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Part 6: Resource to AllJoyn interface mapping specification

Technologies de l'information — Spécification de la Fondation pour la connectivité ouverte (Fondation OCF) —

Partie 6: Spécification du mapping entre les ressources et l'interface AllJoyn

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This document was prepared by the Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) (as the OCF Resource to AllJoyn Interface Mapping, Version 1.0.0) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was adopted, under the JTC 1 PAS procedure, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30118 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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1 Scope

The OCF Resource to AllJoyn Interface Mapping specification ("this specification") provides detailed mapping information to provide equivalency between AllJoyn defined Interfaces and OCF defined Resources,

This specification provides mapping for Device Types (AllJoyn to/from OCF), identifies equivalent OCF Resources for both mandatory and optional AllJoyn interfaces and for each interface defines the detailed Property by Property mapping using OCF defined extensions to JSON schema to programmatically define the mappings.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

OCF Core Specification, *Open Interconnect Consortium Core Specification*, Version 1.0.

OCF Resource Type Specification, *Open Interconnect Consortium Resource Type Specification*, Version 1.0

OCF Smart Home Device Specification, *Open Interconnect Consortium Smart Home Device Specification*, Version 1.0

Derived Models for Interoperability between IoT Ecosystems, Stevens & Merriam, March 2016

https://www.iab.org/wp-content/IAB-uploads/2016/03/OCF-Derived-Models-for-Interoperability-Between-IoT-Ecosystems_v2-examples.pdf

IETF RFC 7159, *The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Data Interchange Format*, March 2014
http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7159.txt

RAML, *Restful API modelling language,* Version 0.8.
https://github.com/raml-org/raml-spec/blob/master/versions/raml-08/raml-08.md

AllJoyn Common Data Model Interface Definitions
https://wiki.alljoyn.org/cdm

Swagger2.0, *Swagger RESTful API Documentation Specification*, Version 2.0
http://swagger.io/specification/

OCF Resource Type Definitions, *API Definition Language for OCF Resource Type Definitions,* Release OCF-v1.0.0
https://github.com/openconnectivityfoundation/derivedmodels

3 Terms, definitions symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

3.2.1

OCF
Open Connectivity Foundation
The organization that created these specifications

3.2.2
RAML
RESTful API Modelling Language
RAML is a simple and succinct way of describing practically-RESTful APIs. See RAML.

3.3 Conventions

In this specification a number of terms, conditions, mechanisms, sequences, parameters, events, states, or similar terms are printed with the first letter of each word in uppercase and the rest lowercase (e.g., Network Architecture). Any lowercase uses of these words have the normal technical English meaning.

4 Document conventions and organization

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in OCF Core Specification and OCF Resource Type Specification apply.

4.1 Notation

In this document, features are described as required, recommended, allowed or DEPRECATED as follows:

Required (or shall or mandatory).

These basic features shall be implemented to comply with the Mapping Specification. The phrases “shall not”, and “PROHIBITED” indicate behavior that is prohibited, i.e. that if performed means the implementation is not in compliance.

Recommended (or should).

These features add functionality supported by the Mapping Specification and should be implemented. Recommended features take advantage of the capabilities the Mapping Specification, usually without imposing major increase of complexity. Notice that for compliance testing, if a recommended feature is implemented, it shall meet the specified requirements to be in compliance with these guidelines. Some recommended features could become requirements in the future. The phrase “should not” indicates behavior that is permitted but not recommended.

Allowed (or allowed).

These features are neither required nor recommended by the Mapping Specification, but if the feature is implemented, it shall meet the specified requirements to be in compliance with these guidelines.

Conditionally allowed (CA)

The definition or behaviour depends on a condition. If the specified condition is met, then the definition or behaviour is allowed, otherwise it is not allowed.

Conditionally required (CR)

The definition or behaviour depends on a condition. If the specified condition is met, then the definition or behaviour is required. Otherwise the definition or behaviour is allowed as default unless specifically defined as not allowed.

DEPRECATED

Although these features are still described in this specification, they should not be implemented except for backward compatibility. The occurrence of a deprecated feature during operation of an implementation compliant with the current specification has no effect on the implementation's operation and does not produce any error conditions. Backward compatibility may require that a feature is implemented and functions as specified but it shall never be used by implementations compliant with this specification.

Strings that are to be taken literally are enclosed in "double quotes".

Words that are emphasized are printed in *italic*.

4.2 Data types

See OCF Core Specification.

5 Theory of Operation

5.1 Interworking Approach

The interworking between AllJoyn defined interfaces and OCF defined Resource Types is modelled using the derived model syntax described in Derived Models for Interoperability . Determination of the minimum set of AllJoyn interfaces for which equivalency is required within the OCF data model was done by listing the set of interfaces required for each of the device types defined by the CDM Project inside of AllJoyn. Where the AllJoyn interface supports methods then an actuation design pattern is applied.

5.2 Mapping Syntax

Within the defined syntax for derived modelling used by this Specification there are two blocks that define the actual Property-Property equivalence or mapping. These blocks are identified by the keywords 'x-to-ocf' and 'x-from-ocf'. Derived Models for Interoperability does not define a rigid syntax for these blocks; they are free form string arrays that contain pseudo-coded mapping logic. Within this specification we apply the rules in the following sub-sections to these blocks to ensure consistency and re-usability and extensibility of the mapping logic that is defined.

5.2.1 General

All statements are terminated with a carriage return.

5.2.2 Value Assignment

The equals sign (=) is used to assign one value to another. The assignee is on the left of the operator; the value being assigned on the right.

5.2.3 Property Naming

All Property names are identical to the name used by the original model; for example from the OCF Temperature Resource the Property name 'temperature' is used whereas when referred to the derived ecosystem then the semantically equivalent Property name is used.
When the same name is used by both OCF and the derived ecosystem for semantically equivalent values then the name of the OCF defined Property is prepended by the ecosystem designator 'ocf' to avoid ambiguity (e.g. 'ocf.step')

5.2.4 Arrays

An array element is indicated by the use of square brackets '[]' with the index of the element contained therein, e.g. range[1]. All arrays start at an index of 0. If an entire array is being referenced then no index is included, e.g. selectablehumiditylevels[].