

## Service Requirements and Standard API

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## **Team**



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- Charles Galey
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## **AGENDA**



- Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC) v3.0, (30 Min)
- SysML2 Service requirements and areas of discussion, (15 min)



## OPEN SERVICES FOR LIFECYCLE COLLABORATION (OSLC) CORE V3.0



## OSLC v3.0: Introduction



Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration is based on World Wide Web and Linked Data principles, such as those defined in the W3C Linked Data Platform [LDP], to create a cohesive set of specifications that can enable products, services, and other distributed network resources to interoperate successfully



## OSLC v3.0: Introduction



Domains of interest that maintain separation of concerns and establish collaborative value streams through integration

Discoverability through Minimal, discoverable, selfdescribing capabilities to enable application integration

Reducing Variability through Self-describing, semantically rich, linked data resources leveraging HATEOAS

Address Complexity through HTTP and REST as the standard mechanism for distributed, loosely coupled APIs OSLC Domains Vocabularies Constraints
RM DM CCM QM Automation

OSLC Core Resource Preview Query

Discovery Delegated UI Attachments

LDP Containers, Accept-Post Link Relations Paging
Open-World Assumptions JSON-LD Turtle Patch

HTTP POST GET PUT DELETE REST
Authentication Resource MIME Types Content Negotiation

OSLC Change Management 3.0 and OSLC Configuration Management 1.0 Specifications, OASIS

OSLC Core 3.0 Specification, OASIS

LDP 1.0 Specification, LDP.next Working Group, W3C

HTTP 1.1 Specification, IETF



## OSLC v3.0: Introduction



## The core spec is broken into § 7 parts:

- Overview (This Section)
- Discovery
- Resource Preview (Outside Scope)
- Delegated Dialogs (Outside Scope)
- Attachments (Outside Scope)
- Query (deprecated after 2.0)
- Resource Shape
- Vocabulary



## OSLC v3.0: Discovery



# A common problem with building interoperable solutions is having a mechanism for a client to explore a server API or end-point to learn if the target application supports a set of capabilities such as:

- How to authenticate
- If the target tool is capable of receiving creation requests
- Whether creation can be handled via a user interface
- What fields are required, with what types of data
- If the record can be pre-filled with some data

## New for OSLC v3.0 Builds upon W3C Linked Data Platform standard

https://tools.oasis-open.org/version-control/svn/oslc-core/trunk/specs/discovery.html



## **OSLC:** Discovery



OSLC Discovery 3.0 defines a capability providing client applications a standard way to introspect servers to determine:

- What resource types the server supports
- How to preview, select or create instances of those resources
- Any constraints on resource creation or update.



## **OSLC:** Discovery Approaches



## Static Up-Front (Legacy)

- OSLC 2.0 Compatible
- Performed on Startup

### Dynamic Incremental (New)

- Utilizes HTTP OPTIONS or HEAD methods based on LDP
- Most applicable to
  - Rapidly changing services
  - Quick operations that aren't part of a long running communication

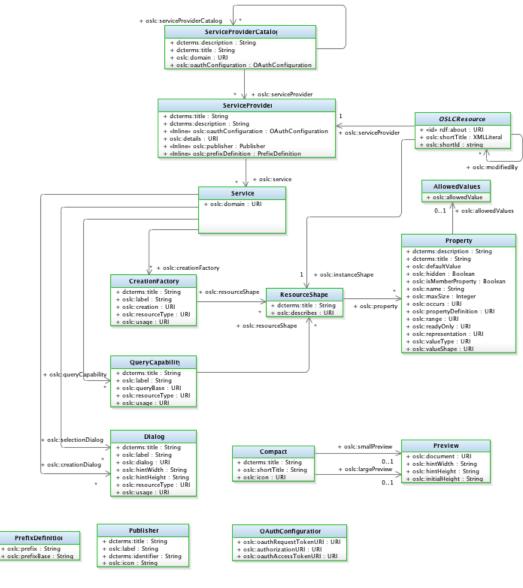


## **OSLC:** Discovery Approaches

# Both approaches are based on a uniform discovery capability:

- OSLC Service types (from OSLCCore2) are special kinds of LDP Containers
- Allows clients to use either approach to discover server provided services







