RFP 187 - oneM2M Service Layer API

Final

12 Pages

Abstract

oneM2M is standard organization and specifies middleware for IoT, called Common Services Entities (CSE). Application can access functionality in CSE with RESTful operations, which are Create, Retrieve, Update, Delete and Notify. oneM2M allows variety of communication methods, 4 protocol bindings (HTTP, MQTT, CoAP, Websocket) and 3 serializations (XML, JSON, CBOR). This RFP discuss the way to provide high level API for oneM2M RESTful operations hiding the difference of variety of communication methods.

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0.3 Feedback

This document can be downloaded from the OSGi Alliance design repository at https://github.com/osgi/design The public can provide feedback about this document by opening a bug at https://www.osgi.org/bugzilla/.

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0.5 Terminology and Document Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY" and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in 6.1.

`Source code is shown in this typeface.`

0.6 Revision History

The last named individual in this history is currently responsible for this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
Initial	*June 24 2017*	*Initial contribution* *Hiroyuki Maeomichi, NTT, maeomichi.hiroyuki@lab.ntt.co.jp*
	July 11 2017	*Updated based on the feed backs in the Stockholm meeting.* *Hiroyuki Maeomichi, NTT, maeomichi.hiroyuki@lab.ntt.co.jp*

1 Introduction

oneM2M is standard organization and specifies middleware for Internet of Things (IoT), called Common Services Entities (CSE). Applications can access CSE's functionality with RESTful operations, which are Create, Retrieve, Update, Delete and Notify. TS-0001 [2] defines more than 40 resource types to expose CSE's functionalities. oneM2M allows variety of communication methods, combination of 4 protocol bindings (HTTP, MQTT, CoAP, Websocket) and 3 serializations (XML, JSON, CBOR).

This RFP discuss the way to provide high level API (namely service layer API) for oneM2M RESTful operations hiding the difference of variety of communication methods.

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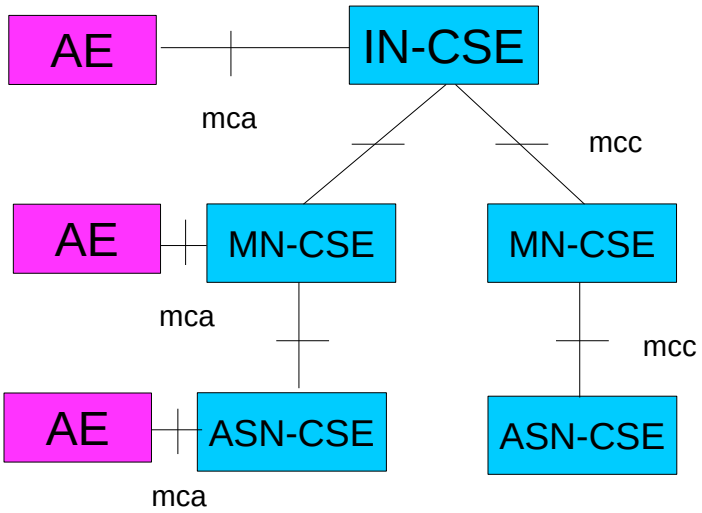
2 Application Domain

2.1 IoT Application configuration using oneM2M

oneM2M's middleware, called CSE can be deployed in different locations and they are connected each other forming tree topology. Depending on deployed location, CSEs are categorized to 3 types, IN-CSE, MN-CSE and ASN-CSE. IN-CSE is located top of tree, ASN-CSE is located at leaf and MN-CSE is located and MN-CSE is located on middle.



oneM2M's application, called Application Entity (AE) connects to one of CSEs. After AE connecting to the CSE, AE can access to all of CSEs, by retargeting function of CSE.

AE accesses to CSE's functionality through RESTful API, which consists of Create, Retrieve, Update, Delete and Notify in targeting more than 40 types of resources. For examples, typical resources are <*contentInstance*> that expresses IoT data and <*container*> that holds set of <*contentInstance*>s. AE can create or retrieve the <contentInstance> on any CSE by the retargeting functionality, as far as permission is allowed. Interface between CSEs is called *mcc* and interface between CSE and AE is called *mca,* both interfaces have almost same interface.

