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STANDARD

ISO/IEC
30118-8

First edition

**Information technology — Open
Connectivity Foundation (OCF) —**

**Part 8:
OCF resource to oneM2M resource
mapping specification**

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Contents

Page

Foreword	ix
Introduction	x
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
3.1 Terms and definitions	2
4 Document conventions and organization	2
4.1 Conventions	2
4.2 Notation	2
5 Theory of operation	3
5.1 Interworking approach	3
5.2 Mapping syntax	3
5.2.1 Introduction	3
5.2.2 General	3
5.2.3 Value assignment	3
5.2.4 Property naming	4
5.2.5 Arrays	4
5.2.6 Conditional mapping	4
6 oneM2M translation	4
6.1 Operational scenarios	4
6.2 Enabling oneM2M application access to OCF servers	4
6.3 Enabling OCF client access to oneM2M devices	4
6.4 On-the-fly translation	4
7 Device type mapping	5
7.1 Introduction	5
7.2 OneM2M device types to OCF device types	5
8 Resource to oneM2M module class equivalence	7
8.1 Introduction	7
8.2 OneM2M module classes to OCF resources	7
9 Detailed mapping APIs	9
9.1 Introduction	9
9.2 3D printer	9
9.2.1 Derived model	9
9.2.2 Property definition	9
9.2.3 Derived model definition	10
9.3 Acoustic sensor	11
9.3.1 Derived model	11
9.3.2 Property definition	12
9.3.3 Derived model definition	12
9.4 AirCon job mode	13
9.4.1 Derived model	13
9.4.2 Property definition	13
9.4.3 Derived model definition	16

9.5	Airflow	17
9.5.1	Derived model	17
9.5.2	Property definition	17
9.5.3	Derived model definition	19
9.6	Air purifier job mode	21
9.6.1	Derived model	21
9.6.2	Property definition	21
9.6.3	Derived model definition	23
9.7	Air quality sensor	24
9.7.1	Derived model	24
9.7.2	Property definition	24
9.7.3	Derived model definition	27
9.8	Alarm speaker	29
9.8.1	Derived model	29
9.8.2	Property definition	29
9.8.3	Derived model definition	30
9.9	Audio volume	31
9.9.1	Derived model	31
9.9.2	Property definition	31
9.9.3	Derived model definition	32
9.10	Auto document feeder	33
9.10.1	Derived model	33
9.10.2	Property definition	33
9.10.3	Derived model definition	34
9.11	Battery	35
9.11.1	Derived model	35
9.11.2	Property definition	35
9.11.3	Derived model definition	37
9.12	Binary object	38
9.12.1	Derived model	38
9.12.2	Property definition	39
9.12.3	Derived model definition	40
9.13	Binary switch	41
9.13.1	Derived model	41
9.13.2	Property definition	41
9.13.3	Derived model definition	41
9.14	Boiler	42
9.14.1	Derived model	42
9.14.2	Property definition	42
9.14.3	Derived model definition	42
9.15	Brewing	43
9.15.1	Derived model	43
9.15.2	Property definition	43
9.15.3	Derived model definition	44
9.16	Brightness	45
9.16.1	Derived model	45
9.16.2	Property definition	45
9.16.3	Derived model definition	45

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9.17	Clock	46
9.17.1	Derived model	46
9.17.2	Property definition	46
9.17.3	Derived model definition	47
9.18	Clothes dryer job mode	48
9.18.1	Derived model	48
9.18.2	Property definition	48
9.18.3	Derived model definition	51
9.19	Colour	52
9.19.1	Derived model	52
9.19.2	Property definition	52
9.19.3	Derived model definition	53
9.20	Colour saturation	54
9.20.1	Derived model	54
9.20.2	Property definition	54
9.20.3	Derived model definition	54
9.21	Credentials	55
9.21.1	Derived model	55
9.21.2	Property definition	55
9.21.3	Derived model definition	56
9.22	Dehumidifier job mode	56
9.22.1	Derived model	56
9.22.2	Property definition	56
9.22.3	Derived model definition	58
9.23	Door status	59
9.23.1	Derived model	59
9.23.2	Property definition	60
9.23.3	Derived model definition	60
9.24	Electric vehicle connector	61
9.24.1	Derived model	61
9.24.2	Property definition	61
9.24.3	Derived model definition	62
9.25	Energy consumption	63
9.25.1	Derived model	63
9.25.2	Property definition	63
9.25.3	Derived model definition	65
9.26	Energy generation	67
9.26.1	Derived model	67
9.26.2	Property definition	67
9.26.3	Derived model definition	68
9.27	Filter info	69
9.27.1	Derived model	69
9.27.2	Property definition	69
9.27.3	Derived model definition	70
9.28	Foaming	71
9.28.1	Derived model	71
9.28.2	Property definition	71
9.28.3	Derived model definition	71

