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1 Scope

This document specifies a framework for translation between OCF Devices and other ecosystems, and specifies the behaviour of a Bridging Function that exposes servers in non-OCF ecosystem to OCF Clients and/or exposes OCF Servers to clients in non-OCF ecosystem. Translation per specific Device is left to other documents (deep translation). This document provides generic requirements that apply unless overridden by a more specific document.

2 Normative references

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.

https://allseenalliance.org/framework/documentation/learn/core/about-announcement/interface

https://allseenalliance.org/framework/documentation/learn/core/configuration/interface

D-Bus Specification, *D-Bus Specification*
https://dbus.freedesktop.org/doc/dbus-specification.html

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/servlet/opac?punumber=4610933

IETF RFC 4122, *A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URN Namespace*, July 2005
https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4122

IETF RFC 4648, *The Base16, Base32 and Base64 Data Encodings*, October 2006
https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4648

IETF RFC 6973, *Privacy Considerations for Internet Protocols*, July 2013
https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6973

https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7159

https://www.iso.org/standard/53238.html
Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Core_Specification.pdf

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

https://www.iso.org/standard/74243.html
Latest version available at:
https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Resource_to_AllJoyn_Interface_Mapping.pdf

JSON Schema Core, *JSON Schema: core definitions and terminology*, January 2013
http://json-schema.org/latest/json-schema-core.html
3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 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

3.1.1 Asymmetric Client Bridge

An asymmetric client bridge exposes another ecosystem clients into the OCF ecosystem as Virtual OCF Clients (3.1.2). This is equivalent to exposing OCF Servers (3.1.15) into the other ecosystem. How this is handled in each ecosystem is specified on a per ecosystem basis in this document.

3.1.2 Asymmetric Server Bridge

An asymmetric server bridge exposes another ecosystem devices into the OCF ecosystem as Virtual OCF Servers (3.1.26). How this is handled in each ecosystem is specified on a per ecosystem basis in this document.
3.1.3 Bridge
OCF Device that has a Device Type of "oic.d.bridge", provides information on the set of Virtual OCF Devices (3.1.24) that are resident on the same Bridge Platform.

3.1.4 Bridge Platform
Entity on which the Bridge (3.1.2) and Virtual OCF Devices (3.1.25) are resident

3.1.5 Bridged Client
Logical entity that accesses data via a Bridged Protocol (3.1.5). For example, an AllJoyn Consumer application is a Bridged Client

3.1.6 Bridged Device
Bridged Client (3.1.3) or Bridged Server (3.1.8).

3.1.7 Bridged Protocol
Another protocol (e.g., AllJoyn) that is being translated to or from OCF protocols

3.1.8 Bridged Resource
Represents an artefact modelled and exposed by a Bridged Protocol (3.1.5), for example an AllJoyn object is a Bridged Resource.

3.1.9 Bridged Resource Type
Schema used with a Bridged Protocol (3.1.5), for example AllJoyn Interfaces are Bridged Resource Types.

3.1.10 Bridged Server
Logical entity that provides data via a Bridged Protocol (3.1.5), for example an AllJoyn Producer is a Bridged Server. More than one Bridged Server can exist on the same physical platform.

3.1.11 Bridging Function
Logic resident on the Bridge Platform (3.1.4) that performs that protocol mapping between OCF and the Bridged Protocol (3.1.7); a Bridge Platform (3.1.4) may contain multiple Bridging Functions dependent on the number of Bridged Protocols (3.1.7) supported.

3.1.12 OCF Bridge Device
OCF Device (3.1.11) that can represent devices that exist on the network but communicate using a Bridged Protocol (3.1.5) rather than OCF protocols.

3.1.13 OCF Client
Logical entity that accesses an OCF Resource (3.1.12) on an OCF Server (3.1.15), which might be a Virtual OCF Server (3.1.26) exposed by the OCF Bridge Device (3.1.9)

3.1.14 OCF Device
Logical entity that assumes one or more OCF roles (OCF Client (3.1.10), OCF Server (3.1.15). More than one OCF Device can exist on the same physical platform.
OCF Resource represents an artefact modelled and exposed by the OCF Framework.

OCF Resource Property significant aspect or notion including metadata that is exposed through the OCF Resource (3.1.12).

OCF Resource Type OCF Resource Property (3.1.13) that represents the data type definition for the OCF Resource (3.1.12).

OCF Server logical entity with the role of providing resource state information and allowing remote control of its resources.

oneM2M Application In an OCF-oneM2M asymmetric bridge environment, the oneM2M application represents the oneM2M control point (i.e. client) being mapped to a virtual OCF client.

Symmetric, Asymmetric Bridging in symmetric bridging, a bridge device exposes OCF Server(s) (3.1.15) to another ecosystem and exposes other ecosystem’s server(s) to OCF. In asymmetric bridging, a bridge device exposes OCF Server(s) (3.1.15) to another ecosystem or exposes another ecosystem’s server(s) to OCF, but not both.

Virtual Bridged Client logical representation of an OCF Client (3.1.10), which an OCF Bridge Device (3.1.9) exposes to Bridged Servers (3.1.8).

Virtual Bridged Server logical representation of an OCF Server (3.1.15), which an OCF Bridge Device (3.1.9) exposing to Bridged Clients (3.1.3).

Virtual OCF Client logical representation of a Bridged Client (3.1.3), which an OCF Bridge Device (3.1.9) exposes to OCF Servers (3.1.15).

Virtual OCF Device Virtual OCF Client (3.1.23) or Virtual OCF Server (3.1.26).

Virtual OCF Resource logical representation of a Bridged Resource (3.1.6), which an OCF Bridge Device (3.1.9) exposes to OCF Clients (3.1.10).
3.1.26  
**Virtual OCF Server**  
logical representation of a Bridged Server (3.1.8), which an OCF Bridge Device (3.1.9) exposes to  
OCF Clients (3.1.10).

3.1.27  
**Zigbee Attribute**  
data entity which represents a physical quantity or state within Zigbee. This data is communicated  
to other devices using commands.

3.1.28  
**Zigbee Cluster**  
one or more Zigbee Attributes (3.1.27), commands, behaviours, and dependencies, which supports  
an independent utility or application function. The term may also be used for an implementation or  
instance of such on an endpoint.

3.1.29  
**Zigbee Server**  
cluster interface which is listed in the input cluster list of the simple descriptor on an endpoint.  
Typically this interface supports all or most of the attributes of the cluster. A server cluster  
communicates with a corresponding remote client cluster with the same identifier.

3.1.30  
**Zigbee 3.0 Server**  
Zigbee Server (3.1.29) which is built on Zigbee 3.0 stack

3.1.31  
**Zigbee Client**  
cluster interface which is listed in the output cluster list of the simple descriptor on an endpoint.  
Typically this interface sends commands that manipulate the attributes on the corresponding  
Zigbee Server (3.1.29). A client cluster communicates with a corresponding remote server cluster  
with the same identifier.

3.1.32  
**Zigbee 3.0 Client**  
Zigbee Client (3.1.31) which is built on Zigbee 3.0 stack

3.1.33  
**Zigbee Device**  
unique device identifier and a set of mandatory and optional clusters to be implemented on a single  
Zigbee endpoint. The term may also be used for an implementation or instance on an endpoint. In  
this document, the unique identifier of a Zigbee Device maps to an OCF Device Type.

3.1.34  
**Zigbee 3.0 Device**  
Zigbee Device (3.1.33) which is built on Zigbee 3.0 stack

3.2  **Abbreviated terms**

3.2.1  
**CRUDN**  
Create, Read, Update, Delete, and Notify

3.2.2  
**CSV**  
Comma separated value
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.

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.
5 Bridge Platform

5.1 Introduction

This clause describes the functionality of a Bridge Platform; such a device is illustrated in Figure 1.

A Bridge Platform enables the representation of one or more Bridged Devices as Virtual OCF Devices (VODs) on the network and/or enables the representation of one or more OCF Devices as Virtual OCF Devices using another protocol on the network. The Bridged Devices themselves are out of the scope of this document. The only difference between a native OCF Device and a VOD from the perspective of an OCF Client is the inclusion of "oic.d.virtual" in the "rt" of "/oic/d" of the VOD.

A Bridge Platform exposes a Bridge Device which is an OCF Device with a Device Type of "oic.d.bridge". This provides to an OCF Client an explicit indication that the discovered Device is performing a bridging function. This is useful for several reasons; 1) when establishing a home network, the Client can determine that the bridge is reachable and functional when no bridged devices are present, 2) allows for specific actions to be performed on the bridge considering the known functionality a bridge supports, 3) allows for explicit discovery of all devices that are serving a bridging function which benefits trouble shooting and maintenance actions on behalf of a user. When such a device is discovered the exposed Resources on the OCF Bridge Device describe other devices. For example, as shown in Figure 2.
It is expected that the Bridge Platform creates a set of devices during the start-up of the Bridge Platform, these being the Bridge and any known VODs. The exposed set of VODs can change as Bridged Devices are added or removed from the bridge. The adding and removing of Bridged Devices is implementation dependent.

### 5.2 Symmetric vs. asymmetric bridging

There are two kinds of bridging: Symmetric, Asymmetric. In symmetric bridging, a bridge device exposes OCF server(s) to another ecosystem and exposes other ecosystem’s server(s) to OCF. In asymmetric bridging, a bridge device exposes OCF server(s) to another ecosystem or exposes another ecosystem’s server(s) to OCF, but not both. The former case is called an Asymmetric Server Bridge (see Figure 3), the latter case is called an Asymmetric Client Bridge (see Figure 4).
In Figure 3 each Bridged Server is exposed as a Virtual OCF Server to OCF side. These Virtual OCF Servers are same as normal OCF Servers except that they have additional rt value ("oic.d.virtual") for "/oic/d". The details of the Virtual Bridged Client are not in scope of this document.

Figure 3 – Asymmetric server bridge

Figure 4 shows that each access to the OCF Server is modelled as a Virtual OCF Client. Those accesses can be aggregated if their target OCF servers and access permissions are same, therefore a Virtual OCF Client can tackle multiple Bridged Clients.

Figure 4 – Asymmetric client bridge
5.3 General requirements

5.3.1 For Asymmetric Bridging

A VOD shall have a Device Type that contains "oic.d.virtual". This allows Bridge Platforms to determine if a device is already being translated when multiple Bridge Platforms are present.

Each Bridged Server shall be exposed as a separate Virtual OCF Device, with its own OCF Endpoint, and set of mandatory Resources (as defined in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 and ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018). Discovery of a VOD is the same as for an ordinary OCF Device: that is the VOD shall respond to multicast discovery requests. This allows platform-specific, device-specific, and resource-specific fields to all be preserved across translation.

The Bridge Introspection Device Data (IDD) provides information for the Resources exposed by the Bridge only. Each VOD shall expose an instance of "oic.wk.introspection" which provides a URL to an IDD for the specific VOD.

5.3.2 For Symmetric Bridging

In addition to the requirements mentioned in 5.3.1, Symmetric Bridging shall satisfy following requirements.

The Bridge Platform shall check the protocol-independent UUID ("piid" in OCF) of each device and shall not advertise back into a Bridged Protocol a device originally seen via that Bridged Protocol. The Bridge Platform shall stop translating any Bridged Protocol device exposed in OCF via another Bridge Platform if the Bridge Platform sees the device via the Bridged Protocol. Similarly, the Bridge Platform shall not advertise an OCF Device back into OCF, and the Bridge Platform shall stop translating any OCF device exposed in the Bridged Protocol via another Bridge Platform if the Bridge Platform sees the device via OCF. These require that the Bridge Platform can determine when a device is already being translated. A VOD shall be indicated on the OCF Security Domain with a Device Type of "oic.d.virtual". How a Bridge Platform determines if a device is already being translated on a non-OCF Security Domain is described in the protocol-specific clauses (e.g. clause 6).

The Bridge Platform shall detect duplicate VODs (with the same protocol-independent UUID) present in a network and shall not create more than one corresponding virtual device as it translates those duplicate devices into another network.

5.4 VOD List

For maintenance purposes, the Bridge maintains a list of VODs. This list includes only VODs created by the Bridge. A single instance of the Resource Type that defines the VOD list (see clause 10.4) shall be exposed by the Bridge. Please refer to ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018 for detailed operational requirements for the VOD list.

5.5 Resource discovery

A Bridge Platform shall detect devices that arrive and leave the Bridged network or the OCF Security Domain. Where there is no pre-existing mechanism to reliably detect the arrival and departure of devices on a network, a Bridge Platform shall periodically poll the network to detect arrival and departure of devices, for example using COAP multicast discovery (a multicast RETRIEVE of "/oic/res") in the case of the OCF Security Domain. Bridge Platform implementations are encouraged to use a poll interval of 30 seconds plus or minus a random delay of a few seconds.