It is possible to develop variety types of distributed applications using the architecture. For example for IoT data aggregation applications, it is possible to develop gradual aggregation type or direct aggregation type. In gradual aggregation type, AE connected to ASN-CSE creates <*conentInstance*>s in ASN-CSE, and intermediate applications calculate statistics and put the result on IN-CSE as a <*contentInstance*>, while, in direct aggregation type, AE connected to ASN-CSE creates <*contentInstance*>s in IN-CSE directly.

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Under CSE layer, oneM2M specifies NSE(Network Services Entity), but this RFP doesn’t cover the NSE layer.

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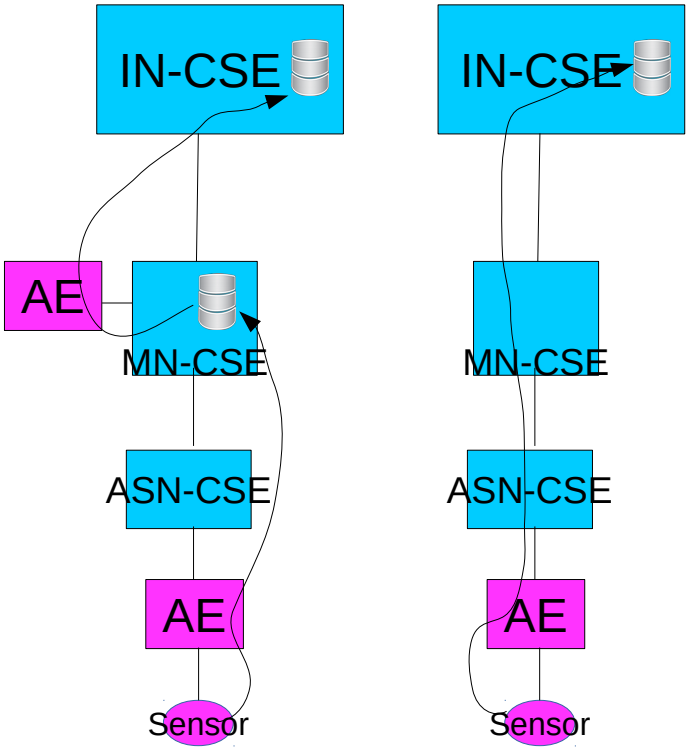

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2.2 Communication methods used in oneM2M

oneM2M allows variety of communication methods, combination of 4 protocol bindings (HTTP, MQTT, CoAP, Websocket) and 3 serializations (XML, JSON, CBOR). It might be added in future. oneM2M specifies specification in different level.

Firstly TS-0001[2] specifies high level resource definitions, it defines more than 40 resource types, such as contentInstance for storing IoT data, timeSeriesInstance for periodic sensor measurement with leap detection mechanism.

Secondly TS-0004[3] specifies procedures and serializations in independent manner from protocol bindings. Resource type and protocol data unit are defined using XSD for XML serialization. Mapping between XML and other serializations are also specified.

Thirdly TS-0008, TS-0009, TS-0010, TS-0020 specify protocol specific details for CoAP, HTTP, MQTT and Web Socket respectively.

2.3 Long name and short name

oneM2M introduced two types of notation, called long name and short name for resource types, attribute and so on. Long name is human friendly string and specifications mainly use this notation, while short name is short string consist of 2 characters at least and communication protocol use this notation. For examples, ct for CreationTime and at for AnnounceTo. Even if short name is defined by trying to use initial characters, it is not straight forward to translate them in head.

3 Problem Description

oneM2M specifies protocol based interface, but doesn't specify programing level API. As previously mentioned oneM2M allows variety of communication methods which are the combinations of 4 protocol bindings (HTTP, MQTT, CoAP, Websocket) and 3 serializations (XML, JSON, CBOR).