**ASIDE** 

## W3C LINKED DATA PLATFORM V1.0



## Aside: W3C Linked Data Platform 1.0



- Describes use of HTTP for CRUD on servers that expose resources as Linked Data.
- Clarifies and expands on the rules of Linked Data
- Discusses standard HTTP and RDF techniques for constructing servers that can CRUD Linked
   Data Platform Resources (LDPR)
- Defines special kind of LDPR called a Container (LDPC) for building collections of resources
- An Extension to this spec provides ability to break resource representations up into multiple paged responses (LDP-Paging)

Specification: <a href="https://www.w3.org/TR/ldp/">https://www.w3.org/TR/ldp/</a>

Primer: <a href="https://www.w3.org/TR/ldp-primer/">https://www.w3.org/TR/ldp-primer/</a>

LDP-Paging: <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/ldp-paging/">http://www.w3.org/TR/ldp-paging/</a>

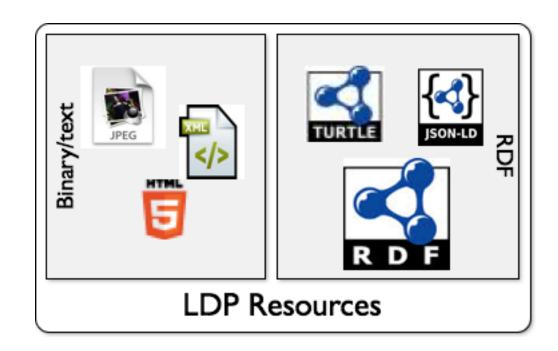


## Aside LDP: Linked Data Platform Resources



## The rules for LDP Resources address:

- What resource representations should be used?
- How is optimistic collision detection handled for updates?
- What should client expectations be for changes to linked-to resources, such as type changes?
- How can the server make it easy for the client to create resources?
- How do I GET the representation of a large resource broken up into pages?



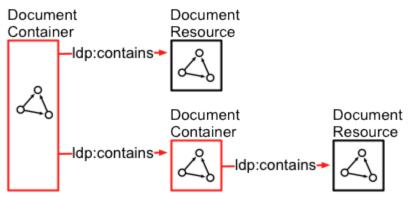
## Aside LDP: Linked Data Platform Containers



## Containers answer some basic questions, which are:

- To which URLs can I POST to create new resources?
- Where can I GET a list of existing resources?
- How do I get information about the members along with the container?
- How can I ensure the resource data is easy to query?
- How is the order of the container entries expressed?

#### **Example:**



#### Turtle:

```
@prefix ldp: <http://www.w3.org/ns/ldp#> .
    @prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
    <http://example.org/alice/> a ldp:Container,
    ldp:BasicContainer ; dcterms:title "Alice's
    data storage on the Web"; ldp:contains
    <http://example.org/alice/foaf> ,
    <http://example.org/alice/photos/> .
```



## OSLC v3.0: Query



## To-Be Deprecated

- OSLCCore2 introduced a query capability and syntax
  - Intended to be simple
  - Implementable on a wide range of existing server architectures
  - Which ultimately proved to be more difficult than anticipated
- OSLC Core 3.0 is built on *LDP* and future OSLC domain servers may provide more consistent access to SPARQL endpoints.