An Bridge Platform and any exposed VODs shall each respond to network discovery commands. The response to a RETRIEVE on "/oic/res" shall only include the devices that match the RETRIEVE request.
The resource reference determined from each Link exposed by "/oic/res" on the Bridge or on a VOD shall be unique. The Bridge and the VODs shall meet the requirements defined in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 for population of the Properties and Link parameters in "/oic/res".

For example, if a Bridge exposes VODs for the fan and lights shown in Figure 2, and an OCF Client performs a discovery request with a content format of "application/vnd.ocf+cbor", there will be four discrete responses, one for the Bridge, one for the virtual fan Device, and two for the virtual light Devices. Note that what is returned is not in the JSON format but in a suitable encoding as defined in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018.

Response from the Bridge:

```
{
  "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
  "href": "/oic/res",
  "rel": "self",
  "rt": ["oic.wk.res"],
  "if": ["oic.if.ll", "oic.if.baseline"],
  "p": {"bm": 3},
  "eps": [{"ep": "coap://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:55555"},
           {"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
},
{
  "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
  "href": "/oic/d",
  "rt": ["oic.wk.d", "oic.d.bridge"],
  "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
  "p": {"bm": 3},
  "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
},
{
  "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
  "href": "/oic/p",
  "rt": ["oic.wk.p"],
  "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
  "p": {"bm": 3},
  "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
},
{
  "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
  "href": "/oic/sec/doxm",
  "rt": ["oic.r.doxm"],
  "if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
  "p": {"bm": 1},
  "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
},
{
  "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
  "href": "/oic/sec/pstat",
  "rt": ["oic.r.pstat"],
  "if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
  "p": {"bm": 1},
  "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
},
{
  "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
  "href": "/oic/sec/cred",
  "rt": ["oic.r.cred"],
  "if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
  "p": {"bm": 1},
  "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
}
```
Response from the Fan VOD:

```
{  
    "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
    "href": "/oic/sec/acl2",
    "rt": ["oic.r.acl2"],
    "if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 1},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}],
    "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
    "href": "/myIntrospection",
    "rt": ["oic.wk.introspection"],
    "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}],
    "anchor": "ocf://e61c3e6b-9c54-4b81-8ce5-f9039c1d04d9",
    "href": "/myVodlist",
    "rt": ["oic.r.vodlist "],
    "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"}]
}

{  
    "anchor": "ocf://88b7c7f0-4b51-4e0a-9faa-cfb439fd7f49",
    "href": "/oic/res",
    "rt": ["oic.wk.res"],
    "if": ["oic.if.ll", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:22222"}],
    "anchor": "ocf://88b7c7f0-4b51-4e0a-9faa-cfb439fd7f49",
    "href": "/myVodlist",
    "rt": ["oic.wk.vodlist "],
    "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:22222"}],
    "anchor": "ocf://88b7c7f0-4b51-4e0a-9faa-cfb439fd7f49",
    "href": "/oic/d",
    "rt": ["oic.wk.d", "oic.d.fan", "oic.d.virtual"],
    "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:22222"}],
    "anchor": "ocf://88b7c7f0-4b51-4e0a-9faa-cfb439fd7f49",
    "href": "/oic/p",
    "rt": ["oic.wk.p"],
    "if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:22222"}],
    "anchor": "ocf://88b7c7f0-4b51-4e0a-9faa-cfb439fd7f49",
    "href": "/myFan",
    "rt": ["oic.r.switch.binary"],
    "if": ["oic.if.a", "oic.if.baseline"],
    "p": {"bm": 3},
    "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:22222"}]}
```
Response from the first Light VOD:

[ ]

Response from the first Light VOD:

[ ]
Response from the second Light VOD:

```json
[
    {
        "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
        "href": "/oic/res",
        "rt": ["oic.wk.res"],
        "if": ["oic.if.res", "oic.if.baseline"],
        "p": {
            "bm": 1
        },
        "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:33333"}]
    },
    {
        "anchor": "ocf://dc70373c-1e8d-4fb3-962e-017eaa863989",
        "href": "/oic/secure/doxm",
        "rt": ["oic.r.doxm"],
        "if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
        "p": {
            "bm": 1
        },
        "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:33333"}]
    },
    {
        "anchor": "ocf://dc70373c-1e8d-4fb3-962e-017eaa863989",
        "href": "/oic/secure/pstat",
        "rt": ["oic.r.pstat"],
        "if": ["oic.if.pstat"],
        "p": {
            "bm": 1
        },
        "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:33333"}]
    },
    {
        "anchor": "ocf://dc70373c-1e8d-4fb3-962e-017eaa863989",
        "href": "/oic/secure/cred",
        "rt": ["oic.r.cred"],
        "if": ["oic.if.pstat"],
        "p": {
            "bm": 1
        },
        "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:33333"}]
    },
    {
        "anchor": "ocf://dc70373c-1e8d-4fb3-962e-017eaa863989",
        "href": "/oic/secure/acl2",
        "rt": ["oic.r.acl2"],
        "if": ["oic.if.pstat"],
        "p": {
            "bm": 1
        },
        "eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:33333"}]
    }
]```
"p": {"bm": 3},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/oic/d",
"rt": ["oic.wk.d", "oic.d.light", "oic.d.virtual"],
"if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 3},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/oic/p",
"rt": ["oic.wk.p"],
"if": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 3},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/myLight",
"rt": ["oic.r.switch.binary"],
"if": ["oic.if.a", "oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 3},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/oic/sec/doxm",
"rt": ["oic.r.doxm"],
"if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 1},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/oic/sec/pstat",
"rt": ["oic.r.pstat"],
"if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 1},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/oic/sec/cred",
"rt": ["oic.r.cred"],
"if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 1},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/oic/sec/acl2",
"rt": ["oic.r.acl2"],
"if": ["oic.if.baseline"],
"p": {"bm": 1},
"eps": [{"ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:44444"}]
},

{ "anchor": "ocf://8202138e-aa22-452c-b512-9ebad02bef7c",
"href": "/myLightIntrospection"
5.6 “Deep translation” vs. "on-the-fly"

When translating a service between a Bridged Protocol (e.g., AllJoyn) and OCF protocols, there are two possible types of translation. Bridge Platforms are expected to dedicate most of their logic to "deep translation" types of communication, in which data models used with the Bridged Protocol are mapped to the equivalent OCF Resource Types and vice-versa, in such a way that a compliant OCF Client or Bridged Client would be able to interact with the service without realising that a translation was made.

"Deep translation" is out of the scope of this document, as the procedure far exceeds mapping of types. For example, clients on one side of a Bridge Platform may decide to represent an intensity as an 8-bit value between 0 and 255, whereas the devices on the other may have chosen to represent that as a floating-point number between 0.0 and 1.0. It’s also possible that the procedure may require storing state in the Bridge Platform. Either way, the programming of such translation will require dedicated effort and study of the mechanisms on both sides.

The other type of translation, the "on-the-fly" or "one-to-one" translation, requires no prior knowledge of the device-specific schema in question on the part of the Bridge Platform. The burden is, instead, on one of the other participants in the communication, usually the client application. That stems from the fact that "on-the-fly" translation always produces Bridged Resource Types and OCF Resource Types as vendor extensions.

For AllJoyn, deep translation is specified in ISO/IEC 30118-6:2018, and on-the-fly translation is covered in clause 7.2 of this document.

5.7 Security

Please refer to ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018 for security specific requirements as they pertain to a Bridge Platform. These security requirements include both universal requirements applicable to all Bridged Protocols, and additional security requirements specific to each Bridged Protocol.

6 AllJoyn translation

6.1 Operational scenarios

The overall goals are to:

1) make Bridged Servers appear to OCF clients as if they were native OCF servers, and
2) make OCF servers appear to Bridged Clients as if they were native non-OCF servers.

6.2 Requirements specific to an AllJoyn Bridging Function

6.2.1 Introduction

The Bridge Platform shall be an AllJoyn Router Node. (This is a requirement so that users can expect that a certified Bridge will be able to talk to any AllJoyn device, without the user having to buy some other device.)

The requirements in clause 6.2 apply when using algorithmic translation, and by default apply to deep translation unless the relevant clause for such deep translation specifies otherwise.
### 6.2.2 Use of introspection

Whenever possible, the translation code should make use of metadata available that indicates what
the sender and recipient of the message in question are expecting. For example, devices that are
AllJoyn Certified are required to carry the introspection data for each object and interface they
expose. When the metadata is available, Bridging Functions should convert the incoming payload
to exactly the format expected by the recipient and should use information when translating replies
to form a more useful message.

For example, for an AllJoyn specific Bridging Function, the expected interaction list is presented in
Table 1.

#### Table 1 – AllJoyn Bridging Function Interaction List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Type</th>
<th>Sender</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Metadata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>AllJoyn 16.10</td>
<td>OCF 1.0</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>OCF 1.0</td>
<td>AllJoyn 16.10</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>AllJoyn 16.10</td>
<td>OCF 1.0</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>OCF 1.0</td>
<td>AllJoyn 16.10</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2.3 Stability and loss of data

Round-tripping through the translation process specified in this document is not expected to
reproduce the same original message. The process is, however, designed not to lose data or
precision in messages, though it should be noted that both OCF and AllJoyn payload formats allow
for future extensions not considered in this document.

However, a third round of translation should produce the same identical message as was previously
produced, provided the same information is available. That is, in the chain shown in Figure 6,
payloads 2 and 4 as well as 3 and 5 should be identical.

#### Figure 6 – Payload Chain.

### 6.2.4 Exposing AllJoyn producer devices to OCF clients

#### 6.2.4.1 Virtual OCF Devices and Resources

As specified in ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018 the value of the "di" property of OCF Devices (including
VODs) shall be established as part of Onboarding of that VOD.

Each AllJoyn object shall be mapped to one or more Virtual OCF Resources. If all AllJoyn interfaces
can be translated to resource types on the same resource, there should be a single Virtual OCF
Resource, and the path component of the URI of the Virtual OCF Resource shall be the AllJoyn
object path, where each "_h" in the AllJoyn object path is transformed to "-" (hyphen), each "_d" in
the AllJoyn object path is transformed to "." (dot), each "_t" in the AllJoyn object path is transformed
to "~" (tilde), and each "_u" in the AllJoyn object path is transformed to "_" (underscore). Otherwise, a
Resource with that path shall exist with a Resource Type of ["oic.wk.col", "oic.r.alljoynobject"]
which is a Collection of links, where "oic.r.alljoynobject" is defined in clause 10.2 and the items in
the collection are the Resources with the translated Resource Types.

The value of the "piid" property of "/oic/d" for each VOD shall be the value of the OCF-defined
AllJoyn field "org.openconnectivity.piid" in the AllJoyn About Announce signal, if that field exists,
else it shall be calculated by the Bridging Function as follows:
If the AllJoyn device supports security, the value of the "piid" property value shall be the peer GUID.

If the AllJoyn device does not support security but the device is being bridged anyway (see 10.2), the "piid" property value shall be derived from the Deviceld and AppId properties (in the About data), by concatenating the Deviceld value (not including any null termination) and the AppId bytes and using the result as the "name" to be used in the algorithm specified in IETF RFC 4122 clause 4.3, with SHA-1 as the hash algorithm, and 8f0e4e90-79e5-11e6-bdf4-0800200c9a66 as the name space ID. (This is to address the problem of being able to de-duplicate AllJoyn devices exposed via separate OCF Bridge Devices.)

A Bridging Function implementation is encouraged to listen for AllJoyn About Announce signals matching any AllJoyn interface name. It can maintain a cache of information it received from these signals, and use the cache to quickly handle "/oic/res" queries from OCF Clients (without having to wait for Announce signals while handling the queries).

A Bridging Function implementation is encouraged to listen for other signals (including EmitsChangedSignal of properties) only when there is a client subscribed to a corresponding resource on a Virtual AllJoyn Device.

There are multiple types of AllJoyn interfaces, which shall be handled as follows.

1) If the AllJoyn interface is in a well-defined set (defined in ISO/IEC 30118-6:2018 or 6.2.4.2) of interfaces where standard forms exist on both the AllJoyn and OCF sides, the Bridging Function shall either:
   a) follow the specification for translating that interface specially, or
   b) not translate the AllJoyn interface.

2) If the AllJoyn interface is not in the well-defined set, the Bridging Function shall either:
   a) not translate the AllJoyn interface, or
   b) algorithmically map the AllJoyn interface as specified in 6.3 to custom/vendor-defined Resource Types by converting the AllJoyn interface name to OCF resource type name(s).

An AllJoyn interface name shall be converted to a Device Type or a set of one or more OCF Resource Types as follows:

1) If the AllJoyn interface has any members, append a suffix ".<seeBelow>" where <seeBelow> is described in this clause.
2) For each upper-case letter present in the entire string, replace it with a hyphen followed by the lower-case version of that letter (e.g., convert "A" to "-a").
3) If an underscore appears followed by a (lower-case) letter or a hyphen, for each such occurrence, replace the underscore with two hyphens (e.g., convert "_a" to "--a", "-_a" to "---a").
4) For each underscore remaining, replace it with a hyphen (e.g., convert "_1" to "-1").
5) Prepend the "x." prefix.

Some examples are shown in Table 2. The first three are normal AllJoyn names converted to unusual OCF names. The last three are unusual AllJoyn names converted (perhaps back) to normal OCF names. ("xn--" is a normal domain name prefix for the Punycode-encoded form of an Internationalized Domain Name, and hence can appear in a normal vendor-specific OCF name.)
Table 2 – AllJoyn to OCF Name Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From AllJoyn name</th>
<th>To OCF name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>example.Widget</td>
<td>x.example.-widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>example.my__widget</td>
<td>x.example.my----widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>example.My_Widget</td>
<td>x.example.-my----widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xn_p1ai.example</td>
<td>x.xn--p1ai.example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xn__90ae.example</td>
<td>x.xn--90ae.example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>example.myName_1</td>
<td>x.example.my-name-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each AllJoyn interface that has members and is using algorithmic mapping shall be mapped to one or more Resource Types as follows:

- AllJoyn Properties with the same EmitsChangedSignal value are mapped to the same Resource Type where the value of the <seeBelow> label is the value of EmitsChangedSignal. AllJoyn Properties with EmitsChangedSignal values of "const" or "false", are mapped to Resources that are not Observable, whereas AllJoyn Properties with EmitsChangedSignal values of "true" or "invalidates" result in Resources that are Observable. The Version property in an AllJoyn interface is always considered to have an EmitsChangedSignal value of "const", even if not specified in introspection XML. The name of each property on the Resource Type shall be "<ResourceType>.<AllJoynPropertyName>", where each "_d" in the <AllJoynPropertyName> is transformed to "." (dot), and each "_h" in the <AllJoynPropertyName> is transformed to "-" (hyphen).

- Resource Types mapping AllJoyn Properties with access "readwrite" shall support the "oic.if.rw" OCF Interface. Resource Types mapping AllJoyn Properties with access "read" shall support the "oic.if.r" OCF Interface. Resource Types supporting both the "oic.if.rw" and "oic.if.r" OCF Interfaces shall choose "oic.if.r" as the default Interface.

- Each AllJoyn Method is mapped to a separate Resource Type, where the value of the <seeBelow> label is the AllJoyn Method name. The Resource Type shall support the "oic.if.rw" OCF Interface. Each argument of the AllJoyn Method shall be mapped to a separate Property on the Resource Type, where the name of that Property is prefixed with "<ResourceType>arg<#>", where <#> is the 0-indexed position of the argument in the AllJoyn introspection xml, in order to help get uniqueness across all Resource Types on the same Resource. Therefore, when the AllJoyn argument name is not specified, the name of that property is "<ResourceType>arg<#>", where <#> is the 0-indexed position of the argument in the AllJoyn introspection XML. In addition, that Resource Type has an extra "<ResourceType>validity" property that indicates whether the rest of the properties have valid values. When the values are sent as part of an UPDATE response, the validity property is true, and any other properties have valid values. In a RETRIEVE (GET or equivalent in the relevant transport binding) response, the validity property is false, and any other properties can have meaningless values. If the validity property appears in an UPDATE request, its value shall be true (a value of false shall result in an error response).

- Each AllJoyn Signal (whether sessionless, sessioncast, or unicast) is mapped to a separate Resource Type on an Observable Resource, where the value of the <seeBelow> label is the AllJoyn Signal name. The Resource Type shall support the "oic.if.r" OCF Interface. Each argument of the AllJoyn Signal is mapped to a separate Property on the Resource Type, where the name of that Property is prefixed with "<ResourceType>arg<#>", where <#> is the 0-indexed position of the argument in the AllJoyn introspection xml, in order to help get uniqueness across all Resource Types on the same Resource. Therefore, when the AllJoyn argument name is not specified, the name of that property is "<ResourceType>arg<#>", where <#> is the 0-indexed position of the argument in the AllJoyn introspection XML. In addition, that Resource Type has an extra "<ResourceType>validity" property that indicates whether the rest of the properties
have valid values. When the values are sent as part of a NOTIFY response, the validity property is true, and any other properties have valid values. In a RETRIEVE (GET or equivalent in the relevant transport binding) response, the validity property is false, and any other properties returned can have meaningless values. This is because in AllJoyn, the signals are instantaneous events, and the values are not necessarily meaningful beyond the lifetime of that message. Note that AllJoyn does have a TTL field that allows store-and-forward signals, but such support is not required in OCF 1.0. We expect that in the future, the TTL may be used to allow valid values in response to a RETRIEVE that is within the TTL.

When an algorithmic mapping is used, AllJoyn data types shall be mapped to OCF property types according to 6.3.

If an AllJoyn operation fails, the Bridging Function shall send an appropriate OCF error response to the OCF client. If an AllJoyn error name is available and does not contain the "org.openconnectivity.Error.Code" prefix, it shall construct an appropriate OCF error message (e.g., diagnostic payload if using CoAP) from the AllJoyn error name and AllJoyn error message (if any), using the form "<error name>: <error message>", with the <error name> taken from the AllJoyn error name field and the <error message> taken from the AllJoyn error message, and the CoAP error code set to an appropriate value (if CoAP is used). If an AllJoyn error name is available and contains the "org.openconnectivity.Error.Code" prefix, the OCF error message (e.g., diagnostic payload if using CoAP) should be taken from the AllJoyn error message (if any), and the CoAP error code (if CoAP is used) set to a value derived as follows; remove the "org.openconnectivity.Error.Code" prefix, and if the resulting error name is of the form "<#>" where <#> is an error code without a decimal (e.g., "404"), the CoAP error code shall be the error code indicated by the "<#>". Example: "org.openconnectivity.Error.Code404" becomes "404", which shall result in an error 4.04 for a CoAP transport.

6.2.4.2 Exposing an AllJoyn producer application as a Virtual OCF Server

Table 3 shows how OCF Device properties, as specified in Table 27 in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 shall be derived, typically from fields specified in the AllJoyn About Interface Specification and AllJoyn Configuration Interface Specification.

If the AllJoyn About or Config data field has a mapping rule defined (as in Table 3, Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6), the field name shall be translated based on that mapping rule; else if the AllJoyn About or Config data field has a fully qualified name (with a <domain> prefix (such as "com.example", "org.alljoyn"), the field name shall be translated based on the rules specified in 6.2.4 for mapping AllJoyn fields; else, the field shall not be translated as it may be incorrect (error) or it has no valid mapping (such as daemonRealm and passCode).

Table 3 – oic.wk.d resource type definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From AJ Field name</th>
<th>AJ Description</th>
<th>AJ Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Device) Name</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Human friendly name</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>AppName</td>
<td>Application name assigned by the app manufacturer (developer or the OEM).</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spec Version</td>
<td>icv</td>
<td>Spec version of ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 this device is implemented to, the syntax is &quot;core.major.minor&quot;]</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Bridge Platform should return its own value</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>Unique identifier for Device. This value shall be as defined in ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018 for DeviceID.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Use as defined in ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol-Independent ID</td>
<td>piid</td>
<td>Unique identifier for OCF Device (UUID)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>org.openconnectivity.piid if it exists, else &quot;Peer GUID&quot; (not in About, but exposed by protocol) if authenticated, else Hash(Device Id, AppId) where the Hash is done by concatenating the Device Id (not including any null terminator) and the AppId and using the algorithm in IETF RFC 4122 clause 4.3, with SHA-1. This means that the value of di may change if the resource is read both before and after authentication, in order to mitigate privacy concerns discussed in RFC 6973.</td>
<td>Peer GUID: The peer GUID is the only persistent identity for a peer. Peer GUIDs are used by the authentication mechanisms to uniquely identify a remote application instance. The peer GUID for a remote peer is only available if the remote peer has been authenticated.</td>
<td>N, but required by IRB for all standard interfaces, and absence can be used to imply a constant (e.g., 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Model Version</td>
<td>dmv</td>
<td>Spec version(s) of the vertical specifications this device data model is implemented to. The syntax is a comma separated list of &quot;&lt;vertical&gt;.major.minor&quot;. &lt;vertical&gt; is the name of the vertical (i.e. sh for Smart Home)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Comma separated list of the Version property values of each interface listed in the objectDescription argument of the Announce signal of About. In addition to the mandatory values specified in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018, additional values are formatted as &quot;x.&lt;interface name&gt;.&lt;Version property value&gt;&quot;.</td>
<td>This document assumes that the value of the Version property is the same as the value of the &quot;org.gtk.GDBus.Si nce&quot; annotation of the interface in the AllJoyn introspection XML, and therefore the value of the Version property may be determined through introspection alone. Note that AllJoyn specifies that the default value is 1 if the &quot;org.gtk.GDBus.Si nce&quot; annotation is absent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detailed description of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a "language" field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a "value" field containing the device description in the indicated language.

**Localized Descriptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property ID</th>
<th>Language Description</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>Detailed description of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the device description in the indicated language.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Description expressed in language tags as in RFC 5646.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Software Version**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property ID</th>
<th>Language Description</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sv</td>
<td>Version of the device software.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>SoftwareVersion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manufacturer Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property ID</th>
<th>Language Description</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dmn</td>
<td>Name of manufacturer of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the manufacturer name in the indicated language.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Model Number**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property ID</th>
<th>Language Description</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dmno</td>
<td>Model number as designated by manufacturer.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ModelNumber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, any additional vendor-defined fields in the AllJoyn About data shall be mapped to vendor-defined properties in the OCF Device resource "/oic/d" (which implements the "oic.wk.d" resource type), with a property name formed by prepending "x." to the AllJoyn field name.

Table 4 shows how OCF Device Configuration properties, as specified in Table 22 in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 shall be derived:

Table 4 – oic.wk.con resource type definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From AJ Field name</th>
<th>AJ Description</th>
<th>AJ Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Device) Name</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Human friendly name For example, &quot;Bob's Thermostat&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>AppName (no exact equivalent exists)</td>
<td>Application name assigned by the app manufacturer (developer or the OEM)</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Loc</td>
<td>Provides location information where available.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>org.openconnectivity.loc (if it exists, else property shall be absent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright Open Connectivity Foundation, Inc. © 2017-2019. All rights Reserved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location Name</td>
<td>locn</td>
<td>Human friendly name for location. For example, &quot;Living Room&quot;.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>org.openconnectivity.locn (if it exists, else property shall be absent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Indicates the currency that is used for any monetary transactions</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>org.openconnectivity.c (if it exists, else property shall be absent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Free form text indicating the current region in which the device is located geographically. The free form text shall not start with a quote (&quot;).</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>org.openconnectivity.r (if it exists, else property shall be absent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Names</td>
<td>ln</td>
<td>Human-friendly name of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the device name in the indicated language. If this property and the Device Name (n) property are both supported, the Device Name (n) value shall be included in this array.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>AppName Application name assigned by the app manufacturer (developer or the OEM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Language</td>
<td>dl</td>
<td>The default language supported by the Device, specified as an RFC 5646 language tag. By default, clients can treat any string property as being in this language unless the property</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DefaultLanguage The default language supported by the device. Specified as an IETF language tag listed in RFC 5646.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, any additional vendor-defined fields in the AllJoyn Configuration data shall be mapped to vendor-defined properties in the OCF Configuration resource (which implements the "oic.wk.con" resource type and optionally the "oic.wk.con.p" resource type), with a property name formed by prepending "x." to the AllJoyn field name.

Table 5 shows how OCF Platform properties, as specified in Table 28 in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 shall be derived, typically from fields specified in the AllJoyn About Interface Specification and AllJoyn Configuration Interface Specification.

### Table 5 – oic.wk.p resource type definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From AJ Field name</th>
<th>AJ Description</th>
<th>AJ Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platform ID</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>Unique identifier for the physical platform (UUID); this shall be a UUID in accordance with IETF RFC 4122. It is recommended that the UUID be created using the random generation scheme (version 4 UUID) specific in the RFC.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>DeviceID if it is a UUID, else generate a name-based UUID from the DeviceID using the DeviceID value (not including any null termination) as the &quot;name&quot; to be used in the algorithm specified in IETF RFC 4122 clause 4.3, with SHA-1 as the hash algorithm, and 8f0e4e90-79e5-11e6-bdf4-0800200c9a66 as the name space ID.</td>
<td>Name of the device set by platform-specific means (such as Linux and Android).</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer Name</td>
<td>mnnn</td>
<td>Name of manufacturer (not to exceed 16 characters)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Manufacturer (in DefaultLanguage, truncated to 16 characters)</td>
<td>The manufacturer's name of the app.</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer Details Link (URL)</td>
<td>mnnml</td>
<td>URL to manufacturer (not to exceed 32 characters)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>org.openconnectivity.mnnm (if it exists, else property shall be absent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Number</td>
<td>mmmo</td>
<td>Model number as designated by manufacturer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ModelNumber</td>
<td>The app model number.</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Manufacture</td>
<td>mndt</td>
<td>Manufacturing date of device</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DateOfManufacture</td>
<td>Date of manufacture using format YYYY-MM-DD (known as XML DateTime format).</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6 shows how OCF Platform Configuration properties, as specified in Table 23 in the ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 shall be derived:

Table 6 – oic.wk.con.p resource type definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From AJ Field name</th>
<th>AJ Description</th>
<th>AJ Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platform Names</td>
<td>Mnpn</td>
<td>Platform Identifier</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DeviceName</td>
<td>Name of the device set by platform-specific means (such as Linux and Android).</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the "oic.wk.mnt" properties Factory_Reset ("fr") and Reboot ("rb") shall be mapped to AllJoyn Configuration methods FactoryReset and Restart, respectively.
6.2.5 Exposing OCF resources to AllJoyn consumer applications

6.2.5.1 Use of AllJoyn Producer Application

Unless specified otherwise, each OCF resource shall be mapped to a separate AllJoyn object.

Each OCF Server shall be exposed as a separate AllJoyn producer application, with its own About data. This allows platform-specific, device-specific, and resource-specific fields to all be preserved across translation. However, this requires that AllJoyn Claiming of such producer applications be solved in a way that does not require user interaction, but this is left as an implementation issue.

The AllJoyn producer application shall implement the "oic.d.virtual" AllJoyn interface. This allows Bridge Platforms to determine if a device is already being translated when multiple Bridge Platforms are present. The "oic.d.virtual" interface is defined as follows:

