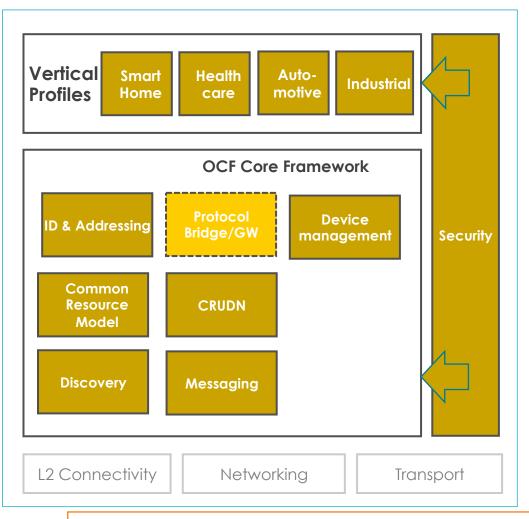


OCF SEMANTIC INTEROPERABILITY STATUS June 2017



OCF Core Framework



- 1 **Discovery:** Common method for device discovery (IETF CoRE)
- (2) Messaging: Constrained device support as default (IETF CoAP) as well as protocol translation via bridges
- 3 **Common Resource Model:** Real world entities defined as data models (resources)
- ④ CRUDN: Simple Request/Response mechanism with Create, Retrieve, Update, Delete and Notify commands
- 5 ID & Addressing: OCF IDs and addressing for OCF entities (Devices, Clients, Servers, Resources)
- 6 **Protocol Bridge/GW**: Handled by the Bridging Spec with some implications on the Core

Security is fundamental to the OCF ecosystem and applies to all elements

OCF Standard Resource Types



- Total of 74 Resource Types defined as of OCF 1.0
 - All OCF Resource Type IDs are IANA registered:
 <u>http://www.iana.org/assignments/core-parameters/core-parameters.xhtml</u>
- Each resource type definition contains:
 - Unique identifier (rt)
 - List of mandatory and optional properties per resource
 - Identification of the default interface and other supported interfaces
 - List of supported methods (create, read, update, ...)
 - List per method the JSON schema defining the supported payload