First problem is application portability. Without standardized API, application program tends to depend on the communication method initially intend to use and it will became hard to run another environment in which uses another communication method. (For example, an application designed for XML/HTTP, tend to run on environment use JSON/Websocket)

Second problem is the latency of the communication between CSE and application. Even if CSE and application is located in the same box, current oneM2M specifications define methods through protocols which requires serialization/deserialization of data, context-switch of applications, validation of incoming data and resulted in large latency compared to the situation both CSE and Application resides in the same Java VM and communicate with Java interfaces. Large latency reduces applicable area of oneM2M based solution.

Third problem is the complexity of handling of long name and short name.

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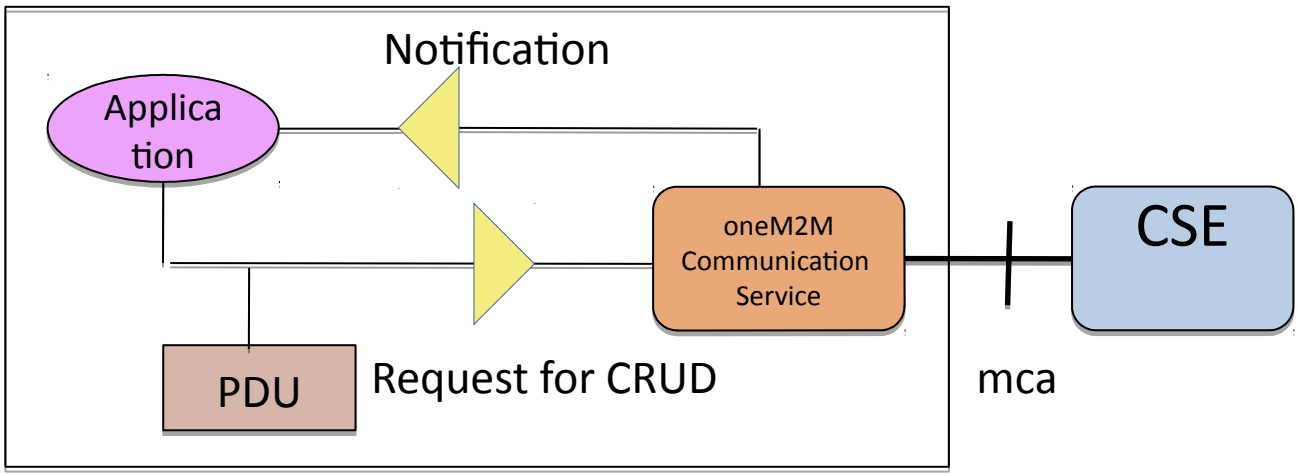
4 Use Cases