```xml
<inteface name="oic.d.virtual"/>
```

The implementation may choose to implement this interface by the AllJoyn object at path "/oic/d".

The AllJoyn peer ID shall be the OCF device ID ("di").

Unless specified otherwise, the AllJoyn object path shall be the OCF URI path, where each "-" (hyphen) in the OCF URI path is transformed to ".h", each "." (dot) in the OCF URI path is transformed to ".d", each "~" (tilde) in the OCF URI path is transformed to ".t", and each "." (underscore) in the OCF URI path is transformed to ".u".

The AllJoyn About data shall be populated per Table 8.

A Bridging Function implementation is encouraged to maintain a cache of OCF resources to handle the implementation of queries from the AllJoyn side, and emit an Announce Signal for each OCF Server. Specifically, the implementation could always Observe "/oic/res" changes and only Observe other resources when there is a client with a session on a Virtual AllJoyn Device.

There are multiple types of resources, which shall be handled as follows.

1) If the Resource Type is in a well-defined set (defined in ISO/IEC 30118-6:2018 or 6.2.5.2) of resource types where standard forms exist on both the AllJoyn and OCF sides, the Bridging Function shall either:
   a) follow the specification for translating that resource type specially, or
   b) not translate the Resource Type.

2) If the Resource Type is not in the well-defined set (but is not a Device Type), the Bridging Function shall either:
   a) not translate the Resource Type, or
   b) algorithmically map the Resource Type as specified in 6.3 to a custom/vendor-defined AllJoyn interface by converting the OCF Resource Type name to an AllJoyn Interface name.

An OCF Resource Type or Device Type shall be converted to an AllJoyn interface name as follows:

1) Remove the "x." prefix if present

2) For each occurrence of a hyphen (in order from left to right in the string):
   a) If the hyphen is followed by a letter, replace both characters with a single upper-case version of that letter (e.g., convert "-a" to "A").
   b) Else, if the hyphen is followed by another hyphen followed by either a letter or a hyphen, replace two hyphens with a single underscore (e.g., convert "--a" to "_a", "---" to "_-").
   c) Else, convert the hyphen to an underscore (i.e., convert "-" to "_").
Some examples are shown in the Table 7. The first three are unusual OCF names converted (perhaps back) to normal AllJoyn names. The last three are normal OCF names converted to unusual AllJoyn names. ("xn--" is a normal domain name prefix for the Punycode-encoded form of an Internationalized Domain Name, and hence can appear in a normal vendor-specific OCF name.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From OCF name</th>
<th>To AllJoyn name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x.example.-widget</td>
<td>example.Widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.example.my--------</td>
<td>example.my__widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.example.-my---</td>
<td>example.My_Widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.xn--p1ai.example</td>
<td>xn_p1ai.example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.xn--90ae.example</td>
<td>xn__90ae.example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.example.my-name-1</td>
<td>example.myName_1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An OCF Device Type is mapped to an AllJoyn interface with no members.

Unless specified otherwise, each OCF Resource Type shall be mapped to an AllJoyn interface as follows:

- Each OCF property is mapped to an AllJoyn property in that interface, where each "." (dot) in the OCF property is transformed to ".d", and each "-" (hyphen) in the OCF property is transformed to ".h".
- The EmitsChangedSignal value for each AllJoyn property shall be set to "true" if the resource supports NOTIFY, or "false" if it does not. (The value is never set to "const" or "invalidates" since those concepts cannot currently be expressed in OCF.)
- The "access" attribute for each AllJoyn property shall be "read" if the OCF property is read-only, or "readwrite" if the OCF property is read-write.
- If the resource supports DELETE, a Delete() method shall appear in the interface.
- If the resource supports CREATE, a Create() method shall appear in the interface, with input arguments of each property of the resource to create. (Such information is not available algorithmically can be determined via introspection.) If such information is not available, a CreateWithDefaultValues() method shall appear which takes no input arguments. In either case, the output argument shall be an OBJECT_PATH containing the path of the created resource.
- If the resource supports UPDATE (i.e., the "oic.if.rw" or "oic.if.a" OCF Interface) then an AllJoyn property set operation (i.e., an org.freedesktop.DBus.Properties.Set() method call) shall be mapped to a Partial UPDATE (e.g., POST in CoAP) with the corresponding OCF property.
- If a Resource has a Resource Type "oic.r.alljoynobject", then instead of separately translating each of the Resources in the collection to its own AllJoyn object, all Resources in the collection shall instead be translated to a single AllJoyn object whose object path is the OCF URI path of the collection.

OCF property types shall be mapped to AllJoyn data types according to 6.3.

If an OCF operation fails, the Bridging Function shall send an appropriate AllJoyn error response to the AllJoyn consumer. If an error message is present in the OCF response, and the error message (e.g., diagnostic payload if using CoAP) fits the pattern "<error name>: <error message>" where <error name> conforms to the AllJoyn error name syntax requirements, the AllJoyn error name and AllJoyn error message shall be extracted from the error message in the OCF response. Otherwise, the AllJoyn error name shall be "org.openconnectivity.Error.Code<#>" where <#> is the...
error code (e.g., CoAP error code) in the OCF response without a decimal (e.g., "404") and the
AllJoyn error message is the error message in the OCF response.

6.2.5.2 Exposing an OCF server as a Virtual AllJoyn Producer

The object description returned in the About interface shall be formed as specified in the AllJoyn
About Interface Specification, and Table 8 shows how AllJoyn About Interface fields shall be
derived, based on properties in "oic.wk.d", "oic.wk.con", "oic.wk.p", and "oic.wk.con.p".

Table 8 – AllJoyn about data fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To AJ Field name</th>
<th>AJ Description</th>
<th>AJ Mandator y</th>
<th>From OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Propert y name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandator y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AppId</td>
<td>A 128-bit globally unique identifier for the application. The AppId shall be a universally unique identifier as specified in RFC 4122.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Device ID (no exact equivalent exists)</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>Unique identifier for OCF Device (UUID)</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DefaultLanguage</td>
<td>The default language supported by the device. Specified as an IETF language tag listed in RFC 5646.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Default Language</td>
<td>dl</td>
<td>The default language supported by the Device, specified as an RFC 5646 language tag. By default, clients can treat any string property as being in this language unless the property specifies otherwise.</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeviceName (per supported language)</td>
<td>Name of the device set by platform-specific means (such as Linux and Android).</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Platform Names</td>
<td>mnpn</td>
<td>Friendly name of the Platform. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the platform friendly name in the indicated language.</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>Optional Remarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DeviceId</strong></td>
<td>Device identifier set by platform-specific means.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AppName (per supported language)</strong></td>
<td>Application name assigned by the app manufacturer (developer or the OEM).</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer (per supported language)</strong></td>
<td>The manufacturer's name of the app.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ModelNumber</strong></td>
<td>The app model number.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SupportedLanguages</strong></td>
<td>List of supported languages.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Localized</td>
<td>Element</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description (per supported language)</td>
<td>Detailed description expressed in language tags as in RFC 5646.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Localized Descriptions</td>
<td>Id</td>
<td>Detailed description of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the device description in the indicated language. N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DateOfManufacture</td>
<td>Date of manufacture using format YYYY-MM-DD (known as XML DateTime format).</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Date of Manufacture</td>
<td>mndt</td>
<td>Manufacturing date of device N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoftwareVersion</td>
<td>Software version of the app.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Software Version</td>
<td>sv</td>
<td>Software version of the device. N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJSoftwareVersion</td>
<td>Current version of the AllJoyn SDK used by the application.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge Platform should return its own value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HardwareVersion</td>
<td>Hardware version of the device on which the app is running.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Hardware Version</td>
<td>mnhw</td>
<td>Version of platform hardware N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SupportUrl</td>
<td>Support URL (populated by the manufacturer).</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Support URL</td>
<td>mnsi</td>
<td>URL that points to support information from manufacturer N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.mnmml</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Manufacturer Details Link (URL)</td>
<td>mnmml</td>
<td>URL to manufacturer (not to exceed 32 characters) N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.mnpv</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Platform Version</td>
<td>mnpv</td>
<td>Version of platform – string (defined by manufacturer) N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.mnos</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>OS Version</td>
<td>mnos</td>
<td>Version of platform resident N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The AllJoyn field "org.openconnectivity.piid" shall be announced but shall not be localized and its D-Bus type signature shall be "s". All other AllJoyn field names listed in Table 5 which have the prefix "org.openconnectivity." shall be neither announced nor localized and their D-Bus type signature shall be "s".

In addition, any additional vendor-defined properties in the OCF Device resource "oic/d" (which implements the "oic.wk.d" resource type) and the OCF Platform resource "oic/p" (which implements the "oic.wk.p" resource type) shall be mapped to vendor-defined fields in the AllJoyn About data, with a field name formed by removing the leading "x." from the property name.

Table 9 shows how AllJoyn Configuration Interface fields shall be derived, based on properties in "oic.wk.con" and "oic.wk.con.p".

### Table 9 – AllJoyn configuration data fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To AJ Field name</th>
<th>AJ Description</th>
<th>AJ Mandatory</th>
<th>From OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DefaultLanguage</td>
<td>Default language supported by the device.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Default Language</td>
<td>dl</td>
<td>The default language supported by the Device, specified as an RFC 5646 language tag. By default, clients can treat any</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeviceName</td>
<td>Device name assigned by the user. The device name appears on the UI as the friendly name of the device.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PlatformName</td>
<td>mnpn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.loc</td>
<td>Provides location information where available.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>loc</td>
<td>The location field shall be present if it exists, else it shall be absent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.locn</td>
<td>Human friendly name for location. For example, “Living Room”.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>locn</td>
<td>The location name field shall be present if it exists, else it shall be absent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.c</td>
<td>Indicates the currency that is used for any monetary transactions</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>The currency field shall be present if it exists, else it shall be absent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.openconnectivity.r</td>
<td>Free form text indicating the current region in which the device is located geographically. The free form text shall not start with a quote (&quot;).</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>The region field shall be present if it exists, else it shall be absent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The AllJoyn field "org.openconnectivity.loc" shall be neither announced nor localized and its D-Bus type signature shall be "ad". All other AllJoyn field names listed in Table 5 which have the prefix "org.openconnectivity." shall be neither announced nor localized and their D-Bus type signature shall be "s".
In addition, the Configuration methods FactoryReset and Restart shall be mapped to "oic.wk.mnt"
properties Factory_Reset ("fr") and Reboot ("rb"), respectively, and any additional vendor-defined
properties in the OCF Configuration resource (which implements the "oic.wk.con" resource type
and optionally the "oic.wk.con.p" resource type) shall be mapped to vendor-defined fields the
AllJoyn Configuration data, with a field name formed by removing the leading "x." from the property
name.

6.2.6 Security
For AllJoyn bridging, an OCF Onboarding Tool shall be able to block the communication of all OCF
Devices with all Bridged Devices that don’t communicate securely with the Bridge, by using the
Bridge Device’s "oic.r.securemode" Resource.

6.3 On-the-Fly Translation from D-Bus and OCF payloads
6.3.1 Introduction
The "dbus1" payload format is specified in the D-Bus Specification and AllJoyn adopted the D-Bus
protocol and made it distributed over the network. The modifications done by AllJoyn to the format
are all in the header part of the packet, not in the data payload itself, which remains compatible
with "dbus1". Other variants of the protocol that have been proposed by the Linux community
("GVariant" and "kdbus" payloads) contain slight incompatibilities and are not relevant for this
discussion.

6.3.2 Translation without aid of introspection
6.3.2.1 Introduction
Clause 6.3.2 describes how Bridging Functions shall translate messages between the two payload
formats in the absence of introspection metadata from the actual device. This situation arises in
the when there is content not described by introspection, such as the inner payload of AllJoyn
properties of type "D-Bus VARIANT".

Since introspection is not available, the Bridging Function cannot know the rich JSON sub-type,
only the underlying CBOR type and from that it can infer the JSON generic type, and hence
translation is specified in terms of those generic types.

6.3.2.2 Booleans
Boolean conversion is trivial since both sides support this type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10 – Boolean translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D-Bus type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;b&quot; – BOOLEAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.2.3 Numeric types
The translation of numeric types is lossy and that is unavoidable due to the limited expressiveness
of the JSON generic types. This can only be solved with introspection.

The translation of numeric types is direction-specific.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 11 – Numeric type translation, D-Bus to JSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From D-Bus type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;y&quot; - BYTE (unsigned 8-bit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"n" - UINT16 (unsigned 16-bit)
"u" - UINT32 (unsigned 32-bit)
"t" - UINT64 (unsigned 64-bit)
"q" - INT16 (signed 16-bit)
"i" - INT32 (signed 32-bit)
"x" - INT64 (signed 64-bit)
"d" - DOUBLE (IEEE 754 double precision)

a D-Bus payloads of types "t" (UINT64) and "x" (INT64) can contain values that cannot be perfectly represented in IEEE 754 double-precision floating point. The RFCs governing JSON do not forbid such numbers but caution that many implementations may not be able to deal with them. Currently, OCF transports its payload using CBOR instead of JSON, which can represent those numbers with fidelity. However, it should be noted that ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 does not allow for integral numbers outside the range $-2^{53} \leq x \leq 2^{53}$.

Table 12 – Numeric type translation, JSON to D-Bus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From JSON type</th>
<th>To D-Bus type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>&quot;d&quot; - DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a To provide the most predictable result, all translations from OCF to AllJoyn produce values of type "d" DOUBLE (IEEE 754 double precision).

6.3.2.4 Text strings

Table 13 – Text string translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-Bus type</th>
<th>JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;s&quot; - STRING</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversion between D-Bus and JSON strings is simple, as both require their content to be valid Unicode. For example, an implementation can typically do a direct byte copy, as both protocols specify UTF-8 as the encoding of the data, neither constrains the data to a given normalisation format nor specify whether private-use characters or non-characters should be disallowed.

Since the length of D-Bus strings is always known, it is recommended Bridging Functions not use CBOR indeterminate text strings (first byte 0x7f).

6.3.2.5 Byte arrays

The translation of a byte array is direction-specific.

Table 14 – Byte array translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From D-Bus type</th>
<th>To JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ay&quot; - ARRAY of BYTE</td>
<td>(base64-encoded) string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The base64url encoding is specified in IETF RF 4648 clause 5.
### 6.3.2.6 D-Bus variants

#### Table 15 – D-Bus variant translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-Bus type</th>
<th>JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;v&quot; – VARIANT</td>
<td>see clause 6.3.2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-Bus has a type called VARIANT ("v") that is a wrapper around any other D-Bus type. It's a way for the type system to perform type-erasure. JSON, on the other hand, is not type-safe, which means that all JSON values are, technically, variants. The conversion for a D-Bus variant to JSON is performed by entering that variant and encoding the type carried inside as per the rules in this document.

The algorithm must be recursive, as D-Bus variants are allowed to contain variants themselves.

### 6.3.2.7 D-Bus object paths and signatures

The translation of D-Bus object paths and signatures is unidirectional (there is no mapping to them, only from them). This is shown in Table 16. In the reverse direction, clause 6.3.2.4 always converts to D-Bus STRING rather than OBJECT_PATH or SIGNATURE since it is assumed that "s" is the most common string type in use.

#### Table 16 – D-Bus object path translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From D-Bus type</th>
<th>To JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;o&quot; - OBJECT_PATH</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;g&quot; – SIGNATURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both D-Bus object paths and D-Bus type signatures are US-ASCII strings with specific formation rules, found in the D-Bus Specification. They are very seldom used and are not expected to be found in resources subject to translation without the aid of introspection.

### 6.3.2.8 D-Bus structures

The translation of the types in Table 17 is direction-specific:

#### Table 17 – D-Bus structure translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From D-Bus type</th>
<th>To JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;r&quot; – STRUCT</td>
<td>array, length &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-Bus structures can be interpreted as a fixed-length array containing a pre-determined list of types for each member. This is how such a structure is mapped to JSON: as an array of heterogeneous content, which are the exact members of the D-Bus structure, in the order in which they appear in the structure.

### 6.3.2.9 Arrays

The translation of the types in Table 18 is bidirectional:
The translation of the types in Table 19 is direction-specific:

### Table 19 – Other array translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From D-Bus type</th>
<th>To JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;a&quot; – ARRAY of anything else not specified</td>
<td>array</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aside from arrays of bytes and arrays of dictionary entries, which are mapped to JSON strings and objects respectively, arrays in JSON cannot be constrained to a single type (i.e., heterogeneous arrays). For that reason, strictly speaking all D-Bus arrays excepting arrays of bytes and arrays of dictionary entries must first be converted to arrays of variant "av" and then that array can be converted to JSON. See Table 20.

### Table 20 – JSON array translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From JSON type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>To D-Bus type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>array</td>
<td>length=0</td>
<td>&quot;av&quot; – ARRAY of VARIANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>array</td>
<td>length&gt;0, all elements of same type</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot; – ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>array</td>
<td>length&gt;0, elements of different types</td>