Resources are specified in RESTful API Modelling Language (RAML) and Swagger2.0

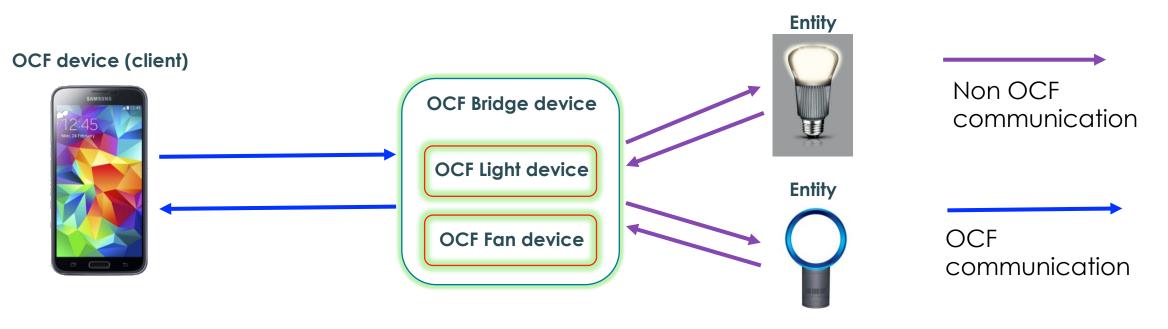
Vendor extensions

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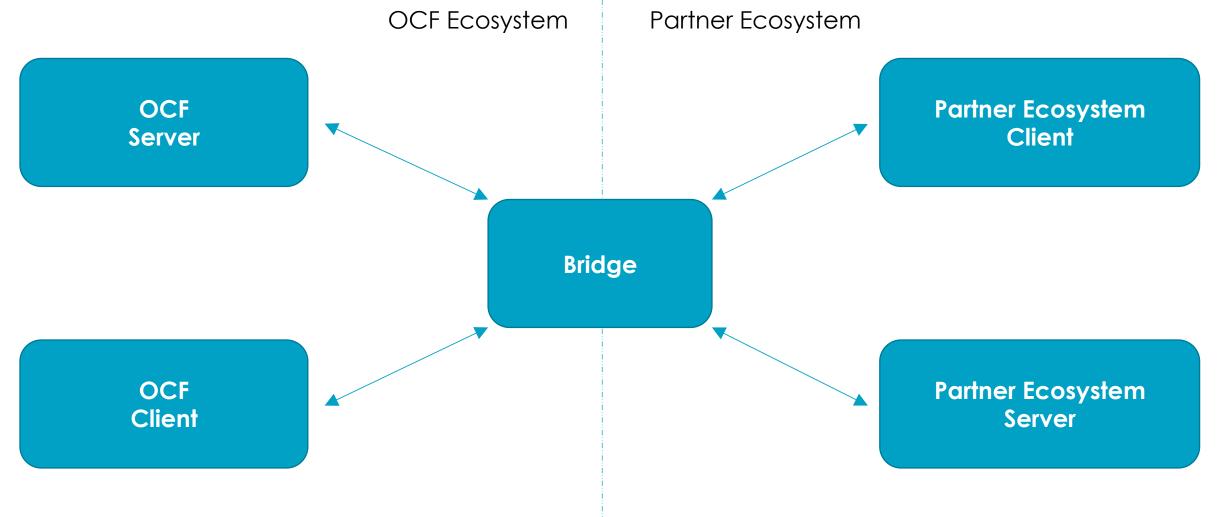
- Vendor is allowed to:
 - Create own defined (non-OCF standardized) resources
 - Create own defined (non-OCF standardized) device types
 - Extend existing devices with additional (not mandated) resources
 - With standardized resource types
 - With vendor defined resource types
- All vendor extensions follow an OCF-defined naming scheme

OCF Bridge – Definition

- \diamond
- An OCF Bridge is a device that represents one or more non-OCF devices (bridged devices) as virtual OCF devices on the OCF network.
- The bridged devices themselves are out of the scope of OCF.
- The only difference between a 'regular' OCF device and a virtual OCF device is that the latter is encapsulated in an OCF Bridge device.
- An OCF Bridge device itself is indicated on the network with an "rt" of "oic.d.bridge".



Bridging Concept – Bidirectional Operation



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OCF Bridging Specification



- Specifies a framework for bi-directional translation between devices in OCF and non-OCF ecosystems.
- Specifies general requirements for translation between OCF and non-OCF ecosystems
 - Requirements for resource discovery, message translation, security, and handling of multiple bridges.
- Specifies specific requirements for translation between OCF and AllJoyn ecosystems (other projects in progress include UPnP, OneM2M, etc.)
 - Requirements for mapping core resources, propagating errors, and algorithmically translating custom resource types.
 - Refers to OCF to AllJoyn Mapping specification for translating well-known resource types.

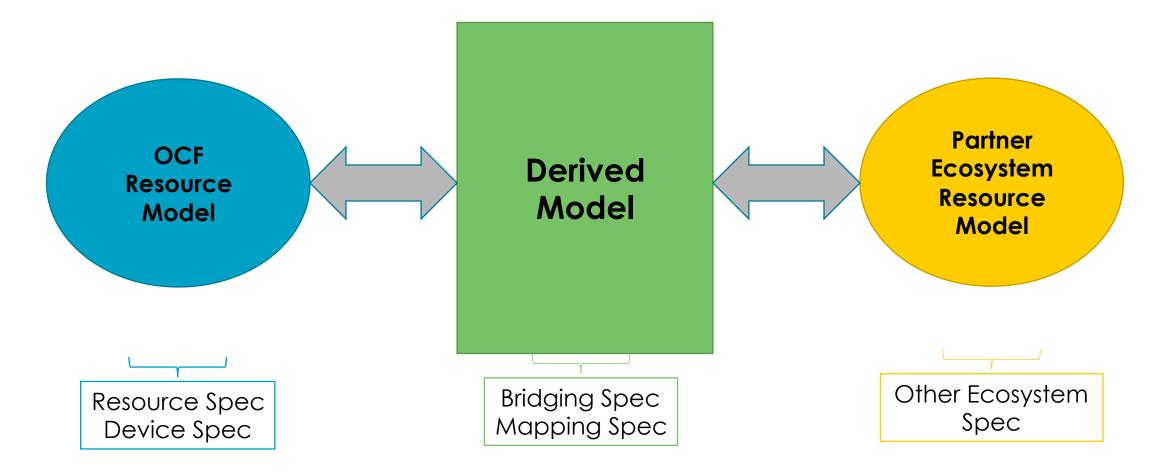
Bridging Security



- OCF Bridge needs to be a trusted entity as it translates message payloads.
- OCF Bridge itself and all virtual devices that it exposes must be onboarded and provisioned for secure operation.
- Each virtual device exposed by the OCF Bridge must implement the security requirements of the ecosystem that it is connected to.
- Bridging specifies mechanisms to selectively block communications between the OCF Bridge and OCF devices and between the OCF Bridge and bridged devices. This fine-grained control enables an administrator to control communications across ecosystems that may not have similar security capabilities.