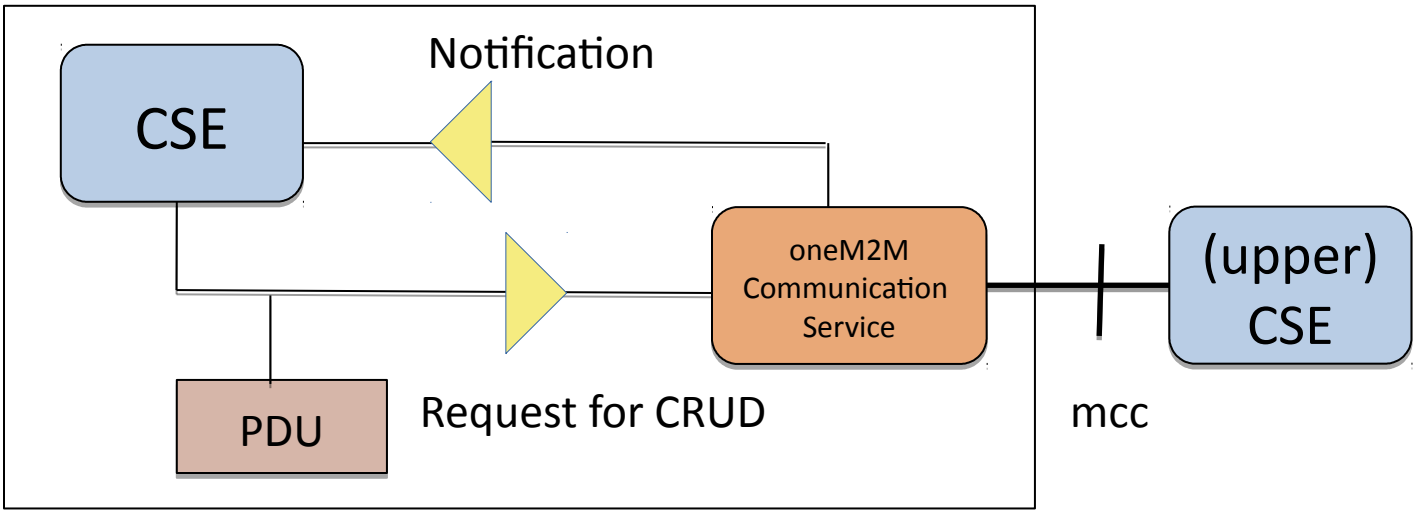
4.1 Application uses oneM2M communication services to communicate outer CSE

First use case is the application using oneM2M communication service to connect CSE out side of the OSGI framework.



4.2 CSE uses oneM2M communication services to communicate upper CSE

Second use case is that a lower CSE uses oneM2M communication service to communicate upper CSE. Here CSE lefthand side is acting as client side.



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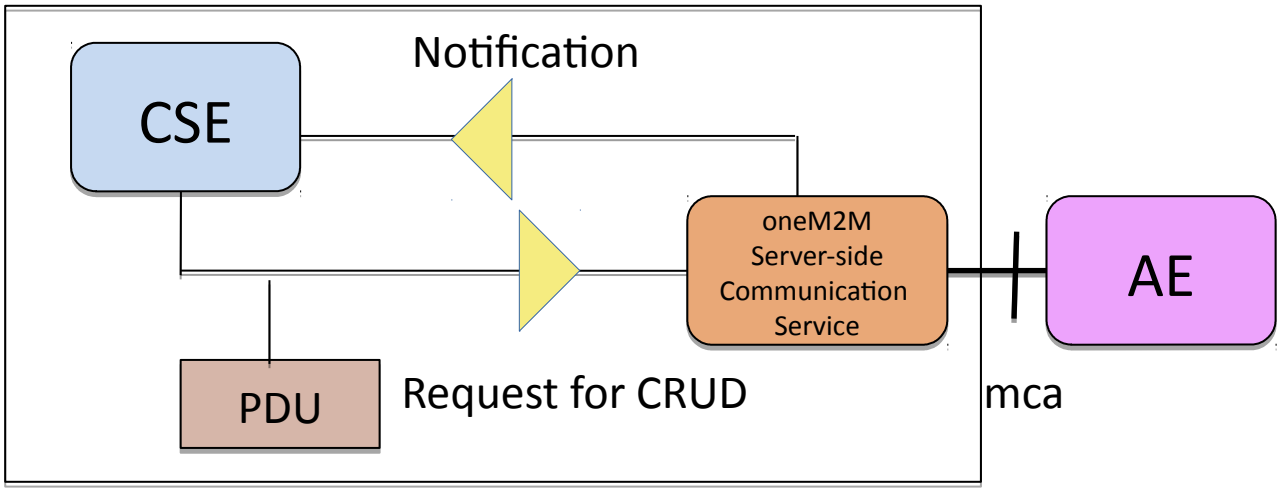
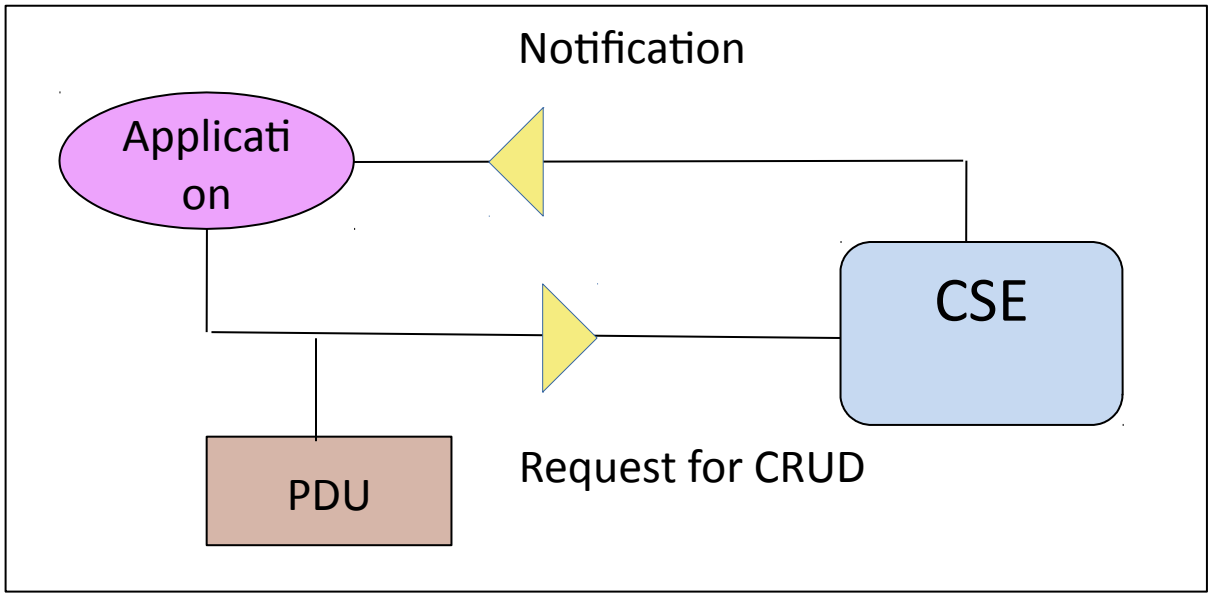
4.3 Outer AE accesses to CSE