<td>&quot;r&quot; – STRUCT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversion of D-Bus arrays of variants uses the conversion of variants as specified, which simply eliminates the distinction between a variant containing a given value and that value outside a variant. In other words, the elements of a D-Bus array are extracted and sent as elements of the JSON array, as per the other rules of this document.

### 6.3.2.10 Dictionaries / Objects

The choice of "dictionary of STRING to VARIANT" is made because that is the most common type of dictionary found in payloads and is an almost perfect superset of all possible dictionaries in D-Bus anyway. Moreover, it can represent JSON Objects with fidelity, which is the representation that OCF uses in its data models, which in turn means those D-Bus dictionaries will be able to carry with fidelity any OCF JSON Object in current use. See Table 21

### Table 21 – D-Bus dictionary translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-Bus type</th>
<th>JSON type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;a(sv)&quot; - dictionary of STRING to VARIANT</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-Bus dictionaries that are not mapping string to variant are first converted to those constraints and then encoded in CBOR.

### 6.3.2.11 Non-translatable types
The types in Table 22 are not translatable, and the Bridging Function should drop the incoming message. None of the types in Table 22 are in current use by either AllJoyn or OCF 1.0 devices, so the inability to translate them should not be a problem.

Table 22 – Non-translation types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Scope</th>
<th>Type Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-Bus</td>
<td>&quot;h&quot;</td>
<td>UNIX_FD (Unix File Descriptor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON</td>
<td>Null</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON</td>
<td>undefined</td>
<td>Not officially valid JSON, but some implementations permit it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.2.12 Examples

Table 23 and Table 24 provide some translation examples.
Table 23 – D-Bus to JSON translation examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source D-Bus</th>
<th>JSON Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN(FALSE)</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN(TRUE)</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIANT(BOOLEAN(FALSE))</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIANT(BOOLEAN(TRUE))</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE(0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE(255)</td>
<td>255.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16(0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16(-1)</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16(-32768)</td>
<td>-32768.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16(0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16(65535)</td>
<td>65535.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32(0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32(-2147483648)</td>
<td>-2147483648.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32(2147483647)</td>
<td>2147483647.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32(0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32(4294967295)</td>
<td>4294967295.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT64(0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT64(-1)</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT64(18446744073709551615)</td>
<td>18446744073709551615.0 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE(0.0)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE(0.5)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING(&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING(&quot;Hello&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;Hello&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRAY&lt;BYTE&gt;()</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRAY&lt;BYTE&gt;(0x48, 0x65, 0x6c, 0x6c, 0x6f)</td>
<td>&quot;SGVsbG8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT_PATH(&quot;/&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;/&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNATURE()</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNATURE(&quot;s&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;s&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIANT(INT32(0))</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIANT(VARIANT(INT32(0)))</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIANT(STRING(&quot;Hello&quot;))</td>
<td>&quot;Hello&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 24 – JSON to D-Bus translation examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source JSON</th>
<th>D-Bus Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>BOOLEAN(false)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>BOOLEAN(true)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>DOUBLE(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>DOUBLE(-1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2147483648</td>
<td>DOUBLE(-2147483648.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2147483647</td>
<td>DOUBLE(2147483647.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2147483648</td>
<td>DOUBLE(2147483648.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2147483649</td>
<td>DOUBLE(-2147483649.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9223372036854775808</td>
<td>DOUBLE(9223372036854775808.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>DOUBLE(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>DOUBLE(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0f</td>
<td>DOUBLE(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5f</td>
<td>DOUBLE(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>STRING(&quot;&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Hello&quot;</td>
<td>STRING(&quot;Hello&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[]</td>
<td>ARRAY&lt;VARINT&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>ARRAY&lt;DOUBLE&gt;(DOUBLE(1.0))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1, 2147483648, false, &quot;Hello&quot;]</td>
<td>STRUCT&lt;DOUBLE, DOUBLE, BOOLEAN, STRING&gt;(DOUBLE(1.0), DOUBLE(2147483648.0), BOOLEAN(false), STRING(&quot;Hello&quot;))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{}</td>
<td>map&lt;STRING, VARINT&gt;()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1: 1}</td>
<td>map&lt;STRING, VARINT&gt;({&quot;1&quot; → VARIANT(DOUBLE(1.0))})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{&quot;1&quot;: 1}</td>
<td>map&lt;STRING, VARINT&gt;({&quot;1&quot; → VARIANT(DOUBLE(1.0))})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{&quot;rep&quot;: { &quot;state&quot;: false, &quot;power&quot;: 1.0, &quot;name&quot;: &quot;My Light&quot; } }</td>
<td>map&lt;STRING, VARINT&gt;({ STRING(&quot;rep&quot;), VARIANT(map&lt;STRING, VARINT&gt;({ STRING(&quot;state&quot;) → VARIANT(BOOLEAN(FALSE))), STRING(&quot;power&quot;) → VARIANT(DOUBLE(1.0))), STRING(&quot;name&quot;) → VARIANT(STRING(&quot;My Light&quot;))) }) })</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE  This value cannot be represented with IEEE754 double-precision floating point without loss of information. It is also outside the currently-allowed range of integrals in OCF.

### 6.3.3 Translation with aid of introspection

#### 6.3.3.1 Introduction to Introspection Metadata

When introspection is available, the Bridging Function can use the extra metadata provided by the side offering the service to expose a higher-quality reply to the other side. This chapter details modifications to the translation described in the previous chapter when the metadata is found.
Introspection metadata can be used for both translating requests to services and replies from those services. When used to translate requests, the introspection is "constraining", since the Bridging Function must conform exactly to what that service expects. When used to translate replies, the introspection is "relaxing", but may be used to inform the receiver what other possible values may be encountered in the future.

Note that OCF introspection uses JSON types, media attributes, and format attributes, not CBOR encoding. The actual encoding of each JSON type is discussed in clause 12.4 of ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018, JSON format attribute values are as defined in JSON Schema Validation, and JSON media attribute values are as defined in JSON Hyper-Schema.

6.3.3.2 Translation of the introspection itself

Note that both OCF 1.0 and AllJoyn require all services exposed to include introspection metadata, which means the Bridging Function will need to translate the introspection information on-the-fly for each OCF resource or AllJoyn producer it finds. The Bridging Function shall preserve as much of the original information as can be represented in the translated format. This includes both the information used in machine interactions and the information used in user interactions, such as description and documentation text.

6.3.3.3 Variability of introspection data

Introspection data is not a constant and the Bridging Function may find, upon discovering further services, that the D-Bus interface or OCF Resource Type it had previously encountered is different than previously seen. The Bridging Function needs to take care about how the destination side will react to a change in introspection.

D-Bus interfaces used by AllJoyn services may be updated to newer versions, which means a given type of service may be offered by two distinct versions of the same interface. Updates to standardised interfaces must follow strict guidelines established by the AllSeen Interface Review Board, mapping each version to a different OCF Resource Type should be possible without much difficulty. However, there’s no guarantee that vendor-specific extensions follow those requirements. Indeed, there’s nothing preventing two revisions of a product to contain completely incompatible interfaces that have the same name and version number.

On the opposite direction, the rules are much laxer. Since OCF specifies optional properties to its Resource Types, a simple monotonically-increasing version number like AllJoyn consumer applications expect is not possible.

However, it should be noted that services created by the Bridging Function by "on-the-fly" translation will only be accessed by generic client applications. Dedicated applications will only use "deep binding" translation.

6.3.3.4 Numeric types

For numeric values, all D-Bus and JSON numeric types are treated equally as source and may all be translated into any of the other side’s types. When translating a request to a service, the Bridging Function need only verify whether there would be loss of information when translating from source to destination. For example, when translating the number 1.5 to either a JSON integer or to one of the D-Bus integral types, there would be loss of information, in which case the Bridging Function should refuse the incoming message. Similarly, the value 1,234,567 does not fit the range of a D-Bus byte, 16-bit signed or unsigned integer.

When translating the reply from the service, the Bridging Function shall use the following rules.

Table 25 indicates how to translate from a JSON type to the corresponding D-Bus type, where the first matching row shall be used. If the JSON schema does not indicate the minimum value of a JSON integer, 0 is the default. If the JSON schema does not indicate the maximum value of a JSON
integer, $2^{32} - 1$ is the default. The resulting AllJoyn introspection XML shall contain "org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Min" and "org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Max" annotations whenever the minimum or maximum, respectively, of the JSON value is different from the natural minimum or maximum of the D-Bus type.

Table 25 – JSON type to D-Bus type translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From JSON type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>To D-Bus Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>minimum ≥ 0 AND maximum &lt; $2^8$</td>
<td>&quot;y&quot; (BYTE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>minimum ≥ 0 AND maximum &lt; $2^{16}$</td>
<td>&quot;q&quot; (UINT16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>minimum ≥ $2^{15}$ AND maximum &lt; $2^{15}$</td>
<td>&quot;n&quot; (INT16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>minimum ≥ 0 AND maximum &lt; $2^{32}$</td>
<td>&quot;u&quot; (UINT32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>minimum ≥ $2^{31}$ AND maximum &lt; $2^{31}$</td>
<td>&quot;i&quot; (INT32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>minimum ≥ $2^{32}$</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot; (UINT64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;x&quot; (INT64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>pattern = &quot;^[0-9][0-9]{0,19}$&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot; (UINT64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>pattern = &quot;^[0-9][0-9]{0,18}$&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;x&quot; (INT64)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 indicates how to translate from a D-Bus type to the corresponding JSON type.

Table 26 – D-Bus type to JSON type translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From D-Bus type</th>
<th>To JSON type</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;y&quot; (BYTE)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>&quot;minimum&quot; and &quot;maximum&quot; in the JSON schema shall be set to the value of the &quot;org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Min&quot; and &quot;org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Max&quot; (respectively) annotations if present, or to the min and max values of the D-Bus type's range if such annotations are absent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;n&quot; (UINT16)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>IETF RFC 7159 clause 6 explains that higher JSON integers are not interoperable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;q&quot; (INT16)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;u&quot; (UINT32)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;i&quot; (INT32)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;t&quot; (UINT64)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;x&quot; (INT64)</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>IETF RFC 7159 clause 6 explains that other JSON integers are not interoperable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;d&quot; (double)</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3.3.5 Text string and byte arrays
There's no difference in the translation of text strings and byte arrays compared to clause 6.3.2. Clause 6.3.3 simply lists the JSON equivalent types for the generated OCF introspection. See Table 27.

Table 27 – Text string translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-Bus Type</th>
<th>JSON type</th>
<th>JSON media attribute, binaryEncoding property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;s&quot; – STRING</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ay&quot; - ARRAY of BYTE</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>base64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the mapping of the JSON Types in Table 28 is direction-specific:

Table 28 – JSON UUID string translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From JSON type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>To D-Bus Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>pattern = &quot;^[a-fA-F0-9][8]-[a-fA-F0-9][4]-[a-fA-F0-9][4]-[a-fA-F0-9][4]-[a-fA-F0-9][12]$&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;ay&quot; – ARRAY of BYTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JSON strings with any other format value (e.g., date-time, uri, etc.) or pattern value not shown in Table 28 shall be treated the same as if the format and pattern attributes were absent, by simply mapping the value to a D-Bus string.

6.3.3.6 D-Bus Variants
If the introspection of an AllJoyn producer indicates a value in a request should be a D-Bus VARIANT, the Bridging Function should create such a variant and encode the incoming value as the variant’s payload as per the rules in the rest of this document. See Table 29.

Table 29 – D-Bus variant translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-Bus Type</th>
<th>JSON Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;v&quot; – VARIANT</td>
<td>see clause 6.3.3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.3.7 D-Bus Object Paths and Signatures
If the introspection of an AllJoyn producer indicates a value in a request should be a D-Bus Object Path or D-Bus Signature, the Bridging Function should perform a validity check in the incoming CBOR Text String. If the incoming data fails to pass this check, the message should be rejected. See Table 30.

Table 30 – D-Bus object path translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From D-Bus Type</th>
<th>To JSON Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;o&quot; – OBJECT_PATH</td>
<td>string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;g&quot; – SIGNATURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.3.8 D-Bus structures
D-Bus structure members are described in the introspection XML with the "org.alljoyn.Bus.Struct.StructureName.Field.fieldName.Type" annotation. The Bridging Function shall use the AJSoftwareVersion field of the About data obtained from a bridged AllJoyn producer as follows. When the version of AllJoyn implemented on the Bridged Device is v16.10.00 or greater and the member annotations are present, the Bridging Function shall use a JSON object to
represent a structure, mapping each member to the entry with that name. The Bridging Function needs to be aware that the incoming CBOR payload may have changed the order of the fields, when compared to the D-Bus structure. When the version of AllJoyn implemented on the Bridged Device is less than v16.10.00, the Bridging Function shall follow the rule for translating D-Bus structures without the aid of introspection data.

6.3.3.9 Arrays and dictionaries

If the introspection of the AllJoyn interface indicates that the array is neither an ARRAY of BYTE ("ay") nor an ARRAY of VARIANT ("av") or that the dictionary is not mapping STRING to VARIANT ("a(sv)"), the Bridging Function shall apply the constraining or relaxing rules specified in other clauses.

Similarly, if the OCF introspection indicates a homogeneous array type, the information about the array’s element type should be used as the D-Bus array type instead of VARIANT ("v").

6.3.3.10 Other JSON format attribute values

The JSON format attribute may include other custom attribute types. They are not known at this time, but it is expected that those types be handled by their type and representation alone.

6.3.3.11 Examples

Table 31 and Table 32 provide examples using introspection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AllJoyn Source</th>
<th>AllJoyn Introspection Notes</th>
<th>Translated JSON Payload</th>
<th>OCF Introspection Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| UINT32 (0)     | 0                          | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "integer",
                        | "minimum": 0,
                        | "maximum": 4294967295 |
| INT64 (0)      | 0                          | Since no Min/Max annotations exist in AllJoyn,
                        | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "string",
                        | "pattern": "^0|(-[1-9][0-9]{0,18})$" |
| UINT64 (0)     | "0"                        | Since no Max annotation exists in AllJoyn,
                        | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "string",
                        | "pattern": "^[0-9]{0,19}$" |
| STRING("Hello") | "Hello"                  | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "string" |
| OBJECT_PATH("/") | "/"                     | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "string" |
| SIGNATURE("g")    | "g"                      | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "string" |
| ARRAY<BYTE>(0x48, 0x65, 0x6c, 0x6f) | "SGVsbG8"    | JSON schema should indicate:
                        | "type": "string",
                        | "media binaryEncoding": "base64" |
| VARIANT(anything) | ?                        | JSON schema should indicate: |
**Table 32 – Mapping from CBOR using introspection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBOR Payload</th>
<th>OCF Introspection Notes</th>
<th>Translated AllJoyn</th>
<th>AllJoyn Introspection Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>&quot;type&quot;: &quot;integer&quot;</td>
<td>INT32(0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 0            | "type": "integer", "minimum": -240, "maximum": 240 | INT64(0) | org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Min = -240
|              |                         |                    | org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Max = 240 |
| 0            | "type": "integer", "minimum": 0, "maximum": 248 | UINT64(0) | org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Max = 248 |
| 0.0          | "type": "number"       | DOUBLE(0.0)        |                             |
| [1]          | JSON schema indicates: | ARRAY<UINT64>(1)   | org.alljoyn.Bus.Type.Max = 246 |
|              | "type": "array", "items": ["type": "integer", "minimum": 0, "maximum": 246] |                      |                             |

### 7 oneM2M Translation

#### 7.1 Operational Scenarios

The purpose of the oneM2M Bridge Platform is to enable access by the oneM2M ecosystem to select OCF Servers. This is accomplished by creating Virtual OCF Clients to represent the necessary access levels to the OCF servers that are exposed to the oneM2M ecosystem.
oneM2M Bridge Platform then exposes native oneM2M entities that map to those Virtual OCF Clients.

The oneM2M Bridge Platform is an Asymmetric Client Bridge.

The mapping between the OCF data models and the oneM2M data models is specified in OCF Resource to oneM2M Module Class Mapping. Programmatic (i.e. On-the-fly) data model translation is not supported.

7.2 Enabling oneM2M Application access to OCF Servers

Each level of oneM2M application access for OCF servers is modelled as a Virtual OCF Client. In this way, oneM2M application access can be appropriately restricted and enforced by the OCF security capabilities.

7.3 Enabling OCF Client access to oneM2M Devices

This capability is not supported.

7.4 On-the-fly Translation

All devices and resources have been aligned between the OCF and oneM2M ecosystems, so on-the-fly translation is not required.

If new OCF devices are not reflected into the oneM2M ecosystem by updates to the oneM2M specifications, the Bridge Platform will not provide a successful translation of those devices.

8 Zigbee Translation

8.1 Operational Scenarios

The overall goal is to make Bridged Zigbee 3.0 Servers appear to OCF Clients as if they were native OCF Servers in the local network or cloud environment

