ssl  { empty }?,
    element mail:smtp-tls  { empty }?
  }?
}

Requirement |= element mail:smtp { empty }
```

This aspect is to be used by applications implementing Mail User Agents, requiring access to results of mail delivery or sending mail. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/mail` XML namespace.

Example 34. Requirements for mailbox access

```
<requirements xmlns:mail="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/mail">
  <mail:mailbox>
    <mail:access>
      <mail:imap/>
      <mail:imap-ssl/>
      <mail:imap-tls/>
      <mail:pop3/>
      <mail:pop3-apop/>
    </mail:access>
    <mail:outgoing>
      <mail:smtp/>
    </mail:outgoing>
  </mail:mailbox>
</requirements>
```

Example 35. Requirement for sending emails

```
<requirements xmlns:mail="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/mail">
  <mail:outgoing>
    <mail:smtp/>
    <mail:smtp-tls/>
  </mail:outgoing>
</requirements>
```

The following elements comprise the 'mailbox' requirement type:

id	Identifier of mailbox. This identifier will be used in environment variables passed to configuration scripts
access	A list of protocols that must be used for accessing mailbox
imap	IMAP version 4 revision 1 protocol as defined by RFC 3501
imap-ssl	IMAP version 4 revision 1 tunneled over SSL
imap-tls	IMAP version 4 revision 1 with Transport Layer Security enabled
pop3	POP3 protocol as defined by RFC 1939
pop3-apop	POP3 protocol with APOP extension
pop3-tls	POP3 protocol access with TLS enabled
outgoing	Requirement for access to outgoing mail server
smtp	Requirement for access to outgoing mail server over SMTP protocol as defined by RFC 5321
smtp-ssl	Requirement for access to outgoing mail server over SMTP with SSL tunnelling
smtp-tls	Requirement for access to outgoing mail server over SMTP protocol with TLS enabled

Requirement of this type is satisfied when the following is true:

New mailbox is created accessible over the specified protocols or existing mailbox is configured to be accessible over the specified protocols.

User authorized to accessing the mailbox is created or exists already.

If 'outgoing' element is used - the same user is authenticated by outgoing mail server.

Mail delivery for at least one email address is configured to the mailbox.

Outgoing mail server is accessible over the protocols specified within 'outgoing' element.

Controller MAY deallocate mailbox when service is cancelled.

The 'outgoing' requirement type demands access to outgoing mail server over SMTP protocol as defined by RFC 5321. Requirement of this type is satisfied when:

There is a new or existing user, that is authenticated by outgoing mail server.

Outgoing mail server supports the specified protocol(s)

8.8.1. Environment Variables

When a requirement is satisfied, the following environment variables must be passed to configuration scripts for 'mailbox' requirement:

- MAIL_<id>_IMAP_HOST - FQDN or IP address of IMAP and IMAP with TLS server
- MAIL_<id>_IMAP_PORT - port number of the IMAP and IMAP with TLS server

- MAIL_<id>_IMAP_PORT_SSL - port number of the IMAP over SSL server
- MAIL_<id>_IMAP_MAILBOX - default mailbox name
- MAIL_<id>_POP3_HOST - FQDN or IP address of POP3, APOP and POP3 with TLS server
- MAIL_<id>_POP3_PORT - port number of POP3, APOP and POP3 with TLS server
- MAIL_<id>_USER - login of user, authorized to access the mailbox and outgoing mail server (if required)
- MAIL_<id>_PASSWORD - password of the user
- MAIL_<id>_EMAIL - primary email address, delivering into the specified mailbox
- MAIL_<id>_ALIAS_<identifier> - aliases of the email address. 'identifier' must have different value for different aliases
- MAIL_<id>_SMTP_HOST - FQDN or IP address of SMTP or SMTP with TLS server
- MAIL_<id>_SMTP_PORT - port number of the SMTP and SMTP with TLS server
- MAIL_<id>_SMTP_PORT_SSL - port number of the SMTP over SSL server

When a requirement is satisfied, the following environment variables must be passed to configuration scripts for 'outgoing' requirement:

- MAIL_SMTP_HOST - FQDN or IP address of SMTP or SMTP with TLS server
- MAIL_SMTP_PORT - port number of the SMTP and SMTP with TLS server
- MAIL_SMTP_PORT_SSL - port number of the SMTP over SSL server
- MAIL_SMTP_USER - login of user to be used to authenticate in SMTP server
- MAIL_SMTP_PASSWORD - password of the user

8.8.2. Upgrade

If both old and new versions of application require mailbox then the mailbox, its content and user access credentials MUST be preserved. If new version of application requires different set of mailbox access protocols, then mailbox MUST be accessible over new set of protocols during upgrade.

8.9. Perl Aspect

This aspect is to be used by web applications written in Perl. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/perl` XML namespace.

RELAX NG schema of Perl aspect