Bridging Concept – Data Model





JULY 7, 2017

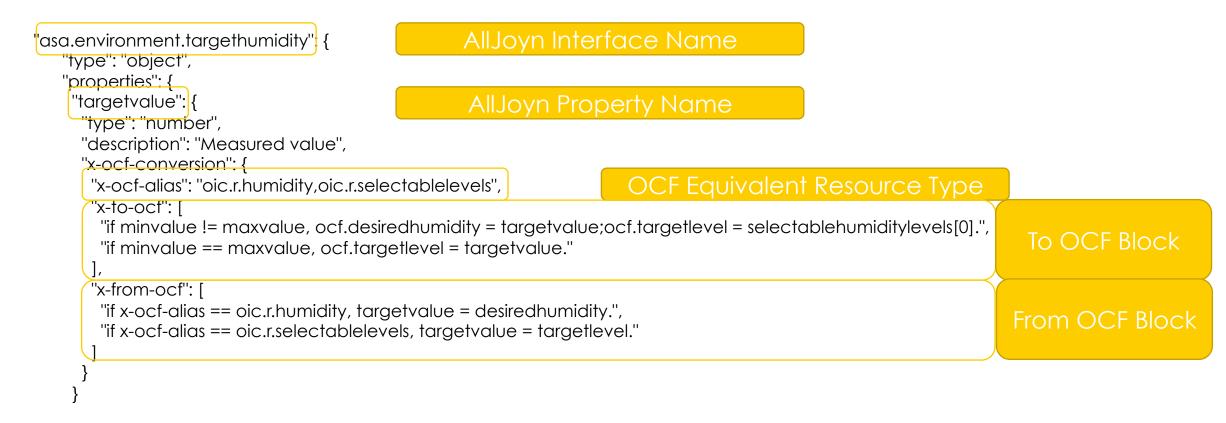
Derived Models: e.g., AllJoyn



- Models the interworking between OCF and AllJoyn
- Makes use of derived model syntax as defined (with some small changes) in the OCF White Paper here: <u>https://www.iab.org/wp-content/IAB-uploads/2016/03/OCF-Derived-Models-</u> <u>for-Interoperability-Between-IoT-Ecosystems_v2-examples.pdf</u>
- Defines the mapping in terms of:
 - Device Type equivalency
 - Resource <-> Interface equivalency
 - Detailed Property by Property mapping on a per Interface Basis (Derived Models)
- Syntax currently assumes OCF is superset model; so any Device Types and Resource Types (as equivalents to AllJoyn interfaces) that were missing from OCF were defined in the equivalent OCF Specifications.

Derived Model Syntax

- \diamond
- Derived models use standard JSON schema syntax. Fundamentally, derived models provide a conversion mapping between OCF data models and the data models in AllJoyn.



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- Web based (see: <u>http://oneiota.org</u>) development tool
- Supports RAML, JSON, and Swagger2.0 syntax
- Populated to date with all OCF Resources, Swagger2.0 versions of all such Resources, and OCF-AllJoyn derived models.
- Supports multiple organizations
 - Each submitting organization defines their own license terms



Introspection



- Why
 - On par with existing AllJoyn framework
- What
 - Device description is available on the network
 - Device description:
 - List all end points
 - Per end point
 - Which method are implemented
 - » Query parameters per method
 - » Payloads definitions (request and response)
- How
 - Put the data described in RAML and JSON on wire as a CBOR encoded Swagger2.0 document.
 - Describes the payload on JSON level
 - Property names
 - Type
 - range

Thank You

\diamond

OCF Specifications:

<u>https://openconnectivity.org/developer/specifications</u>

Resource Type Definitions

- Core Resources: <u>https://github.com/openconnectivityfoundation</u>
- Vertical Resources and Derived Models: <u>https://oneiota.org/documents?</u> <u>filter%5Bmedia_type%5D=application%2Framl%2Byaml</u>