The mapping between the OCF data models and Zigbee Clusters is specified in OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping. Programmatic (i.e. On-the-fly) data model translation is not supported.

Figure 7 shows an overview of a Zigbee 3.0 Bridge Platform and its general topology. It exposes Zigbee 3.0 Servers to OCF Clients. Each Bridged Zigbee 3.0 Server is represented as a Virtual OCF Server. The Zigbee 3.0 Bridging Function supports Asymmetric bridging. The scope of this document is the asymmetric bridging to expose the Zigbee Server to OCF. The asymmetric bridging to expose an OCF Server to a Zigbee Client is out of scope.
8.2 Requirements specific to Zigbee Bridging Function

8.2.1 Requirements specific to Zigbee

This document refers to Zigbee 3.0 or higher. Zigbee 3.0 is built on Zigbee Pro 2015 or newer, which enhances the IEEE 802.15.4 standard by adding a mesh network and security layers along with an application framework. Low power support is not the scope of this document.

An OCF Zigbee Bridging Function shall act as a Zigbee Coordinator in network layer. A Zigbee Coordinator is responsible for initiating and maintaining the devices on the network. An OCF Zigbee Bridge Platform will act as Zigbee Client towards the Zigbee 3.0 Devices in the application layer. Users can expect that a certified OCF Bridge Platform will be able to talk to Zigbee 3.0 Devices, without the user having to buy some other device.

Please see clause 5.3 for general requirements.

8.2.2 Exposing Zigbee 3.0 Servers to OCF Clients

The nature of how Zigbee Devices are structured may be different than how an OCF Device is structured. The mapping of the structure of a Zigbee device on an OCF Device is given by Table 33.

A Zigbee Server cluster may map to one or more OCF Resources. If a specific Zigbee Server cluster has specific commands, one or more OCF Resources corresponding to the specific command attributes may be additionally needed.

A Zigbee Attribute of a Zigbee Server cluster typically maps to an OCF Resource Property. However, in some special cases, multiple attributes are mapped to a single OCF Resource Property e.g., “CurrentX” and “CurrentY” of the Zigbee color control cluster map to the “csc” Property in the “oic.r.colour.csc” (Colour Space Coordinates) Resource because of the difference in the data types, i.e., “csc” is an array, but “CurrentX” and “CurrentY” map to a number.

Table 34 is a mapping example of this rule.
### Table 33 – Translation Rule between Zigbee and OCF Data Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Zigbee</th>
<th>mapping count</th>
<th>To OCF</th>
<th>mapping count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zigbee Device</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OCF Device</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigbee Cluster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OCF Resource</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigbee Attribute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OCF Resource Property</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 34 – Zigbee to OCF Mapping Example (Color Temperature Light)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Zigbee</th>
<th>To OCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zigbee 3.0 Device</strong></td>
<td><strong>OCF Device</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x010c (Color Temperature Light)</td>
<td>oic.d.light (Light)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zigbee Server Cluster</strong></td>
<td><strong>OCF Resource(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0006 (On/Off)</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary (Binary Switch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0300 (Color Control Cluster)</td>
<td>oic.r.colour.hs (Colour Hue and Saturation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zigbee Attribute</strong></td>
<td><strong>OCF Resource Property</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000 (OnOff of On/Off Cluster)</td>
<td>value (of Binary Switch Resource)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0003 (CurrentX of Color Control Cluster)</td>
<td>csc (of Colour Space Coordinates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0004 (CurrentY of Color Control Cluster)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a Zigbee 3.0 Device, Zigbee Server Cluster, Zigbee Attribute are enlisted in the well-defined set (Please see OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping), the Bridging Function shall follow the specification for translating it to an OCF Device, OCF Resource, or OCF Resource Property (i.e., "deep translation").

A Zigbee 3.0 Server Device maps to a single OCF Device Type. The OCF Device Type is provided by using the Device ID of the Zigbee 3.0 Server Device (The Device ID is allocated by the Zigbee Alliance and has the same meaning of the OCF Device Type). The Zigbee 3.0 Bridging Function has a table which includes the mapping information between the Zigbee Device ID and the OCF Device Type. Based on the table, the Zigbee 3.0 Bridging Function finds the OCF Device Type according to the Zigbee Device ID.

A Zigbee Device includes one or more Zigbee Server Clusters. If a Zigbee Cluster maps to multiple OCF Resources, the Zigbee Cluster may be translated as a Resource with a Collection Resource Type. The resource mapping between Zigbee Server Cluster and OCF Resources is defined in...
OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping for deep translation. The Zigbee 3.0 Bridging Function has a table which includes the mapping information between the identifier of Zigbee Cluster and OCF Resource Type(s). The Zigbee 3.0 Bridging Function obtains the list of cluster identifiers after the Virtual Zigbee 3.0 Client and Zigbee 3.0 Server Device are bound. Based on the table, the Zigbee 3.0 Bridging Function finds the OCF Resource Type(s) according to the identifier of Zigbee Cluster.

Since a Bridging Function knows all relationships between OCF Resources and Zigbee Server Clusters, the path component of URI can be free to choose. Maintaining relationship information and URI definition is implementation specific.

If a Zigbee operation fails, the Bridging Function sends an appropriate OCF error response to the OCF Client. It constructs an appropriate OCF error message (e.g., diagnostic payload if using CoAP) from the Zigbee enumerated status value and Zigbee enumerated status (if any), using the form "<error name>: <error message>", with the <error name> taken from the Zigbee Status Code field and the <error message> taken from the Zigbee enumerated status, and the error code for the OCF network set to an appropriate value.

### 8.2.3 Translation for well-defined set

If a Zigbee 3.0 Device, Zigbee Server Cluster, Zigbee Attribute are enlisted in the well-defined set (Please see OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping), the Bridging Function shall follow the specification for translating it to an OCF Device, OCF Resource, or OCF Resource Property (i.e., "deep translation"). Table 35 is the list of Zigbee 3.0 devices and mandatory Zigbee Server Clusters with corresponding OCF devices and mandatory OCF Resources. Optional OCF Resources mapped with the specific Zigbee Server Clusters are enlisted in the well-defined set (Please see OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping).

**Table 35 – Zigbee 3.0 Device & Cluster – OCF Device & Resource mapping**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Device Name (Device ID)</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory Cluster</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory Resource Type</th>
<th>OCF Device Type (&quot;rt&quot;)</th>
<th>OCF Device Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On/off light (0x0100)</td>
<td>On/off</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.light</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color Temperature Light (0x010c)</td>
<td>On/off, Level Control, Color Control</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.light</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Color Light (0x010d)</td>
<td>On/off, Level Control, Color Control</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.light</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimmable Light (0x0101)</td>
<td>On/off, Level Control</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.light</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color Dimmable Light (0x0102)</td>
<td>On/off, Level Control, Color Control</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.light</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Device Name (Device ID)</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory Cluster</td>
<td>OCF Mandatory Resource Type</td>
<td>OCF Device Type (&quot;rt&quot;)</td>
<td>OCF Device Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Sensor (0x0302)</td>
<td>Temperature Measurement</td>
<td>oic.r.temperature</td>
<td>oic.d.sensor</td>
<td>Generic Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermostat (0x0301)</td>
<td>Thermostat</td>
<td>oic.r.temperature(2)</td>
<td>oic.d.thermostat</td>
<td>Thermostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window Covering Device (0x0202)</td>
<td>Window Covering</td>
<td>oic.r.openlevel</td>
<td>oic.d.blind</td>
<td>Blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Plug (0x0051)</td>
<td>On/off, Metering</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.smartplug</td>
<td>Smart Plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mains Power Outlet (0x0009)</td>
<td>On/off</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.smartplug</td>
<td>Smart Plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On/off output (0x0002)</td>
<td>On/off</td>
<td>oic.r.switch.binary,</td>
<td>oic.d.smartplug</td>
<td>Smart Plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAS Zone (0x0402)</td>
<td>IAS Zone</td>
<td>oic.r.ias.zone</td>
<td>oic.d.sensor</td>
<td>Generic Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy Sensor (0x0107)</td>
<td>Occupancy Sensing</td>
<td>oic.r.sensor.presence</td>
<td>oic.d.sensor</td>
<td>Generic Sensor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.4 Exposing a Zigbee 3.0 Server as a Virtual OCF Server

Table 36 shows how OCF Platform properties, as specified in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018, shall be derived, typically from fields of Descriptor specified in Zigbee.

Table 36 – "oic.wk.p" Resource Type mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Description</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platform ID</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>Unique identifier for the physical platform (UUID); this shall be a UUID in accordance with IETF RFC 4122. It is recommended that the UUID be created using the random generation scheme (version 4 UUID) specific in the RFC.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Bridging Function should return a randomly-generated UUID (Please see section 4.4 of IETF RFC 4122 for randomly-generated UUID)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To OCF Property title</td>
<td>OCF Property name</td>
<td>OCF Description</td>
<td>OCF Mandatory</td>
<td>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Description</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture Name</td>
<td>mmnn</td>
<td>Name of manufacturer (not to exceed 16 characters)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Manufacturer name (in DefaultLanguage, truncated to 16 characters)</td>
<td>Name of the manufacturer as a ZigBee character string Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer Details Link (URL)</td>
<td>mnml</td>
<td>URL to manufacturer (not to exceed 32 characters)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Number</td>
<td>mmno</td>
<td>Model number as designated by manufacturer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Model Identifier</td>
<td>Model number (or other identifier) assigned by the manufacturer as a ZigBee character string Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Manufacture</td>
<td>mndt</td>
<td>Manufacturing date of device</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DateCode</td>
<td>Date of manufacturer of the device in international date notation according to ISO 8601, i.e., YYYYMMDD, Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform Version</td>
<td>mnpv</td>
<td>Version of platform – string (defined by manufacturer)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Version</td>
<td>mnos</td>
<td>Version of platform resident OS – string (defined by manufacturer)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Version</td>
<td>mnhw</td>
<td>Version of platform hardware</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>HWVersion</td>
<td>Version number of the hardware of the device. Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware version</td>
<td>mnfv</td>
<td>Version of device firmware</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support link</td>
<td>mnsl</td>
<td>URI that points to support information from manufacturer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ProductURL</td>
<td>Link to a web page containing specific product information Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SystemTime</td>
<td>st</td>
<td>Reference time for the device</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 37 shows how OCF Device Properties, as specified in Table 20 in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018, shall be derived, typically from fields of Descriptor or Attributes of Basic cluster specified in Zigbee and Zigbee Cluster Library, respectively.

As specified in ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018, the value of the “di” Property of OCF Devices (including Virtual OCF Devices) shall be established as part of Onboarding of that Virtual OCF Device.

### Table 37 – "oic.wk.d" Resource Type mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Description</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor ID</td>
<td>vid</td>
<td>Vendor defined string for the platform. The string is freeform and up to the vendor on what text to populate it.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(From Zigbee 3.0 Field name)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Description</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Device) Name</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Human friendly name For example, “Bob’s Thermostat”</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>User description if it exists, else Model Name if it exists, else translate Application Device Identifier (=Device ID) to Human friendly name by using Application Device Identifier value/description table</td>
<td>User description: Information that allows the user to identify the device using a user-friendly character string, such as “Bedroom TV” Defined in User Descriptor Model Name: character string representing the name of the manufacturer's model of the device Defined in Complex Descriptor Application Device Identifier: device description supported on this endpoint Cluster Defined in Simple Descriptor</td>
<td>User description: N Model Name: N Application Device Identifier: Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spec Version</td>
<td>icv</td>
<td>Spec version of the core specification this device is implemented to, The syntax is &quot;core.major.minor&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Spec version of the core specification that the Bridging Platform implements should return its own value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To OCF Property title</td>
<td>OCF Property name</td>
<td>OCF Description</td>
<td>OCF Mandatory</td>
<td>From Zigbee 3.0 Field</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Description</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>Unique identifier for Device. This value shall be as defined in OCF Security Specification for DeviceID.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Use as defined in the ISO/IEC 30118-2:2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol-Independent ID</td>
<td>piid</td>
<td>Unique identifier for OCF Device (UUID)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Bridging Function should return a randomly-generated UUID (Please see section 4.4 of IETF RFC 4122 for randomly-generated UUID)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Model Version</td>
<td>dmv</td>
<td>Spec version(s) of the vertical specifications this device data model is implemented to. The syntax is a comma separated list of &quot;&lt;vertical&gt;.major.minor&quot;. &lt;vertical&gt; is the name of the vertical (i.e. sh for Smart Home)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Bridging Function should return its own value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Descriptions</td>
<td>ld</td>
<td>Detailed description of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the device description in the indicated language.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>Zigbee provides Language and Character Set field only which specifies the language and character set used by the character strings by using ISO 639-1 language code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To OCF Property title</strong></td>
<td><strong>OCF Property name</strong></td>
<td><strong>OCF Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>OCF Mandatory</strong></td>
<td><strong>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zigbee 3.0 Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Version</td>
<td>sv</td>
<td>Version of the device software.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ApplicationVersion</td>
<td>Version number of the application software contained in the device. Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer Name</td>
<td>dmn</td>
<td>Name of manufacturer of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field containing the manufacturer name in the indicated language.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Manufacturer name</td>
<td>Name of the manufacturer as a ZigBee character string Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Number</td>
<td>dmno</td>
<td>Model number as designated by manufacturer.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Model Identifier</td>
<td>Model number (or other identifier) assigned by the manufacturer as a ZigBee character string Defined in Basic Cluster</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 38 shows how OCF Device Configuration properties, as specified in Table 15 in ISO/IEC 30118-1:2018 shall be derived.
Table 38 – "oic.wk.con" Resource Type mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To OCF Property title</th>
<th>OCF Property name</th>
<th>OCF Description</th>
<th>OCF Mandatory</th>
<th>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Description</th>
<th>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Device) Name</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Human friendly name For example, “Bob's Thermostat”</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>User description if it exists, else Model Name if it exists, else translate Application Device Identifier (=Device ID) to Human friendly name by using Application Device Identifier value/description table</td>
<td>User description : Information that allows the user to identify the device using a user-friendly character string, such as “Bedroom TV” Defined in User Descriptor Application Device Identifier: device description supported on this endpoint Cluster Defined in Simple Descriptor</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>loc</td>
<td>Provides location information where available.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Name</td>
<td>locn</td>
<td>Human friendly name for location For example, “Living Room”.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Indicates the currency that is used for any monetary transactions</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Free form text Indicating the current region in which the device is located geographically. The free form text shall not start with a quote (&quot;).</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Names</td>
<td>ln</td>
<td>Human-friendly name of the Device, in one or more languages. This property is an array of objects where each object has a &quot;language&quot; field (containing an RFC 5646 language tag) and a &quot;value&quot; field</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>User description if it exists, else Model Name if it exists, else translate Application Device Identifier (=Device ID) to Human friendly name by using Application Device Identifier value/description table</td>
<td>User description : Information that allows the user to identify the device using a user-friendly character string, such as “Bedroom TV” Defined in User Descriptor Application Device Identifier: device description supported on this endpoint Cluster Defined in Simple Descriptor</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To OCF Property title</td>
<td>OCF Property name</td>
<td>OCF Description</td>
<td>OCF Mandatory</td>
<td>From Zigbee 3.0 Field name</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Description</td>
<td>Zigbee 3.0 Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Name (informative)</td>
<td>oic.wk.d</td>
<td>Device Type (&quot;rt&quot;) (Normative)</td>
<td>Required Resource name</td>
<td>Required Resource Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>oic.d.bridge</td>
<td>Secure Mode</td>
<td>oic.r.securemode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Device</td>
<td>oic.d.virtual</td>
<td>Device</td>
<td>oic.wk.d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Device type definitions

The required Resource Types are listed in Table 39.

Table 39 – Device type definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device Name (informative)</th>
<th>Device Type (&quot;rt&quot;) (Normative)</th>
<th>Required Resource name</th>
<th>Required Resource Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>oic.d.bridge</td>
<td>Secure Mode</td>
<td>oic.r.securemode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Device</td>
<td>oic.d.virtual</td>
<td>Device</td>
<td>oic.wk.d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Resource type definitions

10.1 List of resource types

Table 40 lists the Resource Types defined in this document.

Table 40 – Alphabetical list of resource types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friendly Name (informative)</th>
<th>Resource Type (rt)</th>
<th>Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AllJoyn Object</td>
<td>oic.r.alljoynobject</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure Mode</td>
<td>oic.r.securemode</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOD List</td>
<td>oic.r.vodlist</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.2 AllJoynObject

10.2.1 Introduction

This Resource is a Collection of Resources that were all derived from the same AllJoyn object.

10.2.2 Example URI

/example/AllJoynObject

10.2.3 Resource type

The Resource Type is defined as: "oic.r.alljoynobject, oic.wk.col".

10.2.4 OpenAPI 2.0 definition