## OSLC v3.0: Resource Shape



#### Vocabularies don't define constraints on what can be asserted

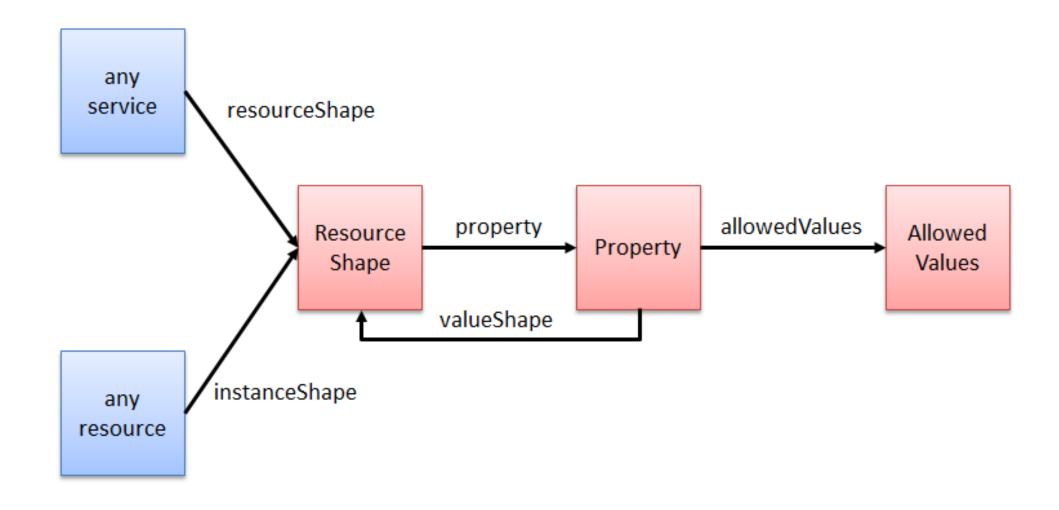
- They define the meaning of what was asserted often through the use of reasoners that introduce inferred assertions
- There are also situations where a vocabulary needs to be constrained in order to be used in a specific context for a specific purpose.
- RDFS and OWL are often not useful for this purpose as unless the vocabularies are carefully designed, reasoners can introduce unintended assertions that are not consistent with the specified purpose.

## To handle this, OSLC Defines the Resource Shape

a high-level RDF vocabulary for describing the shape of RDF resources.











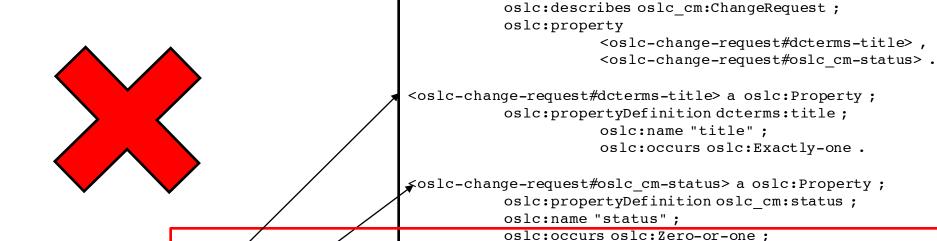
```
Resource Shape Definition
                            @prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
                            @prefix oslc: <http://open-services.net/ns/core#> .
                            @prefix oslc cm: <http://open-services.net/ns/cm#> .
                            @prefix rdf: <a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</a>.
                            @base <http://example.com/shape/> .
                            <oslc-change-request> a oslc:ResourceShape ;
Resource Shape
                                        dcterms:title "Creation shape of OSLC Change Request"^^rdf:XMLLiteral;
                                        oslc:describes oslc cm:ChangeRequest;
                                        oslc:property
                                                    <oslc-change-request#dcterms-title> ,
                                                    <oslc-change-request#oslc cm-status> .
                            <oslc-change-request#dcterms-title> a oslc:Property;
Property Definitions
                                        oslc:propertyDefinition dcterms:title;
                                        oslc:name "title";
                                        oslc:occurs oslc:Exactly-one.
                            <oslc-change-request#oslc cm-status> a oslc:Property;
                                        oslc:propertyDefinition oslc cm:status;
                                        oslc:name "status";
                                        oslc:occurs oslc:Zero-or-one;
                                        oslc:allowedvalues <status-allowed-values>
                            Allowed Values Definition
                            @prefix oslc: <http://open-services.net/ns/core#> .
                            <http://example.com/shape/status-allowed-values> a oslc:AllowedValues;
Allowed Values
                                        oslc:allowedValue "Done", "InProgress", "Submitted".
```



#### Example 1







<oslc-change-request> a oslc:ResourceShape;

osic:alloweqvalues <status-alloweq-values>

dcterms:title "Creation shape of OSLC Change Request"^^rdf:XMLLiteral;

```
@prefix dcterms: <a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">
@prefix oslc: <a href="http://open-services.net/ns/core#">
@prefix oslc_cm: <a href="http://open-services.net/ns/cm#">
@prefix oslc_cm: <a href="http://open-services.net/ns/cm#">
@prefix rdf: <a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
@prefix rdf: <a href="http://www.w3.org/
```

oslc:instanceShape <http://example.com/shape/oslc-change-request> .