9.29	Grinder	72
9.29.1	Derived model	72
9.29.2	Property definition	72
9.29.3	Derived model definition	73
9.30	Heating zone	74
9.30.1	Derived model	74
9.30.2	Property definition	74
9.30.3	Derived model definition	75
9.31	Height	76
9.31.1	Derived model	76
9.31.2	Property definition	76
9.31.3	Derived model definition	76
9.32	Hot water supply	77
9.32.1	Derived model	77
9.32.2	Property definition	77
9.32.3	Derived model definition	78
9.33	Impact sensor	78
9.33.1	Derived model	78
9.33.2	Property definition	79
9.33.3	Derived model definition	80
9.34	Keep warm	81
9.34.1	Derived model	81
9.34.2	Property definition	81
9.34.3	Derived model definition	82
9.35	Keypad	82
9.35.1	Derived model	82
9.35.2	Property definition	82
9.35.3	Derived model definition	83
9.36	Liquid level	84
9.36.1	Derived model	84
9.36.2	Property definition	84
9.36.3	Derived model definition	85
9.37	Liquid remaining	85
9.37.1	Derived model	85
9.37.2	Property definition	85
9.37.3	Derived model definition	86
9.38	Lock	87
9.38.1	Derived model	87
9.38.2	Property definition	87
9.38.3	Derived model definition	87
9.39	Motion sensor	88
9.39.1	Derived model	88
9.39.2	Property definition	88
9.39.3	Derived model definition	89
9.40	Open level	89
9.40.1	Derived model	89
9.40.2	Property definition	90
9.40.3	Derived model definition	91

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9.41	Operation mode.....	92
9.41.1	Derived model	92
9.41.2	Property definition	92
9.41.3	Derived model definition.....	92
9.42	Overcurrent sensor	93
9.42.1	Derived model	93
9.42.2	Property definition	93
9.42.3	Derived model definition.....	94
9.43	Power save	95
9.43.1	Derived model	95
9.43.2	Property definition	95
9.43.3	Derived model definition.....	95
9.44	Print queue	96
9.44.1	Derived model	96
9.44.2	Property definition	96
9.44.3	Derived model definition.....	97
9.45	Push button.....	98
9.45.1	Derived model	98
9.45.2	Property definition	98
9.45.3	Derived model definition.....	98
9.46	Refrigeration	99
9.46.1	Derived model	99
9.46.2	Property definition	99
9.46.3	Derived model definition.....	100
9.47	Relative humidity	100
9.47.1	Derived model	100
9.47.2	Property definition	101
9.47.3	Derived model definition.....	101
9.48	Robot cleaner job mode.....	102
9.48.1	Derived model	102
9.48.2	Property definition	102
9.48.3	Derived model definition.....	103
9.49	Steam closet job mode.....	104
9.49.1	Derived model	104
9.49.2	Property definition	105
9.49.3	Derived model definition.....	106
9.50	Temperature	108
9.50.1	Derived model	108
9.50.2	Property definition	108
9.50.3	Derived model definition.....	109
9.51	UV sensor	111
9.51.1	Derived model	111
9.51.2	Property definition	111
9.51.3	Derived model definition.....	112
9.52	Water Sensor.....	112
9.52.1	Derived model	112
9.52.2	Property definition	113
9.52.3	Derived model definition.....	113

9.53	Weight	114
9.53.1	Derived model	114
9.53.2	Property definition	114
9.53.3	Derived model definition	114

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by the Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) (as OCF Resource to OneM2M Module Class Mapping Specification, version 2.2.0) 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*.
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A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30118 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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 and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

This document, and all the other parts associated with this document, were developed in response to worldwide demand for smart home focused Internet of Things (IoT) devices, such as appliances, door locks, security cameras, sensors, and actuators; these to be modelled and securely controlled, locally and remotely, over an IP network.

While some inter-device communication existed, no universal language had been developed for the IoT. Device makers instead had to choose between disparate frameworks, limiting their market share, or developing across multiple ecosystems, increasing their costs. The burden then falls on end users to determine whether the products they want are compatible with the ecosystem they bought into, or find ways to integrate their devices into their network, and try to solve interoperability issues on their own.

In addition to the smart home, IoT deployments in commercial environments are hampered by a lack of security. This issue can be avoided by having a secure IoT communication framework, which this standard solves.

The goal of these documents is then to connect the next 25 billion devices for the IoT, providing secure and reliable device discovery and connectivity across multiple OSs and platforms. There are multiple proposals and forums driving different approaches, but no single solution addresses the majority of key requirements. This document and the associated parts enable industry consolidation around a common, secure, interoperable approach.