```
namespace perl="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/perl"

## URL Handlers
div {
  UrlHandler |= element perl:handler {
    ( element perl:disabled { empty }
    | element perl:extension { text }* )?
  }
}

## Requirements
div {
  ## Require perl
  Requirement |= element perl:version {
```

```
## Perl version match XPath expression
attribute match { text }?
}

## Require availability of perl modules in include path
Requirement |= element perl:module {

## perl module name
attribute name { text },

## module version match XPath expression
attribute match { text }?
}

Requirement |= (

## Require mod_perl handler
element perl:mod_perl {
## mod_perl version match XPath express
attribute match { text }?
} |

## Require active_perl handler
element perl:active_perl {
## mod_perl version match XPath express
attribute match { text }?
}

)?
}
```

8.9.1. Requirement Types

Perl aspect declares the following requirement types: perl version and perl module.

Example 36. Perl Version Requirement

```
<perl:version match="version &gt;= 5.0"/>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied if the version of Perl enabled on a site matches XPath expression in requirement. It processed against virtual XML document with only node version.

The PERL_VERSION environment variable MUST be passed to the configuration script with the version of Perl (as a string value) installed on the Web site where the package is to be installed.

Example 37. Perl Modules Requirement

```
<perl:module name = "CGI"/>
<perl:module name="DBI" match="version &gt; 1.21"/>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied if the specified Perl extension is enabled for the web application.

Defined here perl modules should be available with perl 'use' instruction.

If application requires specific method of integration with web server it may specify it with mod_perl or active_perl tags.

Example 38. Perl specific handler requirement

```
<perl:mod_perl match="version = 1.30"/>
```

```
<perl:active_perl/>
```

8.9.2. URL Handlers

Example 39. Perl URL Handler

```
<perl:handler>
  <perl:extension>pl</perl:extension>
  <perl:extension>perl</perl:extension>
</perl:handler>
```

```
<perl:handler><perl:disabled/></perl:handler>
```

Handlers of this type require that files with the specified extensions (if no extensions are specified, a single `pl` extension is assumed) are handled by the perl interpreter.

Inner mappings inherit handlers from the outer mappings, so the presence of `perl:disabled` disables Perl in the given mapping.

8.9.3. Configuration Script Language

This aspect defines the `perl` identifier to be used by configuration scripts. When a configuration script uses the `perl` language, it **MUST** be run by stand-alone perl interpreter. All the requirements described in the application metadata apply to the interpreter running configuration scripts.

8.10. DNS Zone

RELAX NG schema of DNS aspect

```
namespace dns = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dns"

## Requirements
div {

  Requirement |= element dns:record {
    element dns:id { text }?,
    ( NS | MX | CNAME | A | TXT | SRV )+
  }

  NS      = element dns:ns      { Src, Dst, Subst }
  MX      = element dns:mx      { Src, Priority, Dst, Subst }
  CNAME   = element dns:cname   { Src, Dst, Subst }
  A       = element dns:a       { Src, Ip, Subst }
  TXT     = element dns:txt     { Src, Text, Subst }
  SRV     = element dns:srv     { Service, Protocol, Src, Priority, Weight, Port, Dst, Subst }

  Src      = element dns:src { ( External | Prefix | Current | Wildcard ) }
  Dst      = element dns:dst { ( External | Prefix | Current | Wildcard ) }

  Subst    = element dns:substitute { empty } ?

  Int      = xsd:nonNegativeInteger

  Ip       = element dns:ip      { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, text }
  Text     = element dns:text    { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, text }
  Priority  = element dns:priority { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, Int }
  Weight   = element dns:weight  { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, Int }
  Port     = element dns:port    { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, Int }

  ## http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers
  Service  = element dns:service { text }
  ## http://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names
  Protocol = element dns:protocol { "tcp" | "udp" | text }

  External = element dns:external { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, text }
  Prefix   = element dns:prefix   { attribute value-of-setting { text }?, text }
  Current  = element dns:current  { empty }
  Wildcard = element dns:wildcard { empty }
```

```
}
```

This aspect is to be used by services, that need a special DNS zone resource records in order to work. This aspect uses the `http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dns` XML namespace.

Example 40. DNS resource record requirements for mail redirects