Outer application entity accesses to CSE. oneM2M server-side communication service handles connection with AE and invoke CSE through the interface.



4.4 Communication inside of OSGi framework

Fourth use case is that application access to CSE inside of OSGi framework through Java Interface.



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5 Requirements

- R0010 – The solution MUST provide means to access outer CSE from application.
- R0011 – The solution MUST provide means to access outer CSE from client CSE.
- R0012 – The solution MUST provide means to select a communication method for application.
- R0013 – The solution MUST provide means to select a communication method for client CSE.
- R0020 – The solution MUST provide means for CSE to accept requests form outer CSE.
- R0020 – The solution MUST provide means for CSE to accept requests form outer application.
- R0030 – The solution MUST provide means to communicate through Java interface between CSE and application that are located in the same OSGi framework.
- R0040 – The solution SHOULD hide differences of communication methods, which are combinations of 4 protocol bindings and 3 serializations (XML, JSON, CBOR).
- R0050 – The solution SHOULD provide developer friendly way for handling short names.
- R0060 – The solution MUST provide asynchronous interface using ‘call by value’, such as DTO.

6 Document Support

6.1 References

[1]. Bradner, S., Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, RFC2119, March 1997.

[2]. oneM2M TS-0001 Functional Architecture, http://onem2m.org/images/files/deliverables/Release2/TS-0001-%20Functional_Architecture-V2_10_0.pdf

[3]. oneM2M TS-0004 Service Layer Core Protocol, http://onem2m.org/images/files/deliverables/Release2/TS-0004_Service_Layer_Core_Protocol_V2_7_1.zip

[4]. RFC 7049 Concise Binary Object Representation, http://cbor.io

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6.3 End of Document

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