ISO/IEC 30118 consists of eighteen parts, under the general title Information technology — Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification. The parts fall into logical groupings as described herein:

- Core framework
 - Part 1: Core Specification [ISO/IEC PRF 30118-8](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eb690c66-2266-47a1-9a2b-525baed6c4eb/iso-iec-prf-30118-8)
 - Part 2: Security Specification <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eb690c66-2266-47a1-9a2b-525baed6c4eb/iso-iec-prf-30118-8>
 - Part 13: Onboarding Tool Specification
- Bridging framework and bridges
 - Part 3: Bridging Specification
 - Part 6: Resource to Alljoyn Interface Mapping Specification
 - Part 8: OCF Resource to oneM2M Resource Mapping Specification
 - Part 14: OCF Resource to BLE Mapping Specification
 - Part 15: OCF Resource to EnOcean Mapping Specification
 - Part 16: OCF Resource to UPlus Mapping Specification
 - Part 17: OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping Specification
 - Part 18: OCF Resource to Z-Wave Mapping Specification
- Resource and Device models
 - Part 4: Resource Type Specification
 - Part 5: Device Specification

- Core framework extensions
 - Part 7: Wi-Fi Easy Setup Specification
 - Part 9: Core Optional Specification
- OCF Cloud
 - Part 10: Cloud API for Cloud Services Specification
 - Part 11: Device to Cloud Services Specification
 - Part 12: Cloud Security Specification

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Information Technology — Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) —

Part 8: OCF resource to oneM2M resource mapping specification

1 Scope

This document provides detailed mapping information to provide equivalency between oneM2M defined Module Classes and OCF defined Resources.

A oneM2M Bridge is Asymmetric Client Bridge, therefore this document provides unidirectional mapping for Device Types (oneM2M Devices to OCF Devices), identifies equivalent OCF Resources for specific oneM2M Module Classes, and defines the detailed Property by Property mapping using OCF defined extensions to JSON schema to programmatically define the mappings.

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2 Normative references

ISO/IEC PRF 30118-8

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 30118-1 Information technology -- Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification -- Part 1: Core specification

<https://www.iso.org/standard/53238.html>

Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Core_Specification.pdf

ISO/IEC 30118-2 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 2: Security specification

<https://www.iso.org/standard/74239.html>

Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Security_Specification.pdf

ISO/IEC 30118-3 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 3: Bridging specification

<https://www.iso.org/standard/74240.html>

Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Bridging_Specification.pdf

ISO/IEC 30118-4 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 4: Resource type specification

<https://www.iso.org/standard/74241.html>

Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Resource_Type_Specification.pdf

ISO/IEC 30118-5 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 5: Smart home device specification

<https://www.iso.org/standard/74242.html>

Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Device_Specification.pdf

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

3 Terms and definitions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 30118-1, ISO/IEC 30118-2, and ISO/IEC 30118-3 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1.1

oneM2M Application

the oneM2M control point (i.e. client) being mapped to a Virtual OCF Client.

4 Document conventions and organization

4.1 Conventions

In this document 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.

In this document, to be consistent with the IETF usages for RESTful operations, the RESTful operation words CRUDN, CREATE, RETRIVE, UPDATE, DELETE, and NOTIFY will have all letters capitalized. Any lowercase uses of these words have the normal technical English meaning.

4.2 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 OIC Core Architecture. The phrases "shall not", and "PROHIBITED" indicate behaviour that is prohibited, i.e. that if performed means the implementation is not in compliance.

Recommended (or should).

- These features add functionality supported by OIC Core Architecture and should be implemented. Recommended features take advantage of the capabilities OIC Core Architecture, 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 behaviour that is permitted but not recommended.

Allowed (or allowed).

- These features are neither required nor recommended by OIC Core Architecture, 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 document, they should not be implemented except for backward compatibility. The occurrence of a deprecated feature during operation of an implementation compliant with the current document 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 document.

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

Words that are emphasized are printed in *italic*.

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5 Theory of operation

[ISO/IEC PRF 30118-8](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eb690c66-2266-47a1-9a2b-525baed6c4eb/iso-iec-prf-30118-8)

5.1 Interworking approach

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The interworking between oneM2M defined Module Classes and OCF defined Resource Types is modelled using the derived model syntax described in Derived Models for Interoperability.

5.2 Mapping syntax

5.2.1 Introduction

Within the defined syntax for derived modelling used by this document 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 document we apply the rules defined in clause 5.2 to these blocks to ensure consistency and re-usability and extensibility of the mapping logic that is defined.

5.2.2 General

All statements are terminated with a carriage return.

5.2.3 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.