```json
{
  "swagger": "2.0",
  "info": {
    "title": "AllJoynObject",
    "version": "2019-03-19",
    "license": {
      "name": "OIC Data Model License",
      "url": "https://github.com/openconnectivityfoundation/core/blob/e28a9e0a92e17042ba3e83661e4c0fbc85bd4b/LICENSE.md",
      "x-copyright": "Copyright 2016-2019 Open Connectivity Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved."
    },
    "termsOfService": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/DISCLAIMER.md"
  },
  "schemes": ["http"],
  "consumes": ["application/json"],
  "produces": ["application/json"],
  "paths": {
    "/example/AllJoynObject?if=oic.if.ll": {
      "get": {
        "description": "This Resource is a Collection of Resources that were all derived from the same AllJoyn object."
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Copyright Open Connectivity Foundation, Inc. © 2017-2019. All rights Reserved
"href": "myRes4URI",
"rt": [
  "x.example.widget.method2",
  "oic.if.rw",
  "oic.if.baseline"
],
"eps": [
  {
    "ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"
  }
]
},
"schema": {
  "$ref": "/definitions/slinks"
}
}
},
"/example/AllJoynObject?if=oic.if.baseline": {
  "get": {
    "description": "This Resource is a Collection of Resources that were all derived from the same AllJoyn object."
  },
  "parameters": {
    "$ref": "/parameters/interface-all"
  },
  "responses": {
    "200": {
      "description": "",
      "x-example": {
        "rt": [
          "oic.r.alljoynobject",
          "oic.wk.col"
        ],
        "links": {
          "href": "myRes1URI",
          "rt": [
            "x.example.widget.false",
            "oic.if.r",
            "oic.if.rw",
            "oic.if.baseline"
          ],
          "eps": [
            {
              "ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"
            }
          ]
        },
        "href": "myRes2URI",
        "rt": [
          "x.example.widget.true",
          "oic.if.r",
          "oic.if.rw",
          "oic.if.baseline"
        ],
        "eps": [
          {
            "ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"
          }
        ]
      }
    },
    "404": {
      "description": "",
      "x-example": {
        "rt": [
          "x.example.widget.false",
          "oic.if.r",
          "oic.if.rw",
          "oic.if.baseline"
        ],
        "eps": [
          {
            "ep": "coaps://[2001:db8:a::b1d4]:11111"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
"parameters": {
  "interface-all": {
    "in": "query",
    "name": "if",
    "type": "string",
    "enum": ["oic.if.ll", "oic.if.baseline"]
  }
},
"definitions": {
  "oic.if-link": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "anchor": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/anchor"
      },
      "di": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/di"
      },
      "eps": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/eps"
      },
      "href": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/href"
      },
      "ins": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/ins"
      },
      "p": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/p"
      },
      "rel": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/rel_array"
      },
      "title": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/title"
      },
      "type": {
        "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.links.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/type"
      },
    },
    "description": "The OCF Interfaces supported by the target Resource",
    "items": {
      "enum": ["oic.if.baseline", "oic.if.ll", "oic.if.r", "oic.if.rw"]
    }
  }
}
"uniqueItems": true,
"type": "array",
"rt": {
"description": "Resource Type of the target Resource",
"items": {
"maxLength": 64,
"type": "string"
},
"minItems": 1,
"uniqueItems": true,
"type": "array"
},
"required": [
"href",
"rt",
"if"
]
"links": {
"type": "array",
"items": {
"$ref": 
"#/definitions/oic.oic-link"
}
},
"AllJoynObject": {
"type": "object",
"properties": {
"id": {
"$ref": 
"https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.common.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/id"
},
"if": {
"description": "The interface set supported by this resource",
"items": {
"enum": ["oic.if.baseline", "oic.if.ll"],
"type": "string"},
"minItems": 1,
"readOnly": true,
"type": "array"},
"n": {
"$ref": 
"https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.common.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/n"
},
"rt": {
"items": ["oic.r.alljoynobject", "oic.wk.col"],
"type": "string"
},
"maxItems": 2,
"minItems": 2,
"readOnly": true,
"type": "array"},
"links" : {
"type": "array",
"description": "A set of OCF Links.",
"items": {
"$ref": 
"#/definitions/oic.oic-link"
}
}
### 10.2.5 Property definition