```
<requirements>
  <dns:record xmlns:dns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dns">
    <dns:mx>
      <dns:src>
        <dns:current/>
      </dns:src>
      <dns:dst>
        <dns:external>mailserver.example.com.</dns:external>
      </dns:dst>
      <dns:priority>10</dns:priority>
    </dns:mx>
  </dns:record>
  <dns:record xmlns:dns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dns">
    <dns:id>MainMX</dns:id>
    <dns:mx>
      <dns:src>
        <dns:current/>
      </dns:src>
      <dns:dst>
        <dns:external>reserve.example.com.</dns:external>
      </dns:dst>
      <dns:priority>20</dns:priority>
      <dns:substitute/>
    </dns:mx>
  </dns:record>
</requirements>
```

This aspect declares resource record requirements type. This requirements demand existence of specified records in DNS zone of an environment, where service is supposed to run. A Controller **MUST** perform appropriate DNS zone configuration. If the demanded resource records cannot be created - requirement **MUST** be treated as unsatisfied and service provision **SHOULD** be aborted.

Requirement **MAY** be identified with `id` element.

Requirements of this type **MAY** be changed during package upgrade. In this case old resource records **MUST** be removed and new records created.

Arbitrary DNS resource record contains `source` and `destination` elements. Their values may be specified as:

- Fully qualified domain name, using `external` element.
- Domain name prefix, using `prefix` element.
- Current domain name, using `current` element.
- All domain name prefixes, using `wildcard` element. This element may appear only in `source` part of Resource Record.

`external`, `prefix` and several elements specific for MX, A, TXT and SRV records may take their values from actual service settings, using `value-of-setting` attribute. If both `@value-of-setting` and element's text values are specified - the latter is assumed to be a default value. If setting value is changed - resource record **MUST** be reconfigured appropriately. If setting value is incompatible with resource record type (for example `ip` element's value is specified as not IP address) resulting resource record **MUST NOT** be created.

Records **MAY** have a `substitute` keyword in definition. This means that DNS record should replace existing DNS record with new value. When such requirement is satisfied, the follow-

ing environment variable must be passed to configuration scripts for 'dns:record' requirement: DNS_<id>_SUBSTITUTE. It should contain original value of DNS record been replaced. Keyword id refer here to requirement identifier.

Example 41. Specifying default value for DNS Resource Record

```
<requirements>
  <dns:record xmlns:dns="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dns">
    <dns:cname>
      <dns:source>
        <dns:wildcard/>
      </dns:source>
      <dns:destination>
        <dns:external value-of-setting="park_to">parked.example.com.</dns:external>
      </dns:destination>
    </dns:cname>
  </dns:record>
</requirements>
```

8.11. DLL Content Processing Method

RELAX NG schema of DLL aspect

```
namespace dll = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dll"

## Content delivery method
div {

  ## Register dinamic load library from APS package
  ContentDeliveryMethod |= element dll:register {
    attribute path { text }
  }
}
```

This processing method instructs Controller to install specified DLL into available environment, following the usual dynamic library registration procedure. Many applications distributed in form of compiled dynamic libraries (*.dll, *.so). Upon provision such libraries must be registered in the system library cache.

Targeted environment **MUST** be compatible with provided library. Since above libraries shared between application instances Controller **MUST** handle upgrade of instances in such way to do not brake them.

Example 42. Install additional DLL example

```
<content xmlns:dll="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/dll">
  <dll:register path="win/some.dll"/>
</content>
```

8.12. IIS Aspect

This aspect is to be used by web applications which use IIS-specific features. This aspect uses the <http://apstandard.com/ns/1/iis> XML namespace.

RELAX NG schema of IIS aspect:

```
namespace iis = "http://apstandard.com/ns/1/iis"

## Requirements
div {
  Requirement |= element iis:version {
    attribute match { text }?
  }?
  Requirement |= element iis:pool {
```

```
attribute mode { "classic" | "integrated" }?  
}  
}
```

This aspect declares two requirement types: IIS version requirement type and IIS pool requirement type. Those requirements should be used only if a web application works exclusively with IIS.

Example 43. IIS Version Requirement

```
<requirements xmlns:iis="http://apstandard.com/ns/1/iis">  
  <iis:version match="version > 7"/>  
  <iis:pool mode="integrated"/>  
</requirements>
```

Requirement of this type is satisfied when the IIS version above 7 and pool mode on hosting set to integrated.

Pool mode may be `classic` or `integrated`.

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