Example 2

## **OSLC: Vocabulary**



- Vocabulary is largely defined by the sum of the other parts
- There are two additional elements:
  - Error
  - Discussion
- These provide specific terms for sharing commonly defined error and discussion/comment data



## **SYSML V2.0 SERVICES**



## SysML v2.0: Services



- Where does SysML fit in?
- What does an O



## SysML v2.0: Fit



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## SysML v2.0: Fit Example PROMCODE



## PROMCODE (PROject Management of Contracted Delivery)

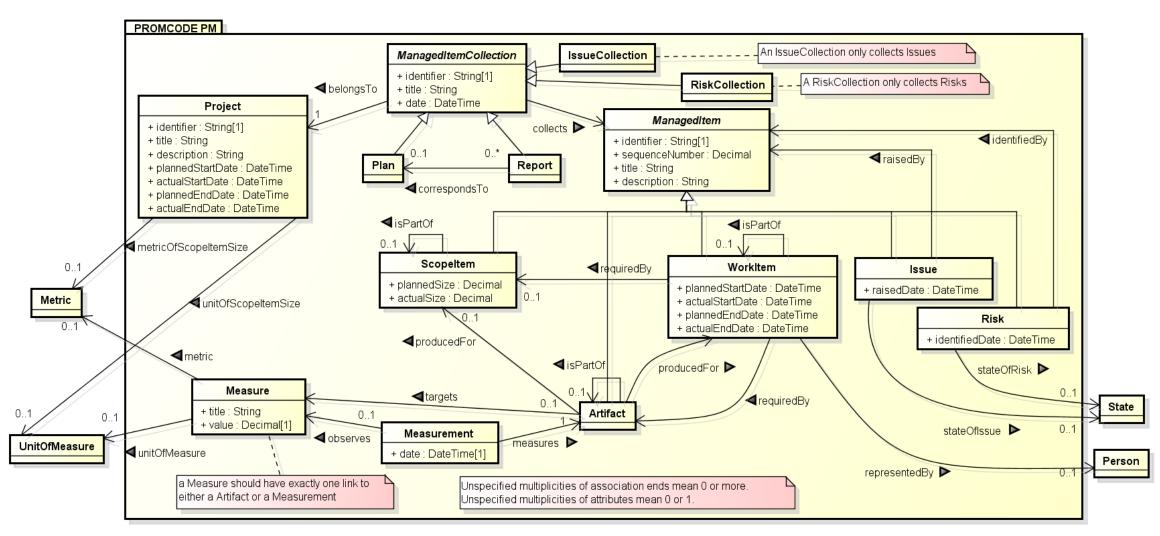
- An open specification for exchanging project management data across organizational boundaries
- Defines a vocabulary for this exchange based and executed on the OSLC v.3 framework



Source: OASIS OSLC PROMCODE Specification v. 1.0

## SysML v2.0: Fit Example PROMCODE







## SysML v2.0: Work so far



- Agreed SysML v2.0 interoperability standard should be based on OSLC v.3.0
- Need a philosophy on the set of terms
  - Total SysML->RDF coverage
  - Partial coverage focusing on general modeling needs
  - Inclusion of server specific terms (i.e. version and branch)
- Should we require certain services to exist in the REST interface?
  - For example element creation (POST) and update (PATCH) which are not required by OSLC or LDP
  - What are these services?
  - Agreement on necessity of those services (MUST vs SHOULD)



## SysML v2.0: Work so far, aside



- Need to agree on specification terminology
  - Standards in ISO and OASIS/W3C utilize different specification terminology
  - The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119]