Table 41 defines the Properties that are part of the "oic.r.alljoynobject, oic.wk.col" Resource Type.

**Table 41 – The Property definitions of the Resource with type "rt" = "oic.r.alljoynobject, oic.wk.col".**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Access mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>links</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td>A set of OCF Links.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rt</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td></td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>The interface set supported by this resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td>The OCF Interfaces supported by the target Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchor</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rt</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td>Resource Type of the target Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eps</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>href</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ins</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.2.6 CRUDN behaviour

Table 42 defines the CRUDN operations that are supported on the "oic.r.alljoynobject, oic.wk.col" Resource Type.

**Table 42 – The CRUDN operations of the Resource with type "rt" = "oic.r.alljoynobject, oic.wk.col".**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Create</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Update</th>
<th>Delete</th>
<th>Notify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>observe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.3 SecureMode

10.3.1 Introduction

This Resource describes a secure mode on/off feature (on/off).

A secureMode value of 'true' means that the feature is on, and any Bridged Server that cannot be
communicated with securely shall not have a corresponding Virtual OCF Server, and any Bridged
Client that cannot be communicated with securely shall not have a corresponding Virtual OCF
Client.

A secureMode value of 'false' means that the feature is off, any Bridged Server can have a
 corresponding Virtual OCF Server, and any Bridged Client can have a corresponding Virtual OCF
Client.

10.3.2 Example URI

/example/SecureModeResURI

10.3.3 Resource type

The Resource Type is defined as: "oic.r.securemode".

10.3.4 OpenAPI 2.0 definition

```json
{
  "swagger": "2.0",
  "info": {
    "title": "SecureMode",
    "version": "2019-03-19",
    "license": {
      "name": "OCF Data Model License",
      "url": "https://github.com/openconnectivityfoundation/core/blob/e28a9e0a92e17042ba3e83661e4c0fbce8bdc4ba/LICENSE.md",
      "x-copyright": "Copyright 2016-2019 Open Connectivity Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved."
    },
    "termsOfService": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/DISCLAIMER.md"
  },
  "schemes": ["http"],
  "consumes": ["application/json"],
  "produces": ["application/json"],
  "paths": {
    "/example/SecureModeResURI": {
      "get": {
        "description": "This Resource describes a secure mode on/off feature (on/off). A secureMode
value of 'true' means that the feature is on, and any Bridged Server that cannot be communicated with
securely shall not have a corresponding Virtual OCF Server, and any Bridged Client that cannot be
communicated with securely shall not have a corresponding Virtual OCF Client. A secureMode value of
'false' means that the feature is off, any Bridged Server can have a corresponding Virtual OCF Server,
and any Bridged Client can have a corresponding Virtual OCF Client.
",
        "parameters": [
          {
            "$ref": "/#/parameters/interface"
          }
        ],
        "responses": {
          "200": {
            "description": "",
            "x-example": {
              "rt": ["oic.r.securemode"],
              "secureMode": false
            }
          },
          "schema": {
            "$ref": "/#/definitions/SecureMode"
          }
        }
      },
      "post": {
        "description": "Updates the value of secureMode.
",
        "parameters": [
          {
            "$ref": "/#/parameters/secureMode"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
}
```

Copyright Open Connectivity Foundation, Inc. © 2017-2019. All rights Reserved
"parameters": {
    "interface": {
        "in": "query",
        "name": "if",
        "type": "string",
        "enum": ["oic.if.rw", "oic.if.baseline"]
    }
},
"definitions": {
    "SecureMode": {
        "properties": {
            "id": {
                "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.common.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/id"
            },
            "if": {
                "description": "The interface set supported by this resource",
                "items": {
                    "enum": ["oic.if.baseline", "oic.if.rw"],
                    "type": "string",
                    "maxLength": 64
                },
                "minItems": 1,
                "readOnly": true,
                "uniqueItems": true,
                "type": "array"
            },
            "n": {
                "$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.common.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/n"
            },
            "rt": {
                "description": "Resource Type",
                "items": {
                    "enum": ["oic.r.securemode"],
                    "type": "string",
                    "maxLength": 64
                },
                "minItems": 1,
                "readOnly": true,
                "uniqueItems": true
            }
        }
    }
}
10.3.5 Property definition

Table 43 defines the Properties that are part of the "oic.r.securemode" Resource Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Access mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secureMode</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td>Status of the Secure Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secureMode</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td>Status of the Secure Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>The interface set supported by this resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rt</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.3.6 CRUDN behaviour

Table 44 defines the CRUDN operations that are supported on the "oic.r.securemode" Resource Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Create</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Update</th>
<th>Delete</th>
<th>Notify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>post</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>observe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.4 VOD List

10.4.1 Introduction

This Resource describes the VODs that have been onboarded on the Bridge Platform.

10.4.2 Example URI

/VODListResURI
10.4.3 Resource type
The Resource Type is defined as: "oic.r.vodlist".

10.4.4 OpenAPI 2.0 definition
{
  "swagger": "2.0",
  "info": {
    "title": "VOD List",
    "version": "2019-05-16",
    "license": {
      "name": "OCF Data Model License",
      "url": "https://github.com/openconnectivityfoundation/core/blob/e28a9e0a92e17042ba3e83661e4c0fbce8bdc4ba/LICENSE.md",
      "x-copyright": "Copyright 2019 Open Connectivity Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved."}
  },
  "termsOfService": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/DISCLAIMER.md",
  "schemes": ["http"],
  "consumes": ["application/json"],
  "produces": ["application/json"],
  "paths": {
    "/VODListResURI": {
      "get": {
        "description": "This Resource describes the VODs that have been onboarded on the Bridge Platform.",
        "parameters": [
          {"$ref": "/#/parameters/interface"}
        ],
        "responses": {
          "200": {
            "description": "Example response payload",
            "x-example": {
              "rt": ["oic.r.vodlist"],
              "vods": {
                "n": "Smoke sensor",
                "di": "54919CA5-4101-4AE4-595B-353C51AA1234",
                "econame": "Z-Wave"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "parameters": {
    "interface": {
      "in": "query",
      "name": "if",
      "type": "string",
      "enum": ["oic.if.r", "oic.if.baseline"]
    }
  },
  "definitions": {
    "vodentry": {
      "description": "Information for a VOD created by the Bridge",
      "properties": {
        "n": "Smoke sensor",
        "di": "54919CA5-4101-4AE4-595B-353C51AA1234",
        "econame": "Z-Wave"
      }
    }
  }
}
"$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.common.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/n"},
"di": {
"$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.types-schema.json#/definitions/uuid"},
"ecename": {
"description": "Ecosystem Name of the Bridged Device which is exposed by this VOD",
"type": "string",
"enum": ["BLE", "oneM2M", "UPlus", "Zigbee", "Z-Wave"],
"readOnly": true
},
"vodlist": [],
"rt": {
"description": "Resource Type",
"items": {
"maxLength": 64,
"type": "string",
"enum": ["oic.r.vodlist"]
},
"minItems": 1,
"uniqueItems": true,
"readOnly": true,
"type": "array"
},
"id": {
"$ref": "https://openconnectivityfoundation.github.io/core/schemas/oic.common.properties.core-schema.json#/definitions/id"
},
"if": {
"description": "The OCF Interface set supported by this Resource",
"items": {
"enum": ["oic.if.baseline", "oic.if.r"],
"type": "string"
},
"minItems": 1,
"uniqueItems": true,
"readOnly": true,
"type": "array"
},
"vods": {
"description": "Array of information per VOD created by the Bridge",
"type": "array",
"minItems": 0,
"uniqueItems": true,
"readOnly": true,
"items": {
"$ref": "#/definitions/vodentry"
}
},
"required": [
"n",
"di",
"ecename"
]
}
10.4.5 Property definition

Table 45 defines the Properties that are part of the "oic.r.vodlist" Resource Type.

Table 45 – The Property definitions of the Resource with type "rt" = "oic.r.vodlist".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
<th>Access mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>The OCF Interface set supported by this Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vods</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>Array of information per VOD created by the Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rt</td>
<td>array: see schema</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>econame</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>Ecosystem Name of the Bridged Device which is exposed by this VOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>multiple types: see schema</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Read Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.4.6 CRUDN behaviour

Table 46 defines the CRUDN operations that are supported on the "oic.r.vodlist" Resource Type.

Table 46 – The CRUDN operations of the Resource with type "rt" = "oic.r.vodlist".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Create</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Update</th>
<th>Delete</th>
<th>Notify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>observe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>